LIVES & nccr — on the move International Conference

MOBILITY IN THE LIFE COURSE

International Conference
5-6 November 2024
University of Geneva

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Keynote speakers

Dominik Hangartner, ETH Zurich

The intergenerational effects of forced migration on human capital.

Dominik Hangartner is Professor of Public Policy and Faculty Co-Director of the Immigration Policy Lab. He received his Ph.D. in social science from the University of Bern in 2011. Dominik uses field work and statistics to study the effects of migration policies and political institutions. His work has been published in leading disciplinary journals such as the American Journal of Political Science and the American Political Science Review, as well as leading as general-interest journals such as Nature, Science, and the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. He has received several awards and grants including the Philip Leverhulme Prize, the National Latsis Prize, and an ERC Starting Grant.

Hill Kulu, University of St Andrews

Family and employment trajectories among immigrants and their descendants in Europe.

Hill Kulu is Professor of Human Geography and Demography at the University of St Andrews (UK). He was trained in economic geography and demography and received a PhD from the University of Helsinki (Finland) in 1997. He also is president of the European Association for Population Studies, a Co-Director of the ESRC Centre for Population Change & Connecting Generations and a Co-Editor of Population Studies.

As a member of the Expert Advisory Group on Population and Migration at the Scottish Government, he has advised the Scottish Government on the effect of Brexit on Scotland's economy and population.

Sonia Petrini, University of Lausanne

How polygenic indices help us to understand inequality of opportunity.

Sonia Petrini is a PhD candidate at the Institute of Social Sciences at the University of Lausanne. Her research focuses on the distinction between fair and luck egalitarian equality of opportunity.

Due to personal issues, the announced keynote Borja Martinović had to cancel her participation. We warmly thank Sonia Petrini to take over this responsibility.

Paper Presentations

Rasidat Adedayo Adeniji Oseni

A Gendered Exploration of Situated Learning Experiences and Career Trajectories among Highly Skilled African Business Postgraduates in Ireland.

In today's globalised world, skilled migration is increasingly common as individuals from developing economies seek better opportunities in developed countries, often through educational pathways. Despite growing interest in international mobility, there is a notable gap in understanding the nuanced journeys of skilled migrants, particularly their learning experiences and career development in host countries. This paper addresses this gap by exploring the career journeys of highly skilled African business postgraduate migrants in Ireland, focusing on their transition from developing to developed economies through education. Drawing on Situated Learning Theory (SLT) and Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT), this study investigates the role of learning experiences in career development. It seeks to answer: How do situated learning experiences facilitate the successful employment of highly skilled African business postgraduates in Ireland? What are the gender differences in their experiences, and how do the acquired skills and knowledge flow back to Africa? The study examines the situated learning experiences of African business postgraduates in Ireland and their impact on career trajectories. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 32 participants who completed a master's degree in Ireland and transitioned to permanent employment to capture and understand their career narratives. The interviews explored their career journeys, educational experiences, and post-study career paths. Braun and Clarke's reflexive thematic analysis was used to analyse the context-bound narratives of their experiences.

The preliminary analysis identified three communities of practice (CoPs) in which skilled migrants engage during their learning journey in Ireland: Educational, Transitional, and Professional CoPs. These CoPs facilitate skill enhancement, knowledge acquisition, and self-efficacy development through collaborative learning and social interactions, crucial for integrating skilled migrants into the host environment. Preliminary findings also indicate an unstructured flow of business knowledge and skills from African postgraduates in Ireland back to Africa Despite residing in Ireland, some engage with their home countries by mentoring, coaching, and volunteering, aiming to contribute to the African economy. Barriers hindering knowledge flow include immigration status, undervalued home country experience, and racial identity. Both male and female participants underwent similar learning journeys and encountered comparable obstacles as they progressed from newcomers to experts within the Irish context. Gradual integration requires engaging in various communities, where skills and career self-efficacy develop over time. Leveraging Situated Learning Theory (SLT) and Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT), this study unveils barriers faced by under-researched skilled migrants, identifies unique communities of practice that facilitate learning, and integrates SLT to understand self-efficacy evolution.

This paper enhances understanding of skilled migrants' experiences, highlighting practices that shape their career trajectories in new cultural and professional environments. It offers insights for organisations and policymakers to create inclusive, supportive settings for migrant professionals. Emphasising the importance of situated learning experiences, the study reveals how these experiences influence career development. By recognising migration barriers and opportunities, organisations can better support skilled migrants, fostering diversity and enriching workplace cultures. The paper underscores the need to address challenges faced by skilled migrants to ensure their successful integration and contribution to the host country's economy and society.

Anouk Jasmine Albien, Jérôme Rossier, Didier Ruedin

Exploring resilience and vulnerability processes in highly skilled migrant adjustment in Switzerland.
Highly skilled migrant workers (i.e., expatriates) are becoming increasingly important for skilled labor economies, due globalization, economic changes, political factors, and international mobility. Due to labor shortage demands, every year international companies invest millions on expatriate workers to fill skill gaps, whilst largely ignoring how levels of adjustment can affect work performance and well-being. Although, expatriates refer to a group of highly skilled migrants with a relatively privileged position, in terms of education and professional positioning (Berry & Bell, 2012), they follow a time-based cross-border movement driven by the underlying intention of gaining better professional opportunities in the face of unstable economic opportunities (Cao et al., 2012). However, little progress has been made when examining the role of vulnerability and resilience processes during migration processes (Jannesari & Sullivan, 2020), even though individuals are prone to experience stress due to cultural differences and need to recover quickly to learn from these setbacks to eventually become adjusted in work and non-work domains. Individuals are prone to experience strain when they feel that their resources are endangered or being depleted, with stress conceptualized as a force exerted by an external stressor on the individual's ecological system (E.g., working in an unfamiliar foreign country) (Hobfoll et al., 2015). According to the Conservation of Resources Theory, strain can emerge from the perceptions of future or actual resources loss, resources are likewise critical for dealing with and mitigating the detrimental effects of stressors (Hobfoll, 1989). Therefore, individuals utilize their resources to regulate their behavior and to master the demands of the respective context (Hobfoll, 2011). An important concept is resilience (e.g. Kossek & Perrigino, 2016), and caravan passageways or resource gain spirals (Hobfoll, 2011), which imply that resources have potential reciprocal interactions, increases and losses (Hakanen et al., 2008; Hobfoll et al., 2018; Hobfoll, 2002).

This qualitative research study examines the adjustment processes of expatriates, especially in the case of Switzerland, by assessing vulnerability, resiliency and resource processes. Qualitative interviews were conducted with a sample of 15 male and 15 female expatriates, in order to allow participants to explain their expatriate experiences based on self-identified vulnerabilities, resilience and resource processes at individual, social, socio-environmental and macro-level forces. Research findings identify the underlying mechanisms of resource conservation, depletion and interaction of resources, which has allowed the conceptualization of differing adjustment trajectories (i.e., a resource-gain group, a resource-loss group, and a resource-stable group). The description of these trajectories will allow further research to examine the influence of resilience and vulnerability mechanisms in migrant adjustment processes. This research could determine how the resource-loss group differs from other groups to inform future research and interventions that target the enhancement of critical coping resources in migrant population groups.

Jacques Babel, Julie Mancini

From detailed longitudinal analyses to forecasts: a convergence of two projects at the FSO.

Modelling, particularly when it comes to making projections, necessarily means simplifying, sometimes by making very restrictive construction assumptions about the model. Sometimes we may be tempted to oversimplify the model and focus on assumptions about future trends.

This is very risky when we want to model upper secondary education (transitional education between compulsory school and upper secondary education, Vocational education and training, vocational baccalaureate during or after the VET and so on) as it is a level of education whose workings may be beyond our grasp. Of course, there is repetition and reorientation, but it is also possible to obtain several diplomas, not necessarily in a hierarchical order, to return in education after sometimes long-term absences or after temporary study at tertiary level. But it is also possible to enter upper secondary education in a variety of ways (in the standard way after compulsory schooling in Switzerland, but also via migration or as an adult).

The FSO's LABB* data, a system of harmonised and linked data for all education and training in Switzerland, now makes it possible to account for this complexity of pathways. It then makes sense to rely on this high-quality data as much as possible. We go beyond estimating models of individual processes and develop a dynamic microsimulation model that takes advantage of the detail of all the trajectories actually observed in LABB for the upper secondary education and the perimeter around this level, without imposing any normative vision. This approach is justified because behaviour is often fairly stable at the level of the individual. The model takes fully account of path dependence in educational trajectories. It also makes it possible to manage the wide range of behaviour at this level of education as trajectories depend to a substantial extent on individual characteristics.

One by-product of this change in modelling is that the model can provide information on new fields, such as asylum and upper-secondary level education. It is therefore potentially very relevant in the context of major changes in the asylum field, such as the flow of people who have had to flee Ukraine in the last two years.

* LABB: Longitudinal analyses of education and training, www.labb.bfs.admin.ch

Andreas Backhaus, Lena Detlefsen, Tobias Heidland

The fertility of refugees in Germany.

Germany has received more than one million asylum seekers during the so-called "refugee crisis" in 2015/16. The demographic consequences of this large influx of people extends beyond their arrival due to the relatively young age of the immigrants and their potentially ensuing fertility following arrival in the host country.

The literature proposes different scenarios for how the fertility of immigrants may evolve after their arrival, ranging from fully reproducing the fertility profiles of their countries of origin to completely adapting to the fertility behavior of their host country (Kulu 2006, 2008; Kulu et al. 2019; Kulu & Milewski 2007; Milewski 2007, 2010). However, evidence is scarce on the actual fertility patterns arising among recent immigrants in large immigration-receiving European countries, in particular in the context of refugees. This paper attempts to fill some of the gaps in the literature by providing evidence on the fertility of refugees in Germany.

In the broader context of aging societies such as Germany, the immigration of people of childbearing age may temporarily slow down the ongoing population aging first by increasing the stock of comparatively young people and second by increasing the fertility rate if the fertility preferences of the immigrants are higher than among the receiving population. This paper focusses on the latter possibility. The fertility of large groups of immigrants, in this case asylum seekers and refugees, may further pose challenges to the receiving country's childcare, education and integration institutions and policies, underlining the relevance of studying the fertility patterns of these groups.

Data & Empirical Strategy:

We study the fertility of refugees from five countries of origin (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Syria) prior to and since their arrival in Germany. Our data comprise multiple waves of the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample and the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees that collect information on migrants and refugees in Germany since 2013, including their fertility prior to and since arrival. Hence, our sample is predominantly composed of individuals that have arrived in 2015/16. In total, we can analyze around 2,500 unique female immigrants. Combining the information on the birth years of the immigrants' children with the immigrants' year of arrival in Germany, we cover all birth events occurring in a fixed window of five years prior to and since arrival, respectively.

Preliminary Results:

We find that the birth rate among female refugees is stable prior to migration, peaks in the first year after their arrival in Germany and then decreases slowly. This pattern is stable across countries of origin and educational backgrounds. We further investigate how the fertility of refugees compares to the fertility of non-migrants and earlier migrants in Germany and discuss potential drivers of differences and similarities, including the role of family reunification policies and transnational family arrangements.

Valérie Baggi, Andrés Gomensoro, Dilyara Müller-Suleymanova, Milena Chimienti

Negotiating experiences of (non-)belonging in the life-course of young descendants of immigrants in Switzerland.

There is a need for an intersectional approach to better understand social processes and logics through which people are included/excluded within migration societies. This is especially the case for children of migrants or the so-called "second generation" (those who were born and/or grew up in the 'host society') as they have specific experiences of intergenerational (non-)belonging, as well as of inclusion/exclusion. This paper seeks to explore and disentangle the multiple and complex mechanisms of inclusion/exclusion to which this post-migrant generation is subjected, considering dimensions such as race, social class, gender, and family migration history. It will focus on the ways experiences of non-belonging shape the life-course of young adults and how they deal with it. How do young people who haven't experienced migration themselves, but bear its intergenerational consequences, being perceived as the "migrant other", experience, construct and negotiate belonging at the backdrop of different processes of inclusion/exclusion to which they are subjected in different settings (school, work, public spaces)?

The paper focuses on descendants of immigrants in Switzerland who have parents with a low level of education (no tertiary degree) and/or of African/Asian origins. These young people are coming of age and represent a growing number of the second generation in Switzerland. Previous research has focused more on second generation of older migration flows from Italy, Spain, Portugal and of "European" origins. There is therefore an urgent need to study the situation of the more "unprivileged" migrant descendants and the role of lower educational background, racialisation, and family migration status on their life-course.

The research relies on 120 biographical-narrative interviews with migrants' descendants of African/Asian/Southeast European origins (aged 25 to 35) in French, German, and Italian-speaking parts of Switzerland. Topics covered include school and professional paths, social networks (friendships and family relations), hobbies, political engagement, discrimination experiences, and feelings of belonging. The qualitative analysis shows the intersectionality and multiplicity of the forms of inclusion/exclusion and experiences of (non)-belonging. The paper illustrates these points with selected portraits of young people.

Alis Bambara

Family violence against girls and boys in Burkina Faso. The influence of social norms on practices across municipalities.

In different contexts, social norms can expose or prevent children from family violence. Sub- Saharan Africa boasts diverse and multicultural settings, yet there's a dearth of studies comparing how variations in social norms influence the practices of violence against girls and boys in these societies. This research uses an intersectional approach, with Burkina Faso as a case study, to examine how specific normative contexts contribute more significantly to girls' and boys' protection from various forms of family violence. Multilevel analyses were conducted using data from children under 12 years old in Burkina Faso in 2018. The findings reveal disparities in the practice of family violence against children across municipalities. These variations are not related to social norms. Interestingly, communities with strong support for violent discipline can also be protective of children. However, further detailed studies on how social norms are interpreted, integrated, and reproduced across societies would clarify these findings.

Anatolia Batruch, Manon van Scheppingen

Social Class and Personality: The Effects of Educational Mobility on Personality Trait Change.

The present preregistered study examined whether a cultural shift in social class environment during the transition to university impacted first-generation students' Big Five personality traits, locus of control, and risk-taking propensity.

The attainment of an adult social class may be an uneventful transition for most students who remain within a similar social class environment. But for a significant minority of adults who are experiencing social mobility (e.g., 20.4% in Germany, 24.3% in the U.S.1) this transition entails adapting to a new cultural environment as they enter university (OECD, 2018), which is often unsettling.

Indeed, first-generation students report a wider range of identity-related challenges upon arrival at university when compared to continuing-generation students (individuals with at least one parent has attended university; Jury et al., 2015). Having to adapt to an environment where people have a different set of values, resources and a higher-status identity represents a major and potentially disruptive life transition. Given that many individuals experience substantial personality trait changes at the age at which they go to university, it is possible that this change may be partly due to some young adults experiencing cultural change in social class.

To test our hypotheses, we focus on the comparison of the personality development of young adults experiencing educational mobility to those who do not. We measure SES using the most common indicator in educational psychology: first and continuing generation students (Kraus et al., 2009; Stephens et al., 2014). This study contributes by using a representative sample of young adults who were followed from before the transition to university (i.e., age 17) up to 10 years after. An important contribution of this study is also that we control for pre-existing differences in personal characteristics (e.g., personality trait levels before the transition) and parental background variables (e.g., occupational prestige) by using propensity score matching. Results indicated that these two samples already differed on risk-taking propensity when they were 17 years old, before the transition to university. People who were more likely to move up in education level compared to their parents were more risk avoidant. However, after propensity score matching on participants' parental and own background variables (e.g., parental occupational prestige, parental country of origin, having siblings or not) and personality traits measured at the first measurement occasion, we did not find strong evidence that upward educational mobility led to personality trait change. Both samples did show personality change during this life phase, especially increases in conscientiousness, but these changes did not significantly differ between the two samples. In, sum, our results showed that while entering university may be a challenging experience for first-generations students, it does not lead to substantial personality trait change. Even though our results deviate from our preregistered hypotheses and prior findings, the robust design of this study equips us to deliver valuable insights both in the area of personality and social class research.

Robin Benz

Geographical Constraints and Upper Secondary Track Choice in Switzerland.

Transitioning into upper secondary education sets the course for future educational pathways and has long-lasting implications for later life outcomes. Repeated studies have found that students' track choices largely depend on prior achievement and ascriptive characteristics such as family background or gender. Over and above the role of such individual characteristics, geographic opportunities may shape students' educational choices. Among other aspects, previous research has demonstrated that students are more likely to enter higher education if they live near a university, implying that the unequal geographical distribution of educational institutions is relevant to educational inequality. The present study builds upon this strand of research and investigates whether the local provision of educational institutions relates to students' track choice and track completion at the upper secondary level.

In light of the direct, indirect and emotional costs involved in commuting, geographical distance to schools is a potential barrier to students thinking of pursuing school-based general education – rather than firm-based vocational education – at the upper secondary level. Drawing on administratively linked and georeferenced data from Switzerland's large-scale assessment study ÜGK/COFO/VeCof and using public transport timetables combined with a route-planning tool to measure commuting time, this study examines whether students living farther away from upper secondary schools are less likely to enter, and eventually complete general education.

Against the background of spatial heterogeneity and residential sorting, an analytical approach for studying the role of commuting distance for track choice needs to account for self-selection and potential neighbourhood effects. This study employs both random effects and instrumental variable approaches in a complementary fashion. Findings indicate that commuting time to schools has a modest but potentially important impact on students' upper secondary track choice and completion. Higher commuting times relate to a lower propensity of entering school-based general education. Evidence suggests a non-linear relationship between distance to the nearest school and upper secondary school track choice. The results prove robust over different methodological approaches and specifications.

This study examines track choice as an important aspect of educational inequality and mobility from a longitudinal and multilevel. It further exemplifies how secondary data can be enriched by linkage to data from administrative sources and open government data. Future research is encouraged to investigate whether the findings from Switzerland generalise to other highly stratified education systems or countries with lower public transport coverage.

Per Block, Linus Krug

Asymmetry and Concentration in Intergenerational Occupational Mobility.

Studies on intergenerational mobility explore how socioeconomic conditions, and consequently advantages or disadvantages, are reproduced across generations. In assessing reproduction, researchers have relied on discrete measures like social classes, and gradational measures like income or status, both based on occupations. In recent times, the idea gained tractions that microclasses and, therefore, detailed occupations account for substantial amount of reproduction. Beyond reproduction, mobility (i.e. obtaining a different position than one's parents) has long been emphasized as crucial for understanding the distribution of life chances and the openness of a society. In assessing mobility, classical research equally used aggregate classes and gradational measures. However, mobility on the occupational level – what occupations children work in if they work in a different occupation than their parents – has received little attention.

This study addresses how do occupations shape intergenerational mobility beyond reproduction. What structural patterns on the level of detailed occupations shape intergenerational mobility?

Theoretically, we draw from a capital-based and a relational approach, which provide distinct predictions about the detailed patterns of mobility. The capital-based approach assumes mobility to be driven by specific human capital, cultural capital and social capital individuals inherit from their parents. Children tend follow occupational paths which allow them to transfer and utilize the resources they inherited. This leads to the expectations of higher mobility rates between similar occupational pairs. This view on transferable capital is symmetric, predicting reciprocal mobility between pairs of occupations.

The relational approach explains individuals' occupational preferences and aspirations based on parental background. Occupations of parents shape the view of what children perceive as desirable to achieve in life on a detailled occupational level. Symmetry in occupational wishes and goals is unlikely, especially for occupations with distinct status and income. A consequence of occupation-specific preferences is a concentration in mobility on occupational mobility paths. Contrary to the capital-based approach, the relational approach predicts one-directional mobility.

We address those questions by defining intergenerational occupational mobility as a network and analysing it with a model combining features from classical log-linear models and network methodology. This allows us to explore mobility between detailed occupations on a highly disaggregate level, while accounting for social class, and gradational effects. We analyse intergenerational occupational mobility in the United States from 1972 to 2021 and Germany from 1980 to 2021.

We find clear evidence of concentration in intergenerational occupational mobility across both countries. Mobility is fundamentally shaped by institutionalized mobility paths between distinct occupational pairs characterized by increased mobility rates between them. This finding is in line with a relational perspective. Second, the findings show asymmetry in the formation of intergenerational occupational mobility, contradicting a capital-based approach.

We interpret our findings on the role that occupations play in inter-generational mobility as follows. Occupations strongly shape occupational preferences of offspring and guide mobility this way; however, factors that make mobility easier, such as human and economic capital advantages from parents in obtaining a position work mostly on a higher level of abstraction, that is, on the level of income/status or social class.

Irene Bucelli, Abigail McKnight

What explains the intergenerational transmission of poverty? A comprehensive assessment of the evidence from high-income countries.

Children living in poor families are more likely to be poor in later life. Even in countries with low poverty rates, such as Nordic countries, poverty risks persist across generations and there is an association between parental and child incomes. Breaking these intergenerational cycles of disadvantage is a challenge for all countries striving to eradicate poverty. Recent trends make the need to understand and tackle intergenerational transmission of poverty most pressing. Across OECD countries there is evidence that the highest risk of poverty has shifted from the elderly to young people. This trend increases the risk of experiencing poverty at critical life-junctions such as during the early years and adolescence, potentially having long-lasting effects. In addition, there is some evidence of a 'Great Gatsby Curve' for poverty, whereby countries with higher rates of poverty tend to have higher degrees of poverty persistence. What are the mechanisms underpinning the intergenerational transmission of poverty? A number of pathways – related to family stress and family investments - have received significant attention in the literature, for instance in relation to explaining the causal role that income itself has been shown to have on children's outcomes. At the same time, especially in Anglophone countries such the UK and the US, socio-cultural explanations linked to the controversial idea of a 'dependency culture', or a "culture of poverty" have long influenced much of the policy discourse around anti-poverty strategies. Meanwhile, explanations that were once prominent are much less salient today, for instance those based around the role of genetics and inherited characteristics, which for over a century endured a number of falls and revivals in prominence in poverty research and policy. This paper offers a first comprehensive review exploring and assessing the current evidence base around the most prominent mechanisms identified in the literature on the intergenerational transmission of poverty in high-income countries: namely, the family investment model, the family stress model, socio-cultural models, genetic and biological models and the correlated disadvantages model. For each, the review evaluates evidence on the basis of its certainty – whether the literature identifies a robust significant effect; strength – the size of the effect and the extent to which a direct causal influence is found; coverage – the extent to which the effect identified is relevant to specific groups or widely across the population. The review shows how a number of mechanisms – centred around family investments, family stress, aspirations and correlation of multiple disadvantages – are supported, to varying degrees, by convincing evidence, while others – based on the idea of a culture of poverty and dependency or inherited natural differences – are not. This is despite the resonance, especially of cultural explanations, in the current policy discourse in many countries. This comprehensive analysis is essential to understand the possible ways in which these mechanisms intersect and interact shaping risks of poverty transmission and reflect on policy implications relevant to different country contexts.

Felix Bühlmann, Lena Ajdacic, Johanna Behr, François Schoenberger, Amal Tawfik

Banking careers in turbulent times.

In the 20th century, a blend of domestic personal banking and wealth management for very rich international clients, profiting from Switzerland's banking secrecy, dominated the Swiss financial sector. Since the 1990s, this business strategy was completed by the participation of the two large Swiss banks in the market of American investment banking. Two of these central pillars of Swiss banking collapsed in recent years: while the financial crisis forced UBS and Credit Suisse to retire largely from US investment banking, the Swiss banking secrecy got broken in 2014 by the international pressure for harmonized fiscal policies. At the same time, supported by the Swiss government, new actors entered the scene of Swiss finance and proposed alternative strategies: fintech, crypto, private equity/ venture funds and independent wealth managers. These actors of "alternative finance" were smaller, relied on different organizational models and championed future-oriented business models. Based on a field theoretical model we seek to analyze how these new actors (whom we call "challengers") enter the Swiss financial field and how they try to assert themselves against the established bankers (the "incumbents"). We focus on the question how graduates of the major master's program in finance between 2006 and 2021 (n=2800) enter the field of finance and navigate incumbent and challenger sectors of Swiss finance. We use LinkedIn based biographical data which gives us precise and dated information on the career spells of finance graduates. These indicators, classified with AI based coding strategies, include sector of the companies, size of companies, location of the workplace, hierarchical position in the company and precise activity. The data are then analyzed with sequence analysis and the resulting types explained by a series of independent variables such as gender, cohort of graduation or type of master's program. This research project investigates a decisive transformation of an emblematic sector of Switzerland's economy in a life course perspective. Its innovative research design sheds light on both structural changes and individual representations and studies how these two elements interact.

Leandro Iván Canzio

Military service and gender egalitarian values: an analysis of the British and Dutch reforms.

The end of mandatory military service is one of the most significant changes that young men have experienced in the last decades across multiple European countries. The literature has been prolific in analysing the impacts of conscription on wages, employment opportunities, and institutional trust. Following recent evidence from Argentina, the goal of this study is to analyse if military service has an impact on men's gender egalitarian values. The current literature suggests that in the military service men are exposed to a male-dominated environment with a high prevalence of sexist attitudes in the transition from adolescence to adulthood. In fact, taking advantage from lottery drafts for military service in Argentina, Gibbons and Rossi (2022) found that military service increases men's sexist and misogynist attitudes, as well as their likelihood to exert violence against their (female) partners.

To measure the impact of military service on men's gender egalitarian values I adopt a regression-discontinuity design by taking advantage of the sudden end of conscription in the Netherlands (in 1997) and in the United Kingdom (in 1960). By taking advantage of this policy change, I compare the gender-egalitarian values and beliefs of the last cohorts of conscripted men with the first cohorts of men who were free from mandatory military service. This research design captures the difference in values between the two consecutive cohorts, while also modelling the (increasing) trend in gender-egalitarian values in younger generations. I include several indicators available in the British Household Panel Survey (1991-2008) and the Longitudinal Internet studies for the Social Sciences (2008-2019) from the Netherlands.

For the United Kingdom, results show a discontinuity in gender-egalitarian values between the last cohorts of men facing conscription and the first cohorts of men who did not face conscription. Namely, those men who did not face conscription show significantly higher gender-egalitarian and less traditional gender attitudes in several measures. This difference is not observed when comparing similar cohorts of women (who did not face conscription) or when comparing other similar consecutive cohorts of men. Conversely, for the Netherlands there is no difference in gender egalitarian values between cohorts of conscripted and non-conscripted men.

These results add to previous evidence from Argentina and suggest that military service might have long-lasting impact men's gender-egalitarian attitudes, although not consistently. The fact that this effect is observed in one of the two countries I analysed suggests that the impacts of military service on gender-egalitarian attitudes might be moderated by other time and country-specific factors. While the increased availability of data might allow to perform similar analyses including more European countries, during the next months I attempt to extend these analyses to Australia too.

Gibbons, M. A., & Rossi, M. A. (2022). Military conscription, sexist attitudes and intimate partner violence. Economica, 89(355), 540–563

Tak Wing Chan

The Hong Kong BN(O) Migrants Panel Survey.

In response to the imposition of a national security law in Hong Kong, the UK government introduced in 2021 a scheme for Hong Kong residents with British National (Overseas), or BN(O), status and their immediate family members to move to the UK. Between January 2021 and June 2023, some 180,000 Hong Kong BN(O) visas were granted. This is one of the largest migrant flows to Britain from a single source country ever recorded.

Smaller-scale studies (some of them not based on probability samples) suggest that the BN(O) migrants are quite different to other migrant groups in the UK. They tend to be older, wealthier, more educated, and are more likely to have held professional or managerial occupations. To obtain a more comprehensive and robust understanding of the BN(O)s and how they are faring in the UK, we have obtained research funding from the UK Economic and Social Research Council to carry out a panel survey of the Hong Kong BN(O) migrants. With the cooperation of the UK Home Office, we are able to draw a random sample of 2,000 individuals from the BN(O)s. Wave 1 fieldwork will take place in June through August 2024.

In this paper, I discuss the background of the study. I will also report some key design features of the survey, including how the sample is drawn, the fieldwork operation and response rate, the topics covered, and how we ensure the comparability of the data on the BN(O)s with data on other migrant groups and the UK-born. Finally, I will report some preliminary results from wave 1 of the survey, sketching a broad profile of the BN(O) migrants.

Valatheeswaran Chinnakkannu

Emigration, Return Migration and Labour Force Participation in Kerala: Insights from Longitudinal Data 2011 and 2018.

International migration plays a pivotal role in shaping the socio-economic landscape of Kerala, a state in India. In 2018, Kerala had 2.2 million international migrants dispersed globally, positioning it as one of the highest migrant-sending states in India. Emigrant workers comprised 18 per cent of Kerala's labour force in 2018, an increase from 10 per cent in 2004. The majority of these migrants are male and employed in Gulf countries. International migration provides employment opportunities to millions of unemployed individuals in Kerala and significantly contributes to the state's economic development through remittances.

Consequently, unemployment decreased from 34 per cent in 2011 to 27 per cent in 2021. Additionally, Kerala received INR 851 billion in remittances abroad in 2018, accounting for nearly 20 per cent of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP). The number of return emigrants was estimated to be 1.3 million in 2018, an increase from 1.1 million in 2008.

The absence of a productive family member increases the workload for those left behind, as they must assume additional responsibilities to compensate for the loss of labour or income. Conversely, remittances can elevate the reservation wage of left-behind family members by alleviating budget constraints. The likelihood of left-behind family members participating in the labour market declines when the market wage falls below the reservation wage. Similarly, return migration alters labour force participation and occupational choices among family members.

Given this context, this study seeks to analyze the effects of migration, remittance receipts, and return migration on the labour force participation and occupational choices of those left behind in Kerala, focusing on gender-specific impacts. This study utilizes longitudinal survey data from the Kerala Migration Survey of 2011 and 2018. The survey employed a stratified random sampling method to select 15,000 households (65,000 individuals). It provided detailed information on emigrant households, return-emigrant households, remittance receipts, and employment information of left-behind members and other non-emigrant households.

An instrumental variable approach was employed to address the potential endogeneity of migration, using migration networks as instruments for migration and remittances. The study finds that migration significantly reduces labour force participation among women, with a more pronounced effect in households with both emigrants and return migrant workers. The presence of remittances further decreases women's labour force participation. The likelihood of engaging in self-employment and casual wage work declines with increased remittance receipts. Male members in emigrant households also exhibit lower labour force participation, although return migration has a modest positive effect. Men in return migrant households are more likely to pursue education and report higher unemployment rates, with no significant increase in self-employment activities. These insights are essential for policymakers to design interventions that support left-behind family members, ensuring that the benefits of migration and remittances contribute to broader socio-economic development without adverse impacts on labour market participation.

Matthias Collischon

Parental Well-being When Children Move Out.

Moving out from home is a major stepping stone for most young adults. However, the departure from home not only shapes children's life but is also a major transition in parents' life course leading to a new stage of parenting. After decades of raising a child and enjoying family life, parents face an empty nest and have to adjust to the new situation with potentially important implications for their subjective well- being in this post-parental period– a period that becomes longer in ageing societies. On the one hand, the empty nest might lead to "a period of depression, identity crises, adjustment, confusion, role loss, and a lowered sense of well-being". On the other hand, parents have the home for themselves after the launching of the last child and can use their free time and space for leisure. Focusing on one important dimension of subjective well-being—overall life satisfaction— and building on a life course perspective, we thus want to address the open empirical question whether and in what way a child's departure from home affects the subjective well-being of mothers and fathers.

The previous literature is inconclusive, as some studies find positive, and some studies negative effects of children moving out on parental well-being. We believe that this can be explained by methodological issues (i.e. cross-section analysis versus panel analysis) as well as not differentiating between the launching phase (i.e. the first child moving out) and the empty nest phase (no children left in the parental household).

In this paper, we take the case of West Germany to investigate the effects of the launching phase and the empty nest period separately on parental well-being. West Germany is an interesting case because the male breadwinner model is still dominant, while female labour market participation is relatively low. We draw on longitudinal data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), which contains detailed information on overall and domain-specific satisfaction. Some of the satisfaction measures (e.g., overall life satisfaction) are available for a period over 25 panel waves, yielding sufficient statistical power to apply fixed effects dummy impact functions.

Our results reveal a negative impact of child leave on parental well-being for mothers and fathers. In general, we find that parents who have work arrangements in line with traditional gender roles (i.e., non- working mothers and working fathers) are hit hardest in terms of life satisfaction and both groups experience lasting negative effects. Overall, the results likely point to the fact that the parental role also matters for the identity of fathers. For example, working fathers may regret lost opportunities for spending more time and building up a closer relationship with their children.

While past research has mainly focused on the empty nest, our results reveal that especially the first move is important and triggers a gradual process which finally leads to an empty nest. Differentiating between the first move and the empty nest move, we show that the first move decreases parental well-being whereas the empty nest move does not further affect parental well-being.

Chiara Ludovica Comolli, Marco Albertini
Childbearing response to multilevel exposure to economic uncertainty in Europe.
Existing studies linking childbearing behavior to economic uncertainty tend to conceptualize the latter as either an exclusively micro- or an exclusively macro-level phenomenon (Alderotti et al., 2021).

In this study, we argue, first, that an overlooked but crucial level of exposure to economic uncertainty is the meso-level. Individuals are embedded, in fact, not only in macro-, but also in meso- contexts. By macro-level context we mean any attribute "aggregated to some level within a geographic hierarchy" (Voss, 2007:459). By meso-level context, we mean attributes of reference groups, namely aggregations of persons characterized by a common identity, culture, and shared social relationships (Fine, 2012).

Second, we argue that the three levels interact: the multidimensionality of uncertainty generation and exposure implies that individuals' choices, including childbearing decisions, are simultaneously affected by their own level of economic insecurity, and the uncertainty present in their reference group and in their context of residence.

To test our hypotheses, we use eight rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS 2004-2018). We exploit the richness of the ESS in terms of number of countries and years covered to investigate how the probability of having a child depends on the individual, group, and national level economic uncertainty. We select men and women in post-education childbearing ages (women 25-40 and men 25-45. N=89,473) and measure whether they have a child below age 1 in the household in any given interview year.

We measure individual level labor market uncertainty as having spent some time in unemployment in the past. We can differentiate between short- and long-term unemployment and whether the respondent experienced it within the last 5 years or earlier.

To measure macro-level uncertainty, we match the ESS with the World Uncertainty Index (WUI), measuring, by country-year, the frequency of the word 'uncertainty' in Economist Intelligence Unit reports (per 1000 words). In all countries, global uncertainty peaks in the aftermath of the Great Recession, Brexit, and the migration crisis of 2015-2016 and the 2019 US-China trade tensions.

Finally, we based reference groups on country of residence, gender, birth cohort, social origin, and education and measure economic uncertainty as the share of unemployed in each group by year.

We use Linear Probability Models to investigate the association between the probability of having a child in a given year and individual past experience, and (one year) lagged group and national economic uncertainty, controlling for gender, age, parity, social origin, and education. We are interested in the independent association between each of the three dimensions of uncertainty and childbearing and in their intersection, therefore, we test them in separate and unique model. Finally, we test their possible interaction.

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Carlo Dimitri, Giorgio Cutuli

Entering the high-end: an empirical analysis of growth regimes and service class expansion.

The "Growth regimes" literature highlights how the export of highly advanced services is an important component of aggregate economic growth in an era of increasingly stagnating internal demand. According to this framework, after the fall of the Ford-Keynesian compromise, growth through a demand-driven model is favored by labor market specialization in high gross value-added industries, such as advanced services competing in the international market not so much on price, but on quality. Side by macro level aspects related to country-level competitiveness, still from a societal and sociological standpoint, this peculiar form of advanced tertiarization can also be expected to come with sizeable spillover effects regarding occupational change, and possibly, to result consequential from a broader social stratification and social mobility standpoint. More specifically, it can be theorized that advanced tertiarization could have had a non-negligible role in mitigating the emergence of occupational polarization of national labor markets.

We thus provide a test on the hypothesis of a positive association between advanced specialization and occupational change, asking to what extent, net of plausible time constant regional confounders, advanced services expansion exerted a net effect on the number of available "spots" in the service class. We make use of EU-LFS data for four different countries, representing specific growth regimes: namely Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, and Sweden. More specifically, to estimate the association at stake, we exclusively rely on regional level time-varying measures, allowing for period and regional fixed effects. Due to the aggregation procedures implied by the design of a pseudo-panel approach, our analytical sample is composed of 56 regions and 336 region-period combinations. On the one side, we look at the sectorial composition of regional labour markets, in terms of changing weight of advanced services. On the other side, we look at the longitudinal evolution in the outcome of interest, namely the share of service class members in a pseudo cohort of individuals who left the educational system between 1998 and 2001, that we can follow up to 2020. Loosely speaking, this empirical framework allows us to see if, for this pseudo-cohort, an increase in the specialization in advanced services has come hand in hand with "more room" in the higher end of the occupational structure.

The overall pattern of the preliminary results points in the expected direction, suggesting even the existence of a spillover effect of service class expansion outside the sectors under scrutiny. Robustness checks in terms of alternative model specifications and service class definitions are provided, with no major changes regarding the core evidence of the analyses. Accordingly, it can be argued that these "champion" sectors in advanced services (particularly finance and ICTs), despite their relatively small weight in terms of employment shares, can have a net role in driving up the occupational structure of local labour markets. This dynamic suggests that in response to variations in advanced tertiarization, specific segments of the service class, "solidify" in the form of administrative services, consulting, and research occupations that complement occupational expansion directly associated with ICT and financial domains.

Alessandro Di Nallo

Partnership dissolution after live and non-live births.

Childbearing and family dynamics are deeply intertwined, influencing not only individual well-being but also the stability of intimate partnerships. A long-standing debate has assessed whether having children stabilizes unions once selection into parenthood is considered. Moreover, little previous research has distinguished couples that are unintendedly childless. To overcome these limitations, I use information on pregnancy loss. In high-income countries, the trends in delayed childbearing have increased the risk of non-live births, which concerns 15 to 20% of all gestations. Using data from the first 13 waves of the British "Understanding Society" (2008-2022) and the first 14 waves of the German Pairfam (2008-2023), I analyse the dynamics of partnership dissolution for four groups of couples at their first conception: (a) transitioning to parenthood (N=2,625), (b) having a live birth after a pregnancy loss (N=147) or (c) before a pregnancy loss (N=161), or (d) experiencing a non-live birth and remained childless (N=110). Using event history analysis, I assess if differences in partnership stability emerge among these couples, once accounting for the baseline hazard – time from first conception – and the selection by sociodemographic and partnership characteristics at first conception: women's age and partners' age difference, partners' educational attainment and homogamy, union duration (in linear and quadratic terms), partnership status at conception, women's union order at conception. The results show that the couples who experience a pregnancy loss without transitioning to a live birth are significantly more at risk of union dissolution that the other groups of couples. Also, further analyses interacting the couple groups by the time from the first conception, signal that the risk of union dissolution couples experiencing a miscarriage without transitioning to parenthood is higher than the other couples' in the first two years from the first conception. After the second year, the risk of union dissolution starts declining before bending to similar levels as the other groups of couples. These findings would suggest that the persistently increased risk of separation among couples who remained childless is likely to be driven by their unintended childlessness. Also, the results seem to suggest that the couples who experience a pregnancy loss may undergo a period of major stress after the first conception but not after. This may involve different hypotheses. Either the pregnancy loss is a signal of pre-conception strain or infertility which already put the couple under strain. Or the pregnancy loss is the prelude of couples' conflict which may be heightened by fertility treatments, which are notoriously stressful.

Kevin Emery, Matthias Studer

Clustering with missing data in sequence analysis.

Missing data has been identified as one of the main challenges for sequence analysis (Piccarreta and Studer, 2019). Longitudinal data are particularly prone to missing data, because of missingness, attrition and censoring. At the same time, missing data can have a strong impact on any longitudinal analysis.

To date, several proposals to deal with missing data have been made, but there is no universally accepted one. Complete case analysis involves ignoring trajectories with any missing values, which can result in data loss and biased outcomes. Alternatively, missing values can be treated as additional states, although this approach introduces unwanted similarity between the cases with missing information. Halpin (2016) proposed considering missing as a state that is maximally different to any other state, including others missing. The main drawback of this method is that trajectories with many missing tend to be considered as outliers, far from any other trajectories. Studer (2013) proposes to use inverse probability weighting. Finally, proposals have been made to use multiple imputation in conjunction with clustering. Along this line, Halpin (2016) proposed to stack all imputed datasets before proceeding to the clustering itself. However, such a strategy underestimates the uncertainty of the cluster analysis step, which might produce different results for each imputed dataset.

This study aims to evaluate these propositions using simulations and theoretical evaluations before drawing clear guidelines for sequence analysis users. In addition, we further aim to adapt recent proposals in the cluster analysis literature for missing data handling to sequence analysis. Among others, we explore the use of consensus clustering to aggregate the multiple imputation results (Basagaña et al., 2013; Bruckers et al., 2017; Faucheux et al., 2020).

Julien Fakhoury, N. Froehlich, M. Meigniez, M. Studer, N. Pons-Vignon, A. Duvoisin, E. Rosenstein

"Fit For Crisis?" Trajectories of social benefit recipients in times of Covid-19 pandemic.

Growing evidence in Switzerland suggests that the Covid-19 pandemic has aggravated socioeconomic inequalities in the short run. The pandemic also challenged social protection systems at the federal, cantonal and municipal levels. However, little is known about the mid-to-long term impact of the pandemic on the dynamics of inequality in Switzerland. More importantly, the role played by social protection systems in mitigating the negative effects of the pandemic and preventing the widening of social inequalities has yet to be assessed.

This paper contributes to filling these gaps by focusing on the trajectories of social benefit recipients in Switzerland for the period 2012-2021. Three types of social benefits are considered here: the unemployment benefit, the financial social assistance and the so-called "APG-Covid" introduced after the pandemic outbreak. Adopting a comparative approach taking into account cantonal specificities in the organization of social protection systems and using sequence analysis on exhaustive administrative data (SHIVALV, STATPOP and the data from the Central Compensation Office), we set three objectives. First, we aim to describe the pre-pandemic patterns of social benefits recipients' trajectories across Swiss cantons. Second, we compare these pre-pandemic patterns with those emerging after the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak. This second step allows identifying new types of trajectories, as well as variations in the frequencies of specific patterns along the pandemic. Cantonal differences in these post-pandemic patterns are also highlighted, allowing for contextualized interpretations. Finally, we aim to shed light on subgroups particularly affected by the crisis as well as on their socio-demographic characteristics.

Our results reveal that social benefit recipients during the Covid-19 pandemic stand out for their longer spells of unemployment after a job loss. This is not only due to prolongations of unemployment benefit during the crisis, but also to the fact that the pandemic frequently affected workers with stable employment histories and thus good protection against unemployment. In addition, our results show an increased need for social assistance at the onset of the pandemic, notably among those who remained employed, with subsequent social assistance spells of varying lengths. However, significant variations across cantons can be observed.

To summarize, this paper provides valuable insight into the trajectories of social benefit recipients during an exceptional period of pandemic. In addition, it highlights specific cantonal dynamics, which deepen our understanding of the impact of the pandemic at the national level and allow for a nuanced picture. These results are drawn from the project Fit for Crisis? Social Policy in Times of COVID-19: a Longitudinal Mixed-Method Approach which is part of the National Research Programme 80 "Covid-19 in Society", funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (2022-26).

Daniela Foresta, Elena Ambrosetti, Hans Dietrich

Pre- and post-arrival effects on state and development of Refugees' mental health in Germany.

Previous research has shown that the mental health of refugees is affected by the difficult circumstances in their home country and the deteriorating conditions of travel. As a consequence, refugees have lower levels of mental health respect to other migrants and the population of the host country. Moreover, after migration, refugees' mental health can be negatively affected by problems occurring in their everyday lives, such as discrimination and worrying about the procedures related to the granting of status of refugee.

Our study aims to investigate pre-arrival and post-arrival characteristics that could affect the mental health of refugees in the long term, knowing the complexity of both pre-arrival and post-arrival conditions in shaping the mental health of refugees. We focus on refugees in Germany, considering data from 2016 to 2020. Germany has received the highest number of asylum applications in Europe since 2012, with a severe peak in 2016.

Considering the previous literature, we address two research questions:

1) Which pre-arrival characteristics influence the initial mental health of the refugees at the first interview?

2) Which changes in everyday life affect the mental health of the refugees over the first five years in Germany?

We use data from the German IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees that started in 2016. The refugees that participate in the survey arrived in Germany from 2013 to 2016. We assess the mental health status through the Mental Component Score (MCS) derived from the SF-12 questionnaire. In the case of the refugee sample, this measurement is surveyed in the SOEP panel during the first interview and after every second year of the surveys. We limit our analysis to individuals who participated in the study in the first three waves of MCS measurement. The number of observations that participated in all three surveys is 1880; we found no indications of attrition bias for the MCS.

We perform our analysis in two steps:

First, we are fitting stepwise linear regressions for the pre-arrival information. Our outcome variable is the MCS for the first interview. The analysis includes personal characteristics such as sex, age, the origin area and information about the journey to Germany.

Secondly, we are fitting a fixed effect model for the longitudinal observations of the MCS (2016/2017, 2018, 2020). The analysis includes information about the refugees' employment status and personal life.

Preliminary results of our pre-arrival analysis show that the mental health of the refugees is affected by the conditions in the origin country and the trauma during the journey to Germany. On the other hand, in the longitudinal analysis, the MCS is influenced by changes in the satisfaction of the refugee with the work and living situation, the worrying about life in Germany, and the possibility of returning to the country of origin.

Julie Fournier

***Legal and administrative integration: residence permit renewal and category change among documented immigrants in Swede*n.**

Legal and administrative integration is a major dimension of immigrants' incorporation in destination countries. The individual trajectories it shapes, encompassing the acquisition of different statuses, the involved bureaucracy and associated substantive rights, not only constitute a central aspect of the migration experience, but are closely intertwined with other dimensions of incorporation, particularly economic and social. While a rich literature has examined the acquisition of their initial residence permit and of citizenship by immigrants, our knowledge remains limited regarding what occurs between these two transitions. Yet, widespread temporary permits and the unequal rights accompanying categories of admission pave the way for legal and administrative instability. Recent quantitative studies reveal that successive temporary permits over indefinite periods are common among immigrants in Global North countries, and qualitative research shows that some permit transitions coincide with changes of category. However, theorisation and systematic investigation of the legal and administrative trajectories of documented immigrants are lacking.

This paper addresses this gap by exploring the administrative trajectories of documented immigrants and the factors that influence these trajectories. Specifically, I propose a theoretical framework for understanding administrative transitions among documented immigrants and analyse the patterns, prevalence and determinants of residence permit renewal and category of admission change in Sweden. Using detailed longitudinal data from the REFU-GEN collection of the Swedish registry and event history analysis tools, I track the category and residence permit of all non-EU documented immigrants admitted in Sweden at age 18 or older between 1998 and 2019 (N = 2,318,472 individuals) from admission to naturalisation, outmigration, or until 2020.

Results show that half of the documented immigrants in Sweden renew their residence permit under the same category at least once, and that 12\% change category. In half of the cases, permit renewal and category change are followed by another permit renewal, while third permit renewal and second category change are rare. There is considerable heterogeneity in the categories involved in transitions: 30\% of international students, 20\% of labour immigrants and 60\% of labour immigrant's relatives switch category, whereas Swedish citizen's relatives and refugees virtually always keep their initial category.

Both permit renewal and category change are closely linked to the specific conditions of residence permits, which vary across categories, with time since admission, and over the period due to several policy changes. In contrast, reforms affecting other rights do not impact immigrants' administrative trajectories. Besides the inequality created by immigration rules, women are at higher risk of administrative status change, as are individuals with higher education, higher income, and those with previous experience of transition.

Finally, immigrants who change category typically become labour immigrant, Swedish citizen's relative or labour immigrant's relative, but rarely refugee. Notably, the same social characteristics that matter for the initial admission similarly apply to re-admission. For instance, men are more likely to switch to labour immigrant, and women to a family-related category. Hence, category changes reinforce social selection into categories.

Jessica Gale, Eva G. T. Green

Immigration attitudes and double standards: The role of national and supranational secure and insecure identification.

A central question among social and political psychologists has long been the way in which national and supranational identification are associated with attitudes towards immigration. With contemporary world events such as the invasion of Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas war, and the migration crisis, the question is timelier than ever. Given widespread critiques concerning double standards which suggest some nationalities are considered more valuable – more European, more "one of us" – than others in the context of these crises, the present research examined how secure or insecure (narcissistic) identification at national and European levels shape either selective or universal support for migrants coming from different regions.

Importantly, collective narcissism reflects heightened sensitivity to threats, especially salient in the context of international crises. Assessing collective narcissism alongside national and European identification allows for teasing apart insecure and secure identification, respectively, which has major implications for understanding attitudes towards newcomers. Self-categorization theory suggests that national identification, in general, should be associated with a lack of support for migrants, regardless of their origin, and that supranational identification (i.e., identification with Europe) should be associated with selective support for migrants from regions that are geographically, geopolitically, and culturally "closer" (to Europe). Nevertheless, incorporating a distinction between secure and insecure identification leads to more nuanced hypotheses. Specifically, insecure identification (i.e.,collective narcissism) at national and supranational levels, respectively, should better explain these double standard effects. Secure identification (i.e., net of narcissism), on the other hand, should be associated with more universal support for migrants from different regions.

Two studies were included in this research. Study 1 comprised a nation-wide quota sample of French-speaking Belgium (N = 371) and preliminarily examined the association between secure and insecure national and European identification with support for migrants from Ukraine. Study 2 utilized nationally representative data from Switzerland (MOSAiCH; N = 1,756) and examined the hypothesized double standard effects, by incorporating support for migrants from Afghanistan, Syria, and Eritrea, in addition to Ukraine. Structural equation modelling was used in both studies.

Results from Study 1 suggested that Belgian insecure identification (i.e., collective narcissism) was negatively associated with support for Ukrainian migrants. European insecure identification showed no association. Belgian and European secure identification (i.e., net of narcissism) were positively associated with support for Ukrainian migrants. Results from Study 2 replicated these effects in Switzerland, and additionally revealed a double standard concerning support for migrants from Afghanistan, Syria, and Eritrea: While the pattern of results remained the same for support for Ukrainian migrants, European insecure identification (i.e., collective narcissism) was, in this case, negatively associated with support for migrants from these geographically, geopolitically, and culturally more distant regions.

National and supranational identification are often contrasted as being rather exclusionary and inclusionary, respectively. These results provide a novel contribution to the literature on identity and immigration attitudes by bringing nuance to this assumption: By examining insecure alongside secure identification at these two levels of abstraction, the present studies suggests that insecure supranational (European) identification explains double standards in the context of contemporary migration crises.

Hanne Gaukel, Roberto Impicciatore, Nazareno Panichella, Antonina Zhelenkova

Gender and Internal Geographical Mobility in Europe: A Comparative Analysis on the Interplay Between Family and Employment Over the Life Course.

Interregional migration, a move from one region to another within a country's borders, should in theory hold positive benefits on labor market outcomes. Sjaastad (1962) saw "migration, training, and experience as investments in the human agent," so producing economic returns over the life course. However, such positive impacts are not consistent between men and women, as there is often an uneven migration decision-making process within couples and families. In these cases, men's occupational status and earning potential are favored in the decision-making processes of mobility. Literature has found overwhelmingly positive outcomes of migration for men in terms of occupational achievement, whereas, for women, the effect is much less clear and potentially negative. So, can we expect mobility to bring about variations in employment status between men and women, also considering marital status? Are certain national contexts more favorable to employment post-migration, and over time?

This paper presents an empirical analysis of the gendered effect of interregional migration on employment status in six European countries: France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain, and Sweden. Panel data from waves of SHARELIFE is used to study migration and employment trajectories over the life course for individuals who have undertaken an interregional move after the age of 15. We aim to determine how interregional migration can affect employment status over time, providing an analysis of the interplays of migration, gender, and marital status employment cross-nationally.

Considering the dependent variable of employment status (employed or not for any given year t), the empirical strategy includes a set of linear probability panel models with fixed effects, considering mobility both as a pooled effect and distributed over time to include the periods before and after movement. These analyses are completed to identify the effects of interregional migration on employment, some models separately by gender and country and with an interaction term between mobility and marital status. The objective here was to see if the likelihood of being employed was influenced by one's gender and marital status, and if these effects change over time.

In line with previous research, our results show that while men experience consistently positive effects from interregional migration on employment status, women tend to face a mixed level of benefit post-migration, which varies by marital status and country. In particular, we found that women who are unmarried at the time of migration experience a relatively positive benefit of migration on employment status, whereas women married at the time of migration experience the lowest levels of employment. Such a pattern is most evident in Southern Europe, where women's employment and level of mobility were rather low to begin with. We also find similarities in trends between Germany and Poland, and between France and Sweden, perhaps owing to the process of self-selection of migrants. Finally, our results also show differences in predicted employment over time post-migration, seeing the biggest benefit to employment status in the year of migration, followed by a drop in the years following, which eventually recovers for men but always remains lower for women.

Andrés Gomensoro, Jenny Chesters, Quentin Maire

Occupational expectations and their fulfilment in the Swiss highly stratified versus the Australian comprehensive education systems.

Research shows that associations between family background and educational and labour market outcomes persists across time and across countries. This relationship is often approached through the concepts of educational and occupational aspirations as drivers of decision making processes and trajectories. Classical rational theory approaches (Boudon, 1974; Breen and Golthorpe, 1997) show that expectations are highly related to students' social milieu as well as to educational outcomes. However, less consideration has been given to the influence of the organization of national education systems on the occupational expectations-educational trajectories links. In this presentation, we explore the following research question: 'How do education system structures influence the development and fulfilment of aspirations for high status occupations?' To answer this question, we compare two countries characterized contrasted education system structures: Switzerland that has a highly stratified system with early and relatively rigid tracking, whereas Australia has a comprehensive system with a largely unified curriculum until the end of school. We draw on the Swiss Transitions from Education to Employment (TREE) data and the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY) data that track two nationally representative cohort of youths from age 15-16 into their upper-secondary education. To address this question, we adopt a two-step analytical approach for each country. First, we fit a regression model in order to investigate the relationship between occupational expectations measured at the end of compulsory school ("Managerial/professional occupations" versus "other occupations" as a dichotomous variable) and educational system characteristics (while controlling for socio-demographic profile, previous educational achievement and other contextual characteristics). Second, we fit a logistic regression model to examine whether education system structures conditions the likelihood of being on track toward achieving aspirations for professional or managerial jobs by ages 20-21. Predictors are selected for inclusion in the models and matched wherever possible, and results are reported as average marginal effects (Mood, 2010), in order to allow for comparative interpretation of the results across the two countries. Preliminary results show important differences in term of occupational expectations between countries: In Switzerland the early streaming system as well as the prominent role of vocational education seem to divert students away from professional-managerial job aspirations; by contrast, the comprehensive Australian school system allows for such aspirations to be widespread, although still related to gender, class and academic achievement level. Contrasted patterns are also observed for the analysis of pathways toward job aspirations: the Swiss system leads men to engage comparatively less often in study pathways toward professional or managerial jobs, while the reverse is true in Australia. Still, similarities are observed across the two countries in the comparative over-representation of immigrants in study pathways toward these desired jobs; in the positive relationship between earlier aspirations and later progress toward these jobs; and in the greater likelihood of choosing study pathways leading to these jobs among academically successful students.

Kristel May Gomez-Magdaraog, Claudine Burton-Jeangros, Yves L. Jackson

The Interplay of Mobility and Vulnerability among Repatriated Filipino Transnational Workers during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

This study explores the intersection of mobility and vulnerability. The Philippines' Labour Export Policy (LEP) has been a key driver of migration since the 1970s, addressing poverty and unemployment. By examining the narratives of 25 repatriated Filipino transnational workers during the pandemic, initial findings reveal a dynamic relationship between mobility and vulnerability.

Our preliminary results underscores the dynamic interplay between mobility and vulnerability. Initially, mobility, represented by leaving one's country of origin, is perceived as necessary to escape vulnerability at home. However, upon crossing borders, most transnational workers often face precarious employment conditions without job security or benefits, especially evident during the pandemic. This highlights a global imbalance where transnational workers contribute to host countries' economies without enjoying the same rights as citizens. Consequently, they are forced to engage in mobility once again, this time through repatriation, only to find themselves in another vulnerable position—during both the repatriation process and subsequent reintegration.

From a policy standpoint, addressing the vulnerabilities of transnational workers requires a multifaceted approach. Governments both sending and receiving countries should collaborate to establish comprehensive policies that protect the rights and well-being of transnational workers throughout their migration journey. This includes measures to ensure fair labor standards, access to healthcare, social protection, and avenues for legal recourse in cases of exploitation or abuse. Enhancing coordination among relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and private sector actors, is essential for effective policy implementation. This could involve initiatives to improve data collection on transnational labor migration, especially undocumented workers, strengthen labor market regulations, and provide support services for returning migrants during reintegration processes.

Michael Grätz, Alicia Garcia Sierra

Does Education Moderate the Impact of Genes on Life Chances? Evidence from the 1944 educational reform in the United Kingdom.

Genes are at the centre of the debate surrounding equality of opportunity. This paper aims to advance the understanding of the role of genes in explaining inequality by examining whether their effect on life chances varies when an educational expansion occurs.

When examining why people differ in their life chances, the literature has traditionally distinguished between two components: heritability and environmental factors. The first speaks to all those elements that are part of the genetic configuration of a person, whereas the second has to do with the context in which a person grows. This strict dichotomy has been questioned by more recent research that suggests that there is an ongoing interaction between genes and the environment where a person lives. This has opened the door to the exploration of the gene-environment interaction (GxE).

An important realization of the GxE research has been that people growing up in more and less disadvantaged contexts are unequally likely to develop the potential associated with their genetic predispositions —i.e., the Scarr-Rowe hypothesis. However, this literature shows a narrow understanding of the environment, which it is usually associated with the family in which an individual is raised. In this paper, we suggest that the impact of genetic predispositions on life chances might also depend on the broader societal context.

We expand this research avenue by focusing on a very specific societal change, namely the 1944 Educational Reform in the UK, which increased the compulsory schooling of children in one year and ensured free secondary education for all students. We implement a Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD) to exploit the cutoff produced by the reform and use ELSA data, which combines genetic information on individuals' propensity towards education, namely the polygenic score for educational attainment, with measures of individuals' life chances across four dimensions: education, occupation, income, and wealth.

Results show that when there is a structural expansion of the educational system, the effect of genetic configurations on life outcomes decreases. This can be explained by a change in the composition of those who attain a certain education level, who become more heterogeneous in terms of abilities. These findings imply that GxE interaction operates differently when the environment is understood as the macro-level educational or social factors.

The main contribution of this paper is to examine, for the first time to the extent of our knowledge, whether innate abilities measured through genetic data matter more or less for individuals' life chances once there is a macro-societal change such as an educational expansion. Moreover, we expand previous research exploring the evolution of the role of innate abilities over cohorts by exploiting a natural experiment such as the 1944 Educational Reform, which allows us to disentangle this effect from other societal and cultural patterns. Finally, we also extend previous research by including four different measures of life chances.

Michael Grätz, Kieron Barclay

Liberal and Radical Equality of Opportunity in Sweden.

Life chances are unequally distributed in modern societies. There is growing interest in the distribution of inequalities in life chances, such as income and wealth, either because inequalities have increased over time or because the level of inequality in modern Western societies is perceived as excessive (Atkison 2015; Piketty 2013; Sen 1999; Stiglitz 2012; Wilkinson and Pickett 2009).

Another issue is equality of opportunity (Roemer 1998). While inequality of outcome is something that can be measured directly, measuring inequality of opportunity requires some normative conception of what factors that produce inequality of outcome are considered just and what factors that produce inequality of outcome are considered unjust.

Different conceptions of equality of opportunity have been developed in political philosophy (Arneson 2008). These conceptions differ in whether they consider the impact of various factors on life chances as just or unjust. John Rawls defines fair equality of opportunity as follows: "those with similar abilities and skills should have similar life chances" (Rawls 1971:71). He argued that those individuals with the same innate abilities, who are willing to put in the same effort to use them, should have the same life chances, independent of ascribed characteristics such as social origin, gender, and migration background. We refer to this meritocratic conception of equality of opportunity. In political philosophy, there are alternative conceptions of equality of opportunity. John Roemer (1998), an economist, is part of the so-called luck egalitarianism in political philosophy. This school of thought considers any factor beyond the control of the individual as an unjust source of inequality. Roemer (1998) refers to factors over which an individual has no control as "circumstances". He considers both ascribed characteristics and innate abilities, such as IQ, as unjust sources of inequality of opportunity. We refer to this alternative conception of equality of opportunity as radical equality of opportunity.

Previous research provided empirical estimates comparing liberal and radical inequality of opportunity in education, occupation, income, and wealth in the United States (Grätz and García-Sierra 2024). In the present study, we extend this empirical evidence by analyzing liberal and radical inequality of opportunity in Sweden.

Sweden is an interesting case study for testing the difference between liberal and radical inequality of opportunity. Sweden is widely regarded as a society with relatively low income inequality and high intergenerational income mobility. Another difference between our study and previous research is that we can extend the analysis by not only including measures of socio-economic resources, but also measures of health. We can therefore cover a broad range of important dimensions of life chances to provide a general picture of the current state of equality of opportunity in contemporary Sweden. The findings show that liberal and radical equality of opportunity vary quite strongly even in Sweden. In that sense our results mirror previous findings for the United States (Grätz and Garcia-Sierra 2024). In addition, we show that for some but not all healh measures, radical inequality of opportunity is larger than liberal inequality of opportunity.

Eloisa Harris, Rodrigo Sanchez, Flavia Fossati

Equal opportunities for migrant students: Public opinion on policy reforms in Switzerland.

Students with a migrant background often face disproportionate barriers to educational attainment in stratified school systems. Reforms to reverse such unequal opportunities often meet with opposition, or face political inertia, in part due to the interests of swathes of middle class voters who benefit from the status quo. In this paper, we investigate the conditions under which pro-immigrant education reforms are supported by citizens? Our theoretical framework draws from institutional feedback and class politics to derive expectations about divides in the Swiss population based on antecedent reforms and self-interest. We expect that whereas middle-class respondents are unlikely to support structural reforms to the school system as a whole, such as the later introduction of school tracks, this is conditional on the politics in their canton, and the framing used to introduce the plight of migrant children in Swiss schools. We expect the framing effect to be weaker for working class respondents. We utilise results from a survey experiment, conducted in 2024 in four Swiss cantons, which presents different policy packages to a sample of ~2000 Swiss individuals. This study contributes a novel approach to understanding public attitudes towards pro-immigrant education reforms, and the coalitions possible for under girding future reform packages.

Juul Henkens

Digital Nomadism: Lifestyle or Life Phase?

The emergence of digital nomadism, a lifestyle combining location-independent work with travel, has garnered attention in migration research. With the growing societal interest in this lifestyle, the question arises whether digital nomadism represents a permanent lifestyle or a temporary life phase. Ontological security theory highlights the instability of frequent mobility, potentially impacting mental well-being, assuming digital nomadism would be a temporary phase. Socialization theories suggest that mobility could be intergenerationally transmitted from parents to their children, suggesting digital nomadism could be a permanent nomadic lifestyle for those with mobile childhoods. This research aims to deepen the understanding life-course mobility patterns and future mobility aspirations of digital nomads. The main research questions are:

1.How do digital nomads link their childhood mobility history to their current mobile lifestyle?
2.How do current and ideal mobility patterns for digital nomads look like?
3.How do digital nomads see their future mobility?

Understanding the life-course implications of digital nomadism is crucial, as it may affect various aspects of individuals' lives, such as family formation, employment, and well-being, as well as impacting the communities and countries involved.

This qualitative research explores the life-course mobility of 27 digital nomads in Bali, Indonesia, linking childhood mobility, current mobility patterns, and future mobility aspirations to discern underlying patterns and mechanisms of digital nomad mobility. Semi-structured face-to-face interviews with 27 digital nomads were held during a two-month fieldwork period between September and November 2023. The final sample was divers in terms of age (23-57), gender (14 males), origin country, and length of digital nomad life (4 months->10 years). Interviews were recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed following the thematic approach of Braun and Clarke (2006).

Preliminary results indicate that mobile childhoods shaped mobility patterns and intentions for the future. Many digital nomads were socialized into mobile lifestyle. They learned to cope with instability and change, which enabled them to live their nomadic lives. However, some felt a strong desire to root down while others expressed their doubts about ever living a sedentary life. Others experienced no memorable childhood moves, and only started moving when they could make their own mobility decisions. Independent of their mobility histories, hyper-nomadism (i.e., fast paced traveling) was perceived as life phase and not sustainable in the long term. Almost all participants aspired some sort of stability for the future, either settling down in their origin countries or emigrating. Important factors shaping their settling intentions were starting a family, the lack of stability and deep connections to people and place, and physical and mental exhaustion. Those who aspired more nomadic futures searched for a more sustainable alternative to their nomadic lifestyle. Rotation migration (i.e., rotating between multiple home bases) or slowmadding (i.e., traveling slow but without the intention to settle) were common aspirations for a more stable but still mobile future. By illuminating that past mobility experiences influence current lifestyles and future plans, this research provides valuable insights into the nature of digital nomadism and its potential consequences for human life-courses.

Elias Hofmann, Nico Stawarz, Heiko Rüger, Nicolai Netz

Beyond economic bargaining: Effects of work-related internal migration on subjective well-being from a couple perspective.

There is a large body of literature that focuses on the economic effects of spatial mobility in the context of partnerships, highlighting the potential for conflicting (re-)location preferences and the complex decision-making processes that shape couples' relocation behaviour. Studies often show that partnered men have greater economic benefits from work-related moves than their female partners. For subjective well-being (SWB), this picture is less clear. Some studies find differences in life satisfaction gains among women and men through migration while others do not. At the same time, there are only rarely studies explicitly focusing on couples. Building on this, we aim to examine shifts in SWB of male and female partners within relocating couples. Further, we also consider how the effect of migration on SWB differs on whether individuals lose, gain or maintain their pre-migration economic bargaining power after relocation.

In general, we expect that both partners should benefit from migration with regard to their SWB. This expectation can be derived from bargaining theories and the theory of social production functions, putting individuals' utility maximization efforts at the forefront of mobility endeavours. Taking SWB as an indicator for individual utility, relocations should only be undertaken if SWB increases (or at least not decreases) for both partners. Moreover, two contrasting hypotheses can be de-rived about the dependence of SWB gains on economic bargaining power. First, an assumption often made within bargaining theories is that income defines bargaining power in couple relationships, which allows individuals to shape decisions about labour market participation, housework and fertility in their favour to reach greater utility. From this point of view, we expect higher gains in SWB with increasing bargaining power through internal migration, while a deterioration of bargaining power should come with suppressed SWB. Secondly, individuals may agree to migrate although their income decreases when the economic gains are invested in the household and all member benefit with respect to SWB. Moreover, a more far-reaching assumption is that not only economic aspects define bargaining power but different aspects, which are reflected as SWB. However, this means that individuals may accept to migrate even if they lose in economic aspects as long as they expect gains in SWB. This leads to the assumption that both partner show increases in SWB relatively independent from individual income changes.

We apply fixed effects (FE) panel regression to data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) and using life satisfaction as measure for SWB. Our findings show that both partners benefit from migration with respect to their life satisfaction. Moreover, while male partners only increase their life satisfaction if they increase or maintain their income, female partners have positive life satisfaction gains regardless of their relative income changes. Possibly, this an indication that internalized gender roles are also relevant: Male partner accept to migrate even if their income relative to their wives decreases, but this is accompanied with new conflicts (e.g. who is doing the home work or who is the main breadwinner) after migration.

Maaike Hornstra

Children's internal migration trajectories after parental separation.

Both residential mobility and family instability are childhood experiences that have the potential to disrupt child development. They are interlinked, as residential moves likely co-occur with transitions in family composition. Still, reviews of the literature note that our knowledge on relocation in the context of divorce and separation is limited (Kostense, 2024; Saini et al., 2015). Empirical analyses are limited in number, and few acknowledge the multifaceted character of internal migration in terms of frequency, timing, and distance (Garboden et al., 2017). Moreover, scholars call for research that moves beyond economic cost-benefit analyses and embraces a variety of relevant push and pull factors. This would also benefit future attempts to understand the implications of post-divorce relocation for involved children (Kostende, 2014).

Our first objective is to provide a dynamic description of the residential trajectories of children the first years after parental separation, focusing on the occurrence and frequency of residential changes as well as on the changes in geographical distance between the households of the resident and nonresident parent. Our second objective is to examine which risk factors make children vulnerable to (more disruptive) residential changes after parental separation. Hypotheses centre around three themes of determinants: socioeconomic, network, and personal factors. Moves after separation are restricted by the financial situations of both parents, with more resources providing more opportunities to choose a place of residence that fits any housing and neighborhood desires. In addition, parents' welfare, personal problems, and the composition and quality of the family network influence divorced parents' preferences and the residential decisions they make. For example, residence and visitation arrangements could restrict a divorced parent to certain areas, whereas problems of and conflicts with the former partner and the involvement of new partners could push them to seek relocation to ensure a more harmonious environment for the children.

Opportunities to test these ideas are limited, as they require a sufficient sample of nonintact households and longitudinal data on residential histories as well as subjective information on families. In many cases, data sources do not contain both. We overcome these issues by using the 2017 survey Parents and Children in the Netherlands (OKiN; Kalmijn et al., 2018), which was based on a sample of 25-45 year-olds from the Dutch registers (RR = 62%). Along with an oversample of adults from nonintact households, it includes retrospective reports on the childhoods of respondents, including household transitions, ties with resident and nonresident (step)parents, ties among these (step)parents, and child and parent characteristics. The crucial feature is that the OKiN data can be linked to geographical information from the registers. Recently, efforts were made to link yearly data on the addresses of the child, mother, and father on October 1st of each year (Spaan et al., 2023). We are able to deduce for many of the surveyed adults their yearly changes in residence and distance over the course of their childhoods. The paper will select respondents whose parents divorced or separated in early childhood and perform three sets of event-history models (N=2309).

Maria Hornung

Later-life social networks and family life: differences between migrants and non-migrants.

Social networks are an essential predictor of well-being and loneliness later in life. Hereby, different types of networks are associated with different types of support as having a diverse and extensive network can be more helpful than one which is very family-focused. The composition and structure of social networks is, however, dynamic. Some close relationships are very stable over the life course, while more distant relationships change with life circumstances. Previous research on Germany finds migrants to have smaller and more family-centered networks compared to non-migrants. However, little research links social networks to the family status. Consequently, we address two research questions:

I. How do social networks in later-life differ between migrants and non-migrants?

II.How are social network types in later-life associated with family status for migrants and non-migrants?

The study draws on data from the German Socioeconomic Panel (SOEP, v38). We use a sample of individuals aged 55-65, who either migrated to Germany or were born in Germany.

The analysis consists of two steps. In the first step, we use latent class analysis to find typical social network clusters in later-life. The indicators used for the network typologies are engagement in social activities (religious events, politics, voluntary work), the size of the friends' network and the frequency of contact with kin and non-kin and kin abroad. Second, we examine whether being a migrant is associated with different network types in later life. Furthermore, we interact migration experience with the family status.

We found three network types. The first network, called restricted (29%), engagement in social activities is infrequent, friends and family visits are rare, and the number of friends is small. The second network class, socially embedded (21%), is characterized by frequent visits of family and friends, a high number of close friends, frequent involvement in voluntary work and religious activities and somewhat frequent involvement in politics. The third network cluster has equally frequent visits of family and friends and the number of close friends but individuals associated with this class are less frequently engaged in social activities (family-and kin-centered cluster (50%)).

Examining whether migrants differ from non-migrants in belonging to one of the three network classes, we see no significant difference between migrants and non-migrants in belonging to the restricted social network class. Compared to non-migrants, migrants are less likely to belong to the socially embedded network class but are more likely to belong to a family and kin-centred network class than non-migrants.

An examination of the link between social network classes and migration experience dependent on family status shows overall similar patterns between migrants and non-migrants. However, non-migrants are more likely to be in the socially embedded network class, whereby the differences with migrants are especially pronounced for individuals who live with a partner but not with a child in the household. Regarding the family and kin-centred network class, migrants living with a partner and no child seem to drive the differences between migrants and non-migrants in belonging to this network class.

Roberto Impicciatore, Nazareno Panichella

Internal migration, family formation and social stratification in Europe. A life course approach.

The positive impact on occupation given by internal migration has already been underlined in the literature, mainly suggesting that those who move have higher chances of obtaining a higher socio-economic status than those who do not move. However, the timing of migration is also relevant, as the advantages tend to be higher if the migration takes place in the early stages of the labor career. Furthermore, the decision to move is related to other life events such as family events, childbearing, and changes in family size. The increasing heterogeneity of life patterns calls for a re-examination of geographical mobility, aiming to underline how it interrelates with and shapes different life trajectories. Despite an increasing literature on the association between internal migration and life-course transitions, the analysis of the impact of the increasing diversity in life-course trajectories (including internal migration) on outcomes later in life (such as occupational position among workers) is still under-researched. This analysis has three main aims: describing the interrelations between geographical mobility and life course events (education, occupational careers, family formation), investigating the selection in terms of gender and education into different migration trajectories, and analyzing different occupational outcomes according to life trajectories.

The analysis is based on ShareLife, i.e., the third and seventh waves of SHARE held, respectively, in 2008-09 and 2017. The selected subsample is composed of individuals born between 1920 and 1959, observed between ages 15 and 40, and living in the following countries: France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain, and Sweden. We focus on interregional moves (NUTS2) in combination with individual trajectories in education, occupational status, and family formation. We applied a sequence analysis for social sciences. Given the large number of possible states an individual can potentially occupy, we applied a multichannel sequence analysis approach. Finally, we developed two sets of regression models considering both the social selectivity of internal migrants according to gender and education and the association between a specific life trajectory (cluster) and the occupational achievement reported at 50 years of age (entering the service class and avoiding the unskilled urban working class). Results show that different migration patterns are characterized by a marked selectivity of movers in terms of gender and education. On the one hand, more educated individuals tend to move more often as singles (as human capital investment) or to form a family (interrelation of events). On the other hand, women move more often as inactive and form a union after the move, whereas men move more often as temporary or late movers. In addition, it emerges that there is a clear overlap between life trajectories and occupational outcomes. We found higher returns in terms of occupational achievement when migration is experienced early in the life course, but independently of family formation, and lower returns for late movers, particularly for tied movers. However, diversity in life-course trajectories is correlated with labor market outcomes only among women. Women's careers are more sensitive than men's to specific decisions related to geographical mobility (in connection with other events).

Hachiro Iwai

Long-term Transformation of Women's Life Course in Japan: An Analysis Based on Quantitative Life History Data.

This paper aims to explain the long-term transformation of Japanese women's life course, using the results of quantitative analyses. The large-scale work history data has been obtained by representative surveys such as Social Stratification and Mobility Surveys. It is now possible to analyze the life courses of women born from 1916 to 1980. First, this paper introduces the methods of constructing the age-based life course data and presenting the visualized results of analyses. This method is similar to the way of presenting the patterns of life courses that Blossfeld (1987) used. In order to confirm changes in women's life course, it is important to compare the visualized patterns among birth cohorts. Three turning points are crucial in the history of Japanese women's education, occupation and family formation: the wartime regime in the early 1940s, the oil crisis period in the mid-1970s and the lost-decade in the mid-1990s. This paper starts to clarify the effects of social changes in the mid-1970s. It is shown that the well-known M-shaped pattern of Japanese women's labor force participation was formed during that period. The M-shaped pattern reflects the gender division of life events, showing that large numbers of women work after school graduation, quit the jobs around the ages of marriage and child birth, and reenter the labor market after the kids get old. This M-shaped pattern had standardized the Japanese women' life course until the mid-1990s. Then, during the lost-decade, the period from the early 1990s to the early 2000s, the work life patterns of women in their 20s and early 30s of age has changed from the 1971-75 birth cohort. This paper shows that the system of fulltime employment is declining and that other irregular employees are growing. The overall patterns of Japanese women' life course tend to differentiate into many separate paths. Lastly, this paper focuses on the impacts of the wartime regime on women's life course. The results reveal that life course patterns of the 1921-25 birth cohort from the late teens to the early 20s were affected by the wartime labor demands. In particular, while clerical jobs and manual works expanded among young middle school graduates during the early 1940s, most of them left the jobs after the end of the war by the age of 25. This life course pattern of women until the age of the mid-20s is very similar to the pattern of female senior high school graduates in the postwar period. This result implies that the prototype of life pattern for women in their early 20s emerged among female middle school graduates during the wartime in Japan. This paper argues that the prototype has an enduring effect on women's life patterns of the subsequent birth cohorts.

Santosh Jatrana, Suresh Joshi, Samba Siva Rao Pasupuleti

Effects of Nativity, Duration of Residence and Age at Migration on Risky Alcohol Drinking in Australia.
Many observational studies have seen a health advantage among foreign-born (FB) people as compared with the native-born (NB), and a decline in that health advantage the longer they stay in the host country. However, most of the evidence from the existing literature is limited by the use of cross-sectional study design, use of single indicator of health and poor control of time varying confounders. Additionally, little attention has been paid to understand the pathways and mechanisms by which transition of health over time, limiting the ability to implement policies that will result in improved health for all, including immigrants. Most of these explanations are speculative. This arises partly from a lack of reliable data linking health outcomes to migration status, and the background and experiences of migrants.

The present study advances the migrant health literature by providing estimates of the nativity gap in risky drinking behaviour for Australia based on an analysis of 21 years of follow-up data from the nationally representative longitudinal dataset, Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey. Using so-called hybrid regression models that separate within-person and between-person variations over time, we examine the associations of nativity (native-born (NB) and immigrants from English speaking (ES) and non-English speaking (NES) countries of origin) and duration of residence (DoR) with prevalence of risky drinking behaviour, and whether the association between nativity–DoR and risky drinking behaviour overtime is modified by age at arrival in Australia. We also examine the mediating role of English language proficiency, socioeconomic status and health behaviour factors in the association between nativity and duration of residence and risky drinking behaviour. We focus on risky drinking behaviour as it is considered as one of the global leading health risk factors, resulting in approximately 3.3 million deaths each year and accounting for approximately 5.1 per cent of the global burden of disease. Risky drinking is also a major public health concern world over due to enormous social, health and economic costs.

With respect to our three research questions, we found that:

1. Immigrants from NESC had lower odds of risky drinking, relative to NB respondents. In contrast, there was no significant difference in the odds of risky drinking between immigrants from NES and NB respondents.

2. There was no evidence of a significant change in these results by DoR amongst immigrant groups from either ESC or NESC.

3. Irrespective of AA in Australia, immigrants (combined ESC and NESC) had lower odds of risky drinking than the NB Australians. Additionally, there was no evidence of moderating effect of AA in the associations between nativity and risky drinking and DoR and risky drinking behaviour.

4. Socioeconomic status was found to be a potential mediator for the association between DoR and risky alcohol drinking among short-term (DoR <10 years) immigrants from ESC and long-term (DoR ≥ 20 years) NESC immigrants.

Mei Kagawa

From Career Paths to Marriage Timing: Investigating the Interplay of Regional Mobility in Japan.

This study explores the intricate relationship between women's employment paths, regional mobility, and their first marriage timing in Japan. Extensive research has shown that unstable employment often hinders the transition to marriage (Cherlin, 2014; Ruggles, 2015), a trend observed in Japan as well (Fukuda, 2013; Piotrowski et al., 2015). In Japan, marriage is closely tied to childbearing (Rindfus et al., 2015), and its decline contributes to depopulation, particularly in rural areas experiencing migration to urban centers, a trend more pronounced among women.

Despite the acknowledged significance of these factors, comprehensive studies simultaneously considering employment histories, marriage transitions, and regional mobility remain scarce. This study aims to bridge this gap by examining whether women's employment stability influences their likelihood of the first marriage and how migration patterns, especially between rural and urban areas, shape this relationship.

In this study, I test the following hypotheses. Women with stable employment histories are more likely to enter marriage than women with precarious employment histories (Hypothesis 1). Comparing migration patterns, those who migrate to urban areas and those who remain in urban areas form more stable career trajectories (Hypothesis 2). Even within the same career typology, the transition to marriage differs according to the type of migration. (Hypothesis 3).

Utilizing data from the 2015 Social Stratification and Mobility Study (SSM), a nationally representative survey of Japanese residents aged 20-79, which offers detailed insights into the educational, occupational, and family formation histories. This research focuses exclusively on women, resulting in a sample size of 3,558 individuals after excluding cases with missing data.

To typify career trajectories, I constructed person-years of educational and occupational histories for individuals aged 20-34. Subsequently, the Dynamic Hamming Distance between each trajectory was computed. Using the Ward algorithm, I identified six typical clusters. Migration patterns were determined based on place of residence at age 15 and at the time of the first job. Similarly, migration patterns were classified into three types: those remaining in urban areas, those migrating to urban areas, and those staying in rural regions. The transition to marriage was analyzed using information on age at first marriage.

The analysis provided intriguing insights into these complex dynamics. Contrary to common assumptions, stable employment does not necessarily lead to earlier marriage. Women with stable employment histories tend to delay marriage compared to those with more precarious career paths. Notably, women who stay in their birthplace often exhibit a mix of stable and unstable employment. Additionally, the timing of marriage varies by migration pattern, with women in stable careers, particularly those remaining in rural areas, most likely to marry sooner.

While the hypotheses proposed in this study were not fully validated, the results underscore the need for a deeper understanding of how occupational histories intersect with migration behaviors and marriage decisions. As a next step, I will combine sequence history analysis (Rossignon et al., 2018) with the insecurity index presented in Ritschard (2021) to investigate why these differences occur.

Fabian Kratz, Nico Stawarz, Nicolai Netz

The Interplay of Parental and Individual Resources in Determining Returns to Spatial Mobility.

In the burgeoning field of migration studies, two distinct bodies of literature have evolved: one examining the relationship between spatial and social mobility with an emphasis on labor market outcomes stratified by social class, and another exploring the impact of spatial mobility on life satisfaction. Notably, the latter literature has largely overlooked how the life satisfaction benefits of spatial mobility can vary according to an individual's social and educational background. Our study aims to bridge these previously unconnected strands of research by investigating how social origin and educational attainment influence the returns to internal migration in terms of life satisfaction.

Drawing upon cumulative inequality theory, we hypothesize that both greater parental resources (as indicators of social origin) and higher personal educational attainment enhance the benefits derived from migration. These resources may not only facilitate access to opportunities that migration might offer but also allow individuals to capitalize on these opportunities, thereby maximizing gains in life satisfaction.

To quantitatively assess the overall returns to migration, we focus on subjective well-being, operationalized through life satisfaction. Our methodological approach is grounded in the estimands framework, which allows for a detailed examination of the causal effects of social origin and education on migration outcomes. Firstly, we define the theoretical estimands—namely, the total effects of social origin and education on life satisfaction from migration. Moreover, we consider the controlled direct effects of social origin when educational attainment is held constant through hypothetical interventions. Secondly, we discuss the necessary assumptions for identifying these effects, ensuring clarity and rigor in our causal inference. Thirdly, we deploy various models of stratified fixed effects panel regressions to empirically measure these effects.

Utilizing data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), which includes adults aged 18–65, our empirical analysis confirms that migration generally results in long-term improvements in life satisfaction. Moreover, our results extend previous findings by demonstrating that individuals from higher social origins and with greater educational achievements reap more substantial and enduring benefits from migration.

Our analysis indicates that a significant portion of the effect of social origin on migration returns can be attributed to differences in educational attainment linked to social origin. This finding highlights the mediating role of education in the relationship between social origin and migration benefits, suggesting that higher educational levels equip individuals with the resources needed to maximize the advantages of migration.

Overall, our study makes significant theoretical and methodological contributions to the literature on the mechanisms of cumulative advantage and disadvantage throughout the life course. By integrating insights from social stratification, migration studies, and life satisfaction research, we provide a comprehensive understanding of how social and educational backgrounds shape returns to migration. Our findings suggest that while high-origin and highly educated individuals often migrate to enhance their life circumstances, those from lower social backgrounds may migrate primarily to prevent social decline. This nuanced perspective not only enriches the academic discourse but also has practical implications for policies aimed at managing migration and its societal effects.

Joeke Kuyvenhoven

Accumulated disadvantage or moving out of disadvantage? Consequences of residential mobility and exposure to neighbourhood deprivation for educational attainment of children born in deprived neighbourhoods.

Residential mobility during childhood is an important life event altering a child's environment with possible long-term consequences. Moving frequently may be particularly disruptive, while moving to a better environment might outweigh the disruptive impact. This study examines the association between childhood residential mobility and completion of secondary education by simultaneously studying frequency of moving and exposure to neighbourhood deprivation. Focussing on children born in socioeconomically deprived neighbourhoods in the metropolitan areas of Amsterdam and Stockholm, I aim to answer the following research question: under which conditions and for whom does residential mobility affect the completion of secondary education?

Using longitudinal full-population register data for both cities, I study residential mobility from birth to age 16 and analyse the association between different childhood moving patterns and completion of secondary education at age 21. I compare children who do not move to children with four different types of mobility patterns as a combined measure of moving frequency - low (1-2 moves) or high (3+ moves) - and exposure to neighbourhood deprivation - short exposure (<9 years) or long exposure (9+ years). I apply propensity-score methods to account for differences in the propensity to experience a certain type of mobility and minimise selection bias. Propensity-score weights are estimated for the mobility types predicted by migrant background, household income, parental education, parental employment, parental union and housing tenure. Unweighted logistic regression models are used to analyse the baseline association between different mobility types and completion of secondary education. Subsequently the estimated propensity-weights as well as covariates are added to account for differences in the probability to experience the different mobility types. Interaction terms are added to assess heterogeneity in mobility effects for children with migrant and non-migrant parents, and for children in intact and non-intact families.

Results indicate that the type of residential mobility and exposure to neighbourhood deprivation experienced by children born in deprived areas is highly selective. It points to potential accumulations across different life domains, in which stable families with resources are moving to better neighbourhoods, while less stable families with a lack of resources are moving frequently and move within or between deprived neighbourhoods. Upward neighbourhood mobility – when mobility is not experienced repeatedly - is associated with a higher likelihood of completing secondary education, but this is completely (Amsterdam) and partially (Stockholm) explained by the better socioeconomic position of families moving out of deprived neighbourhoods. The beneficial impact of moving out of a deprived neighbourhood is strongest for children living with both parents throughout childhood. Frequent moving decreases the likelihood of completing secondary education. For Amsterdam, results indicate a negative association for frequent moving both with short- and long-term exposure to neighbourhood deprivation. For Stockholm, frequent moving is only associated with a decreased likelihood of completing secondary education when accompanied with long-term exposure to neighbourhood deprivation and strongest for children in non-intact families. The study concludes that residential mobility plays a crucial role in accumulations of (dis)advantage over a child's life course with consequences for educational inequalities.

Julie Lacroix, Mary Abed Al Ahad, Chia Liu, Hill Kulu

Cross-national comparison of immigrant and refugee mobility in Europe.

With growing immigrant populations in European cities and population decline in peripheral regions, state governments are increasingly trying to manage migration flows at the subnational level and ensure greater spatial mixing and regionalization of immigration. The refugee dispersal policies introduced in various countries, as well as the active recruitment of foreign workers in rural industries, are among the most striking examples. As a result, rural and small-town areas are increasingly functioning as entry points for international migrants. However, it is unclear whether these New Immigrant Destinations are successful in retaining newcomers and how this population affects the macro-level population structure in the long term.

This paper provides a cross-national comparison of the geographies of immigrant and refugee settlement in three European countries. Using individual-level data from Sweden, Switzerland, and Germany, we display a within and between country comparison of migration stocks and flux by time since migration. First, we compare the geographical location of refugees and immigrants with that of the native population within each country. Using event history model, we account for the (un)adjusted probability to live in different type of localities i.e., their respective share in urban, suburban, and rural areas by time since migration. Whether refugees and immigrants are over or underrepresented in different location provides a descriptive overview of the macro-structural impact that these populations have on regional demographic developments. Second, we examine origin-destination moves using multistate models. The models highlight who is more likely to live, stay, and move to different locations over time, enhancing our knowledge of the spatial adjustment process of immigrants to (and from) new destinations.

In line with the spatial assimilation theory, we expect immigrants to initially settle in established urban gateways and gradually disperse to surrounding areas, suburbs and the countryside. On the contrary, we expect dispersed refugees to leave their assigned rural areas and increasingly settle in urban centres.

Preliminary results from Switzerland show that immigrants' representation in the different settlement types is fairly stable over time: the probability to live in urban area only marginally reduce over time. This result contrasts sharply with the spatial pattern of refugees. Initially, refugees subject to dispersal policies are less represented than other immigrants in urban areas (about 10 points differences). After three years, the share of refugees in urban areas is equal to that of other immigrants, and their representation continues to increase over time to reach a gap of 10 percentage points after eight years.

Weiwen Lai, Jing Song

Changing marriage and family determinants of first labor migration?

Background

The pattern of internal migration in China has changed rapidly. Two aspects are noticeable: First, cohort replacement among the migrant population has been taking place, with young cohorts taking a larger share of the migrant group; second, couple migration and family migration have been on the rise. Over time, China's migration and hukou policies have changed to be more lenient, with more migrants' children enrolled in school in migrant-receiving places. These changes seem promising and liberalizing for Chinese women, whose migration was thought to be impeded by their motherhood responsibilities and the draconian hukou policies limiting their children's access to education in migrant-receiving places. Our study's overall expectation is that there is a gender difference in the role of marriage and childbearing for first labor migration risks, and over birth cohorts, the constraining roles of marriage and childbearing for first migration for women decline.

Methods

This study uses the 2019 round of the China Income Household Survey, which has retrospective information on first labor migration and first marriage and has birth history information. We use event history techniques to examine 1) the gender differences in how marriage and childbearing shape first labor migration and 2) the cohort differences in how marriage and childbearing shape first labor migration for men and women. Five successive birth cohorts are considered: 1951-60; 1961-70; 1971-80; 1981-90; 1991-2000. We use Kaplan-Meier curves to compare men's and women's first labor migration patterns among different birth cohorts. We stratify the final sample by gender and birth cohorts and compute and compare ages when 25%, 50%, and 75% of individuals from a group have experienced first labor migration, first marriage, and first childbearing. We fit discrete-time logit models of first labor migration based on a person-year file that is transformed from the final sample. Models are fitted separately for men and women. Interactions are specified to test gender and cohort differences.

Results

Our descriptive results suggest that 1) Chinese individuals' life course trajectories related to marriage, childbearing, and migration have changed over time: while older cohorts are more likely to migrate for work for the first time after getting married and having children, younger cohorts are more likely to migrate for work for the first time before marriage and having children; 2) men have higher migration propensities than women across cohorts, as shown by Kaplan-Meier curves.

Discrete-time logit models suggest that compared with men, marriage and children are more of a constraint for first labor migration for women, supporting the conventional wisdom that because of the gender division of labor, women are less prone to migrating for work given their marital and parenthood responsibilities. However, we find no consistent trends over birth cohorts in how first labor migration is influenced by marriage and childbearing for men or women. In particular, we found no evidence supporting that the constraint of marriage and childbearing for women's first labor migration has weakened over birth cohorts.

Rafael Lalive, H. Benghalem, M. Bächli, D. Tinello, M. Kliegel, M. Pellizzari, S. Zuber

Supporting Job Search through Occupation Suggestions and Cognitive Training.

The first treatment, dubbed Jobs-4-You (J4U), provides participants with access to an online job search platform tailored to recommend vacancies closely matching their skill profiles. The second treatment, Cognition (COG), involves cognitive exercises designed to enhance essential cognitive functions relevant to job search activities. The third treatment combines access to the J4U platform with cognitive training (J4U&COG).

Results indicate that participants in both the J4U and COG groups are more inclined to search for jobs aligned with their skill profiles compared to the control group. Notably, this effect is more pronounced for individuals experiencing higher levels of pre-unemployment mismatch, suggesting that the intervention effectively broadens job search strategies for those who stand to benefit the most. Surprisingly, the COG group exhibits a stronger effect than the J4U group, although the differences are not statistically significant. Additionally, there is no discernible difference in search behavior between the J4U&COG group and the control group, possibly due to task congestion.

Implemented in collaboration with public employment offices in two Swiss cantons, the intervention was entirely online, ensuring scalability and cost-effectiveness. Despite the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, the intervention's relevance is underscored during periods of structural transformation in labor markets, where traditional job search strategies may falter.

The study contributes to the burgeoning literature on online interventions for the unemployed by testing multiple treatments grounded in scientific theories and evidence from economics and psychology. Notably, the COG treatment addresses the gap in economic literature regarding the psychological aspects of unemployment. The project's unique approach of recommending specific vacancies based on objective skill measurements distinguishes it from previous studies reliant on self-reported preferences. The large sample size enables a comprehensive examination of intervention effectiveness and outcomes related to job search behavior and re-employment probabilities.

In conclusion, this project represents a significant advancement in understanding and improving job search strategies for the unemployed, leveraging technology and scientific knowledge to enhance both the quantity and quality of job search efforts.

Chloé Lavest, Lucas Drouhot, Meta van der Linden, Frank van Tubergen

Growing up Disillusioned? Unmet Expectations and Perceived Discrimination among the Children of Immigrants – Longitudinal Evidence from Spain.

Researchers have documented a counterintuitive relationship between various aspects of the integration of ethnic and racial minorities, particularly immigrants and their descendants. A notable example is the integration paradox, which highlights how higher education can decrease feelings of belonging and attachment to the residence country and increase perceptions of discrimination. One potential reason for this paradox is unmet expectations, defined as unfulfilled realistic aspirations. When these expectations, which are perceived as legitimate and achievable, are unmet, they likely trigger feelings of unfairness that can manifest as perceptions of discrimination. This is particularly relevant in the context of persistently high levels of discrimination against immigrants and their descendants in European countries.

This paper aims to understand how educational expectations relate to the development of perceived discrimination over the life course. Children of immigrants often exhibit high educational ambitions that are frequently unmet. These children may experience discrimination in the school context and are often guided away from prestigious academic tracks. We investigate whether unmet educational expectations, specifically the attainment of desired degrees, translate into perceived discrimination. In other words, we seek to understand if high expectations of children of immigrants turn sour, when and for whom, and how they relate to perceived discrimination.

To explore this, we leverage a three-wave panel of children from the Longitudinal Study of the Children of Immigrants in Spain. Children are interviewed while undergoing mandatory education until their integration into the labor market or enrollment in tertiary education. We thus have repeated information on children's idealistic and realistic aspirations. We can investigate which children adjust their expectations throughout their educational careers, and whether this adjustment protects them from perceiving discrimination. Crucially, we are able to mitigate reverse causality issues. Specifically, we implement an event study model enabling us to elucidate the causal impact of unmet expectations on perceptions of discrimination. We focus on Spain for three reasons. First, Spain has a late-tracking educational system, allowing us to observe students before any tracking choices. Second, as a relatively new immigration country, children of immigrants in Spain may be less likely to expect discrimination in school or the labor market, influencing their initial expectations. Third, we still know little about how children of immigrants fare in Spain, especially from a life-course perspective.

Finally, we look at the heterogeneity among children of immigrants, comparing children who migrated with their parents at a young age to those born in Spain. In doing so, we address the underlying question of whether children who migrated at a young age internalize failure in the educational system more than their counterparts. We also investigate differences between high and modest achievers to determine whether children with relatively high achievements are more likely to frame their experiences of blocked educational expectations as discriminatory, in line with the integration paradox. This study connects literature on status attainment with theoretical work on the integration paradox, offering a comprehensive understanding of how educational expectations influence perceptions of discrimination among children of immigrants.

Maël Lecoursonnais

Life-Course Trajectories of Experienced Segregation Across Multiple Domains.

Motivation

Dynamics and consequences of segregation are commonly studied within isolated domains (e.g., neighborhoods or schools) and use point-in-time exposure measures. Recent advancements emphasize that these domains (1) are likely to influence each other and (2) are expected to have both independent and multiplicative effects on socioeconomic outcomes. Ties formed in one domain can influence ties in other domains, for instance parents' networks impacting school choices, or family formation affecting neighborhood choices. However, given that individuals with distinct socioeconomic backgrounds experience everyday life differently, it is difficult to infer the implications of diverse experiences in separate domains from isolated contexts. For instance, we do not know to what extent living in a poor neighborhood, but studying at a high-income school, and having parents working in mixed environments can together shape the trajectories of individuals and their following generations.

Objective, data and methods

In this study, we investigate how various facets of segregation collectively shape life-course trajectories of individuals, providing a comprehensive understanding of socioeconomic segregation. Drawing on Swedish administrative data, we track cohorts of primary school students into adulthood over almost 30 years. We use individual-level, annual information on classmates during compulsory school, high school, and university, as well as colleagues at the workplace and nearby neighbors, providing an unprecedented account of contextual trajectories. We focus our empirical analyses on three domains: the neighborhood, the school and the workplace as they make up the overwhelming majority of individuals' time use and mobility behavior. For each individual-year, we measure exposure to the top and bottom 20% of the income distribution by taking the number of individuals in a given domain (neighborhood, school, or workplace) and income group (top or bottom) and dividing it by the total number of individuals in that domain based on the composition of their classmates, colleagues, or neighbors. An intuitive interpretation of this measure is the group representation that an individual is exposed to for a given domain. The combination of these six measures constitutes what we term experienced segregation.

Results

Preliminary results suggest several stylized facts on experienced segregation over the life-course. First, segregation is higher among affluent groups than disadvantaged ones, with greater concentration in the top 20% of income distribution compared to the bottom 20%. Second, we observe strong positive correlations between neighborhood and school, but lower associations at workplace and university. Third, exposure levels follows similar patterns over the life-course across socioeconomic groups, notably with a rise in poverty exposure and a decline in affluence exposure in neighborhoods and workplaces starting at ages 19–22, suggesting greater diversity after leaving home. This trend reverses in subsequent years as early adults gradually regain exposure levels similar to pre-leaving-home levels. Finally, levels of exposure follow a socioeconomic gradient, with students from the highest income quintile consistently more exposed to affluence and less to poverty across all activity domains throughout their lives.

Yang Li, Dario Spini

Intersectional inequalities in material deprivation.

Material deprivation, "the absence or inadequacy of those diets, amenities, standards, services and activities which are common or customary in society" (Townsend, 1979), offers a direct observation of the shortfalls in standard of living in terms of unfulfilled nutritional, housing, sanitary, and medical needs. Although Switzerland has one of the lowest levels of deprivation in Europe, research shows that deprivation is more prevalent among women, lone households, and individuals with low education in the Swiss context. Material deprivation is shown to negatively impact mental, functional, and physical health, as individuals and households lacking adequate economic resources must forgo important goods, services, and activities for financial reasons. Yet, prior research on material deprivation focused on individual determinants, largely neglecting the multiplicative nature of social categorizations, limiting our understanding of material deprivation at the intersection of social attributes. Using data from the Swiss Household Panel, and conceptually grounded in the intersectionality framework, this study estimated the predictive power of five intersectional attributes (age, gender, education, marital status, and nationality) for material deprivation in the Swiss context. Findings show that more than a third of the between-strata variance was captured by intersectional interactions, beyond the additive effect of social attributes; and that older single migrant women with limited education were most at risk of deprivation. Efforts to alleviate material deprivation would benefit from understanding the resident population's intersectional identities for more precisely targeted interventions.

Lotta Lintunen

Changing Choices? Educational inequality in times of educational contraction.

An extensive literature has examined how IEO evolves with educational expansion, with some studies finding that expansion has reduced IEO, particularly for women (Breen et al., 2010), while others argue that not much has changed, at least in higher education (Blossfeld et al., 2015). These studies typically rely on the idea that individuals from different backgrounds modify their choices as educational opportunities increase based on the changing "state of the world." Influenced by costs, benefits, and likelihood of success, educational choices sort young people into different educational paths, ultimately guided by academic performance, educational system characteristics, and perceived labor market opportunities (Boudon, 1974; Karlson, 2015; Kerckhoff, 1976). Parents' socioeconomic resources heavily influence these choices, making them a key driver of IEO.

This paper examines what happens to IEO in the context of educational contraction. Once a model of educational success, Finland is now experiencing two unique trends: a stall and decline in the number of highly educated people and deteriorating learning outcomes that are increasingly stratified by socioeconomic status and gender. These trends started during two decades, the 1990s and 2000s, when the country first experienced its most severe peacetime recession, resulting in, amongst other things, a permanent increase in unemployment levels. Meanwhile, policymakers introduced a range of decentralization efforts, funding cuts, and changing educational priorities. These factors had a lasting impact on the labor market, welfare state, and attitudes, creating insecurity in the expected returns on education.

Using full population register data from Statistics Finland (N=1,119,206), I analyze annual changes in IEO from 1991 to 2011, focusing on primary and secondary effects. Generally, children from higher socioeconomic backgrounds perform better in school, make more ambitious educational choices, or experience less penalty for low performance due to parental compensation strategies (Bernardi & Triventi, 2020; Heiskala et al., 2020). Examining these effects in recent birth cohorts, which did not benefit from higher education expansion but made their educational choices through times of uncertainty, helps understand the drivers of educational decline and increasingly stratified outcomes.

I decompose upper secondary school transitions into primary and secondary effects by gender, cohort, and parental socioeconomic status using nonlinear probability models and the KHB method (Karlson et al., 2011). Contrary to theoretical expectations and most previous findings, changes in IEO in the 1990s and 2000s in Finland operated mainly through primary effects, with their relative importance increasing from 44% to 60%. The differences in the likelihood of entering general secondary education between service-class and lower-class children increased by 3-5 percentage points throughout the two decades, polarizing already stratified outcomes. This persistent inequality is further compounded by horizontal inequality, as the direct effect of socioeconomic background, or secondary effect, is more prominent for children from lower classes and girls. These findings point towards mechanisms at the intersection of class, gender, and IEO.

Francesca Mele, Ingrid Schoon, Kaspar Burger

***Can social-emotional skills enable disadvantaged youth to reach key benchmark qualifications?
The intersection of social origins, academic agency, ethnicity and sex.***

Previous research has established the significant role of social-emotional skills in educational attainment. There is, however, little agreement about which skills are relevant for promoting academic attainment among disadvantaged youth, especially when accounting for the intersection of multiple social status indicators (including social background, sex, ethnicity). Additionally, whereas most research has focused on higher education participation, evidence is scarce on the competencies that can support youth in gaining at least the key qualifications needed for entering further training and skilled occupations. Against this background, this study investigates 1) the independent influences of three academic-specific indicators of social-emotional skills (i.e., academic expectations, academic self-concept, school engagement), social background, sex, and ethnicity on the likelihood of completing secondary education; and 2) whether the associations between the indicators of social-emotional skills and the likelihood of completing secondary education varied by socioeconomic resources (i.e., parental education and class), ethnicity and sex.

We draw on data from the nationally representative Longitudinal Study of Young People in England, which has followed youth from age 13 to 25 (N=15,770, female=49%, minority groups=33%). We used multiple indicators of social background that included parental education and class, home ownership, and area deprivation. Multi-item constructs were used to measure academic self-concept and school engagement. Linear probability models were employed to estimate 1) the direct associations between social-emotional skills, social background, sex, and ethnicity (measured at age 14), on the one hand, and the likelihood of completing upper-secondary education by age 25 (vs. lower-levels qualifications) on the other hand, controlling for academic achievement at age 11. Next, 2) to examine whether the role of social-emotional skills varied by socioeconomic resources, sex, and ethnicity, we added two-way interactions between the three social-emotional skills indicators, and parental education and class, separately in subsamples (i.e., female vs. male, white vs. minority groups). To correct for potential bias due to attrition (52%) and missing data on individual variables, weights and multiple imputation were used in all analyses.

Results show that 1) being female, from a minority group, having higher educational expectations, greater school engagement, and coming from a more privileged social background, significantly and positively predicted individuals' probabilities of completing secondary education, a crucial benchmark for later occupational progression in England. Furthermore, findings reveal that, 2) within the minority subgroup, youth from less-educated families benefitted more from ambitious expectations than their peers from higher-educated families, regardless of sex. Among white youth, male respondents from less-educated families benefitted more from positive self-concept than those from higher-educated families, while females from less-educated and lower-class families benefitted more than their more advantaged peers from both a more positive self-concept and higher expectations.

Prior evidence indicated that interventions targeting youth's socio-emotional skills might be important to address social inequalities in attainment. These findings suggest that different social-emotional skills might be especially relevant to support distinct subgroups of disadvantaged youth to achieve key benchmark qualifications. They call for greater attention in investigating the heterogeneous role of social-emotional competencies across different social groups to adequately design interventions in the educational context.

Katy Morris

Unequal Opportunities: The Geography of Social Mobility in Great Britain.

Research Question

Amid renewed interest in geographical inequalities in life chances (Chetty et al. 2014; Chetty and Hendren 2018a; 2018b), we present new analysis of intergenerational occupational mobility across regions and counties in England, Wales and Scotland. We study intergenerational mobility in terms of occupations, on the basis of both data availability and the fact that occupations are the cornerstone of research in social stratification.

Data and Analytical Strategy

We use data from Understanding Society, a large representative panel survey of UK households that includes data on individual occupation, parental occupation, place of birth and place of current residence. The analytical sample (N ~ 30,000) comprises all respondents observed in employment at the age of 35 or above, with non-missing place of birth and parental occupation data. The age restriction is designed to ensure that we capture people who have reached a certain level of occupational maturity (Bihagen, Shahbazian, and Kjellsson 2024).

Our spatial units are the 48 ceremonial counties of England, the 8 preserved counties of Wales and an adapted version of the 33 lieutenancy areas of Scotland, hereafter referred to as counties. Though counties are administrative units, they approximate functional labour market areas reasonably well. Following a similar procedure to Lee at al (2018), we recode both respondents' place of birth and their contemporary place residence to county level, which allows us to compare the two.

We define occupations as ISCO-88 occupations and employ two different measures of occupational position: the well-established International Socio-Economic Index (ISEI) and the newly proposed occupational earnings potential scale (OEP). We calculate occupational earnings potential in the Great Britain using UK Labour Force Survey data.

To measure occupational mobility, we use the rank-rank correlation approach developed by Dahl and DeLeire (2008) and applied widely by both sociologists and economists (see Chetty et al. 2014; Buscha, Gorman, and Sturgis 2021; Granström and Engzell 2023). This involves creating percentile ranks of the occupational position of i) children relative to other children and ii) parents relative to other parents, and then linearly regressing child ranks (C) on parent ranks (P)

Results

In common with previous research using an alternative source of data (Buscha, Gorman, and Sturgis 2021; Bell, Blundell, and Machin 2023), our findings highlight considerable spatial variation in rates of relative mobility within Great Britain, irrespective of whether occupations are defined via the International Socio-Economic Index or by the occupational earnings potential scale.

Katarina Mozetič, Larissa Kokonowskyj

To be going somewhere: The role of potentiality for existential mobility in Ukrainian protection holders' migration decision-making.

Scholarly literature on migration decisions reveals a range of factors influencing geographical mobility, both tangible and intangible (Hagen-Zanker et al. 2023). It also highlights that migration projects can evolve over time, yet the specifics of this process are less understood. Most migration research is conducted post-factum, analysing past decisions through present-day perspectives. This approach has been criticized for its 'mobility bias' (Schewel 2020), as it focuses on those who have moved, neglecting individuals who have considered, planned, and ultimately decided against migration (Koikkalainen & Kyle 2015).

In this presentation, we aim to fill this gap by capturing the decision-making processes themselves. We draw on a longitudinal qualitative panel of ten Ukrainian women who received protection in Germany following the 2022 Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Between September 2022 and March 2023, we conducted four waves of interviews with these women in Berlin and Munich, totalling 40 interviews. We approach migration decision-making as a continuous ''flow' rather than a singular 'event'' (Griffiths et al. 2013), specifically examining how these women's integration processes and their stay/return considerations are intertwined. To capture this, we employ the mobilities lens (Sheller & Urry 2006), which highlights that mobility is infused with elements of stasis and permanence (Lems & Tošić 2019). It also posits that mobility must be understood in connection with the meanings assigned to it and the power relations it involves (Cresswell 2010). Furthermore, it acknowledges the connection between geographical and other forms of im/mobilities.

In this presentation, we focus on how our interviewees' considerations of staying/returning are intertwined with their imaginaries of these geographical im/mobilities (Salazar 2011), especially what Hage (2005) terms 'existential im/mobilities'. While we find that the women's integration outcomes in Germany are linked to their stay/return considerations, it is the imaginaries of these geographical im/mobilities that play a crucial role. In other words, it is the interviewees' appraisal of the potentiality of whether they can existentially 'be going places' (Hage 2005, 470) in Germany or Ukraine that shapes their decision-making. In turn, their ongoing negotiation of whether to remain in Germany or return to Ukraine influences how they approach their integration in Germany, revealing the dynamic interplay between their stay/return considerations and integration processes.

Initially, our interviewees attribute potentiality for existential mobility to both Germany and Ukraine. Over time, however, they increasingly see Germany as offering greater potential for it. These modifications reveal how their im/mobility considerations and the associated imaginaries are structured by their gendered and classed positions, as well as the broader context, such as the ongoing war in Ukraine and the provisions granted under Germany's implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive.

Our findings suggest that while integration outcomes are important, it is the imaginaries of im/mobilities that play a central role in shaping the migration decision-making of Ukrainian protection holders. The evolving perception of Germany as a place offering greater potential for existential mobility illustrates the importance of these imaginaries in the decision-making process. This research advances understanding of the dynamic and ongoing nature of migration decision-making.

Emily Murphy

Changes in gender inequality among young people with disabilities: examining educational migration and urban/rural divisions in Ireland.

The attainment of tertiary education in Ireland has increased dramatically within a relatively short span of time, with over 60% of younger population cohorts now entering higher education institutes. Yet rates of educational uptake still vary according to different established inequality markers, including gender, region and disability. Spatial inequalities which disadvantage those in rural places have been argued to have a durable characteristic over time, and young people's likelihood to migrate for education has been shown to differ in other countries according to whether they have grown up in an urban or rural region. Prior research also suggests those with disabilities may fall under a particularly vulnerable category of educational exclusion. There is however a need to understand where spatial, disability, and gender inequalities sit within such 'hierarchies of disadvantage' (Maroto et al. 2019) with regards to changing education trends. From a social understanding of disability, in this study I ask whether young people with disabilities are less likely to migrate for education than are those without a disability, and how this affects urban/rural educational distributions. How have the rural and urban divisions between young men and women changed over time? I examine changes in terms of the extent to which gender influences educational uptake and migration for university studies and compare those having grown up in rural locations and those having grown up in urban cities; I then examine the extent to which disability masks any such spatial or gendered disadvantages, by comparing hierarchical distributions and the likelihood of educational mobility and educational attainment according to young peoples' self-reported measures of limiting physical, intellectual or health issues. I draw on two nationally representative datasets. First are cross-sections of Irish census data between 2002 and 2016 to examine trends over time that offer a descriptive picture of hierarchical disadvantages experienced by young people in Ireland according to rural residence, disability and gender. Second, longitudinal logistic regressions are estimated on panel data from a more recent child cohort of the Growing up in Ireland survey (GUI child cohort of 1998, waves 1-4) to provide evidence as to domain changes in: 1) a gender and a disability gap in educational mobility and educational attainment among young people observed between the ages of 9 – 21 years of age; 2) how disability markers override spatial inequalities in Ireland, especially among young men.

Ineke Nagel

Cultural participation and social networks.

The literature on the effect of cultural capital in particular focused on the effects of cultural capital on school success and the level of education attained. In general, small positive effects are found on educational attainment (Meier and Breen, 2016). Less emphasis has been on the expected ongoing influence of cultural capital in adulthood, particularly in social network formation. Cultural capital is thought to mark boundaries between groups and therefore changes in cultural participation are expected to lead to the formation of new social networks. It is suggested that among upwardly mobile social groups in particular, investment in cultural capital may be a strategy to access favorable social networks that can further strengthen social position (DiMaggio, 1982, 1987). Although there are not many empirical studies on the dynamics of cultural capital after the completion of the educational career, exceptions include the work of Meuleman (2021), Lizardo (2006), Edelmann & Vaisy (2014). The research questions reads: To what extent does cultural capital acquired in adulthood affect the social status of the social network?

In this paper, I will test the hypothesis that change in cultural participation leads to a higher social status of the social network. I will make use of data of the Dutch LISS (Longitudinal Internet studies for the Social Sciences) panel administered by Centerdata (Tilburg University, The Netherlands). The LISS panel is based on a random sample from the Dutch population among members of households aged 16 and older, with an initial response rate of 48%. The 7500 members of the panel (in 5000 households) are surveyed over a period of 14 years, annually about their cultural participation and their social networks. The constructs of interest are respondents' cultural participation and the educational level as an indicator of the social status of their social network, both fluctuating over time. Respondents have been asked yearly about their cultural participation by 8 items, a. o. on their attendance to theatre, concerts, museums, ballet, movie theatre. Also, the education of maximally five members of their close social network was asked.

To analyze these longitudinal data, a combination is used of crossed-lagged panel models and fixed effects models, that combine the advantages of the two models: (1) control for unobserved heterogeneity of time-constant variables, and (2) take into account the feedback effect of social networks on cultural participation (Allison, Williams & Moral_Benito, 2017). The analyses will test the effects of cultural participation on the education level of social network, but also estimate the reversed effect of the social network's education on cultural participation. In addition, time constant measures of social background will be added to the models, although they are not needed as the models already control unobserved heterogeneity.

Daniel Oesch, Oliver Lipps, Roujman Shahbazian, Erik Bihagen, Katy Morris

Occupational Earning Potential (OEP) as a Measure of Social Hierarchy: Theory and Empirics for Europe.

Context

Occupations are the cornerstone of research in social stratification. However, they are unwieldy categorical indicators that do not easily translate into hierarchical measures. One solution is to order occupations by socio-economic advantage as done by the ISEI. However, ISEI mixes antecedents (education) and consequence (income) of occupations, is based on a limited data source (men surveyed between 1968 and 1982) and provides no intuitive metric (what is a 10-point increase?).

Theory

We therefore present a new linear scale that expresses the hierarchical position of an occupation based on its earnings potential as measured by an occupation's median earning. The higher an occupation's earnings potential, the higher its position in the labour market hierarchy. Statistically, we provide an intuitive interpretation to occupations' earnings potential (OEP) by expressing these values relative to the earnings of the whole workforce. If the median earning in a given occupation is identical to the median earning of the workforce (percentile 50), then the OEP value is 50. OEP values are thus anchored in the earnings distribution: an OEP value of 75 means that the median worker in that occupation earns more than 75 percent of the labour force.

Data and design

OEP values are constructed using extensive labour market data for men and women in Germany (SOEP 1984-2021), Sweden (Registers 1970-2021), Switzerland (LFS 1991-2021), the UK (LFS 1991-2021) and US (CPS 1970-2021). We first calculate the OEP for each country and decade separately. As we obtain high correlation coefficients between our country-decade OEPs (see Figure 1 below), we then construct one single cross-country indicator of OEP for these five countries over the period 2000-2021.

Results on mobility

We illustrate the scale's usefulness with an analysis of intergenerational mobility. Based on the European Social Survey, we find strong upward mobility for the cohort born 1942-1970 (aged 40-60 in 2002-10). In all countries, the child generation has higher OEP values than the parent generation: sons than fathers and daughters than mothers. Over the whole sample, sons have an OEP value of 48 as compared to 38 for daughters, and fathers 43 as compared to 32 for mothers. In the age cohort 1942-1970, people born in the country had much higher OEP than people born abroad. Relative to their parents, the mobility gains of men and women born in the country were much larger than those of men and women born abroad. Finally, in relative terms, having parents with an OEP at p75 rather than p25 is associated with adult children having an OEP that is 17 (for men) and 22 (for women) percentile points higher. Clearly, one's status in the occupational hierarchy is transmitted from one generation to the next.

Luis Ortiz-Gervasi

Gender disparities in educational mismatch among middle- and highly-educated workers: The impact of motherhood and number of children on British workers in 2009-2022.

The Theory of Differential Overqualification (Frank 1978) suggests that female workers are at a higher risk of being overeducated compared to male workers. Being labour market prospects unfortunately worse for women than for men, female job searches within couples would likely be secondary to male ones, thus increasing the risk of overeducation for women. The disadvantage would be exacerbated by motherhood and the number of children. This hypothesis has not always been confirmed by empirical evidence, and the research on gender differences in overeducation has often naturally focused on the top of the educational scale, neglecting the possibility of gender differences in overeducation among middle-educated workers. Yet, the interest, resources and bargaining power mobilised by women to preserve their human capital investment may be more effective the higher that investment is. At a lower level of human capital investment, the forces initially considered by Frank (1978) may prevail.

This paper uses the UK Household Panel Survey (UKHLS) to examine gender differences in overeducation among middle and highly-educated workers in the UK from 2009 to 2022. The approach considers a worker as overeducated if their education level exceeds the most common level of education for their specific occupation. Two occupational classifications (ISCO-88 and SOC-2000) are considered. The main independent variables are gender, education level (middle/high), and number of children, including a category for childless individuals. The study acknowledges that gender differences in labour market performance, including educational mismatch, may be influenced by latent gender differences in career preferences (Hakim, 2000). Random effects models with Mundlak correctors are utilized to account for unobserved heterogeneity. This correction consists of the enlargement of the random effects model by introducing the means of time-varying variables across waves. This adjusts for the potential correlation between the error term and explanatory variables, causing the model to approximate a fixed effects specification and providing reliable estimates. Furthermore, the analysis includes controls for gender egalitarian values, changes in labour market attachment over time, and preferences for job dimensions (such as time flexibility and proximity to home), which may be unevenly distributed across genders and could be associated with the acceptance of job mismatch.

Contrary to initial expectations, no female disadvantage is found among highly educated workers. Moreover, motherhood and the additional number of children are associated with a minor but statistically significant decrease in the probability of being overeducated, relative to highly educated men. On the other hand, the expected disadvantage among female workers is indeed found among middle-educated women. For them, motherhood and additional children come with an increase in the probability of overeducation, relative to their male middle-educated counterparts. Random-effects multinomial logit models with Mundlak corrections that consider non-employment as an alternative outcome besides having a job (be it matched or mismatched) confirm these gender differences across levels of educational attainment. Controlling for the effect of gender and motherhood on exit from employment, they still have a significant effect on the probability of overeducation among middle-educated women, and a minor or negligible effect among highly-educated ones.

Nazareno Panichella, Roberto Impicciatore

Geographical Mobility and Occupational Achievement in Europe.

Motivation

Geographical mobility plays a crucial role in shaping demographic and social changes, influencing individuals' occupational trajectories. Despite its relevance, recent research on the effects of geographical mobility on class attainment remains limited. This study aims to address this gap by examining the relationship between inter-regional internal migration and occupational success in eight European countries, with a focus on gender differences and the temporal distribution of mobility effects.

Empirical strategy and methods

Using longitudinal data from the ShareLife dataset, we analyze whether internal migrants experience occupational benefits or penalties compared to non-migrants, the distribution of these effects over the life course, and the variations in outcomes between men and women. Our research merged and harmonized two waves of data, resulting in a pooled dataset of 24,812 individuals born between 1930 and 1965. We consider three occupational outcomes: (a) employment, (b) entering the service class (EGP I-II), and (c) avoiding the working class (EGP IIIb, V-VI-VIIab). Internal migration is defined as a move between two regions (NUTS2) within the same country.

We employ Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) and a series of Distributed Fixed Effects models to explore three issues: (i) whether internal migrants achieve better occupational outcomes than those who remain in their region of origin, (ii) how the effects of geographical mobility are distributed over the life course, and (iii) how these effects differ by gender.

Results

Our findings reveal that geographical mobility strongly influences occupational attainment, with noticeable gender differences. Men generally benefit more from migration in terms of employment, whereas among women the positive effect is smaller. Regarding the temporal distribution of the effect, before migration, both genders face a decline in employment prospects, which intensifies starting five years prior to the move. Men tend to compensate for this penalty post-migration, experiencing higher employment opportunities in the first year after migration than in their region of origin. Women, however, only partially recover, as the positive impact of migration does not fully restore their employment opportunities to the levels seen five years before the move.

While these gender disparities are more pronounced in employment likelihood, differences in social class attainment are less evident. Both men and women show positive outcomes in accessing the service class and avoiding the working class due to geographical mobility. The impact of migration on entering the service class is similar for both men and women, albeit with a smaller positive effect that emerges after relocation. Finally, the influence of geographical mobility on avoiding the working class is limited but varies significantly among individuals with different educational backgrounds.

Sandra Penić, Mai Albzour, John Dixon, Karsten Donnay, Ravi Bhavnani

Blocking peace at the checkpoint: How the geography of military occupation affects Palestinians' psychological well-being and political attitudes.

Checkpoints in the Occupied Palestinian Territory serve as enduring symbols of the military occupation and Israel's ever-present power over Palestinian civilians. We examine how residing in proximity to checkpoints shapes Palestinians' psychological well-being and support for different types of resistance. Combining geo-coded data on all permanent checkpoints across the West Bank and Jerusalem with a representative survey of the adult population from 49 Palestinian communities (N=1000) conducted in 2017, we find that residing in proximity to checkpoints is linked to increased exposure to violence and lower psychological well-being. These effects are mediated by (negative) contact with soldiers, which is the most frequent form of intergroup contact that Palestinian civilians have with Israelis. Moreover, we find that residing in proximity to checkpoints is related to stronger support for violent resistance and lower support for peaceful and cooperative forms of resistance, which is explained by individual- and community-level grievances, such as humiliation. These effects are empirically robust to various individual- and community-level controls, as well as to the potential of reverse causality and residential self-selection. Overall, this study identifies the adverse social-psychological effects of repressive infrastructures such as checkpoints. Moreover, it demonstrates the importance of considering structural factors, with broader implications for the socio-psychological study of intergroup conflicts.

Alon Pertzikovitz, Matthijs Kalmijn, Marjolijn Das, Helga de Valk

Life-course analysis of living distance between adult children of migrants and their parents.

Living proximity between adult children and their parents is an essential aspect of family life, determining the provision of support and maintaining direct interpersonal connections (Mulder 2007). Over the life-course, however, living distance between generations changes in response to children's life stages or demographic family transitions that affect the need for parental support, such as coming of age, moving in with a partner, experiencing relationship breakups, or having children of their own (Michielin et al. 2008). As the issue of intergenerational living proximity reside in the nexus between migration and family research, there has been a growing interest among researchers in exploring individual characteristics associated with living distance to kin (Michielin and Mulder 2007; Mulder and Kalmijn 2006; Reyes et al. 2020) and understanding how distances between family members change over the life course (Choi et al. 2021; Kolk 2017).

Intergenerational living proximity is of particular relevance in the context of migrant families. Among children of immigrants, residential location decisions are also shaped by specific cultural norms and expectations from parents concerning family solidarity, filial responsibilities, and gender roles in kin keeping (cite). Moreover, the migration processes itself reinforces solidarity and interdependence between the first and the second generation (Baykara-Krumme and Fokkema 2019). Although geographical proximity between parents and their adult children is a central domain of family solidarity (Dykstra and Fokkema 2011), empirical studies on intergenerational relationships among migrant families have been restricted to other domains, such as conflict, support exchanges, or frequency of contact (Bordone and de Valk 2016; Kalmijn 2019; Baykara-Krumme and Fokkema 2019). When intergenerational living proximity is considered, migrant and non-migrant families are often contrasted against, overlooking how intergenerational living distance evolves over the life course among different groups in society.

The overarching aim of this study is, therefore, to bridge life course research on intergenerational living proximity and research on intergenerational dependency among migrant families. Specifically, it asks how living distance between immigrants and their adult children changes over the child's life course and in response to family life transitions that require different levels of parental support.

To achieve our aim, we use longitudinal register data from the Netherlands, including all individuals who were born between 1980 and 1988 to at least one parent who was born in Suriname, Turkey, or China. Children of immigrants are individuals who either born in the Netherlands or migrated as children and lived in the Netherlands before age 15. We follow them between 2006 and 2022, annually measuring their living distance (in kilometers) from their parents. Using panel regression, we explore how living proximity to parents changes as individuals age and in response to family life transition (union formation, dissolution ,and parenthood). In the process, we not only contribute to the understanding of intergenerational relations among immigrant population in the Western European context (Albertini et al. 2019), but also offer a more adequate longitudinal perspective to the evolution of intergenerational living proximity around important family transitions that has so far been overlooked.

Floris Peters, Swantje Falcke, Meta van der Linden

Mobility and naturalization in the migrant life course: a longitudinal analysis of the Netherlands.

The legal status transition from foreigner to citizen is typically viewed as part of the integration process, and therefore associated with permanent settlement in the destination country. While citizenship acquisition may indeed signal the intention to stay for some migrants, the same event may encourage others to intermittently travel to their origin country and back, or migrate onwards to their ultimate destination. Yet, research on naturalization outcomes focuses almost exclusively on the host country, thereby ignoring that naturalization may not always carry the intention of permanent settlement. In this paper, we analyze whether, and for whom, naturalization is the catalyst for further transnational mobility using register data from the Netherlands with which we track full migrant cohorts for almost 25 years after eligibility for naturalization (N=1,620,320; obs=12,093,959). The notion of the Netherlands as a transit-country has been a controversial topic in Dutch political debates. Moreover, there is some qualitative evidence that specific migrant groups view Dutch citizenship as an instrument for travelling elsewhere, making this an interesting context in which to study mobility outcomes of naturalization. Methodologically, we apply an innovative Instrumental Variable approach, leveraging dual citizenship toleration in origin countries to simulate exogenous treatment allocation. As such, our paper builds on the state-of-the-art in the following ways. First, the use of register data allows us to track migrants for a substantial period of time (almost three decades), enabling us to distinguish between short-and long-term effects of naturalization. Second, the integral nature of register data allows us to explore impact heterogeneity of naturalization by origin country. Third, our instrumental variable approach is well-suited to specifically address selection into naturalization and associated causality issues, improving identification compared to common methodological strategies in the literature.

Sonia Petrini, Michael Grätz

Using Polygenic Indices to Reduce Bias in the Estimation of Inequality of Opportunity.

Equality of opportunity is a widely acknowledged principle of social justice, even though its exact definition remains debated. We distinguish between fair and luck egalitarian equality of opportunity. Both conceptions of equality of opportunity consider as unfair inequalities that arise from ascribed characteristics such as social origin, gender, and ethnicity. They differ, however, because fair equality of opportunity considers it as just if inequalities are a result of different innate abilities. Luck egalitarian equality of opportunity includes innate abilities in the category of morally arbitrary factors that do not form a just basis for inequalities. Empirically, we estimate how much of the individual variation in life chances is explained by ascribed characteristics alone, and it's thus unjust in a fair sense, and how much is explained by the combination of ascribed characteristics and innate abilities. The latter is our measure of luck egalitarian inequality of opportunity. The life chances outcomes we consider are educational attainment, occupational status, and income. Importantly, we use genetic information to measure innate abilities, and compare this approach to observing abilities in young adulthood. Using genetic information allows us to better disentangle the role of innate abilities from that of environmental influences. In fact, genetic endowment confounds the explanatory power of ascribed characteristics only to a very small degree, while still being predictive of the three outcomes. We apply this approach to nationally representative data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP). According to our results, luck egalitarian inequality of opportunity is considerably larger than fair inequality of opportunity. However, the role of ascribed characteristics is highly intertwined with that of abilities observed in young adulthood. On the other hand, measuring innate abilities using genetic information results in smaller differences between fair and luck egalitarian equality of opportunity, but also allows for a less confounded estimate of fair inequality of opportunity, as it allows to better differentiate the two sources of inequality we consider. Distinguishing between alternative conceptions of equality of opportunity and leveraging genetic information allows us to understand the opportunity structure in the access to important resources in contemporary societies.

Maximilian Reichert, Tom Emery, Alžběta Bártová

Childbirth as a critical juncture - Exploring within and between country differences in how leave and childcare policies structure the post birth work-care trajectories of parents.

Within couple division of labour in post-childbirth period sets tone for life long labour market attachment and family dynamics. Social policy (interacting with the norm context) is the decisive structuring element of this period. Early childcare gaps arise between the end of the effective coverage period of the combination of maternity, paternity and parental leave, and the time at which childcare services become available. From a life course perspective, individual circumstances and resources determine how well individuals fare under different structural conditions at different points in time. For the labour market participation of the mother, early childcare gaps often mean implicit care obligations rather than the pursuit of employment or other activities. The question is hence: How do joint activity profiles of cohabiting parents evolve after childbirth under different policy conditions in different countries and years, and for different social groups (SES, gender, availability of informal care). The paper draws from the longitudinal version EU-SILC (2010-2020) to generate sequences of individual activity trajectories post childbirth. The analysis builds on the Open Family Policy Program, a tool that enables combining individual employment histories with country and time specific leave eligibility configurations post childbirth. This information is then combined with the activity trajectories to estimate how the length and remuneration of leave policies shape parental post-birth trajectories. The final coding of the monthly activity variable will thus contain information on working and care activity and leave eligibility.

Making use of Multichannel Sequence Analysis, hierarchical and k-means Clustering, and Multinomial Logistic Regression, we build a typology of post-birth work-care trajectories of cohabiting parents in Europe, and investigate which countries and individual level factors (SES, availability of informal care, gender) are associated with each type. This approach enables the estimation of who typically and effectively cares for a child, and to which extend leave policy covers or insures parents post childbirth against e.g., job-loss. This novel approach enables the comparison of within-country effects of policy outputs on the individual's life course. Furthermore, it is one of the first attempts at a micro-level (policy outcome) data driven classification of welfare states.

Preliminary findings indicate stark between and within country differences in the extent to which leave policies structure individual trajectories.

Delphine Remillon, Eva Lelièvre, Arnaud Bringé

Professional transmissions in the lineages: an analysis of siblings using multilevel analysis.

Social mobility has long been measured by comparing the position of the respondent with that of the father (less often the mother). A recent and growing literature is interested in multigenerational mobility and its interactions with demographic processes, emphasizing the role of maternal employment in intergenerational transmission. In this communication, we take a broader perspective, analyzing the transmission of occupations within lineages by considering family lines as a whole and particularly focusing on siblings. We use data from the French biographical survey Biographies et entourage (Ined, 2001). This survey, based on a sample of respondents born between 1930 and 1950 in the Paris region, collected data on the entirety of their professional (and residential and family) careers, as well as the main stages of the careers of their parents (even grandparents), partners, parents-in-laws, siblings and their partners, and children and their partners. The process of occupational transmission can thus be studied across three (even four) generations born from the end of the nineteenth century up to the early 1980s. These data have not yet been fully exploited in this perspective.

In a first work, we characterized each line by a sequence consisting of the two occupations of the respondent's parents, his or her own and that of his or her partner, followed by that of the eldest of their children. The typologies carried out using sequence analysis (optimal matching method) on these five positions made it possible to describe complex transmissions and to distinguish different socio-occupational environments in going beyond the single socio-professional position of the head of household. The analysis highlighted the role of women in occupational transmission, in particular the positive influence of mothers' activity on the upward mobility of respondents from working-class backgrounds.

In this communication, we propose to extend the scope of the analysis. First, we will take into account more family members of the lineages, notably by adding the siblings of the respondent. Our first results show that the inclusion of the siblings produces some interesting results, regarding the familial transmission of self-employment or of employment in the public sector. Secondly, we will examine inequalities within siblings, in particular as a function of size and rank in the sibling group and as a function of gender. We will mainly use multilevel models. So far, we have also carried out a lexical analysis. Indeed the occupations of each member of the lineage were collected in the survey in plain text, and then coded according to the French PCS nomenclature (INSEE), a nomenclature that clearly depicts hierarchical socio-professional structures in a stable manner over time and that we use for sequence and multilevel analyses. However, we were able to carry out a typological lexical analysis directly based on the very detailed and fine-grained occupational headings. In addition to the results on occupational transmissions in siblings, we are also interested in the comparing these different methods (sequence, textual and multilevel analyses) from a methodological point of view.

Jenny Rinallo

Interaction among family, professional and geographical mobility trajectories in early adulthood: An application of multidomain sequence analysis based on Entrée dans la Vie Adulte survey.

BACKGROUND

Previous research has indicated that, among French young adults, achieving stable employment is a determinant for setting up an independent living arrangement, whereas geographical mobility for attending higher education is a push factor for moving away from the parental home at an earlier age. Another strand of research has shown that entering, leaving, or losing employment are events triggering geographical mobility, despite significant gender differences at play. It is, however, unclear how geographical mobility shapes the association between school-to-work and home-leaving trajectories, and less is known about their simultaneous interconnection during early adulthood.

OBJECTIVE

The main goal is to examine the complexity of the adulthood transition through interdependent trajectories in multiple life spheres. Two research questions are addressed: (1) How do school-to-work, home-leaving, and geographical mobility trajectories interact simultaneously from adolescence through the late twenties; and (2) Does the interplay among the three trajectories differ by gender, and if so, how?

DATA and METHOD

We extracted life trajectory sequences from the original French longitudinal survey named Entrée dans la Vie Adulte (EVA), collecting data from young people born in 1996 and yearly observed until 2023. The survey contains detailed information on three domains: living arrangements, study-to-work life and geographical mobility. We conduct Multidomain Sequence (MD) analyses for the three domains, using INDELSLOG-based optimal matching distances between the MD sequences (independence from domain costs distances) [Ritschard et al. 2023]. We first use clustering methods to group similar individuals and then apply multinomial logistic regression to calculate the probability of belonging to a cluster based on individual and background characteristics, such as socio-economic status, prior educational attainment and area of origin.

CONTRIBUTION

To the best of our knowledge, the contribution of this study is twofold. It is one of the first to exploit EVA survey fully and reflects on the benefits of original longitudinal data in life course analyses. Second, it demonstrates the intertwines and synchronicity of geographical mobility with school-to-work and home-leaving trajectories and shows the value of innovative methods like the multidomain sequence analysis for crossing three different life-course domains.

Jan Saarela, Rosa Weber

Cultural proximity and emigration: Evidence from Finnish multigenerational population registers on mother tongue.

This study assesses the role of ethno-linguistic background in migration behaviour. Exploiting Finnish register data, we identify native persons' ethno-linguistic affiliation and background using information on individual and parental mother tongues. These measures allow us to proxy individuals' attachment to Finland and to Finnish culture, which can be assumed to differ across Finnish and Swedish speakers, as well as across those with a uniform and mixed background. Individuals with a mixed background are especially interesting because they are, in many respects, similar but attend different schools and are raised in different ethno-linguistic communities.

Our results reveal an ethno-linguistic gradient in the likelihood of migrating abroad. Swedish speakers with a uniform background are the most likely to migrate, followed by Swedish mixed background and Finnish mixed background. Finnish speakers with uniform backgrounds are the least likely group to migrate. For return migration, we observe the opposite pattern, which is consistent with the interpretation that cultural selectivity is accentuated by return migration. Our finding that Swedish speakers are more likely to emigrate and less likely to return migrate than Finnish speakers goes in line with previous findings. However, the novelty here lies in that we also observe differences in the migration behaviour of the two mixed groups. That is, Swedish speakers with a mixed background are more likely to emigrate and are less likely to return migrate than Finnish speakers with a mixed background. This indicates that factors captured by mother tongue registration relate to migration behaviour, even among groups that are similar in other respects.

Cultural proximity can promote migration by reducing the obstacles individuals face when relocating, but it may also impede migration when individuals encounter difficulties in getting their qualifications accredited or other hurdles when organising the relocation. We find a strong relationship between our proxy of cultural proximity and individuals' migration behaviour. Our results also reveal a stronger gradient for migration to Sweden and the other Nordic countries than for the rest of the world and Estonia, which is in line with previous country-level analyses showing that cultural proximity promotes migration between countries. We contribute to this stream of the literature through analyses of individual-level register data that allow us to study both emigration and return migration. Information on individuals' ethno-linguistic background further provides us with a proxy for different strengths of attachment to Finland and Sweden across the population. Even though we lack direct information on individuals' affinities, cultural practices or language fluency, we have probed our proxy measure in multiple ways. This analysis has allowed us to substantiate how ethno-linguistic background captures concepts related to cultural proximity.

Our study contributes to the literature by assessing a two-generational dimension of mother tongue to proxy cultural proximity. We find an ethno-linguistic gradient in the likelihood of both migrating and return migrating, which is the strongest for migration to Sweden and the other Nordic countries. We also find that both the residential context and factors captured by mother tongue registration play a role in the differences in migration behaviour.

Kazuko Sano

Changing Occupational Structure in 21st-Century Japan: The Expansion of Middle-Skill Jobs and Its Background.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades, a number of influential studies have argued that technological evolution (i.e., computerization) has driven "job polarization" in U.S., U.K., and some other advanced countries. Job polarization refers to as a decline in the share of middle-pay jobs relative to jobs with higher or lower pay（OECD 2017）. The key question of this paper is to what extent this popular perception of job polarization applies to Japan, where institutions and workers' skill profiles are different from these in other advanced capitalist economies.

It does so by following the same approach as comparative studies in sociology that focus on the differences in changing patterns of occupational structure across advanced economies. Contrary to the task-induced approach in economics that focuses on the impact of technological advancement on occupational change（Autor, Levy and Murnane 2003）, the seminal empirical studies in sociology （Esping-Andersen 1990, 1999; Fernandez-Macias 2012; Oesch 2013; Oesch and Piccitto 2019; Wright and Dwyer 2003）focus more on social change that most advanced countries have commonly experienced over the past few decades, such as educational expansion or increase in female labor force participation, as well as institutional framework of society such as minimal wage or bargaining systems that may also affect occupational change.

Following such comparative perspectives, it aims to explore three research questions as follows: (1) Has the Japanese occupational structure polarized? This question explores the overall pattern of change in the occupational structure in Japan since the late 2000s. (2) What types of workers have contributed to the overall occupational change? This question examines how women and men with different educational attainments have changed their shares across occupational stratification. (3) How have recent changes in the occupational structure affected the life-course mobility of individuals? This question examines how male and female workers with different educational levels move across the occupational hierarchy during their lifelong careers.

2. DATA and METHOD

It uses large individual-level data for Japan named the Employment Status Survey（Shugyokozo Kihon Chosa by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications) of 2002 and 2017, which contains detailed information on individuals' occupation, earnings, and education.

It examines changes in the employment structure using "the job quality quintiles approach" developed by Wright & Dwyer (2003）and Oesch (2013). First, it defines the quality of jobs based on earnings, and ranks 231 occupations included in the dataset according to the average wage level of each occupation. Then it examines the change in occupational structure to determine whether high-paid jobs (good jobs), low-paid jobs (bad jobs), or both are expanding.

Expected result for the first and main research question is job upgrading. According to the Variety of Capitalism theory（Hall and Soskice 2001）, Japanese institutions are characterized by coordinated market economy (CME) with firm-based coordinated wage bargaining systems and comparatively pervasive employment protection. Therefore, a different pattern of occupational change is expected from US, liberal market economy （LME）, where Wright and Dwyer (2003) proved that job polarization deteriorated since 1980s.

Julia Sauter, Anahita Mehrpour, Marlène Sapin, Eric Widmer

Associations Between Parental Divorce, Social Capital, and Young Male Adults' Psychological Well being – Perspectives from Switzerland.

The present study investigates the associations between parental divorce, social capital, and the psychological well-being of young male adults. Parental divorce during childhood or adolescence has been a subject of extensive research, with findings suggesting both short-term and long-term implications for individuals' emotional and mental health. In addition, parental divorce also has the potential to reduce young adults' social capital, which in turn also decreases psychological well-being. Therefore, this research seeks to explore how these two factors interact and affect the psychological well-being of Swiss young adults. Using data from the 2020 subsample of the CHX survey, mediation models were carried out using parental divorce as a predictor, psychological distress as an outcome, and different network indicators measuring social capital as mediators. Results show that young males with divorced parents have less dense and less transitive personal networks than their counterparts with married parents. In turn, these lower levels of social capital are associated with increased levels of psychological distress. These results indicate that parental divorce not only has direct effects on heightened psychological distress but also lowers young male adults' available social capital. This research thus extends the existing literature on the topic.

Roujman Shahbazian, Erik Bihagen

Reexamining Inter-generational Class Mobility Estimates: The Overlooked Effect of Intra-generational Mobility.

Introduction

Recent findings based on Swedish data show that there is more class and occupational mobility throughout the life course than previously assumed (Shahbazian & Bihagen, 2022; Bihagen et al. 2024). A substantial part of the population changes occupation and class throughout working lives and even in late careers above the age of 50. This is much later than social stratification literature suggests, as it typically assumes that class and occupational maturity is reached by age 35. However, two crucial questions remain unanswered: a) do other countries exhibit similar mobility pattern as Sweden, and b) does this dynamic introduce bias in estimates of inter-generational class mobility?

This paper aims to first replicate the analyses of Bihagen et al. (2024) across 29 different European countries, using occupational biographies from the SHARE-data-set. Secondly, it seeks to connect findings from intra-generational with inter-generational mobility analysis and test if varying the ages of parents and offspring biases the results of intergenerational mobility analysis. Even if the maturity assumption on careers does not hold, it does not necessarily mean that it will bias intergenerational mobility results by default. For the second aim, which demands detailed information on both parents' and offsprings' careers, Swedish population-wide administrative registers are used. The focus will be on parents born between 1933-1942 and their offspring, observed between 2001-2021. We will divide our population into four groups to analyze the intragenerational correlation between ages 28 to 56 for parents and ages 27 to 60 for offspring. The four groups are: Father-Son, Father-Daughter, Mother-Son, and Mother-Daughter.

Very Preliminary Results

The results show that occupational maturity is not reached at age 35 in most European countries, but there are some variations. Countries like Greece, Spain, and Italy have a much less steep slope, while countries like Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands have a much steeper slope.

Next, we present preliminary results of intergenerational mobility estimates for parent-offspring in Sweden, that is the estimates for each combination of father and son/daughter ages. The results change depending on which age we focus on. For instance, if we hold the son's age constant at 35, the estimates vary between 0.35 to 0.42 depending on the father's age (from 28-56). For both offspring and fathers, the estimates peak at around the age of 35 and fall for both younger and older ages. For younger ages the fall is drastic, as well as, the fall above the ages of 50.

These very preliminary results suggest that intragenerational mobility has significant implications for intergenerational mobility estimates and that previous intergenerational mobility estimates are likely biased.

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Shahbazian, R., & Bihagen, E. (2022). Does Your Class Give More than a Hint of Your Lifetime Earnings?: Assessing Indicators for Lifetime Earnings Over the Life Course for Sweden. European Sociological Review, 38(4), 527-542

Rosa M. Soriano, Ivana B. Ruiz, Mariano Sánchez, Jose M. Roldan

Asylum seeker's life-course trajectories and its applicability to third sector work.

Trajectories when seeking international protection (asylum) maybe characterised by successive moments of breaks, bifurcations, turning points and crossroads that lead persons to flee from the countries of origin. These trajectories are crisscrossed by different ways of experimenting the temporality structured by the process of questing for institutional recognition of a socio-legal category – that of refugee – throughout the intertwining of step-by-step covered stages before the instances that assess the asylum application and provide reception programmes for asylum seekers.

Our proposal aims to analyse the potential of the life-course perspective as a methodological tool through which third sector organisations linked to reception may implement an approach to life-course experiences and temporalities of those seeking protection. These experiences and temporalities are connected with the procedural constraints marking this process. To make such analysis possible, the construction of the narration and subsequent guidance, without renouncing to a space of physical and emotional security after having lived a situation characterised by its high vulnerability as defined by Spini, Bernardi, and Oris (2017), should be enabled.

Firstly, authors shall gather the main obstacles identified by NGOs responsible for reception programmes as well as for providing support toward the construction of the inclusion itinerary of asylum seekers in Spain from an intersectional approach. Secondly, to deal with some of these obstacles a tool will be designed using the life-course approach and tested with a sample of third sector organizations. Following a multilevel standpoint, nine organisations working with reception programmes will be contacted: (a) NGOs dedicated to integral reception at national scale: CEAR, Cruz Roja and ACCEM; (b) NGOs at local scale; (c) platforms of civic initiatives that provide occasional support.

In short, authors seek to provide an instrument embracing a processual perspective that takes into account the multiple temporal orientations involved in the configuration of the experiences. This new instrument may facilitate the re-signification of the sociotemporal positionings over the life course of individuals seeking protection. From a retrospective look, this innovation intends to resituate the temporalities as spaces for experience, thus contributing to a greater emotional well-being after the traumatic situation lived. From a prospective look, this contribution seeks to enable NGOs to work with novelties triggered by the different situation of asylum seekers as a subjectively charged reconfiguration between spheres and domains of the multi-temporal and multi-local reality linked to the search for international protection in the receiving society.

Without the horizon of returning to their birth land, refugee persons are confronted with an overwhelming trajectory marked by uncertainty and irreversibility connected to the articulation of a new life project potentially bounded by distances, endings, and vulnerabilities. The articulation of this whole process may be pictured as drawn on a vital canvas marked by the eventful character of vulnerabilities accumulated in successive trajectories. The challenge for third sector organisations is to offer these people a space for reflection beyond the immediate juridical framework. Therefore, the main purpose of this contribution is to set out a vision and a tool to meet that challenge.

Riccardo Valente

Housing Hardship and Adolescents Exposure to Police-Initiated Contacts.

Residential turnover has been traditionally spotted in sociological research as one of the leading causes of crime at the aggregated level of a neighbourhood. As of today, however, we know much less about the individual consequences of moving (or staying) in terms of future exposure to criminal behaviours and involvement with law enforcement. The present study occupies this niche by exploiting the empirical possibilities enhanced by life course approaches that challenged the binary vision of mobility opposing movers versus stayers (Bernard, 2022). To address this internal heterogeneity, we looked at the families' housing careers of 11,176 children born across England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland in 2000-02, followed through six sweeps of the Millennium Cohort Study between 2001 and 2015.

Our contribution innovates in two regards. First, we offer an empirical estimation of the social determinants of adolescents' contact with criminal justice with a specific emphasis on childhood internal mobility trajectories, therefore addressing a critical gap in the literature (Almquist and Walker, 2022). Second, compared to previous analyses, which have generally narrowed their definitions of mobility to its frequency (number of moves), timing (the age at moving), or the distance moved at the very best (Laub and Sampson, 2003; Sampson, 1991; Steiner et al., 2015; Vogel, Porter and McCuddy, 2017), we provide additional refinements by addressing childhood mobility and housing tenure trajectories simultaneously. This study takes up a life course standpoint concentrating on the transition into adolescence as a sensitive period for later development (Moffitt, 2003).

Based on logistic regressions and KHB decomposition methods, we found that children exposed to an irregular or downward tenure spiral (i.e., their family lost homeownership during the cohort study or moved in and out of different tenure regimes), and that accumulated three or more residential changes from birth to age 11, had 38.1% more odds to be stopped by the police at age 14 compared to the reference category of stayers (OR=1.38; CI=1.06–1.77). On the contrary, upward housing tenure trajectories (i.e., stable homeownership, or later access to it) might compensate for the negative impact of moving and showed a negative association with adolescent police contact. Any experience with eviction or unwanted mobility due to the need to cut housing costs down was associated with a 47.8% increase in the odds of police contact (OR=1.47; CI=1.06–1.77).

Our findings raise some important points for both empirical research from a life course standpoint and the practical value of it. On the one hand, we showed that measuring mobility in terms of the frequency of moves alone might be rather misleading. We need more qualitative appraisals of residential trajectories to boost our understanding of spatial mobility from early life into adulthood. In terms of concrete application of our research findings, they serve as a solid empirical foundation for reframing current legal and policing practices that are still overwhelmingly oriented towards individuals' criminal propensity and cognitive coping, as if individual-level risk factors could emerge in a social vacuum.

Eva van Belle, Carolin Schütze, Sayaka Osanami Törngren

Colorblind and diversity conscious? HR workers attitudes and behavior towards diversity.

Human resource workers hold an important position in public and private organizations as they are vital to the process of hiring new staff. While numerous studies have shown that ethnic and racial minority candidates face hiring discrimination when applying for a job, we still know very little about the processes underlying this observation. In this paper, we study how two important elements interact to shape HR workers hiring decisions.

First, previous studies suggest that one's attitudes towards diversity might influence behavioral outcomes of individuals, such as hiring decisions. Nevertheless, the empirical evidence on whether attitudes translate into behavior is scarce, and the results mixed. Indeed, while there are no substantial costs to holding negative attitudes towards minorities, there could be significant costs associated with acting upon these attitudes (i.e. not hiring minority candidates). Therefore, this paper aims to explore HR workers attitudes towards diversity and how these attitudes might influence hiring decisions.

Second, there is an emerging body of literature measuring the effect of organizational culture on diversity and inclusion within organizations. In this paper, we measure how organizational culture interacts with HR workers attitudes in shaping their hiring decisions.

The paper is based on a vignette study (i.e. respondents are asked to rank fictitious CVs of hypothetical job applicants) that is paired with attitudinal survey questions. The sample consist of HR-professionals in public and private organizations in Sweden (N=130) that either filled in an online survey experiment or participated in a physical experiment at their company. We first perform a cluster analysis to delineate profiles of HR workers according to their racial attitudes and the organizational climate. Next, we investigate whether these profiles moderate discriminatory hiring patterns.

We find that HR professionals racial attitudes and their organization's culture towards diversity is a significantly moderates the effect of race on hiring probability.

The paper will contribute to two strands of literature. One, on the link between attitudes and behavior, and two, the importance of diversity in organizations

Leen Vandecasteele, Claire Janssen, Stephanie Steinmetz

The COVID generation: Identifying risks and protective factors for young people's wellbeing pathways through the COVID-19 pandemic in Switzerland.

Significant societal crises often have particularly strong effects on young people in their formative years (Elder, 1974). For instance, in recent decades, economic recessions had a stronger effect on the well-being of younger than older people (Reeskens & Vandecasteele, 2017, 2021). While the COVID-19 pandemic represents a more multi-faceted crisis, its detrimental negative consequences for various aspects of wellbeing of younger people are widely acknowledged. Mohler-Kuo et al. (2021), for example, found for a representative sample of Swiss youth (aged 12-24) that during the first lockdown one fifth of young adults and one third of adolescents met the criteria for at least one mental health problem. Similar results were found by Elmer et al. (2020), who showed for a sample of Swiss undergraduate students that levels of stress, anxiety, loneliness, and depressive symptoms got worse in comparison to pre-pandemic measures.

Since most studies have so far focused on the effects on wellbeing during the initial phase of the pandemic, there is so far little systematic evidence on the mid- to long-term impacts on the mental health and wellbeing of the cohort of young people who experienced the pandemic. Furthermore, several studies are based on non-representative data collections or examined short-range monthly variations across the year 2020. This makes it hard to reach substantial conclusions regarding mid-term consequences.

Against this background, the main objective of this paper is to shed light on the factors influencing the wellbeing of young people aged 18-23 during the pandemic and up to 2022. Applying a causal inference design, we analyse the wellbeing change scores of a pandemic cohort (observed annually between 2019 and 2022), compared to a pre-pandemic cohort (observed annually 2013 and 2016), using the Swiss Household Panel Survey.

Initial results demonstrate that, compared to the pre-pandemic cohort, young people belonging to the pandemic cohort experienced more significant decline in well-being and positive affect, as well as a more significant increase in negative emotions between 2019 and 2021 with these effects lasting until 2022.

Next, we examined two mediating factors that may have influenced this pandemic effect, namely (1) an increase in the number of young people not in education, employment and training during the pandemic and (2) a change in household income distributions and material deprivation levels during the pandemic. Finally, in a next step, we plan to examine the buffering properties of material and emotional support as well as friendship network size on the wellbeing consequences of the pandemic.

Meta van der Linden, Emanuele Politi, Marija Dangubić

Lonely Life Transitions: Social Network and Longitudinal Person-Centered Approaches to Understanding the Role of Local and Transnational Social Connections for Loneliness Among Forced Migrants.

Despite extensive literature on loneliness in the general population, critical gaps remain in understanding the relationship between social connections and loneliness among marginalized groups like forced migrants. This is surprising given that broken social ties in the country of origin and social isolation in the host country are inherent parts of forced migrants' life trajectories, often leading to profound loneliness. In this article, we employ innovative triangulation of data analysis techniques to comprehensively map forced migrants' intricate landscape of social connections across diverse geographical locations and temporalities, and their link with feelings of loneliness. Additionally, we offer valuable insights into how the dynamics of social connections changed during the COVID-19 pandemic, contributing to a nuanced understanding of factors influencing forced migrants' loneliness in the evolving social landscape.

In Study 1, two-wave panel data from 647 Syrian forced migrants in the Netherlands were analyzed using latent transition analysis to examine the evolution of social connections and their relationship to loneliness. In Study 2, survey data from 281 forced migrants in Belgium were analyzed using an ego-centered social network approach to explore how network composition and function relate to loneliness. Several key findings emerged. Using the COVID-19 pandemic as a backdrop, we observed recurrent patterns of stability and change in forced migrants' social connections. Those maintaining pre-pandemic social connections, especially those with diverse geographical and ethnic social connections, experienced lower levels of loneliness during the pandemic compared to those with mainly transnational or local co-ethnic connections. However, nearly half of our sample experienced changes in the composition of their social connections during the pandemic. The pandemic most frequently entailed a loss of local connections, particularly interethnic connections. This instability in local interethnic connections significantly impacted loneliness, as those transitioning to transnational connections reported the highest loneliness levels. While transnational connections may serve as a robust social safety net during periods of social isolation, our findings showed that they are less effective in alleviating loneliness compared to transient local connections. Henceforth, contrary to the common belief that the sheer diversity and geographical dispersion of a heterogeneous network may lead to social fragmentation, our research demonstrates that diverse social connections are more effective in mitigating loneliness, but are also harder to maintain during times of crises. This effectiveness stemmed from their multifunctional social support, encompassing emotional and instrumental resources.

Taken together, our findings offer valuable insights into the relationship between forced migrants' diverse social connections and feelings of loneliness as they navigate adaptations to their social environment. The involuntary migration experience is intricately characterized by prolonged periods of social isolation as forced migrants often find themselves in unfamiliar territories, on the move, or sheltered in reception centers awaiting asylum proceedings in isolation from the broader society and physically severed from familiar social connections. The current research thereby provides a useful starting point for better understanding when, how, and for whom protracted social isolation is associated with loneliness, which is paramount in developing comprehensive support mechanisms for individuals navigating the complex landscape of forced migration.

Marta Veljkovic, Nicolas Duvoux
What counts in the subjective assessment of social mobility and why it matters? The case of changes in social status over the life course.

Since the 2010s, there has been a growing interest in the subjective dimension of social stratification and its effects on different life course outcomes. Extending the definition developed by Präg and Gugushvili (2021, p. 465), the objective dimension of social stratification refers to the various measures of social status or social mobility constructed according to the conventions of social stratification research. The latter typically relies on indicators such as individual's level of education, employment relations, etc. to define social class. Subjective social status and mobility refer to individuals' relative social position or its temporal change, as they (individuals' themselves) perceive or report it. Beyond the very rich literature on the degree of convergence between the two measures in assessing class membership (D'Hooge et al., 2018; Harrits and Pedersen, 2018) or intergenerational mobility (Berger and Engzell, 2020; Gugushvili, 2021), recent studies have also shown that subjective social class predicts life chances and outcomes well, even when the multiple dimensions of the objective socio-economic standing are accounted for (Präg, 2020; Oesch and Vigna, 2023), thus leading to a debate on the replaceability of objective measures with subjective measures of social position and mobility.

Drawing on the 2014-2015 French survey Formation, Qualification Professionnelle and "tous salariés" register panel data, this presentation aims at contributing to these considerations by using the so far (in this respect) neglected and yet particularly useful case of intragenerational mobility (also referred to as "career mobility"). In addition to detailed information on occupation held on the date of the survey and five years before, this survey also asks respondents to estimate whether the "level or status" of their current occupation is higher, the same, or lower than five years ago. We argue that intragenerational mobility perspective is particularly suitable for comparing objective and subjective mobility measures, since understanding what drives perceptions of social status mobility may be more straightforward at a career-level than in intergenerational comparisons where many factors come into play in the perception that individuals have of their social status compared to that of their parents.

This presentation will pursue three research objectives. First, it will assess the extent to which objective and subjective measures of mobility converge when it comes to intragenerational mobility. Second, given that their divergence is not systematic, and assuming that it is not arbitrary in character, we will use register data to asses whether (and if so, to what extent) wage trajectories over the five-year period predict subjective and objective career mobility. Finally, by focusing on the highly implausible, yet observed and theoretically important case of individuals who report a social status loss over their career, we will seek to account for the mechanisms which, in addition to income variation, can account for such a pessimistic assessment of career processes.

We hope this study will contribute to bridging the gap between the objective and subjective approaches to social inequalities, by showing that how individuals perceive their life chances can in fact help us better understand, but also explain them.

Sergi Vidal

The Impact of Geographic Mobility Trajectories on Occupational Outcomes.

A dominant view in the literature suggests that geographic mobility or migration is primarily economically motivated and linked to social mobility, serving as a pathway to better employment opportunities. However, empirical evidence indicates significant variations between and within population groups. Studies highlight differences in employment and occupational outcomes of geographic mobility based on personal attributes such as gender, social background, and geographical origin (Vidal & Huinink, 2019).

Less attention has been paid to within-group differences, highlighting that geographic mobility experiences are diverse and can be repeated over an individual's life course. This is partly due to the limitations of cross-sectional data, which traditionally focused on differences between movers and stayers at the time of data collection. Despite the increasing availability of longitudinal data, most studies still center on the effect of the average geographical mobility event, largely disregarding the diversity of geographic mobility experiences over the life course. This approach assumes that movers (and stayers) are homogeneous regarding their past mobility trajectories and that differences in geographical mobility trajectories are trivial for subsequent occupational outcomes. However, emerging studies demonstrate significant variations in lifetime experiences of geographic mobility concerning the number of moves, the timing of moves (earlier or later life stages), and their direction (onward or return moves) (Bernard, 2017; Bernard & Vidal, 2020). These variations can influence occupational outcomes and social mobility (Bernard, 2023).

This study aims to improve our understanding of the role of geographic mobility in social stratification by examining whether and how geographic mobility trajectories matter. We aim to:

1. Reassess the causal effect of geographic mobility on occupational outcomes by considering repeated moves.

2. Examine within-individual heterogeneity by considering differences in age, direction, and order of moves that underlie geographic mobility trajectories.

For the empirical analyses, we use data from the Survey of Ageing, Health, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), a series of nationally representative surveys of the population aged 50 years and older. The study collected complete residential and occupational trajectories for over 20,000 respondents born before 1968 in 26 European countries. Occupational outcomes are based on a three-category indicator derived from ISCO-08 codes and measured between ages 25 and 50. Geographic mobility is measured as a change in NUTS-2 region of residence within the 26 European countries between birth and age 50. We derive specific measures of the number of moves, the life stage, and direction (onward and return). Conventional statistical methods to control for confounding in observational studies can introduce bias in the presence of time-varying confounding affected by past exposure due to over-adjustment and selection bias. Therefore, we use G-methods, which are robust to time-varying confounding.

A key contribution of this study is to enhance our understanding of the outcomes of geographic mobility by acknowledging that it can be repeated over the life course. We also shed light on key trajectory dimensions underlying the diversity in geographic mobility experiences. This approach reveals that previous studies may have conflated relevant differences in geographic mobility experiences that are critical for social stratification.

Nathalie Vigna

Who is ready to pay for protecting the environment? Social and spatial divides in Europe.

Climate change and environmental pollution are among the greatest challenges of our time, and the proportion of people who are sceptical about these issues has become a minority. However, environmental policies rarely generate consensus, especially when they impose costs on individuals. We contribute to the understanding of who is unwilling to pay for environmental protection, from the perspective of social and spatial stratification. On one side, the financial burden of environmental policies is often not shared equally among social groups. On the other side, the green transition is likely to affect more the economies of regions that are already poorer than the others, with the risk of widening the gap between the economic centres of countries and the peripheries.

We analyse individual-level data from two recent international surveys (the ISSP 2020 and the ESS 2016) in 13 European countries. Our analyses are based on two questions asking people how willing they would be to pay much higher taxes to protect the environment (ISSP data) and whether they agree with increasing taxes on fossil fuels to reduce climate change (ESS data). We also reproduce our models based on a question asking how willing they would be to pay higher prices (instead of taxes) to protect the environment. We test for structural differences between groups defined by various indicators of social and spatial stratification, namely education, social class, household income and the type of place where people live.

We find large differences in people's willingness to pay higher taxes for environmental protection between socio-economic groups and between different locations: people in the 5th income quintile are 13 percentage points more likely to oppose such a decision, and 9 percentage points separate the likelihood for people living in big cities from those living in rural areas. Our results are consistent across two datasets.

These findings are consistent with previous literature on socio-economic differences in support for carbon taxes. While these previous studies focus only on a specific policy, our analyses show that less privileged citizens are less willing to pay for environmental protection even when asked more generally about it. Moreover, we illustrate the size of the differences between socio-economic groups, without controlling for intermediate factors such as political attitudes, which introduce a collider bias and hide part of the story.

We also show that such differences are only weakly mediated by individuals' concern for the environment and their belief in climate change, suggesting that living conditions may limit people's willingness to pay for environmental protection even when they are politically concerned about environmental issues. Moreover, our analyses show that the intersection of the social and spatial dimensions of stratification helps getting a complete picture: the most willing to pay for environmental policies are not only part of the upper-middle class, but they also live in big cities rather in more peripheral places. Nevertheless, the results at the aggregate level hide much heterogeneity between single countries, as the urban-rural divide is not relevant in several countries under study.

Xiaojie Xu

Declining college wage premium around the world.

College education has expanded dramatically worldwide over the past decades. The shifting supply of college graduates in labor markets is often intertwined with the trend in wage inequality, particularly in the wage premium of college graduates relative to non-college graduates. This paper investigates the variations of college wage premiums across countries and over time in light of educational expansion and changes in the labor market over the past decades.

Existing research frequently concentrates on either cross-country comparisons or country-specific analyses over time. This often overlooks how countries' diverse institutional settings influence their responses to educational expansion and labor market changes. Even in studies that compare differential trends in college wage premiums across countries, the majority of the evidence refers to the period until the early 2000s. Moreover, prior comparative research has focused on the college wage premium in high-income countries. College education has expanded globally and is even higher in some middle-income countries than high-income countries nowadays. In light of the divergent impacts that rising international trade and globalization may have had on labor markets in developed versus developing countries, it is critical to analyze different regions collectively to fully understand the evolution of the college wage premium.

This study uses both individual-level survey data and country-level indicators to investigate cross-country and time variations in the college wage premium. To estimate the college wage premium, I use harmonized cross-sectional data from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). The final sample is compiled from nearly 800 datasets spanning 49 countries from 1980 to 2022. The results show that the average college wage premium is highest in Latin America, followed by Asia, English-speaking countries, and lowest in Europe. Despite these cross-country variations, the college wage premium has experienced a global decline. The decline started in Latin America around 2000, followed by Asia around 2005, and eventually reached Europe around 2010. Meanwhile, it has also slightly decreased in the U.S. and other English-speaking countries since the early 2010s. I further assess the role of relative supply and demand factors as well as institutional factors (such as minimum wage and union density) in accounting for these variations.

Sascha Zuber, F. Borghese, D. Aschwanden, D. Mroczek, G. Muniz-Terrera, S.M. Hofer, T. Yoneda

From Youth to Old Age: Linking Adolescent Personality Traits to Late-Life Outcomes.

Identifying and elucidating early predictors of late-life outcomes is crucial in order to promote healthy life course development. Personality traits predict numerous health-related outcomes across the life course - yet, the majority of previous research has focused on the role of personality traits assessed in adulthood or late life. As personality traits capture consistent patterns of thoughts, emotions, and behavior across various domains and life periods they may influence development and late-life outcomes many decades prior to older age - potentially as early as adolescence.

In this systematic review and meta-analysis, we synthesized the existing literature examining the links between adolescent personality traits (assessed between ages 10 and 25) and outcomes in older adulthood (age 60+). Based on 33 articles, our findings revealed that adolescent personality traits predict interindividual differences across a wide range of late-life outcomes, including health (e.g., longevity, diabetes), cognitive functioning (e.g., dementia, memory), and various socioeconomic and psychological measures (e.g., financial security, wellbeing).

Notably, our meta-analytical evidence demonstrates that adolescents higher in conscientiousness were at a decreased risk of dying over the subsequent decades (HR=0.952, 95% CI [0.927, 0.977], SE=0.013, p=0.0002; k=5). This finding underscores the long-term impact of personality traits on health and longevity. Conscientiousness appears to play a critical role in promoting health-preserving behaviors and lifestyle choices, which cumulatively contribute to lower mortality risk.

Our review further emphasizes the importance of adolescent personality traits for late-life outcomes through midlife mediators such as educational attainment. Higher conscientiousness and other positive personality traits in adolescence often correlate with better educational outcomes, which in turn influence various aspects of life, including occupational success, financial stability, and access to healthcare. These midlife factors serve as crucial mediators that bridge the gap between early personality traits and later life outcomes.

Additionally, our findings highlight a strong need for more diverse life course research that compares findings across ethnicities, countries, and cultures. The current literature is predominantly based on Western populations, limiting the generalizability of the results. Future research should aim to include more diverse samples to understand better how cultural and contextual factors might influence the relationship between adolescent personality traits and late-life outcomes.

Overall, personality trait assessment is simple, time- and cost-efficient, easily scalable, and could be integrated into school evaluations or medical check-ups during adolescence. These assessments can provide valuable insights into individuals' future health trajectories and help identify those who may benefit most from early interventions.

Ultimately, personality research has the potential to play a critical role in guiding life course health policies. By identifying individuals who may benefit most from lifestyle interventions and by scaffolding risk-stratification strategies, we can promote healthy aging many decades before the onset of detectable changes. Integrating personality assessments into early life stages provides a proactive approach to fostering long-term health and wellbeing, emphasizing prevention and early intervention as key components of public health strategy.

Poster session

Guillaume Bornet

Increasing Polarisation? Evolution of Political Attitudes by Occupational Class in Western Europe, 2002-2020.

Context

The polarisation of political attitudes is often proposed as an explanation to the success of right-wing populist parties in Western Europe. Economic inequality is expected to drive polarisation on economic attitudes, while immigration waves and a growing cultural backlash against the acceptance of progressive attitudes are expected to drive polarisation on cultural attitudes. Since the turn of the Millennium, the political landscape in Western Europe has been increasingly shaped by variance in positions on both economic and cultural attitudes. Given that they are important loci of socialisation and therefore attitude formation, occupational classes should become more polarised in their attitudes on both economic and cultural issues, following this logic. However, an emerging literature has been questioning the narrative of polarising attitudes in Western Europe, both for economic and cultural attitudes.

Data and analysis

We put the narrative of polarisation of political attitudes across occupational classes to the test by investigating how their economic and cultural attitudes have evolved in Western Europe since 2002. We go beyond the snapshot perspective that is often favoured in literature focusing on the class cleavage, and consider the evolution over time. To this end, we mobilise ten rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS), 2002-2020, and focus on 17 EU or EFTA countries. We distinguish eight occupational classes based on Oesch (2006). Our measure of economic attitudes is based on attitudes towards redistribution as a counter to income differences, whereas we measure cultural attitudes with questions related to attitudes towards homosexuality and attitudes towards immigration. Those questions are asked consistently in all rounds, allowing us to precisely monitor changes across time. We track differences in position as well as differences in movement, by comparing positions (points) as well as vectors of change between rounds across occupational classes

Results

Our analysis shows that, while occupational classes clearly still differ in both their economic and cultural attitudes, they do not drift apart and do not become more polarised. Change is most uniform in terms of cultural attitudes: all classes become more culturally progressive between 2002 and 2020. Therefore, we find stable differences in cultural attitudes across the class cleavage during that period. More variance is observed in occupational classes' changes in economic positions. The general movement is towards more redistributive positions, but upper and lower classes present different patterns. The former, and most markedly technical professionals, move more substantially towards redistributive positions. Socio-cultural professionals also move significantly in that direction, despite being already the strongest supporters of redistribution among the upper classes. The latter show only tendential, not significant change in terms of economic attitudes. Production workers even seem to tendentially move towards more market-liberal positions. Therefore, occupational classes show some convergence on economic attitudes.

Astrid Favella

Paying taxes twice: the paradox of working and mobile university students in Italy.

Defined by Burton R. Clarke as a "state-centric" system, the Italian public higher education system finance partially relies on students' taxation: taxes are inversely proportional to the reference income bracket (ISEE). Characterized as an "open door" system for its minimal access requirements, it yet presents an entrenched paradox. Namely, university students who also have a dependent job independently of their parents, pay taxes twice: firstly, with their contribution to the university-finance system; secondly, through IRPEF, taxation on their work.

Historically, this "bug" in the design of student funding policies has been in place since when the system acquired its baselines: crucially, its impact especially deteriorates the finances of working students living off-site, "mobile" students who originally come from other cities or regions. In an HE system where university-residences are not widespread, the high rent crisis reached its peak in spring 2023, leading to a strong wave of students' protests with them symbolically "camping" in front of the main Italian universities headquarters.

Collecting this paradox, this paper analyses the transition to the work of Italian working university graduates, through a mixed method study: how does the university career, and university to work transition of working students compare to those who don't?

Methodologically, the research question is firstly answered through quantitative analyses conducted on the UNI.CO database ("university and mandatory communications"): this is given by a partnership generating the merge of dependent employment data from the Ministry of Labour and graduates' university career data from Sapienza University. Among employment data one finds contract types, length, coherence with the acquired title; among university career data one finds the time needed to complete the studies, exams average grade and final classifications, region of origin as opposed to university location.

Secondly, exploiting an innovative unique character of the UNI.CO database, in place since 2011, allowing to isolate and reconstruct individual histories examining the series of study titles and contracts, abiding to privacy regulations, personal histories of graduates that once were working students, are reconstructed through the narrative method. This enriches the aggregate picture provided in the first part of the study, understanding the effort of working while studying and paying taxes twice, from an individual perspective.

The case study selected for such analysis embraces graduates, that used to be "working students" compared to non-working students, from Sapienza University, in the timeframe 2008-2022. The database magnitude of the wider UNI.CO database relies on samples of around 300.000 graduates and more than 1,3 million contracts. Capturing the mobility aspect both through the "transition" concept and by looking also at mobile students, the paper ultimately derives a comparative picture of working and not working university students, shedding light on the effort undertaken by the former given the "double contribution paradox" and its consequences on their career, hence foregrounding the necessity to intervene on this policy design bug.

Naël Froehlich, M. Meigniez, J. Fakhoury, E. Rosenstein, N. Pons-Vignon, A. Duvoisin, M. Studer

"Fit for Crisis?": Towards a Typology of Swiss Local Social Policy Responses in times of COVID-19.

There is growing evidence that COVID-19 and the semi-lockdown measures adopted to contain it have particularly affected vulnerable groups and increased socioeconomic inequalities in Switzerland. The pandemic challenged the welfare systems at federal, cantonal and municipal levels, which had to rapidly implement social measures to face the negative consequences of the crisis on vulnerable individuals. While the measures taken at the federal level are well known (notably the reduced working hours and the so-called "APG-COVID"), little is known about the responses provided by social policies at the local level. Hence, understanding the characteristics of the provided measures enables us to question the consequences of the pandemic on the social policy making in different contexts: has COVID-19 led to substantial and long-lasting changes in social policies (path-breaking), or have the measures adopted been short-term and ad hoc solutions, mainly driven by pre-existing trends (path-dependent)?

In order to have an overview of the measures taken since March 2020 in the context of the pandemic, we are conducting key informant interviews with stakeholders in charge of implementing social policies at the cantonal level and at the municipal level in Swiss major cities. They are completed by a documentary survey. More precisely, three types of responses to the COVID-19 crisis are considered: adaptations of the financial social assistance, adaptations of the so-called "social assistance in the broader sense" (cantonal benefits and other subsidies), and the development of new social benefits and services (in cash or in kind).

This paper has a twofold aim. First, we document the diversity of local responses to the pandemic, while taking into account pre-existing characteristics of local welfare systems. This allows us to draw up an original inventory of such responses in Switzerland. Second, we establish a typology of these responses according to certain characteristics, such as their type, their duration and their target groups. This typology enables us to grasp the logic at work across Swiss cantons regarding social policy making during the pandemic, and to understand the extent to which the COVID-19 has been a game changer in this field according to different contexts. First results suggest a great variability in the local welfare systems, as well as significant disparities in the numbers and forms of local social policy responses during COVID-19.

Finally, our results can be coupled with the quantitative part of the project, which focuses on the impact of COVID-19 on the trajectories of social benefit recipients, with a longitudinal approach. This enables an intercantonal interpretation of the processes of vulnerabilization triggered by the pandemic. In this sense, our work identifies best practices in terms of social policies for the management of future crisis. These results are drawn from the mixed-method research project "Fit for Crisis? Social Policy in Times of COVID-19: a Longitudinal Mixed-Method Approach" which is part of the National Research Programme 80 "Covid-19 in Society", funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (2023-26)."

Andrés Gomensoro
Transitions from Education to Employment (TREE).
The aim of the poster is to present the data of the Transitions from Education to Employment (TREE) panel study. TREE is a prospective longitudinal multi-cohort study of school-leavers in Switzerland. So far, two compulsory school leavers' cohorts, 16 years apart (2000 and 2016), are being followed up, allowing for cohort comparisons. TREE is a multidisciplinary study whose design and survey instruments reflect research interests of sociology, economics, education, psychology, public health and other research fields. The study is designed as a social science data infrastructure serving the scientific community at large. The poster describes the study design, the topics covered as well as methodological considerations. The results part describes and compares the main characteristics of the two TREE cohorts' post-compulsory educational and labour market trajectories. The purpose of the poster is to spark interest, generate discussion and promote the data. Scientific use files of all data can be easily accessed online and downloaded free of charge via the QR code that will be printed on the poster.

Matteo Lacalamita, Julie Mancini, Matthias Studer, David Glauser
From School to Work: Gender Inequalities and Segregation Following a Federal VET Diploma.

In Switzerland, vocational education and training (VET) is the most frequent chosen post-compulsory educational pathway, followed by around two-thirds of the pupils. Often considered to provide fast, fluid and linear transitions to employment (Stalder, 2012; Cortesi and Imdorf, 2013; Brzinsky-Fay, 2014; Blossfeld et al., 2019; Korber and Oesch, 2019), VET education, however, hides a wide variability in outcomes for at least two reasons. First, many pupils follow subsequent vocational or general tertiary education programs, either directly or in the following years (Babel, 2018). Second, the federal VET diploma encompasses more than 250 occupations, each with its own training program and linked to different economic sectors (Cortesi and Imdorf, 2013).

The article's first aim is to describe this diversity of trajectories following a federal VET diploma in Switzerland. Exploiting the potential offered by the administrative longitudinal database on education LABB (Laganà and Babel, 2020), we use sequence analysis to provide a holistic view of 2012 VET graduates' school-to-work transitions as they move between further education, employment, or NEET (not in education, employment nor training) over the following 88 months (2019). While most VET graduates do indeed show a fluid transition to employment our typology of trajectories highlights a wider diversity of paths leading to different types of further education, employment, or NEET patterns over the following seven years.

Second, we focus on gender inequalities in school-to-work transitions, showing that women are more likely to experience a direct transition to employment and have lower chances to pursue further education. These differences most probably have long-term consequences on gender inequalities in the labor market.

Third, we explore how the diversity of School-to-work trajectories is linked to the specific occupation of the VET diplomas using multilevel models. This analytical strategy allows us to examine how two sets of characteristics of the 250 VET diplomas are associated with the following trajectories. We first analyze the importance of the characteristics of the training program itself, such as the number of occupation-specific classes in vocational schools. Then, we study how gender segregation is related to the subsequent trajectory, showing that male VET diploma holders are more likely to have a fluid transition to the labor market.

Lastly, we examine the intersection between gender inequalities and horizontal segregation in training programs to focus on how these two levels of analysis are intertwined.

Our final investigation questions the intersection between the two levels of analysis to focus on how gender inequalities and segregation are intertwined. Our findings show that women in male-dominated VET occupations are more likely to reorient to another VET qualification or end up in NEET, rather than experiencing a direct transition to employment, which is the key advantage of these training programs. Women who opt for gender-atypical basic vocational training therefore benefit less from the otherwise smooth transition into qualified employment following these vocational training programs.

Vasilena Lachkovska, Jeremy Kuhnle, Stephanie Steinmetz

Same country, different language, different perception? Evidence from a name survey experiment in Switzerland

Research on ethnic and racial discrimination reveals that members of socially disadvantaged groups encounter discrimination across various life domains, such as employment and housing. Studies based on field experiments have consistently shown that members of socially disadvantaged groups are often subjected to screening procedures and subsequent discrimination by decision-makers. While in-person screenings often begin with an assessment of visual cues, such as clothing, gender, and skin tone, in virtual interactions (such as email exchanges), these visual cues are absent, leaving names as the initial, and sometimes sole identifier. However, names can influence initial perceptions and stereotypes, which are crucial in the first stages of intergroup contact. Names that are perceived as foreign or belonging to a particular ethnic group can evoke stereotypes or implicit biases even before any personal interaction takes place.

In the context of experimental designs researchers often rely on fictional identities with names that signal various attributes about the applicant, e.g. ethnicity and gender. However, to our knowledge, most experimental studies did not externally validate the names they used. Instead, they assume that individuals reading these names perceive them as representative of the groups of research interest. However, uncertainty regarding the accuracy of this assumption remains.

To gain a better understanding of how names are perceived, we conducted a survey experiment in the winter of 2024 that included 2,400 Swiss respondents, in two language regions (French- and German-speaking cantons). Each participant was presented with 10 randomized names out of a list of 180 names representing nine different country-of-origins: Congo, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Swiss (German), Swiss (French), Turkey, and Ukraine, and two biological sexes (Female and Male). They were asked about their perception of each name based on various attributes such as gender, country and region of origin, religion, skin color, and socioeconomic status. This study investigates regional differences in name perception across these two language regions. Based on the contact hypothesis, we assumed that the more prevalent a certain ethnic group is in a region, the more accurate participants from that region will be able to recognize names belonging to that ethnic group.

Preliminary results confirm our expectations: German-speaking participants show higher recognition rates of country-of-origin name identification for Turkish names. While, French-speakers show higher recognition rates for Congolese, Moroccan, and Senegalese names. Interestingly, German-speakers are also much better at recognizing ingroup names i.e., Swiss-German names compared to French-speakers, who often perceive Swiss-French names as French rather than Swiss-French. These results reflect the socio-historical context across these two language regions and the increased social exposure that comes with it.

Tina Latifi

Breaking the pattern: a social network analysis of young adult's intergenerational educational upward mobility.

Social capital is crucial for upward social mobility. However, little is known about the impact of personal networks on young adults' aspirations for upward intergenerational educational mobility. This study examines how young adults' personal networks are associated with their career aspirations in Switzerland. Data come from the 2020 sub-sample of the CHX survey (n=9999), a large-scale quantitative study conducted in Switzerland between 2020 and 2023. The questionnaire was submitted to an entire cohort of young men (born between 18 and 23 subject to a federal selection process leading to either military service, civilian service, or exclusion on medical grounds. The survey aimed to understand the importance of young adults' personal networks for their life trajectories and professional aspirations. Male respondents were recruited at various recruitment centers of the Swiss Army. A sample of 1253 women, randomly selected in 300 municipalities, filled out the questionnaire online.

This study investigates four different hypotheses: 1) a high level of education among personal network members positively impacts the educational mobility aspirations of young adults; 2) the presence of a mentor in the professional sphere has an additional positive impact on these aspirations; 3) the educational investment of parents with low levels of education in their children's schoolwork and their aspirations for them to attain a high level of education, increases the probability of the respondent's aspirations to upward educational mobility, and the probability of effective educational mobility; 4) the denser the network's emotional support, the greater the likelihood of the respondent's aspirations to educational upward mobility, and the probability of effective educational mobility. Alternatively, the higher the network's conflict density network, the lower the probability of the respondent's aspirations to an educational upward mobility, and the probability of an effective educational mobility.

The results underline the importance of network members' education level on educational upward mobility. Indeed, the educational level of the individuals present in the personal network had a positive effect on the probability of educational mobility. Unexpectedly, the presence of a professional role model in the work network reduced the probability of effective educational mobility. Furthermore, a role model in the work network or in the partner's network reduced the probability of aspirations for mobility. The implications of parents in their children's education and the importance of emotional density and upward educational mobility were not significant. The results of the study extend the literature on upward intergenerational educational mobility in the light of young adults' perspective.

Dmytro Mamaiev, Joshua Olusegun Fayomi, Adebayo Ahmed Olanrewaju
Digital transformation and ease of migration process (a case study of Lithuania).

International migration has been a significant trend in recent years. Digital transformation is regarded as a continuous process affecting virtually every area of life in societies worldwide. It has had a major impact on international migration, resulting in the emergence of a new era of interconnected migrants and digitalized migration processes. Digital transformation enables network building among migrants, making it possible to interact in a "digital space" from different geographic locations in real time. Also, through the use of digitalization, migrants can react to unexpected events such as socio-economic developments, natural disaster, climate change etc. by deciding to change the plan to migrate in terms of time and place. In this context, digital transformation has been defined as "the use of new digital technologies (social media, online information portals for migrants, job-search portals designed for migrant workers, governmental services in digital format)" to enable major migration improvements to enhance migrant workers' experience or streamline the migration process. Taking inspiration from the new field of ICT and migration, this paper explores the migration process in Lithuania, and the role digital technologies has played to impact the ease of migration. It established a conceptual framework of digital transformation resources used by migrants during the migration process based on a literature review. Four main elements, located along two axes are included in the framework: the "host society-source society" and the "pre-migration phase-post-migration phase" axis. We conducted a survey and empirical assessment of survey results and concluded with some avenues for future research. Future work should increase the sample size for result validity.

This research investigates the impact of digital transformation on migration process in Lithuania. Questions about migration experience can be answered reliably only by the migrants which have comprehensively experienced migration process. To clarify the potential of digital technologies in solving the problem of migration process in responses of 108 migrants in total was received and analyzed. The research followed an explanatory approach using quantitative data collection and descriptive analysis methods to explain how the use of digital technology by migrants has help to ease the migration process in Lithuania. When establishing fundamental links between different variables, such as in this study, an explanatory research technique is best. Data collected were analyzed with the aid of tables of frequency and percentage distribution. Binary logistic regression was employed to determine the association between digital transformation technologies and ease of migration. Binary logistic regression models are used to model a relationship between a dependent variable Y, and one or more independent variables X. The dependent variable Y, is a discrete variable that represent a category, from a set of mutually exclusive or categories or classification (Oluwadmu & Kayode, 2008). As the aim of this study was to objectively determine the technological factors that ease the migration process. Previous relevant studies were reviewed to collect this factors and attain the research objectives for this study. The data was ana- lyzed using the statistical software SPSS.

Harchand Ram

Interlinkages of History of Migration, Social Network, And Well-Being: A Study Through the Lens of Life-Course.

Background: Migration is a multifaceted phenomenon intricately interwoven with the fabric of society, and individual well-being across the life course. In the process of migration, the individuals not only shape the landscapes they pass through but also intricate population's networks of social relations along with their employment, social security, family and home making etc.

Objectives: This study examines the intermediatory effect of social networks on well-being considering the migration history, e.g., migration in childhood, adulthood, and later life, controlling for other socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

Data Source: We utilize the data from the second wave of the WHO-Study on Global AGEing and Adult Health (WHO-SAGE) Survey 2015. The SAGE is nationally representative and collects comprehensive longitudinal information on the health and well-being of the adult population and the aging process. We applied bivariate and multivariate regression models to assess the effect of any migration history on individuals' well-being at a later age.

Econometric Strategy: We employed the SEM-Path regression models to assess the effect of the event of migration in each life stage (such as migration in childhood, in adulthood, and in the later stage of life) on the social networks and the effect of social networks on well-being controlling for all other demographic-socioeconomic and household characteristics.

Findings: The findings of this study suggest significant interlinkages of migration history, social network, and well-being across the life course. The finding also highlights the heterogeneity based on rural place of birth, social and religious status, and employment type, significantly determining the individual's overall well-being.

Janeth Tenorio Mucha

Chronic diseases multimorbidity patterns and socioeconomic dynamics among migrants in process of regularization in Geneva.

Background: Understanding the interplay between chronic diseases, socioeconomic factors, and mobility is crucial for providing evidence of the burden of diseases among undeserved populations such us undocumented migrants. This study adopts a life course approach to explore the evolution of multimorbidity patterns and their socioeconomic determinants among undocumented migrants who have the opportunity to apply for, and in some cases obtain, a residence permit in Geneva.

Objectives: the primary objective of this study are to 1) identify the existence of multimorbidity patterns among undocumented migrants 2) describe the socioeconomic factors associated with these patterns, and 3) analyze how these patterns change and evolve over time, particularly following the acquisition of residence permits.

Methods: This longitudinal study was conducted during 2017 and 2021 in Geneva. A cohort of undocumented migrants in the process of regularization was followed as part of the Parchemins study. Chronic conditions were self-reported by the participants, and socioeconomic conditions were assessed through a structured questionnaire. Latent class analysis was employed to identify underlying multimorbidity patterns, and mixed linear regression models with random effect intercepts were used to examine the associations between socioeconomic factors and each identified pattern.

Results: The latent class analysis revealed several distinct multimorbidity patterns among the study population, with osteoarticular diseases being the most common cluster. Other identified patterns included clusters of cardiovascular diseases, metabolic disorders, and mental health conditions. Preliminary findings indicate that socioeconomic factors such as income level, employment status, housing conditions, and household burden significantly influence these patterns. Furthermore, the length of migration and country of origin are critical factors shaping the identified multimorbidity patterns. Migrants from certain regions exhibited a higher prevalence of specific disease clusters, and the length of departure from the country of origin was associated with variations in the combination of multimorbid conditions.

Discussion and conclusion: The findings underscore the importance of socioeconomic determinants and migration history in shaping health outcomes among migrant populations. The influence of country of origin and length of migration suggests that health needs may vary by migrant groups. Our findings advocate for policies that consider the migration history and socioeconomic conditions of migrants living with chronic conditions.

Rachel Wagner
Impacts of race and migration relations on the experience of poverty in later life.
This PhD research is part of an SNF project investigating poverty among older adults in mountainous areas of Switzerland and the US. It aims to understand the experiences of older individuals living in poorer regions within wealthy countries. Poverty, as defined by Townsend (1979), involves lacking sufficient resources "to obtain the types of diet, participate in the activities, and have the living conditions and amenities which are customary, or are at least widely encouraged or approved in a particular society" (p. 31).

Research highlights the impact of "place" on living conditions for older adults (Edin et al., 2023). Mountainous regions face higher aging populations and often have limited access to resources, which affects the availability of services and programs for the elderly (Bouquet & Dubéchot, 2018; Pagès, 2013; Rainer & Kubat, 2022).

Cumulative advantages and disadvantages throughout life significantly influence conditions in old age (Dannefer, 2020; Phillipson, 2015). Social relationships also affect both the risk and experience of poverty. For instance, older women in both Switzerland and the US are more susceptible to poverty than men. Additionally, racial and migration dynamics impact poverty risk among retirees in both countries. In Switzerland, 13.2% of non-Swiss individuals are poor compared to 8.7% of the general population. In the US, 17.1% of African Americans are poor compared to the overall rate of 11.5% (Office fédéral de la statistique, 2023d; Statista, 2023).

This research focuses on systemic inequalities affecting older people in rural mountainous areas of Switzerland. It uses race as a socially constructed concept intersecting with power dynamics, producing inequalities reflective of historical contexts. Racism in the US is shaped by slavery, while in Switzerland, it's influenced by economic development and migration policies (Guillaumin, 1972).

This topic is significant as 1/4 residents in the canton of Valais is of migrant origin (Parvex, 2013). In 2022, 24% of Valais' population were foreign nationals (Observatoire Valaisan de la Santé, 2023). Those most at risk of poverty in Switzerland include women, individuals with only mandatory schooling, rural residents, and foreign nationals (Rainer & Kubat, 2022). Swiss literature shows that nationality, race, and class dynamics are intrinsically linked (Boulila, 2019). Research on race and migration relations is increasingly important in Switzerland, revealing how systemic racism shapes the country at multiple levels (Boulila, 2019; Purtschert, 2015). However, there is limited attention to how these intersecting dynamics affect the experiences of older people living precariously in mountainous regions.

Focusing on the Swiss Alps is crucial due to its aging population, lower incomes, and limited social investments, mirroring conditions in other rural and mountainous areas globally (Shucksmith & Brown, 2016; Stead et al., 2023). The regional economy relies on industries, resource exploitation, tourism, and mining, developed through a racialized workforce. Therefore, this research explores how intersecting race and migration relations shape the life histories of older people in the Swiss Alps. Through semi-structured qualitative interviews, it examines social and economic constraints and resources affecting living conditions, emphasizing the impact of race and migration on resource access throughout their lives.

Jil Zanolin, Matthias Studer, Andrés Gomensoro

Transitions to post-compulsory education of foreign and immigrant pupils in Switzerland in time of the COVID19 crisis.

As in most European countries, foreign and/or migrant students in Switzerland are more likely to experience difficult school-to-work transitions or to follow atypical educational pathways. This trend is even strengthened for those coming from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds. Several studies (Fibbi 2009; Imdorf 2018; Meyer 2015) have shown that the Swiss education system is unable to handle the diversity of pupils and involves systemic discrimination against some immigrant groups. The transition to post-compulsory education is a key step in the Swiss system. Pupils can pursue their education in different tracks, depending among others on their grades, choices, but also on employers' selection. This track has then long-term consequences on their educational and professional trajectories.

This paper first examines the impact of the recent COVID19 crisis and semi-confinement on the transitions from compulsory schooling to post-compulsory education in Switzerland. Previous research has already shown that fewer apprenticeship contracts were signed during this period probably resulting in different transitions (Goller and Wolter 2021). We further document their alternative destinations, and potential transfer to other institutions. Second, we explore whether the inequalities faced by pupils with a migrant background were strengthened by the COVID19 crisis as they were with previous societal, systemic, or cyclical crisis. For instance, young foreigners were found to experience a delayed transitions during the national shortage of apprenticeship places in the early 2000s (Imdorf 2017).

Using the exhaustive Swiss administrative LABB data (Longitudinal Analyses in Education), we reconstructed educational pathways over 2 years, month by month, starting form the end of compulsory education. These trajectories therefore allow us to document the choices and reorientation experienced by the pupils. Relying on a typology of these trajectories, we compare and describe the differences in the trajectories of three cohorts who completed their compulsory schooling in the spring of 2017, 2019 and 2020. Furthermore, we study how country of birth, nationality, and age of arrival in Switzerland are related to the type of transitions before exploring how the COVID19 crisis resulted in an increase in inequalities.

Results show that the 2020 cohort's trajectories are characterized by a higher proportion of general education than the 2017 cohort, while delayed or interrupted education is more frequent for the earlier cohort. Moreover, age of arrival in Switzerland as well as the type of residence permit one holds have been found to be strong indicators of educational patterns, with individuals arriving after primary school disproportionately represented in unstable trajectories for example.