



# LIVES Doctoriales

## 14<sup>th</sup> Edition

**February 13, 2025**  
**University of Lausanne**  
**(Géopolis)**

<b>9:00 – 9:25</b>	<b>Welcome coffee</b> – Room 2207		
<b>9:30 – 10:45</b>	<b>Session 1.1</b> – Room 2879	<b>9:30 – 10:45</b>	<b>Session 1.2</b> – Room 2207
	Chair: Clémentine Rossier (University of Geneva)		Chair: Félix Bühlmann (University of Lausanne)
9:30 – 9:55	<b>Mariano Claire</b> - The interrelationships between parents' and children's subjective wellbeing in Switzerland  <i>Expert: <b>Paolo Ghisletta</b></i> <i>(online, University of Geneva)</i>	9:30 – 9:55	<b>Petrini Sonia</b> - Genetic and socioeconomic influences on students' perceptions of the school environment: Evidence from a molecular-based study  <i>Expert: <b>Fabrizio Bernardi</b></i> <i>(online, National Distance Education University, Madrid)</i>
09:55 – 10:20	<b>Moles Benjamin</b> - Adapting to lone motherhood: Navigating manifest and latent vulnerability across life domains  <i>Expert: <b>Jacques- Antoine Gauthier</b></i> <i>(University of Lausanne)</i>	09:55 – 10:20	<b>Rohrer Niels</b> - Video game players categorisation: going through the levels  <i>Expert: <b>Joel Billieux</b></i> <i>(University of Lausanne)</i>
10:20 – 10:30	<b>Roque Sidonie</b> - Dimensions of childhood adversity and autonomic functioning across the lifecourse	10:20 – 10:30	<b>Strebel Rebecca</b> - The life course of teachers
10:30 - 10:40	<b>Ciavarella Laura</b> - The impact of early childhood education and care policies and maternity leave on preschool children's risk of overweight and obesity: a comparative study between France and the UK	10:30 - 10:40	<b>Gallinari Safar Pierre</b> - Understanding the structuring processes of listening habits and musical tastes during the transition from adolescence to adulthood
10:40 - 10:45	Extra Questions	10:40 - 10:45	Extra Questions
<b>10:45 -11:15</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>		

<b>11:15 – 12:30</b>	<b>Session 2.1 – Room 2879</b>	<b>11:15 – 12:30</b>	<b>Session 2.2 – Room 2207</b>
	Chair: Daniel Oesch (University of Lausanne)		Chair: Marc Scott (New York University)
11:15 – 11:40	<b>Magdaraog Kristel</b> - The interplay of mobility and vulnerability among repatriated migrants during the COVID-19 pandemic: The Philippine case  <i>Expert: <b>Sorana Toma</b></i> <i>(online, Ghent University)</i>	11:15 – 11:40	<b>Sanchez Sienna Rodrigo</b> - Public preferences for refugee allocation in Switzerland: The role of nationality and local context in the compulsory education system  <i>Expert: <b>Michael Grätz</b></i> <i>(online, University of Lausanne)</i>
11:40 – 12:05	<b>Wang Wen</b> - Integrating multidimensional biomarkers for holistic assessment of ageing across the entire adult age span in the UK  <i>Expert: <b>Nicola Ballhausen</b></i> <i>(online, Tilburg University)</i>	11:40 – 12:05	<b>Fernandez Garcia Javier</b> - Between the family, the market, and the state: exploring how Swiss young adults achieve welfare under different institutional settings  <i>Expert: <b>Martin Kohli</b></i> <i>(online, European University Institute)</i>
12:05 – 12:15	<b>Rossier Amélie</b> - Making decisions in the transition to adulthood of young people with intellectual disability	12:05 – 12:15	<b>Gschwend Anja</b> - Intergenerational mobility in Switzerland: Patterns, determinants, and beliefs
12:15 – 12:25	<b>Gyöngyösi Katalin</b> - Patterns of disability and homelessness in Hungary	12:15 – 12:25	<b>Baltes-Kallas Verena</b> - Leaving for retirement: Who and when? Old age emigration from Switzerland
12:25 – 12:30	Extra Questions	12:25 – 12:30	Extra Questions
<b>12:30 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>	<b>12:30 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>

<b>14:00 – 15:15</b>	<b>Session 3.1 – Room 2879</b>	<b>14:00 – 15:15</b>	<b>Session 3.2 – Room 2207</b>
	Chair: Stéphanie Steinmetz (University of Lausanne)		Chair: Laure Sandoz (University of Lausanne)
14:00 – 14:25	<b>Spasic Magdalena</b> - Prevalence and characteristics of custody arrangements in Switzerland  <i>Expert: <b>Anne Rigt Poortman</b></i> <i>(online, Utrecht University)</i>	14:00 – 14:25	<b>Lachkovska Vasilena</b> - What do names tell us? Profiling internal schemas for MENAP, SSA, and majority groups in Europe  <i>Expert: <b>Oliver Christ</b></i> <i>(online, FernUniversität in Hagen)</i>
14:25 – 14:50	<b>Lenko Mariya</b> - Latent work trajectories of partners over time. A dynamic approach to inequality  <i>Expert: <b>Leen Vandecasteele</b></i> <i>(University of Lausanne)</i>	14:25 – 14:50	<b>Bornet Guillaume</b> - The myth of increasing polarisation - Political attitudes by occupational class in Europe 2002-2020  <i>Expert: <b>Anke Tresch</b></i> <i>(FORS, University of Lausanne)</i>
14:50-15:00	<b>Bonelli Flavien</b> - Revisiting the gendered paid and unpaid task division patterns among couples in Switzerland and beyond.	14:50-15:00	<b>Novak Maruša</b> - Balkan boundaries. Religiosity trends and ethno-nationalism in the post-socialist Western Balkans
15:00 -15:10	<b>Tinti Emilie</b> - The relevance of gender indicators for the social sciences	15:00 -15:10	<b>Latifi Tina</b> - Barriers to infertility care: analyzing the gap between having trouble conceiving and care/treatment decisions in Switzerland
15:10 -15:15	Extra Questions	15:10 -15:15	Extra Questions
<b>15:15 – 15:50</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>	<b>15:15 – 15:50</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>

15:50 – 17:05	<b>Session 4.1</b> – Room 2879	15:50 – 17:05	<b>Session 4.2</b> – Room 2207
	Chair: Laura Bernardi (University of Lausanne)		Chair: Nicolas Sommet (University of Lausanne)
15:50 – 16:00	<b>Ciaravino Gäetane</b> - Evaluating resilience: Methodological approaches, psychometric analyses, and longitudinal perspectives	15:50 – 16:00	<b>Pereira da Silva Sayonara</b> - APOE-related pathological cognitive development and cognitive reserve accumulation pathways: a detailed lifespan perspective
16:00 – 16:10	<b>Zhang Heyi</b> - The impact of work-family lifecourse trajectories on cardiovascular diseases in England	16:00 – 16:25	<b>Sampaio Greve Milena</b> - Practitioners' perceptions of vulnerability factors of youth facing a critical School-to-work transition: an international study in Brazil and Switzerland.  <i>Expert: <b>Jonas Masdonati</b></i> <i>(University of Lausanne)</i>
16:10 – 16:35	<b>Tenorio Mucha Janeth</b> - Multimorbidity and socioeconomic determinants among migrants undergoing regularization in Geneva, Switzerland  <i>Expert: <b>Matthias Studer</b></i> <i>(online, University of Geneva)</i>	16:25 – 16:50	<b>Rostekova Adriana</b> - The protective role of social connectedness in the relationship between increases in depressive symptoms and cognitive decline in older adults  <i>Expert: <b>Sascha Zuber</b></i> <i>(online, University of Geneva)</i>
16:35 – 17:00	<b>Reichert Maximilian</b> - The critical juncture of childbirth – disentangling the role of childcare usage for employment trajectories of parents in Europe.  <i>Expert: <b>Matthias Studer</b></i>	16:50 – 17:00	<b>Mucchiut Olivier</b> - Healthy ageing in the face of death: End-of-life planning among older adults in Switzerland before and during COVID-19
17:00 – 17:05	Extra Questions	17:00 – 17:05	Extra Questions

**Abstracts LIVES Doctoriales 13 February 2025**

**Baltes – Kallas Verena (University of Geneva) - Leaving for retirement: who and when? Old-age emigration from Switzerland**

Migration involves moving from one location to another, while retirement marks the start of pension benefits and withdrawal from the labour market. This thesis investigates the dynamics of these interconnected and often overlapping transitions, focusing on the emigration of Swiss citizens and foreign nationals aged 55 to 74 from Switzerland. A literature review, combined with a mapping exercise using publicly available population statistics, identified the country-specific context, target demographic, types of old-age emigration from Switzerland, and influencing factors. These factors consist of individual characteristics, structural elements, and macro-level influences. Individual factors include personality, age, health, gender, family and social networks, nationality, prior migration experience, and financial resources. Life events, such as changes in health, civil status, nationality, or professional status, which may affect these characteristics, are also considered. One or a series of such events can trigger a person's emigration decision. Structural factors shape emigration trajectories and timing. In Switzerland, these factors include the old-age benefits system, migration laws and policies, and health policies. These are analysed using the concepts of (de)standardization, canalization, agency, and cumulative (dis)advantages. Additionally, push factors in the canton of departure and pull factors in the destination country are examined through Lee's theory of migration. Macro-level factors also influence who emigrates and when. These factors are categorized into longitudinal cohort effects, which reflect generational changes, and transversal period effects, such as economic crises, the COVID-19 pandemic, and socio-political conditions. To assess the impact and relative importance of individual, structural, and macro-level factors on emigration risk and timing, a mixed-methods approach will be employed. Quantitative methods will include statistical survival analysis applied to matched longitudinal data from administrative registers of the resident population and old-age benefits covering the period from 2010 to 2023. Qualitative methods will involve semi-structured interviews with individuals aged 55 to 74 preparing to leave Switzerland. The combined quantitative and qualitative findings will offer insights into the reasons and trajectories of old-age emigrants. These results will highlight the heterogeneity of emigrants' profiles and motivations, providing valuable information for policymakers. The cumulative impact of individual migration decisions has significant demographic and economic implications for Switzerland.



**Bonelli Flavien (University of Lausanne) - Revisiting the gendered paid and unpaid task division patterns among couples in Switzerland and beyond**

Despite progress in recent years, balancing professional and personal commitments within dual-earner relationships remains a significant challenge. Gender disparities in career disparities and income persist, particularly in Swiss society, where traditional labor divisions continue to obstruct the realization of a gendered-balanced workforce. This project mainly utilizes data from the Swiss Household Panel to explore these enduring patterns. The primary goal is to understand the complex nature of gendered task divisions among couples. Therefore, the first phase involves a multichannel sequence analysis to identify task division types and the factors influencing them. Subsequently, the project will focus on the long-term consequences of these divisions, considering gender, migration status, and socio-economic background. Building on these insights, the project will investigate the impact of critical life events, technological advancements, and normative changes on task division dynamics. Finally, it will assess the role of institutional and policy contexts, including legal frameworks and support structure, in shaping labor patterns. A comparative perspective may also be incorporated to deepen the analysis and broaden its implications.

**Bornet Guillaume (University of Lausanne) - The myth of increasing polarisation - Political attitudes by occupational class in Europe 2002-2020**

Attitudinal polarisation is often proposed as an explanation to Western European right-wing populist parties' success. Economic inequality, immigration and cultural backlash against progressive values are expected to drive polarisation on economic and cultural attitudes. As important loci of socialisation and attitude formation, occupational classes' political attitudes should become more polarised, especially since the polarisation of their vote is well documented. However, recent literature finds no polarisation of economic or cultural attitudes across the general population. We investigate whether this lack of polarisation is also found across the occupational class cleavage by tracking classes' economic and cultural attitudes since 2002 with the European Social Survey (2002-2023). We measure economic attitudes through redistribution preferences, and cultural attitudes through attitudes towards homosexuality and immigration. We find that occupational classes' attitudes do not become more polarised. All classes became more culturally progressive between 2002 and 2023, and nearly all increased their support for redistribution. We consistently do not find polarisation even within sub-groups of Western European countries. Polarisation may have increased slightly in the 2000s, but this then reversed. Actually, between-

class differences in recent attitudinal changes suggest more convergence than polarisation. Indeed, workers (redistribution's strongest supporters) increase their support less, while higher-skilled classes' support continuously increases. Simultaneously, although all classes become increasingly culturally progressive, the rate of increase is highest (and possibly accelerating) among workers – who are the least progressive classes. Our results bring further support and greater clarity to those of an emerging literature that used fewer timepoints or focused on fewer countries.

**Ciaravino Gaëtane (University of Geneva) - Evaluating resilience: Methodological approaches, psychometric analyses, and longitudinal perspectives**

The central goal of the thesis is to study resilience, emphasizing the methodologies used to measure it. The thesis will be divided into three parts. The first part aims to examine the methodological qualities of resilience, including convergent and discriminant validity, reliability and factor structure, by conducting a systematic literature review of resilience questionnaires, using specific guidelines such as PROSPERO or PRISMA. Additionally, we will use confirmatory factor analyses to compare different models aiming to investigate the effect of reversed items in self-reported measures, as negatively and positively worded items sometimes load on separate factors (e.g. Alson-Tapia et al., 2018; Kam, 2023). Furthermore, since many questionnaires use Likert-type scales, we will test the equidistance assumption (Is the difference between 'strongly disagree' and 'disagree' the same as the one between 'agree' and 'strongly agree'?) (e.g., Sideris et al., 2022). Finally, we will empirically test the psychometric properties of the French versions of resilience measures through cross-sectional data we will collect. The second part of the thesis aims to compare different methodologies that are used to measure resilience (for example, questionnaires vs. the residual approach). The third and last part of the thesis consists in examining the importance of resiliency processes during aging (e.g. MacLeod et al., 2016). We will first conduct a systematic review of (a) the methodologies used to measure resilience in this context and (b) the theoretical framework that includes resilience during aging processes. Then, we will search for existing datasets to perform secondary longitudinal analyses about resilience in old and very old age.

**Ciavarella Laura (University of Lausanne) - The impact of early childhood education and care policies and maternity leave on preschool children's risk of overweight and obesity: a comparative study between France and the UK**

Early childhood is critical for shaping lifelong physical, cognitive, and socio-emotional health. Social determinants, influenced by the environments where children grow, significantly affect these



outcomes and contribute to health inequalities. Among these challenges, childhood overweight and obesity have emerged as major public health concerns. Parenting practices, shaped by early childhood education and care (ECEC) and maternity leave policies, are crucial in creating environments that influence children's physical development and weight. This study investigates the impact of ECEC and maternity leave policies on preschool-aged children's risk of overweight and obesity. By comparing France and the UK, it explores how differing policies influence children's developmental and health trajectories. Using longitudinal data from ELFE (France) and the Millennium Cohort Study (UK), the project combines descriptive and causal analyses. The descriptive analysis compares the characteristics of ECEC and maternity leave policies in both countries. Multilevel and quasi-experimental models will estimate the causal impacts of these policies on children's weight trajectories. This research aims to advance understanding of how ECEC and maternity leave policies affect childhood overweight and obesity. This research will enrich the scientific literature on early determinants of child health and identify policy characteristics that may positively or negatively influence children's health trajectories.

**Fernandez Garcia Javier (University of Geneva) - Between the family, the market, and the state: exploring how Swiss young adults achieve welfare under different institutional settings**

This study explores the relationships between how young adults obtain welfare during their life-course transition under different welfare state contexts. The paper analyzes the three different sources of welfare (family, labor market, and state) as a system where its parts are interrelated and influence the final welfare mix of young adults. Additionally, the study proposes tentative mechanisms for the macro-level differences by exploring whether the distribution of sources of welfare can be traced to interactions between social policy packages and social capital distribution between territories. To achieve this, the analysis is performed on the ch-x dataset, a cross-sectional survey on 79'896 Swiss young adults concerning both a comprehensive mapping of their personal networks as well as socio-demographic indicators on them and their alters. The study takes Swiss cantons as entities with significant policy autonomy that create differentiated social policy environments. Preliminary results show significant differences in levels of parental dependency and in co-dependency on parents and the labor market. Additionally, the study shows evidence of non-linear and opposite relationships between different social policy programs and mixes of welfare, which suggests the potential of analyzing the welfare mix and institutional setting of young adults as a system of interrelated factors. There is some variation in the distribution of welfare sources by canton conditional on meso-level social capital indicators.

**Gallinari-Safar Pierre (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris) - Understanding the structuring processes of listening habits and musical tastes during the transition from adolescence to adulthood**

How do cultural tastes and habits shape and evolve through time? To what extent are individuals' cultural practices stable in the long run? Do these processes of structuration and evolution reveal significant social differences? In my doctoral work, I aim to investigate the social processes through which tastes and habits related to cultural consumption unfold, stabilize, or reconfigure themselves over the lifecourse, based on the specific case of musical listening. To achieve this, the research will leverage a mixed-methods approach, combining longitudinal traces of individuals' listening histories on music streaming platforms with survey data collected from the same individuals, as well as a qualitative longitudinal study. By articulating these complementary methods to study the evolution of an everyday, platform-based activity at a highly granular scale—allowing for the monitoring of its various dimensions (content, how it is integrated into time, platform navigation modalities, etc.)—I hope this project will contribute to a deeper understanding of how cultural differences crystallize in our digital society, and what these differences reveal about social inequalities over the lifecourse.

**Gschwend Anja (ETH Zurich) - Intergenerational mobility in Switzerland: Patterns, determinants, and beliefs**

This dissertation examines intergenerational mobility in Switzerland. Using large-scale register data, I first describe how parental characteristics influence children's socioeconomic outcomes. Subsequent analyses focus on the roles of language and migrant status, as well as the effects of the 2005 maternal leave reform. An experimental survey will explore how individual mobility experiences shape beliefs about fairness and preferences for redistribution. I then turn to a network analysis of the Swiss economic landscape based on person-level records from the commercial register. Using probabilistic methods to establish family ties and linking this data to other publicly available sources, I examine the intergenerational transmission of occupational choice, entrepreneurial status, and professional networks.

**Gyöngyösi Katalin (ELTE Eötvös Loránd University) - Patterns of disability and homelessness in Hungary**

In Central-Eastern Europe, the collapse of communist regimes has had a significant influence on the lives of people with disabilities. In Hungary, new institutions were put in place, legislation

brought in line with international standards, and EU support was used for development. Despite the progress achieved, fundamental challenges remain, including the lack of sufficient guarantees to exercise basic rights, a scarcity of inclusive educational and employment opportunities, low levels of accessibility, misalignment of user needs and social service supply, restricted legal decision-making capacity for many, and a lack of affordable housing (UN 2020, Kozma, Petri and Bernát 2020, Petri, Turnpenny and Bernát 2023). Also, since the political changes, a growing proportion of the country's population has been affected by housing poverty. Due to privatization, the share of social housing in the total housing stock dropped drastically, the system of needs-based housing support was dismantled and the number of evictions increased (Habitat for Humanity, 2020; Győri 2020; Teller et al. 2023). Homeless services, established in the 1990s to respond to sudden mass unemployment, now serve an increasing number of people facing multiple disadvantages. Roma people, early school leavers, people with foster care background are overrepresented among homeless clients (Győri, 2017; Győri, 2021) whose physical and health mental health are also poor (Szabó, 2014; Bényei et al., 2018; Rákossy & Szeitl, 2018; Szűcs-Varsányi, é.n.; Gyöngyösi et al., 2021). Studies on the situation of disabled people and on housing poverty in Hungary indicate interconnections, but no thematic research has been carried out on the homelessness of people with disabilities. My PhD project addresses this gap. It is a multi-method study combining secondary analysis of survey data from the homeless services, qualitative interviews with homeless experts by experience, and qualitative or mixed-method research (to be decided) on the life course of former recipients of special education and/or foster care who later became homeless. The secondary analysis is based on a cross-sectional survey (the "3rd February" study) carried out in the Hungarian homeless sector annually, reaching ca. 50% of clients in shelters, hostels or sleeping rough, consisting of dichotomous questions and a few multiple-choice questions essentially about the respondents' socio-economic situation. My analysis focusses on the years 2017 - 2023 when questions on disability were included, to map patterns to inform further research. The aim of the interviews with homeless experts by experience is to include a client perspective on the overall research topic and on possible trajectories to and out of homelessness. The research on the life course of former recipients of special education and/or foster care who became homeless is intended to use input from the previous phases, to investigate the interaction of individual, institutional and social circumstances, life and historical events, losses and resources in the life course of people who were once sent to special education and/or foster care in childhood, and experienced homelessness later in life. The overall doctoral project is complete with a

participatory research element, i.e. periodic consultations with homeless experts by experience on issues of research design, progress and interpretation of results.

**Lachkovska Vasilena (University of Lausanne) - What do names tell us? Profiling internal schemas for MENAP, SSA, and majority groups in Europe**

Names serve as significant social markers, shaping first impressions and influencing perceptions across societal contexts. This study examines whether names from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds—specifically MENAP (Middle Eastern, North African, and Pakistani), Sub-Saharan African (SSA), and majority names—are systematically associated with specific trait attributions in seven European countries: Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, and the Netherlands. Grounded in theories of social categorization, heuristics, and stereotypes, this research investigates how individuals assign characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, religion, religiosity, skin color, socio-economic status, and language proficiency based solely on a name without any additional context. Using a large-scale survey experiment (N = 8,240, 82,400 observations), the study applies cluster analysis to detect patterns in trait attributions, latent class analysis (LCA) to classify respondents based on profiling tendencies, and network analysis to visualize the co-occurrence of perceived traits across name categories. If the hypotheses are confirmed, results may indicate that MENAP names are predominantly associated with high religiosity and lower socio-economic status, SSA names with darker skin tones and lower socio-economic status, and majority names with white skin and high socio-economic status. By employing multivariate statistical techniques, this study aims to uncover potential latent structures in name perception and stereotype formation across countries. If such patterns emerge, they may contribute to discussions on stereotypes, social categorization, and social stratification, implicitly shaping perceptions of identity and belonging, reinforcing systemic inequalities, and influencing opportunities in professional, educational, and institutional contexts.

**Latifi Tina (University of Geneva) - Barriers to infertility care: analyzing the gap between having trouble conceiving and care/treatment decisions in Switzerland**

Infertility is defined by the World Health Organization as “a disease of the male or female reproductive system defined by the failure to achieve a pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse. Infertility may occur due to male, female or unexplained factors (World Health Organization, 2023). Approximately 17,5% of the population will experience infertility in their lifetime (World Health Organization, 2023). In 2015, the United Nation

has issued the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development listing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)<sup>1</sup>. Among them, SDG3 “*Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*”. Addressing infertility is an essential component to achieving these SDG (World Health Organization, 2023). Indeed, in most countries infertility policies and services are inadequate (pIX), although regulations and medical services vary greatly by country. A constant across contexts however is that not couples who are having trouble conceiving, seek medical advice or go through treatment (Boivin, Bunting, et al., 2007). In high income countries, the non-take up of fertility care varies from 23,7% to 58%. The term medical care refers to any healthcare service related to fertility, including consultations with general practitioners and specialist, as well as infertility treatments and procedures (Boivin, Bunting, et al., 2007) for example, a study in the USA, show that 40% of women who went in for fertility evaluation, did not go through with infertility treatment (Kessler, Craig, et al., 2013). The aim of this thesis is to advance knowledge on the understanding what are the factors to the non-take up of fertility care and treatment in European countries, and especially in Switzerland. To do so, the thesis will be divided into three article using mixed methods. The first article will use the Gender Generation Survey to understand at a European level how the socioeconomic factors, social networks and family values impact the seeking of medical infertility care. The second article will focus on people’s awareness on a wider range of infertility treatments, the relation between knowledge and potential use of those treatments, and the impact of religious beliefs and political affiliation on both knowledge and potential use in Switzerland using the MOSAÏCH 2022 data. The last article will use qualitative method to look at the medical professional point of view on what they think are the barriers preventing people to seek care or undergo infertility treatment in 4 cantons of Switzerland. The cantons will be chosen in relation to the results of article 2.

**Lenko Mariya (University of Trento) - Latent work trajectories of partners over time. A dynamic approach to inequality**

Existing research on occupational trajectories has largely focused on individual career outcomes, delving into the issue of the gender gap, with limited attention to within-couple inequalities. Furthermore, studies that do consider couple-level dynamics tend to focus on the specific stages of partnership, particularly the transition to parenthood, often concluding that increasing inequality is due to traditional gender roles being reasserted. However, the long-term evolution of inequality between partners’ careers remains underexplored. This study aims to fill this gap by investigating

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<sup>1</sup> (<https://sdgs.un.org/fr/goals>)

how inequality in occupational status (as measured by ISEI scores) between partners evolves over the course of a relationship. Using longitudinal panel data from Germany, Switzerland, the UK, and the USA, this paper tracks couples' career trajectories over the first 15 years of cohabitation using growth curve models and group-based multi-trajectory modelling. Primarily, it explores the evolution of occupational inequality within couples, asking how the difference in ISEI scores between partners changes over time and whether inequality between partners grows, diminishes or remains stable as relationships progress. Second, it examines the drivers of this inequality, considering whether changes in inequality are driven more by his or her career progression. Third, it investigates whether trends differ across social groups defined by educational levels and couple formation cohorts. This research attempts to provide a more dynamic understanding of inequality. It brings together micro-level (individual occupational trajectories), meso-level (household dynamics and partner interdependencies), and macro-level (structural opportunities and constraints) factors, offering a comprehensive analysis of the dynamics of within-couple inequality in the labour market. By focusing on long-term career development, the study provides insights into how gendered career inequalities unfold and are maintained (or mitigated) over a couple's life course. The findings will enhance our understanding of how occupational inequalities within households are shaped by both individual career trajectories and the interdependent nature of couple dynamics, offering a new vision of intragenerational patterns of inequality in the labour market.

**Magdaraog Kristel (University of Geneva) - The interplay of mobility and vulnerability among repatriated migrants during the COVID-19 pandemic: The Philippine case**

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the vulnerabilities faced by migrants in their host countries, including job loss, heightened health risks, lack of social protection, and issues related to legal documentation. In response to these challenges, some migrants chose to return to their country of origin. However, there is a notable gap in the literature regarding the return and reintegration experiences of these migrants, as most studies focus on their circumstances while still in the host countries. This paper seeks to address this gap by contributing to the understanding of return and reintegration processes during the pandemic. Drawing on below twenty-five semi-structured interviews with repatriated migrant workers from the Philippines, referred to as Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), this study analyzes repatriated migrant narratives using the analytical lenses of vulnerability and the life course approach. The study underscores that the return and reintegration process is not a straightforward, linear transition from the host country to the country of origin.



Rather, it is a dynamic, cyclical process in which vulnerabilities are continuously mediated at the micro, meso, and macro levels. This complexity highlights the need for multi-layered interventions to effectively address the full spectrum of issues migrants encounter before, during, and after their return.

**Mariano Claire (University of Lausanne) - The interrelationships between parents' and children's subjective wellbeing in Switzerland**

Recent years have seen a concerning decline in youth wellbeing globally, and Switzerland is no exception. Despite a generally high level of wellbeing among young adults, teenagers, and children, some reports from the Swiss Health Observatory and the Swiss Federal Statistical Office are raising the alarm, showing an increase in mental health problems and hospitalizations among this population in the last years. Research on mental wellbeing including children and young adults is crucial to better target public health policies and strategies, both in Switzerland and worldwide. Our paper addresses this problem through the lens of family relationships, aiming to investigate the influence of family, particularly parents, on children's wellbeing. While it is established that family plays a significant role in children's wellbeing, studies focusing specifically on the impact of parental wellbeing on their children's wellbeing are not numerous. Most research concentrates on the impact of parental practices on children's wellbeing or on the impact of parental mental health on children's development. Even fewer studies investigate the potential bidirectionality of such relationships. However, those that do examine the directionality of these relationships suggest that children also play a role in the wellbeing of their parents. Yet, the use of longitudinal methods to provide evidence of these interrelationships remains scarce. We expect to contribute to the limited research on the subject by employing a longitudinal design with three measurement waves from the Swiss Household Panel. Using structural equation modeling with random intercept cross-lagged panel models, we seek to assess whether there are interrelationships in the wellbeing of co-residing mothers, fathers, and their children, and to understand their directionality.

**Moles Benjamin (University of Lausanne) - Adapting to lone motherhood over time: Navigating manifest and latent vulnerability across life domains**

Despite the growing number and heterogeneity within the lone parents' family population, most researchers, mainly from cross-sectional and quantitative research designs, have limited their focus on the poverty and overall negative outcomes associated with this family form, especially for lone mothers. From a life course perspective and based on qualitative data from the longitudinal

panel "Multiple Paths of Lone Parenthood (2012-2022)", this paper examines the trajectories of 20 lone mothers in Switzerland and shows that not all lone mothers experience vulnerability to the same extent, nor do they face the same types of vulnerability, and these vulnerabilities do not necessarily occur at the same stages of their trajectories. In this paper, we identified four distinct groups of lone mother trajectories: 1) non-vulnerable, 2) resilient, 3) vulnerable, and 4) chronically vulnerable. We also identified three distinct stages that all of these lone mothers went through during their trajectories. First, during the transition to lone motherhood, most lone mothers experienced intense stressors and a general depletion of resources across life domains, although the degree of intensity of these differed from one group of trajectories to another. To mitigate these stressors, lone mothers activated new resources through their personal networks. After this initial phase, most lone mothers accumulated new resources and were able to improve their overall situation, with the exception of the chronically vulnerable trajectories. Finally, in phase three, while non-vulnerable and resilient trajectories were able to stabilize the recovery experienced in the previous phase over the long term, vulnerable trajectories faced renewed stressors. We interpret this finding by drawing on the concept of latent vulnerability as a process of fragilization that can lead to more intense and manifest forms of vulnerability over time. Overall, our findings emphasize the importance of recognizing the diversity within the lone-parent population and highlight the need for social policies that combine early intervention with long-term support across life course domains to ensure the well-being of lone mothers and their children.

**Mucchiut Olivier (University of Lausanne) - Healthy ageing in the face of death: End-of-life planning among older adults in Switzerland before and during COVID-19**

The COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly affected the lives of older adults, particularly in their approach to end-of-life planning. This doctoral project, Healthy Ageing in the Face of Death, investigates how the pandemic has reshaped the perceptions, preferences, and behaviours surrounding end-of-life care among older adults in Switzerland. It explores the subjective experiences of healthy ageing, focusing on the impact of social support networks, mental well-being, and healthcare communication in decision-making processes. The research is part of the broader SNSF-funded initiative, How did COVID-19 reframe end-of-life planning of older adults in Switzerland? Preferences, Communication, Knowledge, and Behaviours Regarding End-of-Life and End-of-Life Planning Before and During the COVID-19 Crisis. Leveraging data from the Swiss component of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), the project uses a mixed-methods approach to examine cross-sectional and longitudinal end-of-life planning

patterns. This comprehensive methodology allows for a robust understanding of how older adults navigate decisions about care in the face of global crises, with particular attention to their subjective life expectancy, social relationships, and changes in communication with family and healthcare providers. The project unfolds across five key research articles. The first two articles will focus on cross-sectional analyses using Wave 8 of SHARE data. The first investigates the relationship between subjective survival probabilities and attitudes toward advance care planning, while the second examines how pre-pandemic attitudes towards end-of-life care influenced mental well-being during the COVID-19 crisis. The remaining three articles, planned between 2025 and 2026, will focus on longitudinal analyses. These will explore the influence of social support on death experiences, changes in end-of-life communication before and during the pandemic, and the factors guiding decision-making about healthy ageing and end-of-life care. Through its interdisciplinary lens, this research addresses critical gaps in understanding end-of-life planning behaviours, particularly in times of global health crises. It combines insights from psychology, sociology, and public health to provide a holistic view of how older adults perceive and plan for their final years. In doing so, the project informs healthcare policies and practices and contributes to the broader academic discourse on life course analysis and the intersection of ageing, health, and death. By focusing on the subjective experiences of older adults and their interactions with social and healthcare systems, this study underscores the need for patient-centred care approaches that account for mental well-being, social support, and effective communication. It ultimately aims to improve end-of-life care planning, with potential implications for public health strategies in Switzerland and beyond.

**Novak Bastardi Maruša (University of Lausanne) - Balkan boundaries. Religiosity trends and ethno-nationalism in the post-socialist Western Balkans**

This research investigates the transformation of religiosity and ethno-nationalist values in the post-socialist countries of former Yugoslavia—Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Serbia, Montenegro, and North Macedonia. By focusing on individual beliefs and attitudes rather than political narratives, it aims to provide a comprehensive, quantitative analysis of religiosity and ethnonationalism in the region from the late 1980s to the present. The study introduces a novel dataset that harmonizes international (WVS, EVS, ISSP, SEESP) and national surveys (e.g., Klasno biće Jugoslovanskog društva, Društvena struktura i kvaliteta života), enabling comparability across countries and time. The study examines shifts in religiosity and ethnonationalism through the shared historical context of the fall of socialism across all countries. Additionally, the war is used

as a natural experiment to analyze its causal effects by comparing two predominantly Catholic countries: Croatia, which experienced war, and Slovenia, which did not. Further analyses include minority-majority dynamics of ethnic Serbs, regional variations within Croatia based on proximity to borders, and longitudinal trends. Standard statistical methods, including descriptive and inferential analyses, will explore patterns and relationships within the data. Regression analysis will identify predictors of religiosity and ethnonationalism, while difference-in-differences (DID) will isolate the causal effects of war. Multilevel modeling will account for hierarchical data structures, ensuring robust estimates of individual and regional influences. Sensitivity analyses will validate the results. This comprehensive approach, supported by R software, will offer novel insights into the interplay of religiosity, ethnonationalism, and socio-political factors in the Western Balkans, contributing to the broader understanding of societal transformations in post-socialist contexts.

**Pereira da Silva Sayonara (University of Geneva) - APOE-related pathological cognitive development and cognitive reserve accumulation pathways: a detailed lifespan perspective**

The Apolipoprotein E (APOE)  $\epsilon 4$  allele is a major genetic risk factor for pathological cognitive development in old age. Potentially relevant in this regard, the cognitive reserve concept (Stern, 2002; Stern et al., 2020) postulates that early and lifelong experiences, including educational and occupational attainment and leisure activities throughout the lifespan, determine the individual's capacity to cope with cognitive pathologies. However, research on inter-individual differences and factors across the lifespan that modulate cognitive reserve accumulation pathways and their role in dealing with APOE-related pathological cognitive development is still in its infancy. It is indispensable to take up a fine-grained lifespan perspective to understand the interplay of the individual's pathways of cognitive reserve accumulation with contextual factors and major life events. This understanding is vital for assessing the role of those mechanisms in their capacity to deal with APOE-related pathological cognitive development in later life and predicting related outcomes such as well-being during this pathological stage. To address this open issue, we will exploit available large-scale longitudinal interdisciplinary datasets using advanced modeling techniques such as sequence analyses, latent transition analysis, growth curve models, mixed-effects models, joint models, and dynamic structural equation modeling approaches in three subprojects. Specifically, in subproject A, we will investigate how contextual factors, such as demographic, economic, and societal characteristics of the surrounding environments across different development stages, influence the pathways of cognitive reserve accumulation and how this impacts the individual's capacity to deal with APOE-related pathological cognitive

development in later life. Special focus will be given to differential effects depending on the contextual level (country versus federal state, region versus neighborhood) and the specific life phase in which the respective environment might affect individual trajectories across the lifespan. In subproject B, we will examine how major life events in the individual's life history influence the pathways of cognitive reserve accumulation and how this affects the individual's capacity to deal with APOE-related pathological cognitive development in later life. Emphasis will be given on differential effects depending on the type of event (positive versus negative) and the specific life phase in which the respective event period might affect individual trajectories. In subproject C, we will investigate how the detailed interplay of the fine-grained pathways of cognitive reserve accumulation with contextual factors and major life events emerging during an individual's life influence the trajectories in related outcomes such as well-being when facing APOE-related pathological cognitive development in later life. A particular focus will be given to differential effects depending on the contextual level, the type of event, and the specific life phase in which the respective environment and the respective life event period might affect individual trajectories. The results will help to refine current lifespan models of cognitive reserve in particular and gerontological research in general. Moreover, it will be of the highest significance for social prevention policies and may lay the ground for designing evidence-based intervention programs for our aging societies.

**Petrini Sonia (University of Lausanne) - Genetic and socioeconomic influences on students' perceptions of the school environment: Evidence from a molecular-based study**

Research has identified various elements of the school environment that can foster academic achievement, yet less is known about how students' perceptions of these elements relate to their circumstances. This study investigates whether polygenic indices for social isolation and educational attainment, along with socioeconomic risk factors, influence students' perceptions of their school environment. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (N = 2,958), I examine both population-wide and within-family associations between polygenic indices and three aspects of the school environment: feeling part of school, feeling that teachers care, and getting along with peers. Population-wide analyses reveal modest but significant genetic associations, while within-family analyses yield inconclusive results due to high estimation uncertainty. Notably, socioeconomic risk factors (poverty, low parental education, and lone parenting) explain a substantial portion (27-40%) of the association between educational attainment polygenic indices and school environment factors, but minimally affect (4-

10%) associations with social isolation polygenic indices. The study demonstrates that genetic differences matter in explaining differences in students' experiences, though socioeconomic circumstances play a larger role in shaping how students perceive their school environment. These findings highlight the importance of considering both social context and individual differences when developing approaches to foster positive school experiences for all students.

**Reichert Maximilian (Erasmus University Rotterdam) - The critical juncture of childbirth – disentangling the role of childcare usage for employment trajectories of parents in Europe.**

The employment trajectories of mothers after childbirth differ within and between European countries, with implications for long-term attachment to the labor market. Due to a lack of comparative longitudinal data on childcare usage, social policy research has focused on describing policy designs or comparing cross-sectional measures of childcare usage. While valuable, this obfuscates how employment and childcare usage interact during this critical period, which we conceptualise as a micro life course. This paper describes the role that socioeconomic inequalities in childcare usage play in how this potential juncture in employment trajectories of mothers is patterned. For constructing employment trajectories we use micro-level, monthly panel data on economic activity from the EU-SILC. We supplement this data with data on childcare usage from the cross-sectional version of the EU-SILC, and adopt a pseudo panel approach to model monthly childcare usage. We apply multidomain sequence analysis on the conjoint domains of economic activity and childcare usage to describe how the interaction of the two domains differs between individuals and between countries. We cluster these sequences to generate a typology. Via a multinomial logistic regression we test which predictors are associated with each type.

**Rohrer Niels (University of Lausanne) - Video game players categorisation: going through the levels**

Video games are a very popular leisure activity among the population. Started with the ease of consumption in the '80s, video games continued to grow until it reached millions of sell for some specific games. Unfortunately, even if this leisure activity is popular, it is still difficult to find common ground among the scientific community about how to categorise those video game consumers. Blurred definitions are common, and the focus on online video gamers population does not allow scientists and researchers to build knowledge effective for all the video game players. This thesis attacks this problem. There exist three big methods to categorize video game players: The motivational pull method, who categorise player based on their motives to play video games;



the game genre method, categorising players based on the games they play, associating practices to game genre; and the “social dimension method”, who looked at the practices as dependent of the life period of the individual. Our work will also address another element: the frame of play, who categorise practitioner by the frames in which they play. This conference will present those methods, their advantages and disadvantages. Then we will see that these methods are not precise enough to allow for a common categorisation of video game player. We will therefore present the result of our most recent research who led to the creation of a new hybrid categorisation method usable as a base of analysis.

**Roque Sidonie (University College London) - Dimensions of childhood adversity and autonomic functioning across the lifecourse**

My doctoral work explores dimensions of childhood adversity (i.e., threat and deprivation) and their impact on autonomic functioning and cardiovascular health, including resting blood pressure, heart rate, and heart rate variability, across the life course. Using data from three British birth cohorts, this research evaluates different ACEs classification models—cumulative risk, specificity, and dimensional frameworks—and how these models relate to cardiovascular stress pathways. This work aims to advance the dimensional models of adversity framework and inform targeted interventions and policies.

**Rossier Amélie (University of Lausanne) - Making-decisions in the transition to adulthood of young people with an intellectual disability**

Life courses and transitions are marked by normative models (Sapin et al., 2007) and influenced by social norms that structure them (Heckhausen & Buchmann, 2019). For young people with an intellectual disability (ID), the transition to adulthood seems to be more complex (Bourdon et al., 2022). This stage is constituted by lots of personal, familial, social and environmental challenges, that may impact their social participation and inclusion once they reach adulthood (Bourdon et al., 2022; Julien-Gauthier et al., 2021; Ross-Lévesque et al., 2024). Despite established principles by the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (CDPH), who promote self-determination and the freedom of decisions in order to promote them more inclusion, equality and social participation (art. 19 de la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées du 15 mai 2014), the application of principles are limited, raising major issues for this group of people (Hess-Klein & Scheibler, 2022). Self-determination is recognised as a key indicator of successful transition and is applied on in special education programs (Field & Hoffman, 2007, Wehmeyer & Powers,

2007, cité dans Carter et al., 2009; Ross-Lévesque et al., 2024 ; Shogren & Wehmeyer, 2012 ). However young people with an ID meet numerous challenges regarding decision-making in their transition to adulthood (Bourdon et al., 2022; Francis et al., 2019; Martin-Roy, 2019; Ross-Lévesque et al., 2024; Trainor, 2005). Their decisions are influenced by individual factors, but also social factors as their entourage and the environment (institutional, political and economic context) (Cudré-Mauroux et al., 2020; Harris, 2003; Jacobs et al., 2020). This study aims to explore the process of decision making in the transition to adulthood of young people with an ID through relationship with their entourage (Cudré-Mauroux et al, 2020). It will identify the perceptions, the facilitators and obstacles as well as the interpersonal relationship between young people, their families and professionals in the decision-making process. To answer this issue, a longitudinal qualitative methodology (Neale, 2016) will be used and will focus on the participation of the young people with ID in order to value their point of view on subjects that concern them (Cudré-Mauroux et al., 2020; Fasching et al., 2023; Julien-Gauthier et al., 2014; Tremblay & Hudon, 2014; Walmsley, 2004). The study will also be inductive to explore and understand the experiences of the decision-making process (Tremblay & Hudon, 2014). Data will be collected at four different stages of the transition through focus-groups composed of young people, their families and social-educational professionals. The final goal of this research will be to highlight the relational logic involved in the decision-making process in order to strengthen the social participation of young people and shed new light on the practice of social work professionals.

**Rostekova Adriana (University of Geneva) - The protective role of social connectedness in the relationship between increases in depressive symptoms and cognitive decline in older adults**

While depressive symptoms in old age seem to exacerbate cognitive decline, social connectedness could have a protective role in the development of cognitive functioning. The present study hypothesises that social connectedness could play a moderating role in the relationship between depressive symptoms worsening and cognitive decline by acting as a buffer against depressive symptoms' negative impact. To longitudinally test this hypothesis, the study employs a multilevel modelling approach whilst leveraging data spanning 18 years from the eight waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The results suggest that social connectedness may act as a protective factor in this relationship: When depressive symptoms worsen, individuals with high social connectedness may experience less steep cognitive decline than those who are less socially connected. Conversely, low social connectedness may exacerbate cognitive decline in the context of depressive symptoms worsening. These findings carry significant implications for

the development of tailored interventions. Broader implications for public health and urban planning are also discussed.

**Sampaio Greve Milena (University of Lausanne) - Practitioners' perceptions of vulnerability factors of youth facing a critical School-to-work transition: an international study in Brazil and Switzerland.**

Marginalized and underprivileged youth are particularly exposed to the risk of long-term exclusion from decent working conditions and secured employment. This is the case of substantial numbers of young people in NEET status (not in employment, education, or training), who are susceptible of experiencing precarious work transitions (ILO, 2020; Masdonati et al., 2022). While consequences of NEET status have been studied, there is still lack of knowledge about practices and interventions most adapted to support vulnerabilized youth during the school-to-work-transition (STWT). Drawing on Masdonati and colleagues' (2022) theoretical model of a successful STWT, the present study focused on practitioners working with youth in NEET status, aiming to investigate their understanding of their beneficiaries' main challenges and their underlying causes. In the first phase of a Participatory Action Research, four focus groups were organized with 21 practitioners working in two contrasting socioeconomic contexts, Brazil and Switzerland, with respectively one of the highest and one of the lowest rates of NEETs among OECD members and partners (OECD, 2023). Reflexive Thematic Analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2019) is in its final stage and preliminary results point to distinct ways of describing and explaining NEET status in each country. In Brazil, practitioners mainly attributed youth's challenges to structural barriers such as discrimination and racism, while Swiss practitioners emphasized individual elements such as low educational attainment or mental health issues. Results point to the need of further development of precarity-informed approaches in career counseling providing the foundation to practitioners for structural comprehension of precarity (Blustein et al., 2024), and inclusive interventions fostering social justice (Hooley et al., 2021). By bridging two distinct contexts through the collective reflections of practitioners, we aim to contribute to the critical reflection on career counseling practices tailored for youth in NEET status, and to the development of critical public policies for equitable STWT.

**Sanchez Sierra Rodrigo (University of Lausanne) - Public preferences for refugee allocation in Switzerland: The role of nationality and local context in the compulsory education system**

In this study, I examine public attitudes towards the allocation of refugee children in Switzerland's compulsory education system. The nationality of refugees and the resistance from the local

population (NIMBYism) are the focus points. Using a representative sample from eight cantons, the study employs a vignette experiment to test whether the Swiss population are more supportive towards Ukrainian refugee children (and their families) compared to refugees from other common source countries such as Syria, Afghanistan, Eritrea, or Turkey. The results reveal a significant preference for Ukrainian children, especially when respondents are asked about allocation within their own district as opposed to a neighboring one. This highlights a localized dynamic of resistance that is stronger for non-Ukrainian refugee groups. These findings contribute to the literature on public attitudes toward refugees, shedding light on the intersection of cultural proximity, perceived deservingness, and educational resource allocation.

**Spasic Magdalena (University of Lausanne) - Prevalence and characteristics of custody arrangements in Switzerland**

This study aims to provide an overview of custody arrangements in Switzerland. First, it assesses the prevalence of lone physical custody (LPC), equal shared physical custody (equal SPC) and unequal shared physical custody (unequal SPC). In a second time, it aims to describe characteristics associated with custody arrangements. Those characteristics comprise general characteristics, family characteristics, parental characteristics and child characteristics. And finally, it helps to determine through multinomial logistic regressions analyses how those characteristics are linked to the practice of different custody arrangements. This study relies on the FamYCH survey, which is a national online survey in Switzerland that comprises separated families with children in LPC and SPC and non-separated families. Among those families, a target child under the age of 14 years old is selected to be the child upon which parents will report. As this survey is a three-year longitudinal survey launched in October 2024, only the first wave will be used in this paper in order to provide a first overview of the postseparation situations in Switzerland, thus enabling a first cross-sectional analysis.

**Strebel Rebecca (University of Lausanne) – The life course of teachers**

My PhD project investigates the life courses of compulsory schoolteachers and aspiring teachers in the Canton of Vaud. Over the past few decades, research in sociology of education has primarily focused on student trajectories. Although teachers are often regarded as key actors within education systems, their own trajectories and careers in teaching have received relatively little attention (Moreau, 2014). Moreover, life course research highlights the importance of considering individuals' careers as key components of their trajectories, given their influence on – and reciprocal

influence from – other domains of individuals' lives. (Levy & Bühlmann, 2016; Rossier et al., 2023; Schüttengruber, Krings & Freund, 2023). My research explores the choices and actions guiding individuals into teaching careers in compulsory education to answer the following research question: 'What factors lead individuals into a teaching career?'. The selection of my topic stems from recognizing the pivotal role teachers play in educational systems: first, as key actors whose interactions with students have a lasting impact on their development (Duru-Bellat, 2010; McKown & Weinstein, 2008), and second, as institutional agents who embody and transmit societal values and norms (Biesta, Priestley & Robinson, 2015). To gather empirical evidence on diverse teacher trajectories, my project examines three groups of participants, each representing a different stage in their teaching careers. By studying individuals' career choices across these stages, my research aims to identify pivotal moments and actions that shape subsequent opportunities – a process referred to as life course canalization (Heckhausen & Buchmann, 2019). The first stage considered in this project is early access to the teaching profession. According to Holland (1997), the initial step toward a field of study can shape one's long-term engagement in that career. In the Canton of Vaud, there is an institutionalized early pathway into teaching. Secondary school students can enroll in the 'Maturité Spécialisée Orientation Pédagogie (MSOP)', a high school diploma that provides direct access to teaching studies at the Haute Ecole Pédagogique (HEP) Vaud. These students decide to pursue a teaching career early in their life, before completing their secondary education, which leads to the hypothesis that their motivations may differ from those of participants who pursue this path later in their trajectories. The second stage of my project focuses on the academic path to teaching, specifically examining students enrolled at HEP Vaud who are pursuing a teaching degree. This stage allows us to explore both the perspectives of aspiring teachers and the impact of their educational training, which plays a crucial role in shaping teaching careers (Darling-Hammond, 2000). Participants from the first and second stage groups will be recruited directly in MSOP and HEP classes. I will present my project and invite volunteers to take part in semi-structured interviews using life history calendars (Morselli & Berchtold, 2023). The third stage addressed by my research focuses on teaching practice and involves assessing teachers who have completed their education and are currently working in primary and secondary schools in the Canton of Vaud. Participants from this group will be invited to take part in semi-structured interviews using life history calendars through snowball sampling, initiating from my network of contacts in the education field (Parker, Scott & Geddes, 2019). Using mixed methods, I will analyze the sociological and psychological factors influencing the career choices of teachers and aspiring

teachers in the Canton of Vaud. This holistic study of their professional orientation will enable me to document the life courses of teachers, an often-overlooked field of study.

**Tenorio Mucha Janeth (University of Geneva) - Multimorbidity and socioeconomic determinants among migrants undergoing regularization in Geneva, Switzerland**

Multimorbidity is commonly defined as the co-occurrence of two or more health conditions. It affects populations worldwide and it is particularly prevalent in elderly populations. Existing research on health migration often overlooks undocumented migrants or focuses on single conditions rather than multimorbidity, leaving a gap in understanding this population health outcomes and needs. We aimed to assess the influence of pre- and post-migration socioeconomic determinants and the likelihood of developing multimorbidity in a cohort of undocumented migrants and migrants undergoing regularization over four follow-up waves. We used data from the “Parchemins study”, a prospective cohort study that followed migrants as they are regularized in Geneva, Switzerland. The study assessed the effects of regularization on migrants’ health and well-being. Data was collected in four waves during 2017 and 2021. We used data on 18 health conditions, grouped into disorders by body system, and then created the variables of basic multimorbidity (co-occurrence of two or more health conditions) and complex multimorbidity (disorders affecting three or more body systems). We used longitudinal logistic regression analysis to assess the association of the material, psycho-social, behavioural, structural and migration determinants with the development of multimorbidity over time. The presence of basic multimorbidity is 50.1%, 55.56%, 54.2% and 54.2% in waves 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively, while for complex multimorbidity is 21.0% 27.3%, 25.0%, and 26.9%, respectively. Having secondary or tertiary education are associated with less probability of developing complex multimorbidity compared with elementary education. Participants who work in food preparation are less likely to develop complex multimorbidity, circulatory and musculoskeletal disorders compared to those who work as cleaners and helpers. Higher salary, having emergency savings and good accommodation status are protective factors for the development of multimorbidity outcomes and for most of the body system disorders. There is a clear association between being physically active with less likelihood of developing multimorbidity and other body system disorders. Undergoing regularization showed a protective effect for developing multimorbidity outcomes, cardiovascular, musculoskeletal and mental disorders, but no for metabolic disorders. The findings underscore the importance of socioeconomic determinants and migration history in shaping health outcomes



among migrant populations. Our findings advocate for policies that consider the migration history and socioeconomic conditions of migrants living with multiple health conditions.

### **Tinti Emilie (University of Lausanne) - The Relevance of Gender Indicators for the Social Sciences**

The growing recognition of gender as a socially constructed and multifaceted phenomenon has prompted researchers to look beyond the traditional binary variable of "sex" in social science research. This PhD thesis seeks to explore the methodological value of incorporating gender indicators into social science surveys. The thesis aims to address the limitations of using "sex" as an essentialist variable by examining how more nuanced gender. This project will systematically examine the relationship between gender identities, gender attitudes, and social practices to understand how these indicators intersect and influence outcomes in various domains such as health, education, political participation, and family practices. By adopting a cross-sectional (first part) and a longitudinal approach (second part), the thesis will explore how gender identities and attitudes are more adequate to predict behavior and experiences in various areas. The theoretical framework underlying this project is rooted in the mainstream binary sex measure and their evolutive perspective in the gender identity (Hackel and al., 2022; Olivier and al., 2022; Santoniccolo and al., 2023). Thus, sex represents a binary classification of gender that is inherent to individuals (Kashimada and Koopman, 2010), whereas gender is an individual and personal attribution reflecting the gender continuum (Kessler and McKenna, 1978; Chao and al., 2019). Gender is therefore a cultural dimension that can shape behaviors and expectations. However, gender is rooted in the binary concept of sex and serves as a foundation for shaping all expectations. A plenty of studies have questioned the gender concept evolution toward a more adaptive and complex understanding, making a strong difference between "binary sex" and "gender indicators" (Blondé et al., 2021). This new vision hasn't been reflected with more adequate methodological reflection inducing a scientific gap. In other words, this research underscores the importance of critically examining gender indicators to ensure their accuracy and applicability. By refining these indicators, we can enhance our understanding of their influence across different areas of life and develop practical tools for more effective integration into social research methodologies. This project will be realized with cross-sectional and longitudinal data base already collected. We will use the data provided by the FORS center through the survey MOSAICH 2022 and the European Social Survey 2023 and finally the longitudinal data collected between 2020 and 2023 in the SFNS project "Vocational training pathways through the prism of gender and sexual orientation". These 3

databases include similar gender indicators and life areas, allowing us to replicate the results in a European perspective and in a longitudinal perspective. In conclusion, this thesis aims to assess the relevance and quality of gender indicators on diverse areas of life in a methodological approach. This project will contribute to both theoretical and methodological advancement.

**Wang Wen (University of Essex) - Integrating multidimensional biomarkers for holistic assessment of ageing across the entire adult age span in the UK**

Ageing is a complex process, starting early and can be understood at a hierarchy of biological bodily domains. Some molecular and organ-level biological ageing measurements have already been used to assess ageing, while their association with subjective and objective functional health status across adult age span is less understood. Using data from UK Household Longitudinal Study, this research examined both the cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between composite biological ageing measures (Biological Health Score, DNAm algorithms) and individual-level ageing-related health measures (grip strength, cognitive functions, Short Form 12-item Survey scores, and self-rated health). We found all ageing measurements were correlated, with accelerated ageing being linked to worse functioning. However, the associations between different ageing measures can be moderated differently by sex and age groups. Ageing is the multidimensional decline across adulthood, which should be measured at different bodily domains and levels, and each measurement has unique values to capture its complexity.

**Zhang Heyi (University College London) - The impact of work-family lifecourse trajectories on cardiovascular diseases in England**

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a major public health concern in England, affecting around 6.4 million individuals, accounting for 26% of all deaths, and creating an estimated £24 billion economic burden annually (British Heart Foundation, 2024). Work and family are pivotal aspects of life that interact over time, with their influence on CVD typically unfolding in the long term. Although many social epidemiological studies have examined discrete or short periods of work or family events, there is limited research exploring how *entire* work-family lifecourse trajectories relate to CVD. Using a lifecourse framework, my research aims to fill this gap by 1) identifying gender-specific work-family lifecourse typology in England; 2) examining the association between CVD and typology; 3) investigating potential effect modifiers (early life factors) and mediators. Data will be sourced from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA), which initiated in 2002 and follows individuals aged 50+ with biennial interviews and health assessments. Retrospective data on

childhood circumstances, as well as work and family histories, were collected in the life history modules in Wave 3 (2006/07) and Wave 11 (2023/24). Multi-channel sequence analysis will be used to construct work–family lifecourse typology. Survival analysis will then assess the duration until CVD onset, examining whether certain typology is associated with shorter or longer time-to-CVD. The study will identify which work–family lifecourse typology is linked to earlier CVD onset. It will also consider whether these patterns manifest through behavioural, psychological, or biological pathways, offering insights into potential targets for intervention.