

LIST OF ABSTRACTS

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The abstracts follow alphabetical order according to first author

Anouk Jasmine Albien, Peter Hilpert, Jerome Rossier

Self-initiated expatriates in Switzerland: Exploring expatriate adjustment according to intentions to stay, time dependent factors, and cultural distance

Highly skilled migrant workers (i.e., expatriates) are becoming increasingly important for skilled labour economies, due to globalization, economic changes, political factors, and international mobility. The aim of this study was to examine the adjustment of self-initiated expatriates (i.e., SIEs) in a Swiss context. Intentions to stay were used as a predictor to create a model to assess expatriate adjustment based on the time spent in Switzerland according to three groups (i.e., group 1: 1 - 5 years; group 2: 6 - 10 years; and group 3: 11 - 15) with cultural distance as a moderator. Participants were self-initiated expatriates (n = 266), who were currently working and residing in Switzerland for less than 15 years. The present study depicts the need for future research on expatriate adjustment trajectories and time-dependent effects by showing how expatriate adjustment issues remain over time.

Ann-Christin Bächmann, Andreas Filser, Corinna Frodermann

Daddy home alone: Which (organizational) factors promote the parental leave take-up of fathers in Germany and what are the career consequences of taking parental leave?

In Germany, mothers still take most of the parental allowance after a child is born. Against the background of the introduction of a daddy quota in the year 2007, we analyze which factors can promote the parental leave take-up of fathers and how these career interruptions affect fathers' further wage development. Our analyses are based on rich administrative data containing the daily employment biographies of more than 114,000 married couples in Germany. Preliminary results reveal the importance of both couple characteristics and firm-level factors for fathers' decision to take parental leave.

Sebastien Bähr, Matthias Collischon, Bernad Batinic

Latent and manifest benefits of work (LAMB) in a large-scale German survey

Marie Jahoda's latent deprivation model suggests that work serves obvious purposes like earning a salary but also provides hidden benefits such as social interaction and time structuring. Losing a job diminishes these essential functions, which have been shown to impact well-being and psychological health during unemployment. However, existing research on this topic relies primarily on limited and non-representative samples, often using cross-sectional data. In a recent study, we found significant differences between and within employment status groups, with unemployed individuals experiencing greater challenges in all aspects. We can now access longitudinal data from a representative population survey to test Jahoda's deprivation model. Our study aims to confirm the presence of latent functions in employment, explore changes in these functions during unemployment at an individual level, and demonstrate the crucial role of these functions in mitigating the negative impact of unemployment on well-being indicators such as health and life satisfaction.



Fiacre Bazie, Clémentine Rossier, Yentéma Onadja, Abdramane. B. Soura

Influence of family planning norms and attitudes on contraceptive agency dynamics among youth in Burkina Faso.

While several researches have highlighted the relations between empowerment and improvement of sexual and reproductive health behaviors and outcomes among women and girls (Prata et al., 2017), many questions remain regarding the role and importance of context, particularly social structures and norms, on women and girl's agency dynamics. This research, based on longitudinal data from a cohort of 2119 young people aged 15-24, proposes to explore the influence of FP-related norms on contraceptive agency dynamics in Burkina Faso. It will essentially use a multilevel approach to highlight the influence of FP-related norms and attitudes on one-year dynamics in the two sub-dimensions of agency, namely motivation and contraceptive self-efficacy.

Rolf Becker, Hans-Peter Blossfeld, Karl Ulrich Mayer

Socio-economic change and intergenerational class mobility: A dynamic analysis of the experiences of West Germans born between 1929 and 1971

In contrast to the conceptual and methodological practices in current mobility research, which were already criticized by Sørensen and Sobel in the 1980s, we propose a dynamic approach to the analysis of intergenerational mobility. A multilevel model is developed that embeds differences and changes in individual resources such as respondent's class origin, educational attainment, and labor force experience into the time-varying macro context of changing cohort size, socio-economic modernization, and business cycles. For the 1945-2008 period, the model is tested by using longitudinal career data from two German life history studies on social mobility across several birth cohorts combined with time-series data from official statistics in order to identify mechanisms of the dynamics of intergenerational mobility processes by means of event history analysis.

Maximilian Becker

A Life Course framing of the Effect of Affinity Bias on Trust at Work

This study investigates how parental death before age 15 is associated with wealth accumulation in adulthood (age 30-69). Approximately 10% of individuals born in the 1930s-1980s experienced the premature death of a parent in France. With data from five waves of the French wealth survey (2004-2020), we find that parental death in childhood is associated with a median wealth penalty of €15,000, accounting for demographic factors and parental wealth. We delve into several mechanisms, including financial hardship in childhood and obstacles to educational attainments. Additionally, we aim to explore the role of couple formation and (in)stability, leveraging our ability to compare wealth at both the household and individual levels. Finally, differentiating between maternal and paternal death further enriches our characterization of this adversity.



Stéphane Benveniste, Marion Leturcq

Parental death in childhood and wealth accumulation during adulthood

This study investigates how parental death before age 15 is associated with wealth accumulation in adulthood (age 30-69). Approximately 10% of individuals born in the 1930s-1980s experienced the premature death of a parent in France. With data from five waves of the French wealth survey (2004-2020), we find that parental death in childhood is associated with a median wealth penalty of €15,000, accounting for demographic factors and parental wealth. We delve into several mechanisms, including financial hardship in childhood and obstacles to educational attainments. Additionally, we aim to explore the role of couple formation and (in)stability, leveraging our ability to compare wealth at both the household and individual levels. Finally, differentiating between maternal and paternal death further enriches our characterization of this adversity.

Ariane Bertogg

Did Internet Use Protect Older Adults' Mental Health During Covid? It Depends on Their Offline Contacts!

During COVID-19 restrictions, internet use has become more important to meet older adults' needs. We ask how different patterns of internet use are associated with changes in mental health and whether they depend on older adults' offline social connectedness. Using the second Covid module from SHARE (collected June-August 2021), we find that social activity and internet usage constitute resources and risks for mental health. Significant interaction terms suggest that social connectedness may compensate for lacking online resources, but may also reinforce negative aspects of internet (non-)use. Our study elucidates the complexities in how multiple online and offline resources jointly affect well-being during a global health crisis.

Fei Bian, Leen Vandecasteele

Partnership Dissolution and Women's Occupational Status: How Pre-Separation Couple Type Matters

On average, women still have partners with higher occupational positions than themselves, so living standards of many women drop after partnership dissolution. In this paper, we investigate how this drop in living standards is compensated by an increase in women's individual occupational status, and how this differs across women according to the relative status compared to their partner prior to separation. Our study deploys the data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study, and uses difference-in-differences with propensity score matching to assess the effect of partnership dissolution on occupational changes for women in different pre-separation couple types. Preliminary descriptive results show that women dissolving from male hypergamous relationships experience an increase in their occupational status, while for dissolved women from homogamous partnerships, we see no substantial changes in their occupational status during the first two years after separation, but a slight increase occurs a bit later around the fourth year.



Danilo Bolano, Nicoletta Balbo, Øystein Kravdal

Child Disability: a shaping factor of the parental life course. A study based on population register data

Disability not only impacts the lives of those who are directly affected, but it also has important spillover effects on family members. This study shifts the attention to an understudied potential source of disadvantage: child disability. We analyze the effects of child disability on parental life course trajectories by using administrative data from Norway comparing the life trajectories of parents with and without a disabled child. Two competing hypotheses are postulated: we might expect to find higher levels of variability and more disruptive events for parents with a disabled child, in line with the Pattern of Disadvantage Paradigm. Conversely, we might find a higher level of immobility in the life course trajectories of parents with a disabled child, assuming a sort of “disability trap” similar to the poverty trap.

Giuliano Bonoli, Miika Kekki, Ihssane Otmani

Moral dilemmas in the practice of aspiration management: coping strategies among street-level bureaucrats providing integration services to recently arrived migrants

In this paper we are looking at Swiss and Finnish caseworkers assisting newly arrived migrants to integrate in their new host society. We are interested in what kind of moral dilemmas these caseworkers face when managing the migrants’ aspirations. Theoretically, we draw from the street-level bureaucracy approach and develop a model distinguishing coping strategies that either own or disown the integration policy goals. We base our study on 23 individual interviews with caseworkers from Vaud, Switzerland, and 18 individual interviews with caseworkers from Finland. Our study shows evidence that aspiration management constitutes an important part of integrative practices.

André Borges, Milena Sampaio Greve, Koorosh Massoudi

Careers in dirty work: A qualitative investigation with domestic cleaning workers

Due to the accumulation of vulnerabilities throughout their life course, specific groups of workers are more prone to socially stigmatized occupations labeled as dirty work. Former studies have mainly investigated how these workers maintain a positive sense of self despite the stigma, yet little is known about life and career trajectories leading to dirty work. This study investigates how domestic cleaning workers narrate and make sense of their past career trajectories. The paper specifically aims at (a) identifying major vulnerabilities and/or resources in participants’ career narratives, and (b) exploring the facilitating or hindering role played by their actual occupation in their career development.



Christina Bornatici, Marieke Heers, Valérie-Anne Ryser

Undoing Gender in Switzerland: Couples' Gender Role Attitudes and New Parents' Employment Behaviours

In Switzerland, the prevailing gender culture and policies foster gendered employment behaviours for first-time parents: mothers generally reduce their participation in paid work more substantially than fathers, resulting in a gendered arrangement of paid work for new parents. In this rather conservative context, it is particularly difficult for new parents to 'undo' gender, i.e., to have employment behaviours that decrease rather than reproduce gender differences. Although a large body of literature has explored how such transition affects couples' employment behaviours, little is known about the effect of both partners' attitudes towards gender roles, especially in conservative contexts. Taking a couple perspective, this article investigates the effect of both partners' gender role attitudes on new parents' employment behaviours using the Swiss Household Panel data.

Laura Buchinger, Iris Wahring, Denis Gerstorf

But did They Want Kids? Life Goals in one's 20s Predict Well-Being in Midlife

This study used 30 waves of panel data to investigate the effect of (not) having children on well-being across young adulthood and midlife in a case-controlled sample (N=562, average participation = 24.9 waves). Against popular opinion, the results show that cognitive well-being and loneliness develop similarly for people who never have children and those who do. Only fatherhood (but not motherhood) seemed to protect from loneliness during midlife. Not having children was both beneficial and detriment for affective well-being. People without children experienced both negative and positive affect less frequently. The study also highlights the role of life goals and goal adjustment for later life well-being; specifically perceiving the goal to have children as highly important in one's twenties undermined later life well-being for individuals who never have children.

Marlis Buchmann, Grütter Jeanine, Zuffiano Antonio

Do discrepancies between student and teacher judgment across students' educational trajectory matter for the development of motivation and self-esteem?

Across the educational trajectory, students self-evaluate, and their teachers judge student engagement, affecting school performance and developmental outcomes. Studies focused on one teacher only. They did not consider that teachers change between school years, thus neglecting that different teachers might hold different perceptions and judgments about one and the same student. The question thus arises whether the evolution of discrepancies between student self-evaluation and teacher judgment across students' formative educational years (age 9 to age 15) matters for student motivation and developmental outcomes. Increasing discrepancies may provoke insecurity in students about their capabilities or provide windows of opportunity for students to adapt their behavior. The data are from the child cohort (N=1273) of the COCON study. Within-person change are assessed with latent change score models. Latent difference score models are then computed to predict the role of discrepancies for the outcomes of interest. Preliminary analyses are supportive of the assumptions.



Claudine Burton-Jeangros, Jan-Erik Refle , Julien Fakhoury, Liala Consoli, Yves Jackson

Consequences of legal status regularization on life satisfaction. Factors affecting men and women's well-being among newly regularized and undocumented migrants

Undocumented migrants face numerous challenges in their life, be it the risk of denunciation, precarious working and living conditions or discrimination. Those factors have the potential to influence their satisfaction with life. While women are often more concerned by those problems compared to men , data showing their influence on life satisfaction among female and male undocumented migrants is scarce ; little is known little about what happens once undocumented migrants get the possibility to get documented. The paper addresses life satisfaction in line with gender and resident status over time by using unique panel data, along an exceptional regularization policy. Over the course of the study, women consistently reported higher satisfaction with life than men despite reporting poorer life conditions. By using fixed and random effects models, we assess how legal status, economic and housing conditions, health and transnational ties influence their respective well-being in specific ways.

Mar C. Espadafor, Alicia G. Sierra

The intergenerational effect of educational expansion: new evidence from a natural experiment in Spain

The association between parental education and children's educational outcomes has been long studied. However, standard cross-sectional analyses often present endogeneity problems and fail to explore which parental characteristics drive these processes. In this article, we examine if changes in parental education are (1) related, in the long term, to children's educational attainment and if (2) they have implications for the overall transmission of educational (dis)advantages. To do so, we leverage an exogenous increase in the educational attainment of the parental generation driven by the 1970 Spanish Educational reform, which extended the compulsory school age. Using data from SHARE and an instrumental variable design, we estimate the effect of parental education on children's educational attainment. Results suggest that increases in educational attainment in the parent generation also translate into better educational outcomes for future generations. Conversely, these changes do not translate into a rise in the inter-generational transmission of educational inequalities.

Beatrice Caniglia, Anna Zamberlan, Paolo Barbieri

Who remains single? A macro-micro approach to lifelong singlehood over Italian cohorts

Increased female educational achievements and labor force participation are often invoked as sources of disequilibria in the mating market and major determinants of delays in and lower rates of family formation. We investigate determinants of lifelong singlehood - the non-occurrence of cohabitation and marriage episodes - focusing on gender differences in education and career investments among birth cohorts of Italian men and women. Parallel to a within birth-cohort analysis of the association of interest and to account for macro-level period changes, we further inspect between-cohorts differences. We rely on retrospective data on individual family and work trajectories from the ISTAT Multipurpose Survey (2016) to study lifelong singlehood through a lifecourse approach, specifically EHA. Preliminary results point to an overall increase in the share of lifelong singles across cohorts and to a wider gender gap in the proportion of lifelong singles due to a stronger increase for men than for women.



Leandro Iván Canzio, Felix Bühlmann, Jonas Masdonati

Does employability help to cope with job insecurity? An analysis of workers' well-being with Swiss panel data

Can perceived employability mitigate the negative impacts of job Insecurity on well-being? We address this question using fixed-effects models on panel data from Switzerland. To measure job insecurity, we use two subjective indicators and an objective one. We assess well-being by studying job satisfaction, life satisfaction and mental health. We perform separate analyses for men and women.

Results suggest that employability does not mitigate the impacts of job insecurity on job satisfaction. For life satisfaction, it reduces the impacts of risk of job loss in last year, but only among men. Employability also eliminates the negative effects of fear of job loss on life satisfaction for men. Regarding mental health, employability partially offsets the impacts of risk of job loss in last year for both men and women. Although employability helps, it does not shield workers from the negative impacts of job insecurity.

Subin Chang, Tomás Cano, Heather Hofmeister

Like father, like son? Fathers' and sons' work-family trajectories upon the German reunification

Do German fathers pass on their life course trajectories (education, employment, parenthood timing and duration) to their sons equally, whether or not they parented through the reunification phase as East or West Germans? This paper uses the German Socio-Economic Panel to create trajectory sequences of men aged 18-40 from two different cohorts and compares the similarity of father-son dyads in East and West Germany with randomized dyads of men who are not related. Results show only high education is predictive of a similarity in the father-son trajectory, a testament to the robustness of the typical male life course.

Ruxandra Oana Ciobanu, Luna Dones

Scaling down transnationalism: Comparing international and internal migrants' geographical attachment

This presentation aims to unpack the concept of transnationalism. To achieve this, we compare two groups: internal migrants from southern to northern Italy, and international migrants from southern Italy to Switzerland. Both groups migrated a long time ago and have settled in place. We draw on 28 in-depth interviews. The presentation's objective is to explore the meanings and feelings attached to translocal practices. While the literature generally speaks about transnationalism linking migrants' lives across borders, the aim of this presentation is to question this and explore the local embeddedness of both internal and international migrants' lives.

Matthias Collischon, Kamila Cygan-Rehm, Regina T. Riphahn

Long-run effects of wage subsidies on maternal labor market outcomes

This paper investigates whether public policies contribute to motherhood penalties. Specifically, we study the effects of subsidized employment, the German Minijobs, which are frequently taken up by first-time mothers upon labor market return. Using a combination of propensity score matching and an event study applied to administrative data, we compare the long-run child penalties of mothers who started out in a Minijob employment versus unsubsidized employment after birth. We find adverse unintended consequences of the small jobs subsidy program for maternal earnings, which persist up to 10 years after first birth.



Chiara Ludovica Comolli

Social Uncertainty and fertility intentions: from the Great Recession to the Covid-19 crisis

The literature on fertility in context of crises considers crises exclusively as economic experiences, however, they are also social phenomena. Persistent societal changes represent sources of uncertainty which may affect families beyond economic uncertainty alone. Applying Multinomial Logit Models to the Swiss Household Panel, this study evaluates the relationship between social uncertainty and childbearing intentions. Besides gender and parity differences, the study explores contextual variation by comparing two recent crises: the Great Recession of 2008 and the Covid-19 pandemic. Results show that social uncertainties, measured as lowered trust and civic engagement, correlate with lower second birth intentions. Low civic engagement also correlates with lower first birth intentions. Yet, while among parents the association is greatest during the Great Recession and null during the pandemic, among childless it is maximal in second half of the 2010s and persisting during the Pandemic.

Christian Deindl, Giorgio Di Gessa, Morten Wahrendorf

Employment and family histories and informal caregiving in later life in Europe

To analyse the impact of employment and family conditions on care a life course approach is essential to account for conditions prior to the care task. The impact of gender on care tasks is also important, especially before the backdrop of employment histories that are distinctively different for men and women in Europe, especially for older cohorts. Differences between countries do not only matter for care but also for employment and family histories and should also be considered. SHARE and ELSA both conducted life history interviews that enable us to analyse the impact of employment and family histories on care. We will employ sequence analysis to determine clusters of combined employment and family histories and regress those on the likelihood of care.

Alessandro Di Nallo

Mental Health Around Live and Non-live births

Childbearing is associated with short-term improvements in subjective well-being. These studies did not address whether a non-live birth negatively influences well-being. This is a knowledge gap, because miscarriages and stillbirths affect 10 to 20 percent of pregnancies in high-income countries. Drawing on twelve waves of "Understanding Society" I use fixed-effects linear regressions to examine the changes in women's and their partners' mental health before, during, and after pregnancies ending with a successful delivery and pregnancies interrupted by a pregnancy loss. The findings indicate that women's mental well-being decrease because of a non-live birth and recover thereafter. The results also show that the mental health of women who successfully complete their pregnancy then returns to baseline levels. I further show that the deterioration in mental health because of pregnancy loss does not significantly affect women's partners, which could signal that a pregnancy loss is mainly, but not exclusively, interiorized by women.



Matthias Enggist*Regions drifting apart? Cultural grievances across regions in Britain, France, and Switzerland, 1987-2019*

People's life chances have evolved differently in various geographical settings in recent decades. Job opportunities and life chances improved significantly in central city regions but lagged behind in peripheral and industrial areas. This paper explores the political consequences of regionally differentiated life chances since the 1980s, focusing on the connection between changing regional patterns of life chances and people's cultural grievances, such as opposition to immigration. We analyze cultural grievances in France, Switzerland, and the UK from 1988-2019 using long-term individual-level surveys, examining regional disparities in attitudes. Our findings reveal widening attitudinal gaps between thriving urban areas and declining regions, with metropolitan areas reducing their cultural grievances over time while declining regions remain as opposed to immigration as they were in the 1980s. These results shed light on the interplay of life chances and political preferences, impacting our understanding of the rise of right-wing populism in Europe.

Frederike Esche*Higher, further, faster? Investigating the relative effect of parents' socioeconomic position on a person's life satisfaction*

Using the longitudinal data from the SOEP, this paper examines the absolute and relative effect of parental SES on individuals' life satisfaction. Information on an individual's current performance during the main employment phase is linked to retrospective data on parental SES at the time of leaving home. Several indicators are used to measure both personal and parental SES, such as educational attainment, income, occupational status, employment status, cumulative work experience, etc. In doing so, this paper contributes to the understanding of how intergenerational social (im)mobility - measured in terms of comparative superior/inferior performance - is subjectively perceived by individuals.

Guillaume Fernandez, Clémentine Rossier, Marlène Sapin*The gendered effects of social capital on the well-being of widowed: Evidence from 16 European countries*

The loss of a partner is among the most difficult life events. Social ties and their properties are resources that can help buffer such a striking event. These varied key resources are often recognized as social capital (SC). How the subdimensions of SC are related to the well-being of widowed is unclear and the gendered dimension is often neglected. This study aims to disentangle these blurred associations. We use a pooled sub-sample of widowed from the cross-sectional data from the International Social Survey Programme 2017. Our analyses contain 16 European countries. Multilevel Gender-stratified regressions are performed. Results indicate strong gender patterns. Women benefit from extending their personal network, whereas men are happier when instrumental support is provided to them by strong ties. Both genders suffer from negative relationships with close ones and from feelings of social rejection, with a greater effect for widowers.



Alessandro Ferrara, Jan Paul Heisig, Jonas Radl

The impact of parental health shocks on well-being and development in early adulthood: Evidence from Germany

Parental illness can have profound impacts on children's well-being and cognitive as well as non-cognitive development. Yet, research on the topic is limited in terms of the outcomes and health events considered and empirical strategies to address unobserved heterogeneity. In our study, we use data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) to examine the effects of parental health shocks on young adults aged 17-25. We explore a wide range of outcomes, including well-being, mental health, non-cognitive skills, personality traits, and educational attainment, and consider various parental health shocks, such as extended hospitalization, cancer, stroke, and depression. In terms of identification, we address some unobserved family-level confounding by comparing unexposed and exposed siblings. First results reveal detrimental effects of parental health shocks on life satisfaction, primarily driven by maternal illness and most pronounced among socioeconomically advantaged children. We do not find evidence of shocks influencing more stable personality traits.

William Foley, Jonas Radl

Children's effort and parental educational expectations: evidence from a laboratory study

Cognitive effort is very hard to properly measure, hence we know little about how responsive parental educational expectations are to their child's effort. We utilise novel data from a study of almost 1,400 children in Spain and Germany. Effort is measured with tests of executive function - in line with the neuroscientific literature - providing a behavioural rather than self-reported measure of effort. Results indicate that children's effort is at least as important as their cognitive ability in influencing parents' expectations. There are substantial heterogeneities by SES: high SES parents maintain their high expectations, regardless of children's effort, whereas low SES parents are more responsive. Moreover, while grades are strongly mediated by cognitive ability, effort is not.

Flavia Fossati, Alyssa Taylor, Mia Gandenberger, Carlo Knotz, Juliana Chueri

Why waste my brain? Student loans attribution in times of skill shortage in Western countries

Modern societies are faced with shortages of skilled personnel in different sectors, including the health care sector. This came became particularly apparent during the COVID-19 pandemic. One possibility to address this shortage is to invest in the training of future healthcare professionals, e.g., through loans and stipends. This enables students from lower socio-economic backgrounds to pursue studies in this field. Here, we focus on popular attitudes towards this policy measure and inquire whether and under what conditions residents in six highly developed economies are willing to attribute a non-refundable support grant to students with varying characteristics. Based on an original survey experiment fielded in Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States in the summer/fall of 2021, we find citizens clearly prefer to invest in student loans for "their own people" rather than those who objectively are particularly gifted, brilliant, or conscientious. Political ideology strengthens this result.



Olga Ganjour, Eric Widmer, Marta Roca i Escoda

Same-sex family networks in Switzerland: inclusive or exclusive?

This study addresses several issues, about the compositions and relational features of family networks of gays and lesbians. What is the balance between kin and non-kin members in such same-sex family networks? We hypothesized that same-sex families networks include a wide set of relationships beyond nuclear family members. The data comes from the survey on same-sex families in French and German-speaking Switzerland, conducted in June-September 2021. 157 participants provided a list of all alters they considered as important members of their family at the time of the interview. A series of questions on networks of emotional support, material support and conflict among listed family members were asked using the Family Network Method. A typological approach is used to estimate the diversity of family network composition. The retained types of family network composition are associated with a variety of social capital indices.

Alicia García Sierra

Skills Beget Skills: Addressing the Role of Mothers' Occupation-Specific Skills on Children's Developmental Process

This paper examines how mothers' occupation-specific skills impact the process of child development. The underlying rationale is that when some skills become more salient in mothers' lives, it is likely that this has spillovers on the human capital formation of the children. I test this by exploiting changes in mothers' occupations that take place during their children's childhood and adolescence period. I combine longitudinal family data from the NLSY79-CYA with the O*NET dataset, which provides detailed information about the level of skills required for each occupation. Results show that when mothers transition to a job in which more mathematical skills are required, their children's mathematical ability gets boosted. The findings are similar for the reading skills measure. These results are constant across several specifications such as OLS models, two-way fixed effects, asymmetric fixed effects, inverse probability weighting, as well as adjusting for other skills' dimensions.

Vanessa Gash, Leen Vandecasteele, Fei Bian

Does It Feel Good to be the Breadwinner? Examining Gender differences in the Well-Being Effects of the Partner Pay Gap across Europe

This paper examines whether the positive well-being effects of male breadwinning found in individual country analysis hold across 32 national contexts. We use the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), from 2018 which has detailed indicators on co-resident partners' income as well as their life satisfaction. We find a strong and positive association between male breadwinning and well-being for men, men are happier when they out-earn their partners than when they contribute minimally to household income. There were almost no national contexts where this was not true. For women, on the other hand, there were far fewer well-being effects to breadwinning status. Multi-level models with cross-level interactions established contextual effects, with both materialism and enhanced divorce risk found to bolster the association between male breadwinning and well-being.



Jacques-Antoine Gauthier, Jean-Marie Le Goff

The burden of children during the pandemic according to family configurations

Living arrangements depend largely on positional factors (gender, age, education, occupation). The COVID-19 pandemic, a collective non-normative event triggered significant constraints at various systemic levels. This paper describes the intersectional nature of the structuring factors at play using a configurational perspective. It emphasizes the relations existing between individuals rather than focusing solely on individual attributes. Two waves of the Swiss Household Panel are used (2019 and special COVID-19 from early 2020). First, a typology of household configurations in 2019 is built. Second, this typology is used to assess the impact of the lockdown on the relationships and outcomes of the households members regarding well-being, occupation, time use and home schooling. Eventually, the typology is used to analyze the content of qualitative interviews conducted with both partners of 22 families during the lockdown. Supervised textual analysis allows comparing how mothers fathers perceive the burden of children in relation to home schooling.

Gaia Ghirardi, Filippo Gioachin

The role of childcare arrangements on social inequalities in children's early competencies

This study examines the role of early childcare arrangements in tackling or exacerbating early social inequality in children's cognitive competencies in Germany by drawing on a new-born sample from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). We apply an innovative decomposition framework (Yu and Elwert, 2023) that counterfactually decomposes the influence of childcare arrangements on disparities in early competencies into group differences in baseline outcomes, treatment prevalence, treatment effect, and selection into treatment. Preliminary findings showed a strong equalizing role of early childhood education and care (ECEC), primarily benefiting low-SES students. Instead, unequal exposure to and differential effects in family day-care and exclusive parental care contribute to the existing disparities.

Myriam Girardin, Marie Baeriswyl, Michel Oris

Financial support given by older adults to family members in a configurational perspective

Most research on financial inter vivos transfers from older parents to their family members is focused on the giver-receiver dyad, usually between an older parent and an adult child. This presentation aims to investigate older adults' financial support beyond this level of intergenerational dyads using an egocentric network perspective (that is, the configurational approach). Data were from the VLV study, a large survey addressing family life and health conditions of older people in Switzerland. Findings show that older parents' propensity to provide financial support is associated with the density of practical help exchanges within the family (mainly for men) and with the position (mainly for women) and the role they play within their family configuration.



Dawid Gondek, Marieke Voorpostel, Leen Vandecasteele, Nuria Sánchez-Mira, Stephanie Steinmetz, Teuta Mehmeti

The COVID-19 pandemic and wellbeing – was there a crisis and for whom? Effects across the life course and by gender

Wellbeing received a lot of attention from researchers, policy makers and media during the COVID-19 pandemic. The key objective of our study was to describe the trend in wellbeing between 2017 and 2021. Using the Swiss Household Panel with wellbeing collected annually between 2017 and 2021, we found that on average, positive affect and life satisfaction declined during the period of 2017-2021. However, most of this decline occurred pre-pandemic. The negative affect was stable in 2017-2019, somewhat reduced 2019-2020 and substantially increased in 2020-2021. Young people (aged 14-25) were experiencing the greatest declines in positive affect and life satisfaction between 2017 and 2021. They also had a greater increase in negative affect between 2017-2019 than other age groups.

Kimberly Goulart, Daniel Oesch

The myth of declining job tenure in Europe, 1995-2021

Research on careers sees the notion of “a job for life” as belonging to the past. Rather than staying with the same employer for decades, workers bounce from job to job. However, this claim of declining job tenure has surprisingly weak empirical grounding. We analyse how job tenure evolved in France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain and the UK, 1995-2021, using both the European Labour Force Survey and the European Working Conditions Survey. Our findings suggest that job tenure remained stable between 1995 and 2021. This stability is explained by the aging of the workforce.

Michael Grätz, Alicia Garcia Sierra

Liberal and Radical Equality of Opportunity

Research on social inequalities is motivated by a concern for but often avoids referring to equality of opportunity. What is more, in philosophy and political theory different conceptions of equality of opportunity have been developed but an empirical implementation and comparisons of these conceptions is lacking. This study develops an empirical framework to measure two conceptions of equality of opportunity. Both conceptions of equality of opportunity consider it as unjust if ascribed characteristics such as social origin, migration background, and gender affect life chances. However, under liberal equality of opportunity, it is considered as just if innate abilities and effort affect life chances. Contrary to that, radical equality of opportunity only considers it as just if effort affects life chances. We measure liberal and radical inequality of opportunity with respect to education, occupation, income, and wealth using survey data from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The results show that radical inequality of opportunity can be considerably higher than liberal inequality of opportunity but more so for education and occupation than for income and wealth.



Raffaele Grotti, Davide Gritti, Stefani Scherer

Employment instability and material deprivation of young couples: Does formal childcare availability influence parents' labour supply?

Young families in Europe are increasingly exposed to employment instability with consequences for their risks of material deprivation. When one partner loses the job, an increase in the work intensity of the other (so-called "added worker effect") is a critical coping strategy to avoid material deprivation. Such a coping strategy, however, is contingent on the presence and age of children in the family as well as on context-specific institutional aspects. This study combines European micro longitudinal data with regional childcare coverage data to explore whether the added worker effect varies at different levels of formal childcare availability across different family constellations.

Juho Hänninen

The Adulthood Transitions of Youth Culture Practitioners: Evidence for Lifestyle's Role in the Second Demographic Transition?

The transition to adulthood is becoming more prolonged, protracted and complex in Europe. Research has shown that different sub-groups enter the novel behavior asynchronously and there is intracohort variance in adulthood transitions. The theory of the second demographic transition is concordant with the new adulthood transition behavior as it suggests people enter family roles later in life. Its causes are debated and revolve around post-material ideational change and the economic conditions of the post-industrial era. By studying youth culture practitioners' adulthood transition, I show the role of lifestyle, values, and network embeddedness for the adulthood transition.

Louis Henderson

Innocence and experience: early childhood education as an externality in late eighteenth-century London§

While historians of childhood have argued that few norms existed defining the appropriate age to enrol a child in school until the era of compulsory education (Lassonde 2013), the life-cycles of the poor were shaped by material scarcity. In eighteenth-century London, this difference was reflected in late and highly irregular enrolment ages for elite children, while poor children attended school progressively earlier between 1760-1830. I argue this acceleration in poor children's school enrolment reflected their mothers' demand for childcare and present evidence that earlier learning better aligned these children's school years with a developmental 'sensitive period' for language development.



Adar Hoffman, Daniela S. Jopp, Charikleia Lampraki, Angélique Roquet

Conservation of Resources During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Interactive Effects of Resource Status, Loss, and Gain on Depression

According to Hobfoll's Conservation of Resource Theory (1989) interaction between loss and gain of resources can buffer the negative effects of loss on well-being. We examine how the shifts in the availability of otherwise accessible resources generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, are associated with negative impact on mental health issues like stress and depression. Using a general population longitudinal survey, collected before and during the second pandemic wave (N = 735), we modelled how availability and change in the amount, loss, and gain of resources during the first and second pandemic waves are associated with depression.

Heather Hofmeister, Anne-Kathrin Kronberg, Paul Sinzig

Cohort differences between postdocs and their supervisors in "ideal worker" norms in the life sciences

Are there cohort differences in ideals of work-life integration between postdocs in life sciences and their supervisors? Using qualitative in-depth interviews with 22 life sciences postdocs (13 men, 9 women) in their final year from the same competitive research institution (thus controlling for starting conditions), and five of their supervisors, plus follow-up interviews with the postdocs 2 years later, we find that all women and all but one man rejected the lived values of their current supervisors, while supervisors were critical of the lives and priorities of the postdocs.

Sandra Hupka-Brunner, Stefan Sacchi, Barbara Müller

Labour market entries and well-being

The COVID pandemic is one of the biggest events facing today's young adults. In particular, those on the cusp of entering the labour market faced great uncertainty in finding employment during the pandemic. We use data from the second cohort of the longitudinal TREE - Transitions from Education to Employment study (<https://doi.org/10.23662/FORS-DS-1255-1>) to compare labour market entries in Switzerland before and during the pandemic. TREE2 respondents left compulsory school in 2016 and labor market entry occurred ~2019-2022. In addition, we will compare the well-being and individually perceived future prospects of these groups.



Josephine Jackisch, Cristian Carmeli

Simulating population interventions on health behaviours or on adverse family environments in adolescence to compare their impact on socioeconomic inequalities in adult cardiometabolic risk and disease: a Finnish prospective cohort study

Adults who experienced socioeconomic disadvantage in adolescence have higher rates of disease and cardiometabolic risk, but they have also been exposed to more adverse family environments and portray more unhealthy behaviours during this period. Parental socioeconomic stress or neighbourhood deprivation can cause parental health-risk behaviours, stressful life events, and disrupted parenting. Similar to individual health behaviours, such social factors may mediate, buffer or magnify socioeconomic disadvantage in adolescence. It remains unknown which social or behavioural factors need prioritization for mitigating cardiometabolic health inequalities. Using causal decomposition methods, we will simulate population interventions on these factors and rank their importance.

Moritz Kaiser

The Magdalen Life Course: The Lives of the Inmates of the Clewer and Salisbury Houses of Mercy, 1830-1900

This paper has explored the lives of women institutionalized between 1851 and 1881 in two English Magdalen asylums and the implications for them. The study focused on the Clewer and Salisbury Houses of Mercy, presenting a dataset of 1,400 admitted women who were traced to the 1851-1911 censuses. Women of various socio-economic backgrounds entered Magdalen asylums for different reasons, for varying lengths of time and with differing destinations and experiences. Quantitative longitudinal data analysis methods were employed to uncover the factors that influenced the onset of institutionalization and the effects of institutionalization on later life. One finding was that eldest daughters were particularly vulnerable to institutionalization, with hard-to-reconcile responsibilities such as familial care and generating supplementary income exacerbating risks associated with being the first daughter to leave home.

Rebecca Lacey, Baowen Xue, Giorgio Di Gessa, Wentian Lu, Anne McMunn

The mental and physical health effects of transitions into unpaid caregiving: a longitudinal, propensity score analysis

This study investigated the mental and physical health effects of becoming a caregiver and whether these associations varied by gender, caregiving intensity, or age. Using the UK Household Longitudinal Study (2009-2020), we modelled the physical (n=16,800) and mental health (n=15,699) trajectories of caregivers and matched non-caregivers via piecewise growth curve modelling, centring the trajectories on caregiving transition, modelling health trajectories up to eight years before and up to nine years after becoming a caregiver. Mental health deteriorated around becoming a caregiver, particularly for caregivers <50 years of age, women, and those providing >10 hours of care per week. Smaller effects on physical health were seen.



Charikleia Lampraki, Daniela S. Jopp, Angélique Roquet, Andreas Ihle

The Moderating Role of Age on the Link Between Fear of Missing Out and Well-being

Staying socially connected through digital means has been identified as a way of maintaining and expanding the social network of individuals across the lifespan. However, despite its positive effects, online social interactions and activities also have pitfalls for mental health. For instance, research is limited regarding the bidirectional links of Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) with well-being outcomes, such as depressive symptoms, stress, and loneliness across the lifespan. This study aims at identifying whether the link between FoMO and well-being outcomes is reciprocal and whether it differs for younger vs older aged individuals, using an adult lifespan sample and longitudinal data (2 waves). The findings indicate that the directionality of the effects differs depending on the well-being outcome, with emotional loneliness leading to more FoMO for younger aged individuals and less FoMO leading to less depressive symptoms for older aged ones.

Nicky Le Feuvre, Isabelle Zinn

Gendered experiences of ageing at work: exploring the ‘menopause taboo’ in the Swiss health-care sector

Demographic ageing has led to a rapid increase in the proportion of older (female) workers in the Swiss labour market. Contrary to the recent past, a majority of Swiss women can now expect to remain in employment throughout their entire menopausal transition. Within this context, women’s experiences of menopause at work have gained increasing attention in recent years, although this topic still remains under-researched. This paper will present the research design adopted in order to identify the impact of menopause on the employment patterns and career trajectories of older women in the (highly feminized) health-care sector in Switzerland.

Claire Leeming, Ieva Urbanaviciute

Work-life well-being spillover: Findings from a 7-year panel study in Switzerland

Based on the Conservation of Resources Theory and drawing on spillover research, the goal of this study was to examine intraindividual well-being spillover between work and life and to investigate the role of social support in this process. We used longitudinal data (N = 1180) from the NCCR LIVES “Professional Paths” panel survey. The analyses were carried out by means of random-intercept cross-lagged panel modelling. At the within-person level, work stress predicted lower life satisfaction one year later, but not the other way around. Social support proved to be a resource for fostering life satisfaction.



Mathias Lerch*Societal upheaval and contraceptive use over the life course*

The prevalence of modern contraceptive means increased dramatically since 1970 in the global South. Yet countries that lag behind in this contraceptive transition experienced an increasing number of armed conflicts, sudden and high-intensity natural disasters, as well as health epidemics. These societal upheavals may challenge the continued diffusion of contraceptives and their adherent use, leading to unintended pregnancies that negatively impact women's life-course. We offer a narrative and multidisciplinary literature review of the multidimensional pathways through which societal upheavals may increase prevalence or disrupt the use of contraceptives at different stages of women's life course in developing countries.

Yang Li, Dario Spini, Dimitrios Lampropoulos*Thinking beyond geography: Social quality environment and health*

The concept of social quality has garnered increasing attention as a composite indicator of the well-being of societies and individuals. Prior research on social quality and health has been based on geography: neighborhoods, cities, and countries. In this paper, we move beyond geography to investigate whether and to what extent social quality environments defined with reference to the cross-cutting social quality domains reliably predict types of health, using data collected in a municipality in Switzerland. We found that social inclusion had the highest predictive power for mental health and functional health, while economic security had the highest predictive power for overall health and physical capacity. Findings suggest that social quality environments effectively distinguish between population segments with varying levels of health. Social quality represents a promising avenue for policy and intervention development, as it jointly captures the multiple domains of social well-being relevant to population health.

Sebastian Bähr, Matthias Collischon, Bernad Batinic*Latent and manifest benefits of work (LAMB) in a large-scale German survey*

The vast majority of studies on the effect of social capital on subjective wellbeing confirms that friends make us happier and healthier. However, there is scarce causal evidence exploiting individual-level national panel data and utilizing rigorous modeling approaches. Hence, in a first step, we replicate the findings of the previous literature applying fixed effects models to three major European panel datasets (SHP, GSOEP, and BHPS-UKHLS). Secondly, we enhance the literature by following a rigorous x-centered modelling approach. Third, we account for the potential influence of unobserved individual time-varying heterogeneity and feedback by using random trend models (fixed effects individual slopes (FEIS) and second-difference (SD) models). The results of our study are important as they could inform social and public health policies tailored at enhancing social capital to promote subjective wellbeing.



Dina Maskileyson, Bettina Hünteler

For whom does wealth matter more for health? Nativity wealth-health gradient in Norway

This study examines the nativity wealth-health gradient in Norway. Specifically, it tests whether and to what extent the wealth-health nexus differs between immigrant groups defined by their region of origin and the native-born population. Using 2016 register data, the study includes 586,074 first-generation immigrants and 2,940,677 native individuals aged 26 and older. Linear regression models are used to predict health, measured as a set of health problems diagnosed by a general practitioner, by wealth. The study explores the social mechanisms underlying the observed differences. The findings contribute to research on the intersection of migration, wealth, and health.

Koorosh Massoudi, Ieva Urbanaviciute, Fabian Gander

All in the same boat or not quite? Identifying patterns of experienced change in work aspects and employees' well-being in times of the pandemic

By profoundly affecting numerous aspects of people's working lives, the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed underlying vulnerabilities. The present study adopts a person-centred perspective to investigate patterns of work-related changes experienced by a sample of Swiss adults (N = 600) during the pandemic. Results reveal three latent classes, regrouping workers who were differently hit by the pandemic. The workers most affected (steep decline in workload and income) showed initial background vulnerabilities (younger, lower skilled, with minor children), while reporting more adverse outcomes in terms of their occupational well-being (higher levels of daily exhaustion) and career sustainability (higher levels of job insecurity).

Anne McMunn, Baowen Xue, Giorgio Di Gessa, Rebecca Lacey

The mental and physical health effects of providing sandwich care in the UK: a longitudinal, propensity score analysis in the UK Household Longitudinal Study

This study investigates the impact on physical and mental health of sandwich caring in the UK, as well as whether associations vary by gender of sandwich carer or caregiving intensity using ten waves of the UK Household Longitudinal Study. We use propensity score matching and then linear piecewise growth curves to model trajectories in physical and mental health before and after becoming a caregiver. We find that uptake of adult care is associated with a deterioration in both mental and physical health for mothers but not fathers and this deterioration is greater with a greater intensity of weekly caring hours.



Anahita Mehrpour, Eric Widmer, Christian Staerklé

The Social Cure in Turbulent Times: Investigating the social correlates of health during and after covid-19

Social identity plays a crucial role in determining health outcomes, yet its complexities and correlations with structural social dimensions remain understudied. This research investigates the influence of subjective and structural social relationships on health outcomes during and after crises, integrating social identity theory and a social network approach. We examine social identification and relational dimensions of social networks as predictors of health (perceived and behavioral), clarifying their predictive power. Using a cross-sectional survey of young adults recruited in the Swiss Army (n=9999), we calculate network indices and derive social identification scores. Our findings reveal a bidirectional relationship between social network indices and social identification, impacting health outcomes. Understanding the functions of social identity amid threats and its role in mediating the relationship between social network structure and health is crucial for comprehensive healthcare strategies.

Heiner Meulemann, Klaus Birkelbach

Life history and life balance. Successes and failures as determinants of the balances of occupational and of private life at the end of occupational life

The effect of successes and failures in occupational and in private life between ages 16 and 66 on the life balance at age 66 is examined in a panel of 1013 German high school students interviewed at age 16, 30, 43, 56 and 66. Three hypotheses are examined: Successes affect the life balance positively and failures negatively; and successes have a stronger impact than failures. In occupational life, successes are occupational prestige and hourly income at age 66; failures are times of unemployment, family work, waiting, and disability between age 16 and 66. In private life, successes are partnership status and the number of children at age 66; failures the number of separations and of divorces between age 16 and 66. Successes have positive, and failures negative effects in both domains, but successes have stronger effects than failures in private life only.

Malgorzata Mikucka, Oliver Arranz Becker, Christof Wolf

Health effects of own and partner's unemployment and job insecurity. New longitudinal evidence for Germany

Our paper estimates, for the first time, the effects of unemployment and job insecurity accumulated over 9 years on actors' and partners' health. We also explore the moderating effects of socioeconomic status and union duration. We used German SOEP data for heterosexual (married or unmarried) cohabiting couples observed over 9 years (n= 3753 couples). We modeled mental and physical health (indexes derived from the SF-12 scale) using the actor-partner interdependence model for longitudinal dyadic data. Our analysis showed relatively weak and strongly gendered within-person effects of unemployment and job insecurity on actors' and partners' health. The patterns were stronger in lower-educated couples and those with lower incomes, suggesting that economic resources buffer the health consequences of job insecurity and unemployment.



Benjamin Moles Kalt, Nuria Sanchez, Laura Bernardi

Maternal gatekeeping in post-separation families: a dynamic perspective

The few existing studies of maternal gatekeeping started to include post-separation families. However, they are based on cross-sectional research designs, limiting our understanding of maternal gatekeeping as a dynamic process. This paper is the first to address maternal gatekeeping longitudinally. Data stems from the longitudinal and qualitative study “The Multiple Paths of Lone Parenthood”, which has been conducted in Switzerland for over a decade. Our findings show that the interactions between parents and parenting relationships are a dynamic process, complexifying previous static categorizations of mothers’ gatekeeping roles.

Katy Morris, Daniel Oesch

Uneven Shifts: Regional Occupational Change in France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom 1992 – 2018

Amid renewed interest in geographical inequalities in life chances and an ongoing debate about occupational upgrading versus polarisation, we investigate how the occupational structure changed across NUTS-2 regions in France, Italy, Spain and the UK between 1992 and 2018. Against the expectation that national upgrading trends may mask a diversity of regional upgrading, downgrading and polarisation experiences, EU Labour Force Survey data show clear and unambiguous upgrading. In every region, employment in highly skilled jobs grew while employment in low skill jobs shrank. However, there was considerable heterogeneity in the rate and type of occupational upgrading. Strong upgrading and employment growth in the economic capital regions of Île-de-France (Paris), Lombardy, Madrid and London contrasted with weaker upgrading and sluggish (or even negative) employment growth in regions like Lorraine, Sicily, Extremadura and the West Midlands.

Khatia Nadaraia

Early Roots of Working Memory Capacity: Uncovering the Influence of Social Origin on Recall Performance in Individuals Aged 50 and Above

Amid renewed interest in geographical inequalities in life chances and an ongoing debate about occupational upgrading versus polarisation, we investigate how the occupational structure changed across NUTS-2 regions in France, Italy, Spain and the UK between 1992 and 2018. Against the expectation that national upgrading trends may mask a diversity of regional upgrading, downgrading and polarisation experiences, EU Labour Force Survey data show clear and unambiguous upgrading. In every region, employment in highly skilled jobs grew while employment in low skill jobs shrank. However, there was considerable heterogeneity in the rate and type of occupational upgrading. Strong upgrading and employment growth in the economic capital regions of Île-de-France (Paris), Lombardy, Madrid and London contrasted with weaker upgrading and sluggish (or even negative) employment growth in regions like Lorraine, Sicily, Extremadura and the West Midlands.



Richard Nennstiel

When analyzing intergenerational mobility, be cautious about the timing of the measurement of children's occupational position

This study investigates the impact of the timing of occupational status measurement on absolute intergenerational mobility. Often, this measure is taken early in life (30-35) or across a broad span (30-65), assuming career maturity by mid-30s. If this doesn't hold, due to changing career patterns, mobility rates could be skewed for younger cohorts. I used German panel data (NNEPS, NGSOE) across nine 5-year birth cohorts, measuring occupational prestige at different life stages. Early measurements suggest less upward mobility, while later measurements show little change. Therefore, measurement timing significantly affects the analysis of mobility patterns.

David Nika, Michael Grüttner, Sandra Buchholz

The role of personality traits in high school graduates intention to enroll in higher education – resource substitution, structural amplification or cumulative advantage?

While there are social inequalities at the transition to higher education, the question remains how children from low socioeconomic status enter universities against the odds. Therefore, we extend the sociological perspective on primary and secondary effects of social origin and include personality traits as non-cognitive resources. Using data from the DZHW Panel Study of School Leavers with a Higher Education Entrance Qualification, we are estimating a structural equation model (SEM) to estimate the direct, indirect and total effects of personality traits on the intention to study in higher education. Results show that, in line with hypotheses of resource substitution and structural amplification high school graduates from low social origins have an unfavourable endowment of the resources of openness and emotional stability, but benefit more from these resources.

Michel Oris, Nora Dasoki, Rojin Sadeghi

How do Swiss older adults assess their past lives? Memories of vulnerability and happiness and life satisfaction

The memory of their past life is essential for the older adults to preserve their own identity and their quality of life. During the VLV survey, participants aged 65+ were asked to highlight the years of their life where they felt vulnerable and the years where they have been happy. Applying sequence analysis and identified five clusters: constant happiness, happy adult life, happy end of adult life, peak of happiness, neutral. VLV participants also answered to Diener life satisfaction questionnaire with five items, two explicitly assessing past life. We analyze the results and interpret the coherence between those two approaches.



Luis Ortiz-Gervasi

Gender inequality in job match and work authority. An exploration of early and middle labour market trajectory of university graduates

Resorting to two Gender Surveys carried out by the Catalonian Agency of Higher Education in 2010 and 2020 among graduates who got their degree ten and twenty years before the interview, this work explores gender differences in overeducation and work authority, two dimensions that have rarely been explored together before. Female graduates are not found at a higher risk of overeducation than male graduates, and couple formation and parenthood either does not have any significantly different effect on overeducation by gender or is negatively associated with overeducation among female graduates. Yet, a clear gender inequality in terms of work authority is found, and it becomes aggravated with couple formation, parenthood and number of children. These two divergent findings may reveal that withholding some life-cycle events, if useful for securing a good job match for female graduates, may not be so feasible for preventing gender inequality in access to work authority.

Matteo Piolatto, Marija Bashevskaja, Olga Leshchenko, Chantal Remery, Susanne Strauss

Essential workers in times of Covid-19 – re-assessing theoretical explanations for couples' division of housework for a special group in special times

This paper addresses the question whether the status of essential workers during the Covid-19 pandemic has affected the bargaining position of partners, shaping how housework is divided within the couple. We compare the situation in the UK and the Netherlands as two countries that are similar in some respects (high shares of female part-time work) but different in others (more welfare provision during the pandemic in NL than in UK). We use LISS data for Netherlands (LISS and COGIS) and UK (UKHLS) and rely on fixed effects models using the relative share of housework as dependent variable. Preliminary results (NL) show that being an essential worker is associated with a small positive but significant change in the bargaining power irrespectively of gender. When running separate models for men and women, this effect remains positive and significant for women, but loses its significance for men.

Crista Plak

Entrepreneurship for Life Reconstruction: From Resilience to Resistance

This paper explores the phenomenon of entrepreneurship in adverse situations and seeks to enrich our understanding of the precise conditions that give rise to entrepreneurial resilience among populations displaced by war, with a particular emphasis on their entrepreneurial capacity to rebuild their lives. Employing an evolutionary approach, the study examines how entrepreneurs respond to persistent shocks over a prolonged period of 20 years marked by temporariness. It sheds light on the factors that contribute to entrepreneurial resilience, enabling these entrepreneurs to recover and establish socio-economic stability. However, it also highlights the increasing challenges they face, which ultimately lead them to adopt a resistant stance towards the system for the sole purpose of survival.



Jenny Rinallo, Olivier Joseph

Trajectories on the move: between individual agency and mobility subsidies

The study aims to demonstrate the effect of geographical mobility and state mobility subsidies on the residential and occupational trajectories of young French people observed monthly in the first three years of their working life. The heterogeneity of the trajectories shows not only deep intra-generational inequalities but also the negative association between individual agency (i.e. the decision to move) and mobility policies knowledge to the disadvantage of the less educated and more exposed to long spells of unemployment.

Angélique Roquet, Paolo Martinelli, Charikleia Lampraki, Daniela Jopp

What about Hobfoll's Resources Conservation Model in a Digital Society? The Role of Internet use as Moderator of the Relationship between Personal Resources and Stress in Young and Older Adults

This study examines how internet use moderates the relationship between personal resources, stress, and age. Young and older adults reported their stress levels, personal resource changes, and internet use. Despite experiencing resource loss and less gain, older adults reported lower stress levels than younger adults. Internet use moderated the relationship between resource changes and stress in older adults. Those who used the internet more frequently experienced less stress when facing high resource loss and gain, compared to those with limited internet use. These findings highlight the importance of internet use in reducing stress among older adults dealing with resource changes.

Carla Rowold

Full-time employment is all that matters? Decomposing Gender Pension Gaps based on relevant life course features in Germany & the Netherlands

Gender Pension Gaps (GPG) are determined by work and family life courses, but we do not know which aspects are most relevant: the duration, timing or ordering of states over life courses. I address this gap by first identifying which life course proxies are the most important pension income predictors using feature selection: years spent in unpaid care work are more important than the duration full-time employed. Second, decomposing the GPG based on these relevant aspects reveals that large shares are due to highly gender-specific combinations of life course aspects: only a large group of women engages in care work.

Rojin Sadeghi, Matthias Studer, Michel Oris

A Sequence History Analysis of the Transitions to Adulthood among Indian Women

In this paper we develop, conceptually and statistically, a life course perspective on the transition to adulthood in India, a country that has undergone impressive changes in recent decades. We use data from the 2019–2021 National Family Health Survey (NFHS 5) to identify clusters of female life trajectories from the age of 12 until 35. We consider the ages at first sexual intercourse, first cohabitation, first marriage, first childbearing, and we focus on women because powerful social norms disproportionately weight on them. We question the dominance of an ideal model of pathway to adulthood by documenting the diversity of transitions, as well as their associations with individuals' cultural, social and economic resources.



Souleymane Sanogo, Clémentine Rossier, Abdramane Soura

Do social support protect against food insecurity among internally displaced households in Burkina Faso?

This study aims to examine whether food insecurity is related to household socio-demographic characteristics and social support. A sample of 1043 randomly selected internally displaced households from a database of IDPs of Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation in 2021.

Our multiple findings show that: (a) the majority of IDPs households were food insecure; (b) large disparities in food security status exist across the country; (c) demographics (e.g. households, rural areas), positively influence food insecurity; and (d) social support negatively influence food insecurity. In summary, the food security status among IDPs households in Burkina Faso is not satisfactory. Our findings suggest that social support is associated with food security, suggesting that it may protect against food insecurity.

Marlene Sapin, Stéphanie Baggio

Patterns of resources and strains in family networks: Some evidence of cumulative inequality in life course health

This research examines the patterns of resources and strains in family networks in relation with mental health and health, cross-sectionally in a general population sample. We explored the whole patterns support and conflict interdependencies within family networks using a typological approach. We identified five patterns of family interdependencies: Three reflect family-based social capital, however, other patterns mirror more strains than resources. The whole patterns of family-based social capital and straining relationships matter for mental health and health. Straining patterns in family networks were significantly associated with lower level of economic and cultural capital, contributing to cumulative inequality in life course health.

Rita Schmutz

Causal Paths of Compensatory Advantage in Educational Inequality: Evidence from Switzerland

This study investigates the causal paths underlying the compensatory advantage mechanism in educational inequality in Switzerland. It aims to uncover the family-based resources employed to compensate for early disadvantages. Furthermore, the study leverages Switzerland's highly decentralized education system to explore how education policies foster or hinder educational inequality. Three main research questions are addressed: (a) Does the compensatory advantage mechanism operate in educational inequality in Switzerland? (b) What family-based resources are used to compensate for children being younger within their cohort? (c) Do education policies have differential effects on the academic performance of younger students within their cohort? The study uses Swiss administrative data covering the entire compulsory school population, combined with nationwide exams, and employs a regression discontinuity design based on the admission cutoff date for compulsory school to estimate causal compensatory effects.



Roujman Shahbazian, Erik Bihagen, Sara Kjellsson

Later and less? New Evidence on Occupational Maturity for Swedish Women and Men

A common assumption in mobility research is that the lion's share of people reaches occupational maturity quite early in working life; they end up in an occupation/class position and stay there. The conventional wisdom within social stratification literature is that class maturity is reached around the age of 35. By using Swedish longitudinal occupational biographies across six birth cohorts from 1925 to 1984, this study challenges this view. Our findings reveal substantial career transitions throughout working life, increasing across cohorts and varying widely in the age of the last class transition. This suggests careers are not static positions from a certain age, but fluctuate over time, underlining the importance of longitudinal data. These findings cast doubt on the concept of occupational and class maturity and expose potential biases in estimating intergenerational mobility from cross-sectional data. Further research is needed to understand country differences and potential biases caused by intragenerational mobility.

Stefan Sieber, Angélique Roquet, Charikleia Lampraki, Daniela S Jopp

Ageing with Multimorbidity: The Pathways to Improved Quality of Life

Understanding which factors may help to maintain or increase the quality of life (QoL) of individuals with multimorbidity is essential to improve their successful aging perspectives. Findings show that ADL, IADL, and depressive symptoms mediated the association between multimorbidity and QoL by 20.9%, with depressive symptoms being the most important (16.7%). This may contribute to the design of future care programs, making depressive symptoms a priority when aiming at the improvement of QoL in individuals with multimorbidity. Moreover, the mediation patterns varied across age categories, level of educational attainment, financial household strain, and gender, showing the importance of considering sociodemographic factors.

Christina Bornatici, Marieke Heers, Valérie-Anne Ryser

Undoing Gender in Switzerland: Couples' Gender Role Attitudes and New Parents' Employment Behaviours

The present study uses longitudinal data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) and sequence analysis to explore the interplay of family and poverty trajectories within co-residential different-sex couples in Germany. Moreover, it investigates differences in the partners' gender-specific poverty trajectories by educational group and region. By simultaneously considering household and individual poverty risk, i.e. the risk of poverty with/out access to the partner's income, the study sheds light on the economic interdependence within couples during the early child-rearing phase from a linked lives perspective. The findings enhance our understanding of poverty risk associated with parenthood and economic inequality within couples.



Aranya Sritharan*Who Profits from Acquiring New Skills? Heterogeneous Returns to Continuing Education and Training*

Continuing education and training (CET), i.e. non-formal education, serves workers to update their skills to persist in the labour market. While human capital theorists argue that CET is mainly worthwhile for lower-skilled individuals, the skill-biased technological change hypothesis argues that the labour market rewards CET for the highly-skilled. I use the Swiss labour force survey to estimate the effect of CET on a worker's wage growth. I analyse whether the effect differs by 1) lengths of CET courses, 2) a worker's skill level and 3) over time. Results show that especially longer CET courses have an effect on wage growth, mainly for lower-skilled workers, but I find no changes in effect over time for the highly-skilled.

Barbara Stacherl, Theresa M. Entringer*Investigating the pathway from depression symptoms to depression diagnosis - How do they connect?*

Getting diagnosed is a necessary precondition of receiving adequate treatment for a depression. This study investigates determinants of a depression diagnosis following symptoms of a depression. A sample of individuals experiencing current depression symptoms in a base year was identified from the German Socio-Economic Panel. Whether a first-ever depression diagnosis was reported in the following year was investigated as the outcome. Next to standard socioeconomic variables, we examined the importance of the Big Five personality traits and geographic access to GPs and psychotherapists for receiving a depression diagnosis. Older age, symptom severity, unemployment, living alone, fewer friends, and neuroticism predicted getting diagnosed conditional on prior symptoms. As health insurance, income, and geographic access to general practitioners and psychotherapists were not associated with self-reported depression diagnosis, geographic and financial access factors do not seem to pose barriers along the pathway from depression symptoms to diagnosis.

Jörg Stolz, Nan Dirk De Graaf, Conrad Hackett, Jean-Philippe Antonietti*Religion declines in three stages world-wide*

Is the progression of secularization similar throughout the world? Younger generations in most countries tend to be less religious than older generations, but the extent of these differences varies greatly across countries and measures of religiosity. Little is known as to why this variation occurs. This paper uses data from Pew surveys from 2013 to 2018 in 106 countries and all waves of a combined WVS/EVS dataset in 105 countries to explain this variation with a general secular transition model. The model states that differences in religiosity among cohorts first appear in public ritual, then personal religiosity, and finally nominal affiliation (A-V-B sequence). The data supports the model predictions on all continents and across religions, with the exception of post-soviet Orthodox/Muslim countries. In Muslim majority countries, only the first two stages of the transition have been observed so far. Overall, the findings suggest a general pattern of secularization worldwide.



Cristina Suero*Late Motherhood by Level of Education in Spain: Do Job and Relationship Dynamics Influence the Recuperation of Births?*

In some high income countries, it has been found that highly educated women who become mothers at late ages tend to have more children overall compared to less educated women. This research aims to assess the effect of job and relationship dynamics thorough women's lives on the probability of delaying motherhood and the subsequent recuperation of births by women's educational level. Using the 2018 Spanish Fertility Survey and employing cure models, preliminary findings show that women with high partnership stability thorough their lives are more likely to have their first child and do so at a faster pace. They also have a higher chance of having a second child, although slower. Women with stable employment tend to have their first child later, and to accelerate the second. While the effect of the relationship stability is dependent on the educational level, the impact of the labour stability is not.

Elisa Tambellini, Mirkka Danielsbacka, Anna Rotkirch*Transition to Widowhood and Subjective Wellbeing: The Buffering Effects of Social Networks*

The loss of a spouse has significant and long-lasting impacts on physical, emotional, and psychological wellbeing. Widowhood often leads to feelings of isolation, depression, and loneliness, resulting in lower subjective wellbeing even years later. This study aims to explore the effects of widowhood on subjective wellbeing and the potential role of social support in mitigating these effects. We specifically investigate the protective potential of resources such as the size of social networks, perceived quality of relationships, frequency of contact, and the presence of friends within the social network. The analysis utilizes a longitudinal design, drawing data from waves 4-8 of the SHARE surveys and employing Fixed Effects regression models. Initial findings indicate that social network size, satisfaction, and frequency of contact do not demonstrate a buffering effect, whereas the presence of friends within the social network does show some effects.

Janeth Tenorio-Mucha, Corinne Jeffries-Tolksdorf, Jan-Erik Refle, Claudine Burton-Jeangros, Yves Jackson*Social determinants of healthcare for noncommunicable diseases among undocumented migrants: a scoping review*

Background: Specific information on nonmedical factors that influence noncommunicable disease care among undocumented migrants has not been consolidated.

Methods: A scoping review of scientific articles on Medline, Embase, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. We used the framework on social determinants of health to organize the data.

Results: 22 studies were included. Some findings are: 1) Sociopolitical context: Undocumented migrants may be excluded from health services because of their immigration status. 2) Socioeconomic position: Low income and social exclusion hinder their access to resources for prevention and treatment. 3) Individual determinants: Language, cultural background, and discrimination contribute to delayed diagnosis and disruptions in care.

Conclusion: Policies and actions should address social and economic disadvantages, provide culturally sensitive care, and increase awareness about noncommunicable diseases care.



Nhu Truong, Nani Teig

How do socioeconomically disadvantaged students overcome the 'odds' to succeed in science? – Evidence from PISA 2015

Studies carried out in numerous different national contexts suggest that students from lower levels of socioeconomic background are more likely to attain lower academic achievement. Some disadvantaged students, however, show their resilience in developing skills and capacities to invincibly cope with their adverse circumstances to perform better in school. This paper aims to investigate what different resources at school, home, community, and students themselves that support them to manage to succeed against the odds. The study employs PISA 2015 (Programme for International Student Assessment) dataset to provide evidence from two specific contexts: Vietnam and Sweden. This paper is part of a larger PhD project and aims to present an analysis of preliminary findings.

Leonhard Unterlerchner, Matthias Studer

Clustering Algorithms and Sequence Analysis: A Simulation Study

Sequence Analysis (SA) is considered a key method for holistic life-course analysis. SA is mostly used to build a typology of trajectories. First, the trajectories are compared using a dissimilarity measure. Second, trajectories are grouped using cluster analysis. This second step has received scant attention from the SA community despite its great influence on the results (Liao et. al, 2022).

As noted by Hennig (2015), no general recommendation of a clustering algorithm (CA) can be made. However, one might draw domain-specific recommendations depending on the data characteristics and the study's aims. We use simulations to do so.

Results show that the choice of the algorithm has to be made according to both the aim of the clustering and the data properties. Additionally, we discuss the strengths and weaknesses of three cluster quality indices to improve the comparison of CA and the selection of the appropriate number of groups.

Mattia Vacchiano, Vera De Bel, Eric Widmer

Being Your Own Boss: Network and Social Determinants of Young People's Orientations Towards Self-Employment

Young people today are being asked to navigate precarious careers in an entrepreneurial way. This calls into question the importance of their strategies of job insertion and the factors associated with their choices and orientations. This article focuses on one strategy in particular: the desire to move towards independent careers. In a sample of 7647 young people, we test the association between the orientation towards self-employment and young people's characteristics. We focus on their work values and the access to resources from their networks. Our results show that more than the desire for success, the orientation towards self-employment is associated with freedom from the constraints of work-time schedule. Contrary to what we know from social capital theory, young people's desire to be their own boss is associated with the presence of conflict in their networks. We discuss these findings for understanding young people's interest in getting freer from wage labour.



Manuel T. Valdés, Fabrizio Bernardi

The month-of-birth effect on parents' expectations of university completion: an improved test on the stickiness of educational expectations

Young people today are being asked to navigate precarious careers in an entrepreneurial way. This calls into question the importance of their strategies of job insertion and the factors associated with their choices and orientations. This article focuses on one strategy in particular: the desire to move towards independent careers. In a sample of 7647 young people, we test the association between the orientation towards self-employment and young people's characteristics. We focus on their work values and the access to resources from their networks. Our results show that more than the desire for success, the orientation towards self-employment is associated with freedom from the constraints of work-time schedule. Contrary to what we know from social capital theory, young people's desire to be their own boss is associated with the presence of conflict in their networks. We discuss these findings for understanding young people's interest in getting freer from wage labour.

Maïke van Damme, Jeroen Spijker, Christian Deindl, Baowen Xue, Giorgio Di Gessa

The impact of providing care in mid-life on employment transitions in Europe

We examine to what extent informal caregiving reduces one's possibilities to work in mid-life (age 50-64) comparing care/work regimes. Using SHARE and ELSA, we analyse labour market changes according to informal care intensities applying propensity score matching and difference-in-difference techniques. (1) We create a multivalued treatment of informal care, covering three types of treatment and two 'control' groups: no caregiving (first control group); daily care inside the household (treatment 1); daily care outside the household (treatment 2); weekly or less often care outside the household (treatment 3); already observed as carer in the previous wave (second control group); (2) We do not only look at exit out of the labour market, but also at reduction in working hours or retirement; (3) We split the analyses by gender and care regime.

Rose Van der Linden, Rainer Gabriel, Stefan Sieber, Matthias Studer, Arnaud Chiolero, Stéphane Cullati

Sequence analysis in life course epidemiology: employment trajectories and cancer in women

Employment trajectories are associated with lifestyles and occupational health risks that may explain differences in cancer onset in later life. The main goal of this paper was to assess how employment trajectories are associated with self-reported cancer in later life in women. Data from the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) were used. Using sequence analysis, we identified eight employment trajectories among women. Associations of these employment trajectories with cancer differed between trajectories, suggesting that women's trajectories outside the labor market were associated with a lower risk of cancer.



Lore Van Herreweghe, Mengling Cheng, Aswathikutty Gireesh, Stefan Sieber, Kenneth F. Ferraro, Stéphane Cullati

Unraveling The Puzzle: Exploring the Lifelong Impact of Socioeconomic Position throughout the Life Course on Cognitive Health in Later Life

How socioeconomic position (SEP) throughout the life course is related to cognitive health in later life is not well understood. This scoping review examined the association between life course SEP and cognitive function in later life in observational studies and assessed the empirical evidence for supporting life course models. Results consistently demonstrated associations between measures of SEP across various life course stages and cognitive levels. With regard to cognitive decline, studies showed inconclusive associations with SEP across life course periods and cognitive domains, and between women and men. According to life course models, the review found evidence to support the sensitive period, pathway, and the accumulation models, but not for the critical period model. Summarized, SEP throughout life has a robust association with later-life cognitive level, but not decline. The mechanism of this association may involve multiple patterns (sensitive period, pathway, and accumulation), but not the critical period.

Marta Veljkovic

How well do conventional measures of mobility account for subjective social status changes? Assessing the link between subjective and objective work-life social mobility in France

A growing number of studies have recently focused on the subjective dimension of social class and mobility experience. While subjective social class appears to be a powerful indicator of material conditions, subjective social mobility has been shown to have an independent effect on different life outcomes, that goes beyond the effect of objective social status changes. This communication aims to contribute to the literature by exploring the differences between subjective and objectives measures of career class mobility. Drawing on the French survey Formation-Qualification Professionnelle (Insee, 2014-2015), it examines the degree of convergence and the factors of divergence between perceived career mobility at five-year interval and social class mobility as defined by the conventions of social stratification research. The findings of this study will contribute to the ongoing debate about the replaceability of objective social status and mobility measures by subjective indicators of material well-being and its changes over time.



Sergi Vidal, Andrea Succi, Nazareno Panichella

Occupational outcomes across age at South-to-North migration in Italy

Migration is increasingly recognized as a mechanism that influences social mobility and reproduction. The objective of this research is to investigate the impact of age at migration on socio-economic outcomes, collectively examining moves during childhood and adulthood. Additionally, we aim to explore how these associations are influenced by key factors such as gender and family socioeconomic status (SES). Using prospective and retrospective data from the Italian Household Longitudinal Survey, we analyze the effects of South-to-North migration in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood on occupational prestige. The analysis employs a double robust regression model that combines random coefficient models with coarsened score matching. Preliminary results indicate that migrating at an earlier stage in life, particularly during adolescence, is associated with poorer occupational outcomes. Conversely, migrating during adulthood is linked to better occupational outcomes. Furthermore, we observe that these associations vary depending on gender and parental SES.

Nathalie Vigna

An urban-rural divide of political discontent in Europe? Conflicting results on satisfaction with democracy

In recent decades, social inequalities within countries have been seen as a source of resentment for people living in the “places that don’t matter”. A “geography of discontent” would have emerged in Europe. Our study puts this hypothesis to the test, by assessing differences in satisfaction with how democracy works in a given country between people living in big cities, outskirts of big cities, small cities, and rural areas over the last two decades. Based on data from the European Social Survey (2002-2020) for 19 countries, we find that urban-rural differences in SDW are minor over the entire studied period, especially compared to the large differences between countries. Moreover, they are negligible compared to differences between socio-economic groups, notably in terms of citizenship, working status, education, social classes, or income deciles. However, we show that urban-rural differences may be relevant in some countries, highlighting the relevance of the country-specific contexts

Gina-Julia Westenberger

Rural-urban divides in the occupational structure of Germany, 1993-2019

The recent electoral success of right-wing and populist parties in Western nations put a spotlight on the increasing inequality of regions in terms of life chances, dividing urban winners of globalization from people in rural, “left behind” regions. Using small-scale register data, I investigate whether and where districts in Germany have drifted apart between 1975 and 2019 regarding the quality and quantity of their employment opportunities. My findings support the claim of increasing regional inequality, driven predominantly by thriving metropolitan areas. However, the geographical structure of these regional divides is more complex than a simple rural-urban differentiation would suggest.



Shiyu Yuan, Heejung Chung

Does working from home bring more babies? Homeworking intensity, Gender Role Attitudes, and Fertility intentions in the UK

The recent electoral success of right-wing and populist parties in Western nations put a spotlight on the increasing inequality of regions in terms of life chances, dividing urban winners of globalization from people in rural, “left behind” regions. Using small-scale register data, I investigate whether and where districts in Germany have drifted apart between 1975 and 2019 regarding the quality and quantity of their employment opportunities. My findings support the claim of increasing regional inequality, driven predominantly by thriving metropolitan areas. However, the geographical structure of these regional divides is more complex than a simple rural-urban differentiation would suggest.

Anna Zamberlan, Matteo Piolatto

How reductions in paid work influence gender equality in the performance of unpaid work: a systematic review and meta-analysis

The recent electoral success of right-wing and populist parties in Western nations put a spotlight on the increasing inequality of regions in terms of life chances, dividing urban winners of globalization from people in rural, “left behind” regions. Using small-scale register data, I investigate whether and where districts in Germany have drifted apart between 1975 and 2019 regarding the quality and quantity of their employment opportunities. My findings support the claim of increasing regional inequality, driven predominantly by thriving metropolitan areas. However, the geographical structure of these regional divides is more complex than a simple rural-urban differentiation would suggest.

Ziwei Zhao, Min Cui

Investing Like My Parents: Do Parents Affect Children's Risk Taking Behavior?

Can family trait explain the heterogeneity in investment behaviors and lead to wealth inequality problems? We show that learning from parents explains heterogeneity in financial decisions later in life. Using parents’ stock market experiences before parenthood as instrumental variables for parents’ stock market decisions, we show that parents' participation and risk-taking positively affects children's stock market decisions. More importantly, exploiting a finding that parents spend more quality time daily with their first child, we find that this parental effect is mainly driven by learning from parents through one's childhood interactions with parents. We also examine the wealth outcomes implied. Our results contribute to the understanding of how family traits passed down over generations could lead to wealth inequality across families.



Antonina Zhelenkova, Nazareno Panichella, Roberto Impicciatore, Jacob Donald Martin

Family Migration and Women's Occupational Attainment over the Life Course. An Empirical Analysis of the Tied Migration Argument in Interregional Internal Migration in Europe

This study investigates the impact of geographical mobility and family dynamics on women's employment outcomes in Europe, identifying patterns of (dis)advantages that accumulate over the life course. Using ShareLife data, the study employs a set of linear regression panel models with hybrid RE-FE effects combined with coarsened exact matching. The results indicate that single women benefit from geographical mobility, while married or engaged women are penalized across all migration patterns, particularly when they are tied movers. The results also reveal the negative impact of family separation on the employment probability of women, particularly when they remain in their place of origin while their partner migrates. Additionally, the study finds that less-educated women are more negatively impacted by tied migration, while tertiary-educated women benefit from all migration patterns. Finally, the study highlights the long-term patterns of (dis)advantages that women face in the labour market due to family migration dynamics.

Garnelle Ziade, Kim Uittenhove, Daniela Jopp

Personality Profiles in Fordham Centenarians

This study examines near-centenarians and centenarians from Fordham to identify distinct personality profiles associated with sociodemographic and health factors. Previous research suggests that centenarians have a unique personality pattern. Personality traits impact health in older adults. Using the Big-Five inventory, high conscientiousness (mean=3.86), agreeableness (mean=3.80), and low neuroticism (mean=2.7) were observed among centenarians. Clustering analysis revealed two personality profiles differing in extraversion, conscientiousness, and openness to experience. Sociodemographic variations included consistent gender distribution, age-related differences, similar marital status (widowed), and varying education levels. Health measures differed between profiles, with cluster 2 reporting more depressive symptoms and certain diseases absent, while functional health was consistent. Understanding these profiles can aid personalized care for centenarians' well-being. Further research is needed to explore the association between personality and health, considering additional factors influencing this diverse population.



Sascha Zuber, Francesca Borghese, Damaris Aschwanden, Daniel Mroczek, Graciela Muniz-Terrera, Scott M. Hofer, & Tomiko Yoneda

Adolescent personality as life course predictor across more than five decades

The present study set out to systematically review and synthesize research investigating the association between personality traits in adolescence (between age 10 and 25) and outcomes in older adulthood (age 60 and older). Results show that adolescent personality consistently predicted interindividual differences in old age across various domains, such as physical health and survival, cognitive functioning, and socio-economic and psychological variables. Notably, preliminary meta-analyses suggest that more conscientious adolescents are more likely to survive over the subsequent decades. Results also highlight the need for studying ethnically more diverse populations across countries and cultures. Overall, this review illustrates that adolescent personality may drive behaviors and experiences over the next stages of life and thereby can affect longevity, health, cognition, wealth, and well-being in old age. Thus, future research focusing on adolescent personality has the potential to play a central role in setting up life course health policies, pre- and interventions.

