

NCCR LIVES DOCTORIALES, 7TH EDITION

February 8-9, 2018

Lausanne (Géopolis)

For the seventh time in seven years, the PhD students of the NCCR LIVES will present their ongoing research during the “LIVES Doctoriales”. We want to express our gratitude to the colleagues and friends who have accepted to act as experts. Your contribution will make a difference!

The Doctoriales certainly imply a lot of work and stress for most PhD students, but we know that it is a very profitable exercise. We hope you will get the most out of it

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 8TH

8h30 - 9h00: Arrival, coffee (in front of Room 2137)

9h00 - 9h15. Welcome – Opening Session – Prof. Eric Widmer (Room 2137)

9h20 – 12h00. Session 1. Room 2137. Vulnerabilities and resources in a changing labor market

Chairman: Prof. Widmer Eric

9h20 – 10h00. Dan Orsholits. Vulnerable Employment in Switzerland and the UK: A Latent Class Approach

10h00 – 10h40. Maylis Korber. Early careers: the impact of vocational vs general education on employment and income

10h40 – 11h20. Roberta Besozzi. On-the-job trainers in Switzerland: a life-course perspective

11h20 – 12h00. Serguei Rouzinov. The relationship between work rate and health: a statistical analysis using the professional pathsurvey

Experts: Jonas Masdonati, Stéphane Cullati, Matthias Studer

12h00 – 13h30. Lunch (Cafeteria Geopolis)

13h30 – 15h30. Session 2. Room 2137. Couples and professional trajectories

Chairman: Prof. Martin Kohli

13h30 – 14h10 Patrick McDonald. Do employers prefer married men? An analysis of panel data and a survey experiment in Switzerland.

14h10 – 14h50 Nathalie Mancini-Vonlanthen. Issues in career coordination of highly skilled expatriate couples in the postdoctoral career phase.

14h50 – 15h30 Romina Angie Seminario Luna. Peruvian women's and men's professional trajectories: maintain, go up and exit.

Experts: Giuliano Bonoli, Marlis Buchman

15h30 – 16h00 Coffee break (in front of Room 2137)

16h00 – 18h00. Session 3. Room 2137. Mechanisms of adaptation to life transitions

Chairwoman: Dr. Vallet Fanny

16h00 – 16h40 Caroline Schwarz. Psychological Adaptation following the Onset of Chronic Health Condition (CHC)

16h40 – 17h20 Charikleia Lampraki. Identity Mechanisms in Overcoming Social and Emotional Loneliness After Late-Life Divorce

17h20 – 18h00 Adar Hoffman. The challenge in perceiving vulnerability in the transition to adulthood, and the protective role of social identity

Experts: Anik de Ribaupierre, Katarina Salmela-Aro

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 9TH

8h45 - 9h15: Arrival, coffee (in front of Room 2137)

9h20 – 12h00. Session 4. Room 2137. Individuals facing the institutions

Chairwoman: Dr. Kradofer Sabine

9h20 – 10h00 Frédérique Leresche. Non take-up of social rights: a subaltern critique

10h00 – 10h40 Sabrina Roudit. Legal aspects, health professionals' practices and patients' strategies: patterns of health access among uninsured people in Geneva

10h40 – 11h20 Francesco Laruffa. Beyond Inclusion.

11h20 – 12h00 Yann Bochslers. Social Policy and Vulnerability – Young adults in social assistance without vocational training

Experts: Anne Perriard, Adrien Remund

12h00 – 13h30. Lunch (Cafeteria Geopolis)

13h30 – 15h30. Session 5. Room 2137. The weight of social norms

Chairman: Dr. Adrien Remund

13h30 – 14h10 François Geiser. Autonomy promotion in home care policies' frame of reference: implementation and reception.

14h10 – 14h50 Marie Sautier. Be Excellent, Be Mobile?

14h50 – 15h30 Leila Eisner. An Adaptation of Neugarten's, Moore, and Lowe (1965) "Age Norms, Age Constraint" Model: Attitudes towards Gays' Rights Across Age Groups

Experts: Rick Settersten, Felix Bühman

15h30 – 16h00 Coffee break (in front of Room 2137)

16h00 – 18h00. Session 6. Room 2137. Older adults and their social life

Chairman: Prof. Dario Spini

16h00 – 16h40 Julia Sauter. The impact of family configurations on cognitive functioning in old age: a social capital approach

16h40 – 17h20 Annahita Ehsan. Neighbourhoods in Solidarity: The effect of a community-based intervention on the social capital, empowerment, and mental health of elderly individuals in Vaud, Switzerland.

17h20 – 18h00 Rose van der Linden. Associations of prospective memory with activities of daily living in older adults

Experts: Anik de Ribaupierre, Jean-François Bickel

18h15 – 19h00 Closing Session (Room 2137).

Chairwoman: Prof. Laura Bernardi

Conference given by Prof. Elizabeth Thomson, Stockholm University, member of the LIVES Advisory Committee

Family Complexity and the Safety Net

19H30 DINNER ALTOGETHER AT OSTERIA BALSAMICO (LAUSANNE)

ABSTRACT

Session 1

1. Dan Orsholitz.

Vulnerable Employment in Switzerland and the UK: A Latent Class Approach

The question of vulnerable employment is becoming a more crucial one. The rise of non-standard forms of employment – fixed-term contracts, (involuntary) part-time work, etc. – has led to an increasingly large proportion of individuals being potentially subject to more “vulnerable” or “precarious” forms of employment. However, what is defined as vulnerable employment is not always clear. Generally, vulnerable employment can be thought of as a form of employment where workers are not provided with all the available labour protections and rights, and who are at risk of being exploited by their employer. Individuals in non-standard employment are more likely to be at risk especially as they often have more limited access to social benefits, or have fewer links with organizations that can serve to defend their rights such as trade unions. Subjective factors such as job satisfaction or the relationship workers have with their job – for instance autonomy (or lack thereof) or expectations – are also indicators of potential vulnerable employment.

The operationalization of vulnerable employment is not particularly simple as it concerns multiple dimensions that map onto a single concept. Vulnerable employment can be thought of as being a latent construct that we only indirectly observe through indicators. Using panel data from Switzerland (Swiss Household Panel) and the UK (British Household Panel & Understand Society), this paper will use subjective and objective indicators of individuals’ employment situation to establish a typology of vulnerable employment using latent class analysis (LCA). Subsequently, the effects of different individual characteristics on the likelihood of being in different latent classes will be investigated. This will then be expanded upon by using latent transition analysis (LTA) to determine the effects of these characteristics on transitioning between classes/states. The possible effects of the Great Recession will also be considered.

2. Maylis Korber

Early careers: the impact of vocational vs general education on employment and income

Vocational education training (VET) eases the entry into the labour market by providing specific skills that are immediately useful for a working position. Consequently, the employment rate of young workers with a VET degree tends to be high already during the first years of a career. In comparison, general education delivers less specific skills, which may make it more difficult for these workers to find a working position after the end of their education. However, general skills such as math, languages or writing may be well rewarded after several years in the labour market, once they are combined with work experience. Furthermore, they may lead to a quick improvement of the situation on the labour market thanks to their high transferability between jobs and sectors. For this reason, workers with a different type of upper secondary education (vocational vs general) may know different situations after the end of their training. This article presents the early careers of these two groups in the context of Switzerland.

We present the early careers of young individuals with vocational and general upper secondary from education to employment with the TREE data. We follow a cohort of youth from the end of their apprenticeship or baccalaureate to the end of their twenties and compare their labour market experience in terms of employment and earnings. The large number of information available in the TREE dataset enables us to control for sociodemographic variables, abilities at school and social origin. Thanks to a matching method, we try to present a causal design to compare the two groups. We expect a faster transition from education to work for holders of VET, but higher wages after around 10 years for holders of a general degree.

3. Roberta Besozzi

On-the-job trainers in Switzerland: a life-course perspective

In Switzerland, vocational education and training (VET), and in particular the dual system, is the most frequently chosen path for young people leaving lower-secondary education (SEFRI, 2016). One of the specificities of the Swiss dual VET system is the tight relationship with the labour market (Hanhart, 2006). This tie is apparent at several levels: a practice-oriented training system (Hoeckel, Field, & Grubb, 2009), the central position of the companies within the system (SEFRI, 2016); the direct implication of apprentices in the production process. The Swiss dual VET system is oriented toward the immediate “employability” of apprentices (Masdonati, Lamamra, Gay-des-Combes, & De Puy, 2007). In this Swiss dual-track VET programmes, a specific population plays a key role in the training apprentices: company-based on-the-job trainers.

However, despite the importance of on-the-job trainers, few studies have analyzed their practices and influence on apprentices. This is precisely the aim of this PhD thesis, being carried out within a broader SNF research project (Project 100017_153323), under the joint supervision of Nicky Le Feuvre (UNIL) and Nadia Lamamra (IFFP). It is focused on the biographical trajectories and experiences of on-the-job trainers in the French-speaking part of Switzerland.

This study uses qualitative methods and data (Schnapper, 2012). Semi-structured interviews were conducted with on-the-job trainers (N=80) and focus groups (N=4) were organized with future on-the-job trainers (N=28) working in companies of different sizes from a variety of sectors in the French-speaking part of Switzerland. This paper aims to shed light on the multiple ways in which on-the-job trainers define and fulfill their role. Our analysis is based on a typological approach, which distinguishes two main axes of differentiation. On one hand, we focus on the trainers’ perception of apprentices, as « pupils » who are learning a job, or as « workers » who are already involved in the production process. On the other hand, we distinguish the role of trainers according to their own employment histories and current attitude towards their job. We thus find some trainers who demonstrate high levels of job commitment and/or a strong identification with their job, which other trainers are more distanced from their job and/or who express a critical opinion about the recent evolution of their working conditions, or the world of work more generally.

Preliminary results suggest that the past employment history of on-the-job trainers has a considerable impact on the perceptions they develop of apprentices and on the way they define their own role in the training process. At the LIVES Doctoriales, we will develop some tentative reflections about the biographical approach to on-the-job trainers. Hypotheses from French literature concerning this population’s trajectories will be also discussed.

4. Serguei Rouzinov

The relationship between work rate and health: a statistical analysis using the professional path

The professional path survey is a 7-year longitudinal study with an annual data collection from 2012 to 2018. The target population for this study is middle-aged adults (25{55 years) living in Switzerland. The aim of this survey is to analyse the professional transitions and career pathways of an aggregated sample provided by the Swiss Statistical office and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs. It is known that the conditions related to the workplace influence the general health status of workers. Therefore, the professional path survey contains very detailed results about the employment and unemployment status, and especially information about the work rate, the satisfaction with the work and the individual health status.

In this research, I study the link between the work rate and the individual subjective health status which is measured in the professional path survey study by a self-rated health index. More specifically, this research studies a possible relationship through time between part-time work, a job condition which is influenced by a large variety of factors, and the health status of workers, a crucial determinant for medical and social vulnerability.

I would like to obtain representative results for the Swiss population. However, the data of the professional path survey do not correctly represent the Swiss population. This is due to (1) the inefficient handling of the high quantity

of missing values and (2) the lack of sampling weights and the ignorance of statistical weights. Thus, before testing which link exists between the individual's working rate and the health status, I have to optimally handle the missing data and compute the statistical weights, both issues being related.

Session 2

1. Patrick McDonald

Do employers prefer married men? An analysis of panel data and a survey experiment in Switzerland

The gender wage gap is complicated and exacerbated by the fact that wage gaps exist within genders as well as between. Employers have been shown to have a preference for married men over unmarried (Chun and Lee 2001, Cohen 2002, Barg and Belbo 2007). Three main mechanisms may explain the marriage premium. First, productivity: married men may work harder and longer because they have wives at home to take care of the domestic work, or because marriage makes them more responsible than bachelors. Second, selection: good workers with strong labour market chances make better husbands. Finally, the premium may come from positive discrimination from employers towards married men. These effects can be difficult to measure through surveys, discrimination especially, and residuals often remain after taking productivity and selection into account.

To measure the marriage premium we propose a two-step empirical analysis. First, we analyse panel data using entropy matching and fixed-effects regressions to establish the part of the premium explained by either productivity or selection, and the residual left once these effects are accounted for. Second, we resort to a factorial survey experiment carried out with members of Switzerland's human resources professional association, who were presented with a series of fictional job applicants and asked to rate the likelihood of inviting them to interview and a starting wage. All dimensions were randomised, giving the possibility of uncovering discrimination. Preliminary results suggest that while married men are awarded only slightly higher wages than single, employers express a stronger preference for hiring married men.

2. Nathalie Mancini-Vonlanthen

Issues in career coordination of highly skilled expatriate couples in the postdoctoral career phase

This article explores the prevalent issues of expatriate couples with at least one having a doctoral degree and currently living in Switzerland. Despite demographics (the majority of expatriates are now between 20-40 years old) and nature of international mobility (increase of self-initiated expatriation and alternative assignments) being changing, life course studies about the interplay of two careers and resulting outcomes in international mobility are lacking. Although not primarily identified with risks, PhD holders may experience a time of high uncertainty in the decisive postdoctoral career phase and may hold a succession of temporary contracts at the university, in research organizations (postdoc positions, fixed-term career grants) or companies (junior or entry positions). Furthermore, family demands and career coordination often increase during international mobility, without having any grandparents, parents-in-law and life-long friends to help on a permanent basis. The analysis is based on 34 LIVES calendars and semi-structured interviews (17 foreign couples) with highly skilled participants of different nationality between the age of 30 and 42. It identifies recurrent issues these couples have in managing two careers and a shared private life during a transition phase of high instability. Through life history calendars the visualization of two parallel careers and two migration trajectories is feasible combined with two perspectives and evaluations (male and female) of career trajectories and life events of a couple.

3. Romina Angie Seminario Luna

Peruvian women's and men's professional trajectories: maintain, go up and exit

In this paper, I compare Peruvian men and women's transitions into and out of employment and precarious jobs in Switzerland and analyze their narratives about migration as a turning point in their professional trajectories. In Switzerland, public debates about migrants have justified labor market discrimination based on "cultural distance" and/or "skills deficit" discourses. While the dynamics of ethnic penalty in professional trajectories is a broad topic, the analysis of Peruvians in Switzerland represents two contributions. A better understanding of new waves of non-EU citizens who seem to be highly disadvantaged and under-researched in comparison to other foreigners. In addition, Peruvian migrants represent a highly heterogeneous group from sans papier in cleaning sectors, naturalized entrepreneurs to jobless EU passport holders. Comparison in terms of education, legal and family situations sheds light on specific barriers and opportunities that lead to different patterns of transitions. Indeed, longitudinal analysis rarely focused on migrants' employment transitions and sequences, and quantitative analysis alone does not answer questions about gendering processes. My analytical framework thus displays not only the dynamics of professional trajectories but also migrants' tactics and perceptions. Most of Peruvians did not accept their first jobs after migration and develop tactics to resist undesired labor market positions. However, only a few declared to accomplish professional advancement after decades in Switzerland. Besides upward and downward mobility patterns, occupational mobility involves tactics and narratives of continuity. In less skilled sectors, Peruvian men seem to maintain similar employment status while Peruvian women seem to move upwardly in a short-range. Maintenance of lower-status job positions seems to be widespread amongst the least privileged male migrants while undertaking higher-responsibility jobs seem to be popular amongst more privileged female migrants. Indeed, changes in legal status and family situations seems to play a greater role in women's career than their male counterparts. However, (im)mobility has different connotations in migrant's narratives: remaining in low-status employment or progressively exit the Swiss labor market might represent tactics to stop more devaluation or transnational solutions. According to citizenship, onward, circular or return mobility still represent an outlet for professional advancement projects.

Session 3

1. Caroline Schwarz

Psychological Adaptation following the Onset of Chronic Health Condition (CHC)

People are exposed to at least one and often multiple adverse life events which might include natural disaster, bereavement, divorce, or the onset of a CHC. The onset of a CHC can have a severe impact on an individual's life, affecting well-being, mental health, participation, and social integration. Nonetheless, different responses to adverse life event can be observed. Some individuals don't adapt well to the situation and show significant drop in their wellbeing and quality of life whereas others are able to adapt well to the onset of an adverse life event and present resilient trajectories. To date, extensive literature can be found on the different psychological adaptation trajectories following brief adverse life events such as bereavement, divorce, or natural disaster. Studies investigating trajectories following the onset of CHC are more scarce. In consequence, one main objective of the present project is to determine the impact of the onset of CHC on specific indicators of well-being and mental health (i.e. life satisfaction, self-reported depression, and emotions) in the first four years after onset. More specifically, we want to (1) identify the number and shape of psychological adaptation trajectories and (2) test the impact of bio, psycho, and social predictors on the development of different psychological adaptation trajectories following the onset of a CHC.

We posit that three to five psychological adaptation trajectories will be identified, including a trajectory representing resilience (consistent high well-being or mental health, respectively), a recovery trajectory (distress with a shift back to pre-event level), and a trajectory of vulnerability (consistent low well-being, mental health). Moreover, we assume that the majority of the individuals belong to the resilient trajectory. Regarding the predictors of the

psychological adaptation trajectories, we posit that trajectory membership will be predicted by personality, income, social support, spirituality, CHC severity, and optimism, but not by gender, education, ethnicity, and nationality.

Structural equation modeling will be performed using longitudinal data from the Swiss Household Panel dataset (SHP), a yearly panel study of private households and individuals. Using latent growth mixture modelling, we will define the number, the shape, and the membership of psychological adaptation trajectories (longitudinal measures of life satisfaction, self-reported depression, and emotions) as well as the specific predictors of trajectory membership. The results will have a representative character for the general Swiss population. Investigation of psychological adaptation in term of trajectories and predictors will allow the identification of individuals with higher risk for low mental health and well-being. Moreover, such an approach can build a foundation for targeted interventions.

2. Charikleia Lampraki

Identity Mechanisms in Overcoming Social and Emotional Loneliness After Late-Life Divorce

Divorce in the second half of life is a critical life event that can affect wellbeing, depending on changes in social support and social engagement, but also on changes in identity that the individual may experience. Strong feelings of self-continuity and having multiple important group memberships, two mechanisms enhancing stability of identity, may help in adaptation to divorce. This study investigates the extent to which changes in self-continuity and multiple important group memberships may explain changes in social and emotional loneliness after divorce, adjusting for time passed since the divorce, gender and new partnership status. Data derived from a longitudinal study conducted in Switzerland from 2012 to 2016 (e.g., Perrig-Chiello, & Margelisch, 2015). A sample of $n = 548$ separated or divorced individuals was identified. Data were analyzed using multilevel modeling. Results indicated that longitudinal changes in social and emotional loneliness were explained as a function of self-continuity, multiple important group memberships, time since divorce, gender (only for social loneliness) and having a new partner. Self-continuity varied significantly across individuals for social loneliness, as well as multiple important group memberships for emotional loneliness. Additionally, experiencing higher social and emotional loneliness right after divorce was associated with a slower increase in self-continuity. In sum, there are different trajectories of adaptation to divorce depending on the stability of identity, which, along with having a new partner, are more important than time, in overcoming social and emotional loneliness. These findings indicate the need to establish interventions that enhance self-continuity and social engagement in post-divorce phases.

3. Adar Hoffman

The challenge in perceiving vulnerability in the transition to adulthood, and the protective role of social identity

The interplay between vulnerability and resilience in the transition to adulthood has great impact on the future of emerging adults. The challenges in this period are multiple, and the task of mastering them demands extensive resources. Adolescents and young adults whose social context affords dimensions of objective and subjective vulnerability such as material hardships, relational difficulties, or social inequalities, have an additional challenge to be affronted. On top of that, the transition to adulthood implies a change in group memberships and social identity, a change which can be a source of difficulty. According to the so-called 'social cure' perspective, identity networks function as a source of resilience for individuals, buffering against compromises to well-being caused by planned or unplanned life transitions.

In this paper we look into the impact of perceiving vulnerability on psychological adjustment in the transition to adulthood, and discuss the protective role of social identity as a source of resilience. Using data from the Longitudinal Lausanne Youth Study (LOLYS), a longitudinal investigation of emerging adults from the French speaking part of Switzerland ($N=775$), perceiving vulnerability emerged as a three-dimensional construct, with material, health, and relational components. Furthermore, a path analysis revealed that perceiving vulnerability in the transition to adulthood was related to decrease in well-being. And stronger social identification was related to

increase in well-being, therefore corroborating a mechanism of interplay between vulnerability and resilience in the transition to adulthood.

Session 4

1. Frédérique Leresche

Non take-up of social rights: a subaltern critique

My research thesis is about non take-up of social rights. More specifically I am interested in the reasoned dimension of non take-up, which means that I try to understand the reasons people have for not using welfare state 'propositions they are entitled to, even if they know where to obtain them. My thesis consists in an ethnographic research, based on sensitive interviews and participating observation in different fields. I am in the middle of my thesis, and I have begun my field works since one year.

In the first chapter of my thesis, I have shown that non take-up can be analysed in different ways according to the chosen perspective. I develop a whole series of questions, which are methodological (on which data is the analysis based, which population are taken into account, which services are included in the analysis, etc.), conceptual (how to consider non take-up? As a fundamental injustice? as a cost? as a political question? etc.), or epistemological (about the construction of categories). I have shown that the "Pensée d'Etat" (Bourdieu, 2012) dominates most of the existing researches.

Several studies have shown that there are various forms of non take-up, which have different consequences. For example it is not the same, in term of social representation or of standard of living, if a person does not receive unemployment benefits for a long time or only for a couple of weeks. In particular, these studies have distinguished permanent or temporary, partial or complete non take-up. Furthermore, Warin has distinguished 4 types of non take-up: when people don't know they are qualified for benefits, when people do not received benefits they are entitled to, when the administration does not propose benefits to potential recipients, and finally when people do not ask for benefits (Warin, 2014). The non take-up by nondemand (but I prefer to call it "reasoned non take-up" to underline the intention) introduces a political dimension that questions the normative foundations of social policies.

Non take-up is mostly analysed from the categories produced by the social state, which is the point of view of the expertise. If existing studies reveal the scale of the phenomenon, including the ineffectiveness of social policies, they have difficulties to take into account the knowledge of people who do not use their rights.

However, non take-up, when it is the result of reasoning, is calling into question the orthodoxy of social policies. My hypothesis is that the particular knowledge of people who refuse benefits of social state is unanalysed because it is a "subjugated knowledge" (Foucault, 1980). In my perspective, non take-up can be analysed as a critique (Boltanski, 2009) by people in position of subordination (Sarker, 2015) of the power of the State (Bourdieu, 2012). One of my proposition is thus to understand how the welfare state is reconfigured at the margins, in "everyday context" (Das, 2004, p. 225), namely in individual practices and experiences.

In this communication, I will present the theoretical frame of my research. I think that an epistemic decolonial turn (Grosfoguel, 2007; Quijano, 2000) has to be done in order to hear the discourses of people who do not want to receive state benefits to which they are entitled.

In order to not "produce knowledge from the Western man "point zero" god-eye view" (Grosfoguel, 2007, p. 215), I will explain my locus of enunciation and replace it in the centre of the critique of people. Indeed, the decolonial perspective allows me to operate a theoretical displacement in order to take into account different subjugated knowledge. The main goal is to make visible individual subjectivity of people who do not use their rights, and to produce a decolonial knowledge of non take-up.

2. Sabrina Roduit

Legal aspects, health professionals' practices and patients' strategies: patterns of health access among uninsured people in Geneva

To give an overview of healthcare access among persons who don't have any health insurance means necessarily understanding the structures in which this access became possible or not. Indeed, the legal and institutional context regarding health insurance and healthcare access conditions is important to understand the mechanisms employed to overcome lack of insurance, when it exists. Moreover, the healthcare actors' role and the criteria employed to evaluate a person's situation to determine if access to medical care and treatments is imaginable (or not) is a second crucial level. As far as the law isn't precise enough, these actors are trapped between norms and directives (criteria given by the structure they are working in) but have also a part of room for manoeuvre (individual agency) concerning decisions they take. Finally, the approach people who seek care will use can also determine the way they will be taking into charge. Here too, we can focus on one hand on structural effects (stay permit, type of health problem), and on the other hand also look at their agency, their individual strategies (crossing borders, support networks, communication skills).

In this presentation for my 3rd session of the Doctoriales, I will focus on those three important aspects of my work: the legal context (in Switzerland and more specifically the canton of Geneva); the health professionals' directives and practices (doctors, nurses and social workers) according to patients' needs; and the way patients deal with it (patient agency). I will try to show that structure and agency are linked at multiple levels, and that people will need resources to deal with it. I'd like to consider a model in which these three levels are embedded.

I will base this reflexion on my fieldwork research, during which I collected data through semi-structured interviews (21 among uninsured people, 11 among healthcare professionals), through participative observation (about one hundred hours in low-threshold and health services, 27 medical consultations observed), ethnographic interviews (with 102 persons - 21 several times), and documental analysis.

3. Francesco Laruffa

Beyond Inclusion

Over the last decades the development of a European "social dimension" has been centred on the notion of social inclusion. While in academic debates social inclusion involves a variety of dimensions, in its policy implementation it has been mainly interpreted as inclusion in the labour market. Hence, the main goal of European social policy is now the promotion of employment and different social policies are assessed in terms of this overarching goal: education and health policies should enhance individuals' human capital and "employability"; childcare provision is a key factor in promoting women's employment; and social assistance should be reformed so that it makes "work pay", incentivizing people to take up jobs. In this paper I argue that the inclusion paradigm is largely misplaced to frame social policy.

After having presented the inclusion paradigm in the first section, I illustrate, in the second section, the weakness of the normative foundations of this paradigm. Policies promoting individuals' inclusion in the market fail to treat citizens with "equal respect and concern" since they are not seen as ends but as means for economic growth. Even when individuals' inclusion in the market is presented as a way of empowering them, this form of emancipation remains ambiguous (because of the ambiguous nature of work within capitalism) while obscuring other – more radical – forms of empowerment.

In the third section, I argue that, at least since the financial crisis started in 2008, it has become clear that de-regulated global capitalism is incapable of contributing to social welfare and actually benefits only a thin minority of the population – the (in-)famous 1%. This points to the insufficiency of the inclusion paradigm. Rather than at including people within it, policies should aim at reforming the economic system, which requires strengthening democracy. Yet, economic and political inequalities have reinforced each other, leading to a situation of "post-democracy", whereby the economic elite influences political choices in a way that perpetuates its economic advantages.

The last section thus explores three tentative ways to address the vicious circle between economic and political inequality. First, social-democratic parties may take advantage of rising polarization in the electorate (i.e. populism)

and decide to break the “neo-liberal consensus”, thereby rehabilitating their commitment to equality, as opposed to inclusion. Second, social scientists could contribute to the public debate highlighting the extent, causes and consequences of extreme inequalities, which among the population are largely underestimated, wrongly linked with meritocratic ideals and downplayed in their negative consequences for society. Third, the “left hand” of the State (especially schoolteachers and social workers), may try to raise individuals’ political awareness, contributing to the formation of critical and engaged democratic citizens rather than docile and productive workers.

4. Yann Bochsler

Social Policy and Vulnerability – Young adults in social assistance without vocational training

This dissertation deals with the policies directed at the group of young adults in social assistance without vocational training (YAS) and the perception of these policies by the young adults themselves. In Switzerland, there is currently an ongoing strategical shift in the policy field of social assistance regarding young adults without vocational training placing a renewed emphasis on educational integration as a first and primary integration step. Another notable development is the growing overall costs in the social assistance. This increases the external political pressure on the social assistance. Both, the above noted policy shift and the growing costs, have implications for the strategical scope of the cantonal administration and they seem paradoxical at first sight. The renewed emphasis on education first as a guideline necessitates a long-term approach taking into account the vulnerable life trajectories of the YAS, whereas the second development, the growing costs, implicates that the social assistance has to be as efficient as possible with limited resources and has little interest in a long-term assistance of the YAS. As a consequence, YAS have become an important sociopolitical target for regulations, programmes and sometimes paradoxical expectations and constraints.

The present doctoral thesis has two main objectives. The first one is to analyze the sociopolitical strategies designed for the YAS. This research project thrives to reconstruct and understand the political rationalities, moralities and behavioral expectations of the acknowledged administrative experts in this policy field and how they legitimize them. In order to gain a comprehensive insight of these sociopolitical strategies, the perspective of the young adults themselves will also be investigated. The second objective is to reflect the findings on the basis of the vulnerability concept (Vorrink 2015, Spini et al. 2013, Becquet 2012, Soulet 2007). Young adults in social assistance without vocational training suffer from vulnerabilities on different levels. A broad and open concept like the notion of vulnerability sharpens the scientific eyes for the immaterial and relational aspects of poverty.

A comparative case study in two larger cities, Basel and Geneva, will be conducted – using a set of qualitative data collection (expert- and problem-centered interviews) and analysis instruments (grounded theory). At the LIVES Doctoriales 2018, the thesis project in general and the current ongoing process of data collection in the cities of Basel and Geneva will be presented.

Session 5

1. François Geiser

Autonomy promotion in home care policies' frame of reference implementation and reception

Demographic ageing and the challenge of controlling the public expenditures that it entails in health matter, together with the need to cope with the expected increase in the care needs of the elderly population, make it of the older person's autonomy preservation a central stake. Like its corollary, the prevention of dependence, it has become one of the strategic lines of public action in long-term care. Promoting autonomy and avoiding dependency is therefore a goal that is becoming increasingly common in public policy frames of reference for long-term care at the international level, as well as in Switzerland, where it is found in federal and cantonal home care policies.

From then on, what are the instruments for implementing this goal? How are they likely to condition the practices of home care professionals and how are these, in turn, received by beneficiaries?

This is what the project proposes to explore, by examining the uses of a standardized tool for needs assessment and care planning, devised to target autonomy loss and design its support: the Resident Assessment Instrument Home care (RAI-HC). Widespread among the Swiss home care organizations, this instrument illustrates a certain kind of autonomy representation that fits the frame of reference we just mentioned. To shed light on this representation, empirical investigation will be held more specifically in two home care organizations in the French-speaking part of the country, focusing on their use of the RAI-HC and its implications.

In doing so, the project aims to grasp the meaning of the elderly person's autonomy that is conveyed through the use of the RAI-HC, in order then to understand its influences on the professionals' practices and expectations vis-à-vis the beneficiaries in terms of autonomy maintenance and vice versa (beneficiaries' expectations towards the support).

Drawing on the capabilities approach, we wish to highlight the potential discrepancies between the public action's aim – as enacted through professional practices – and its actual achievement that ultimately depends on its reception by beneficiaries. Assuming a variability in their capacities to convert the allocated support in effective autonomy, we will examine attitudes they adopt to fit the professionals' expectations regarding the maintenance of their autonomy. In this perspective, we will pay attention to the professionals' understanding and expectations through their practices and discourses, as well as the expectations that beneficiaries might have towards the support provided, according to their own understanding of autonomy. In this manner, we are interested in the interaction's conditions between professionals and beneficiaries in terms of the opportunities provided for the older person to define the support she benefits regarding her autonomy preservation. Finally, on this point and more globally, the framework of the capabilities approach will also be useful to conduct a critical reasoning on the meaning public action is likely to endow the autonomy promotion with. Allowing us to challenge it through the yardstick of a more extensive notion of autonomy derived from that of freedom that encompasses a positive realization through others' intervention.

2. Marie Sautier

Be Excellent, Be Mobile?

A Cross-National Comparison of the Discourses and Practices of Geographical Mobility in Early-academic Careers in France, Switzerland and the United States

Although it is often thought to be a global phenomenon, the geographical mobility of academic workers varies widely between countries. Academics decide to cross (or not to cross) national borders for various reasons, and the study of this complex migratory phenomenon has been a subject of debate among scholars from many different fields, ranging from economists and organizational scientists to higher education scholars and sociologists.

This study intends to explore the phenomenon of mobility through a combination of life course and labour market perspectives.

The framing of international mobility within Higher Education (HE) institutions will be apprehended through quantitative survey data, biographical interviews and ethnographic observations in a range of institutional settings (such as search committees or mentoring activities). This mixed methods design will enable us to capture formal and informal discourses and interactions related to the concept of “mobility” and “internationalization”, particularly as a potential criterion for assessing academic excellence.

I thus aim to map the diversity of what “being mobile” means in the discourses and practices of individuals and academic institutions, and at unravelling the complex ways in which mobility is closely intertwined with career norms and personal aspirations.

A cross-national comparative methodology will allow us to explore - through the contrasted cases of France, Switzerland and the United States - how mobility as an idea, a value and a practice unfolds in different scientific national, and institutional, academic systems.

3. Leila Eisner

An Adaptation of Neugarten’s, Moore, and Lowe (1965) “Age Norms, Age Constraint” Model: Attitudes towards Gays’ Rights Across Age Groups

In “Age norms, age constraints, and adult socialization”, Neugarten, Moore, and Lowe (1965) reported an age gap between the perception of others’ opinions and personal opinions. Their main findings highlighted a gap between perceived age constraints (i.e. normative expectations) and respondents’ personal opinions towards age constraints. Whereas older cohorts placed stronger constraints upon adult behavior in terms of age appropriateness and at the same time felt that others’ opinions were close to their personal opinions, younger cohorts held less constraining opinions but perceived others’ opinions as being more discriminating. This led to almost no differentiation between personal opinions and normative expectations for older cohorts and high differentiations for younger cohorts. These results were interpreted through the adult socialization framework, as changes in perceptions and opinions over the life span, rather than a reflection of how individuals’ – especially ones from different age groups – position themselves towards the dominant norm (Neugarten et al., 1965).

While this interpretation has been highly cited in scientific literature, to our knowledge no one has tried to replicate these findings or questioned the adult socialization interpretation. In our study, we aimed to see whether this was true in regard to another social issue: attitudes towards same-sex couples. We collected data in the Swiss canton of Vaud (N=1105) and measured the personal opinions and perceptions that individuals thought the following groups had towards same sex parenting and same sex-marriage: most people; most residents of the canton of Vaud; most neighbors; and most friends/relatives. Our results first replicated Neugarten et al. (1965) findings, in that is a large mismatch between the perceptions of others’ opinions and personal opinions. Whereas the perception of the norm was highly stable across cohorts, we found variations in personal opinions. Additionally, this mismatch was linearly related to the different cohorts. Hence, whereas younger cohorts differentiated the most between their own opinions and others’ opinions, middle-age cohorts differentiated less, and no differentiations were found for older cohorts. These results seem to indicate that the adult socialization might not be the only explanation for the pattern found by Neugarten et al. (1965). Furthermore, what seems to influence these perceptions is probably the social positioning of different cohorts towards the dominant norm.

Session 6

1. Julia Sauter

The impact of family configurations on cognitive functioning in old age: a social capital approach

This PhD thesis is undertaken with the aim to further explore the underlying factors that explain cognitive functioning in older adults. Overall, we are interested in how social relationships in family network configurations affect through different mechanisms cognitive abilities in old age. Therefore, this thesis combines elements from sociological and psychological research theories. Studies investigating the interindividual differences in cognitive functioning of older adults have found that several contextual variables, such as educational level, leisure activities, cognitive level of job, etc., have an impact on cognition in old age. Importantly, those contextual variables may also include the social context the individual is living in. While initial evidence has suggested that there is an existing link between cognition and social mechanisms (Aartsen, Smits, Van Tilburg, Knipscheer, & Deeg, 2002; Aartsen, Tilburg, Smits, & Knipscheer, 2004; Ellwardt, van Tilburg, Aartsen, Wittek, & Steverink, 2015; Fratiglioni, Paillard-Borg, & Winblad, 2004), this line of research crossing borders between cognitive psychology and family and life course sociology is still in its infancy and there is still great need to further investigate those patterns between the social context and cognitive functioning in older adults, and especially family networks and the support that can be derived from them, and cognitive functioning in older adults. More specifically, we are interested in how family configurations and the social capital that can be derived from them in combination with other contextual and structural variables affect cognition in old age. Furthermore, we will investigate how changes within the network structure and its composition over time impact cognitive functioning. For this 7th LIVES Doctoriales we will thus present our overall PhD project, including the theoretical perspectives, namely cognitive reserve theory (Scarmeas & Stern, 2003; Stern, 2002), the social capital framework (Bourdieu, 1985; Burt, 2000; Coleman, 1988; Lin, 2006), as well as the socioemotional selectivity theory (Carstensen, 1992, 1995; Lansford, Sherman, & Antonucci, 1998). We will also briefly present the methods and data used in order to answer our research question. To conclude, we will discuss the scientific articles that constitute this doctoral dissertation.

2. Annahita Ehsan

Neighbourhoods in Solidarity: The effect of a community-based intervention on the social capital, empowerment, and mental health of elderly individuals in Vaud, Switzerland

This paper evaluates the effect of the “Neighbourhoods in Solidarity” (NS) on social capital, empowerment, and depression in a municipality in Vaud, Switzerland. The NS are a community-based action-research intervention led by community-dwelling elderly in Vaud, with the goals of empowering individuals to participate more in their neighbourhoods. Our objective was to see whether the NS improve social capital and empowerment in their communities, and to see whether this in turn affects depression. This survey uses cross-sectional data collected from six neighbourhoods and 566 respondents in Yverdon-les-Bains, Vaud. We compare individuals who lived in three neighbourhoods with the NS to those who lives in three neighbourhoods without the NS, and also looked at individual participation rates in the intervention. First, we conduct multiple regression models to see whether there is an association between the NS and social capital and empowerment. Next, we look at the association between social capital/empowerment and depression, and finally, we look at the association between the NS and depression. So far, results have found that the presence of the NS intervention in the neighbourhood is not significantly associated with social capital, empowerment, or depression. However, individuals who participated in the NS had significantly higher structural social capital and empowerment when compared to those who did not. Participation in the NS was not significantly associated with cognitive social capital or depression, although cognitive social capital was an important predictor for depression scores. Structural social capital and empowerment were not associated with depression in this sample. While the NS have on-going qualitative evaluations to inform their action research strategy, this is the first quantitative data showing there is an association between the intervention and structural social capital/ empowerment. It highlights the importance of community-based interventions to conduct mixed-methods monitoring and evaluations of their projects.

3. Rose van der Linden

Associations of prospective memory with activities of daily living in older adults

Prospective memory (PM) declines in old age, which is often argued to be of importance in daily life. However, empirical evidence for that claim is scarce. Less than a handful of studies with relatively small samples have shown that lower PM functioning may be associated with problems in Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL), measured as a sum of difficulties in activities such as medication management, housekeeping, and communication, in healthy Australian older adults (e.g. Woods et al., 2012). Additionally, difficulties in PM functioning may have an adverse effect on quality of life (QoL) in older adults who also experience difficulties in managing their IADL (e.g. Woods et al., 2015). Therefore, the present study aimed at further exploring the relations of PM and indicators of daily functioning and quality of life.

Data from the second wave of the interdisciplinary study *Vivre/Leben/Vivere* (VLV) will be used (N wave 1 = 3080). This includes information from individuals aged 65 and older and living in Switzerland on current resources in several domains of the individuals' life (such as household, physical and psychological health, social relations, and cognitive functioning). Their accumulation across the life course was collected by means of several questionnaires, a life history calendar, and standardized cognitive tests. PM was measured in the ongoing second wave, using four tasks that were instructed at the beginning of the interview session and that had to be remembered and executed by the subject without additional reminder (Zeintl et al., 2007). For example, whenever the interviewer said 'red pencil', the subject had to remember to repeat 'red pencil'. ADL was assessed using the questionnaire by Katz and colleagues (1970) and IADL was measured using the questionnaire by Lawton and Brody (1969). QoL was assessed using the EurQoL (EuroQoL Group, 1990). To explore the relation of prospective memory with ADL/IADL and QoL, hierarchical regression models were used, controlling for demographic factors and comorbidities. Moderation analyses were conducted to identify people who may be particularly vulnerable, such as old-old (compared to young-old) adults, people with low cognitive functioning (compared to high), and low socioeconomic status (compared to high), and we looked at the effect of gender on the relation of PM and ADL/IADL.

Because data collection is still ongoing, no results can be reported at this moment. Based on previous studies, we hypothesized that the relation between PM and ADL/IADL in older adults was moderated by cognitive functioning and socioeconomic status. Additionally, we expected that the relation was more pronounced in old-old adults and that there are gender differences. This research is of conceptual importance because so far, no studies have investigated the association between PM and ADL/IADL in more detail, especially with respect to potential differences between vulnerable versus less vulnerable groups, which were targeted in the present study. Results have theoretical and practical implications for understanding the role of PM in older adults everyday functioning and will be instrumental for developing interventions targeting the maintenance and improvement of functioning in daily life and successful ageing.