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and Life Course Studies

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Identity and Transformation:
Studying Lives in Times of Social Change

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with post-conference workshops on
30th September and 1st October

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ABSTRACTS LISTED IN ORDER OF PROGRAMME

DAY 1 Monday 20th September 2021

(Timings = London, BST)

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

The consequences of labour market insecurities for well-being and health of young people

Presenter: Marge Unt, Tallinn University, Estonia

Most previous research on youth' job insecurity and especially youth unemployment has addressed its drivers. Gathering and implementing knowledge that will prevent youth unemployment and support youth pathways out of temporary jobs is a highly relevant research activity. Moreover, there is also an urgent need to understand the consequences of such individual-level labour market insecurities for youth because unemployment along with extended periods of temporary employment and mini-jobs are a widespread phenomenon among youth. Crises are expected to have a potentially detrimental effect on the future of these young people in the form of 'scar effects' (Unt and Täht, 2020). Indeed, concerns have been raised as to whether the so-called Great Recession has produced a 'lost generation' of young people (Hur, 2018). In view of the current pandemic Covid-19 crisis, which is turning out to be the strongest economic recession for decades in most European countries, it is still too early to assess its full impact on youth labour markets, but, given the large degree of prevailing uncertainty, current prospects and projections give rise to great concern also for consequences for well-being and health.

One central aspect of social inclusion is youth's subjective well-being. The complementary findings are presented based on the results from the Horizon2020-funded EXCEPT project. What are the consequences of labor market insecurities for well-being and health and its spillover effects for other family members? What are the drivers of loss of well-being in the case of labour market vulnerability? The quantitative evidence is accompanied by qualitative insights based on 386 interviews conducted with youth from nine European countries representing different macro contexts: Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Sweden, the Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

<https://policy.bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/social-exclusion-of-youth-in-europe>

1A SYMPOSIUM

Educational contexts and refugee students: Longitudinal studies in Germany and Canada

Convenor & Chair: Ben Edwards, Australian National University, Australia

For children and young people who are refugees engagement in school and learning is critical to their integration into the host society. For countries ensuring that refugee students are receiving the level of education to thrive in their new home is a critical to the long term integration of new refugee communities. In this symposium, we examine factors associated with educational achievement in two key host countries for refugees: Canada and Germany. Gagne and colleagues examines academic achievement in refugee and migrant children from kindergarten to Grade 10 in Canada. Welker examines differences between refugee parents level of education in Germany to the level of education in their country of origin and whether these differences have implications for children's language acquisition. Finally, Heinritz discusses key factors associated with selective participation in the Refugees in the German Education System panel, and the potential implications for subsequent research using this important data resource.

Thriving, catching up, falling behind: Immigrant and refugee children's kindergarten competencies and long-term academic achievement

Presenter: Monique Gagné, University of British Columbia, Canada

Co-authors: Martin Guhn, Magdalena Janus, Anne Gadermann, University of British Columbia, Canada

Background: Immigrant and refugee children and adolescents form a growing socially, culturally, and economically diverse group with the potential for wide-ranging adaptation outcomes.

Main aim: The goal of the study was to examine whether developmental competency (social-emotional and academic) and sociodemographic disparities (e.g., SES and migration class) identified in kindergarten forecast the academic achievement trajectories of first- and second-generation immigrant and refugee children, from childhood to adolescence.

Methods: The study used a retrospective, longitudinal, population-based design by making use of linked, individual-level administrative data from four sources (e.g., Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada and Ministry of Education) to identify a study cohort of immigrant and refugee children in British Columbia, Canada (N = 9,216). We utilized Group-based Trajectory Modelling to capture heterogeneity in the Grade 4 to Grade 10 academic (literacy and numeracy) trajectories.

Results: The study found wide-ranging academic pathways for immigrant and refugee children in BC: Some children thriving over time, some catching up, and some falling behind. Children's developmental competencies assessed in kindergarten (literacy, numeracy, and social-emotional) were found to predict later trajectory group membership in significant and, at times, interacting ways. Trajectory group membership also differed by migration class (refugee/immigrant), generation status, SES, English Language Learner status, and sex.

Conclusion: In all, we found that not all immigrant and refugee children start school on equal footing and this had long-term associations. Implications for early school and community interventions that help set all immigrant and refugee children onto long-term paths of positive adaptation will be discussed.

Educational selectivity and language acquisition: Are children from relatively better educated households learning German faster?

Presenter: Jörg Welker, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany

Migrants' educational selectivity has been found to have intergenerational consequences, for instance, for their children's educational success (e.g. Ichou 2014). Less is known about intergenerational consequences of educational selectivity for other aspects of societal integration, such as children's pace of learning the language at destination.

Destination-specific language skills can be modelled as a function of investments in language acquisition. Skill differentials may be explained by variation in incentives, exposure, and efficiency (Chiswick and Miller 1995). The pace of language acquisition could be related to educational selectivity, which is assumed to be a proxy for unobserved personality attributes, such as motivation, and cognitive and socio-emotional skills (Spörlein and Kristen 2019). Positively selected parents should be more motivated and possess greater resources, which could be beneficial for their children's language skills.

The paper relies on data from the project "ReGES – Refugees in the German educational system" (Will et al. 2018). The parents of 2,405 children aged 4 to approximately 6 years, who immigrated to Germany between 2014 and 2017, were first surveyed in 2018 and followed up in multiple waves until 2020. In the first and the last wave, the children themselves completed German language tests (PPVT, TROG-D), which allow for multivariate analyses of their language competencies.

Parental educational selectivity is measured by generating an index of relative education, which determines an individual's position in the educational distribution of the origin population (Ichou 2014). To construct the index, the paper relies on further datasets that cover the educational attainment of the reference populations in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Iran.

First bivariate findings point toward a positive contribution of parents' educational selectivity to their children's language competencies.

Selective participation of refugees in the Refugees in the German Education System

Presenter: Florian Heinritz, Leibniz-Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany

Panel attrition is one of the biggest methodological issues of a panel study. While random unit non-response only mean a lower number of cases with the resulting consequences, the systematic attrition of certain groups can lead to a bias in the individual survey waves. This issue does not only affect general population surveys, but also surveys of methodologically special sub-groups such as refugees.

When surveying refugees, participation may be selective for several reasons: On the one hand, there are some factors that are only relevant when surveying refugees, such as access to collective accommodation or uncertain residence permits. On the other hand, this group differs from the average population in other characteristics that may cause differences in accessibility, ability to participate, and motivation, which are the key steps for participation. Lower education, associated lower literacy or poorer knowledge of the language of the host country can be assumed as examples of this. Especially if these refugee-specific factors lead to selective participation in the panel, the realized interviews may be biased with respect to these factors compared to the actual population.

To analyze whether and how refugee-specific factors influence the selective participation of refugees during a panel survey, the paper proposed here uses data from the German refugee study ReGES "Refugees in the German Education System". By differentiating between survey modes, the influence of the above-mentioned factors such as literacy, residence status, education, and housing situation is examined using bivariate and multivariate models. The results show that education has a positive effect on participation regardless of the survey mode, while literacy and accommodation situation only have a significant influence in certain modes on the probability to participate.

1B **SYMPOSIUM**

School allocation and labor market outcomes of supplementary education over the life course: New ways to maintain inequalities?

Convenor & Chair: Steve R. Entrich, University of Potsdam, Germany

The relationship between educational attainment, social inequality and rising parental investments in the non-formal education of children received increasing attention in recent decades. Although much is known about inequality in private educational investment in general, it remains largely unclear how these investments affect students' educational life courses - especially in the long run. Past research showed that students from advantaged socioeconomic status families are not only generally more likely to invest in supplementary education but tend to choose those types that lead to significant advantages in educational attainment and labor market outcomes. How far significant these investments prove is all but clear, though. When and under which conditions supplementary education might actually strengthen (horizontal) inequalities in educational and status attainment is content of this symposium. The papers presented in this symposium cover a large range of supplementary education over the life course across several countries, giving special emphasis to those forms of non-regular educational activities meant to improve the student's academic progress and subsequent labor market outcomes (e.g. fee-paying classes at cram and prep schools and private tutoring at the school level and non-obligatory study abroad programs, research projects, or internships at the tertiary education levels).

The effects of supplementary education for tracking allocation in Germany and Japan

Presenter: Hiroki Nakanishi, Rikkyo University, Japan

Co-authors: Steve R. Entrich, University of Potsdam, Germany; Hiroaki Mimizuka, Ochanomizu University, Japan

Although much is known about inequality in supplementary education (henceforth SE) in many countries, less do we know about the actual effects of these investments. It remains especially unclear why outcomes to SE seem significant in some countries but not in others. Taking a comparative perspective, in the present article we focus on SE at school, i.e. privately organized lessons in academically oriented subjects outside regular school hours, "designed to improve a student's chances of successfully moving through the allocation process" (Stevenson and Baker, 1992) in Germany and Japan. The following questions guide our empirical endeavors: (1) Is SE more likely to be used by families with a high socioeconomic status (SES) in both countries, net of other factors? (2) Who reaps the benefits of SE (if any) for school allocation in both countries and can this be traced back to class-specific differences in the motives to pursue SE? To explain differences in SE use and its outcomes for school allocation, we rely on rational choice and effectively maintained inequality theory. Using data of the German National Education Panel Study (NEPS) and the Japanese Longitudinal Study of Children and Parents (JLSCP), structural equation models show the following main findings: (1) In Germany, SE is used largely independent of SES, but leads to no significant improvement in academic achievement or better chances of allocation to upper secondary schools. (2) In contrast, SE provides students in Japan with significant advantages for educational progress at the cost of high social selectivity in its use. Our findings call for similar approaches in other national settings to better understand the role of SE for inequality.

Supplementary education at college and its consequences for individuals' labor market outcomes in the United States

Presenter: Steve R. Enrich, University of Potsdam, Germany

Co-author: Soo-yong Byun, The Pennsylvania State University, USA

Due to concerns about the quality of liberal higher education, in 2008 the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AAC&U) started to promote the adaptation of high-impact educational practices deemed especially effective in preparing students for their careers in the 21st century. Among others, these practices include internships (within the US or abroad), collaborative assignments, undergraduate research projects, study abroad to foster global learning experiences, and capstones or senior projects. Even though these practices are now widely used across the US, it is neither clear whether family SES affects participation in these high-impact supplementary education (SE) activities nor if positive outcomes for labor market transition and future income are expectable. Using data from the United States Education Longitudinal Study, the current study addresses the following research questions: (1) Are there socioeconomic disparities in SE at college (after controlling for other variables)? (2) Does SE at college affect employment? (3) Does SE at college affect income? (4) Are there differences in the use and effects of SE at college according to type? To answer these questions, we draw on cultural and social reproduction and job-competition theories. Logistic and linear regressions deliver the following main findings: (1) Socioeconomic status (SES) significantly affects SE participation, net of other factors. (2) With higher involvement in SE activities, neither employment nor income prospects significantly increase. (3) Low SES graduates are slightly more likely to benefit from SE than high SES graduates. (4) Among high-impact SE practices, only internships exert a positive effect on labor market outcomes.

Transnational educational investment in Germany: Who goes abroad and what are the consequences?

Presenter: Wolfgang Lauterbach, University of Potsdam, Germany

The growing economic, political and social networking of European countries in particular, and of the world in general, represents a change that significantly impacts the life courses of adolescents and young adults: Both groups are more often internationally mobile, especially in exchange programs, au-pair programs, as well as professional activities which take place in foreign countries. The transnational capital acquired through mobility represents a resource that is likely to have an impact on the entire life course, especially on the professional career. However, up to now it is unclear who leaves Germany for a limited time period and what kind of consequences follow out of these transnational activities. It is likely that going abroad is selectively distributed among certain youths and young adults, and it can be assumed that the willingness to go abroad temporarily has a positive effect on the further career path. But the effect of international mobility has not yet been empirically verified for Germany. In the international literature the findings are diverse, sometimes depending on the country which is regarded. With the help of data collected as a panel study since 1972, the presentation aims to examine who goes abroad as a young adult and what effect has the acquisition of transnational human capital on the labor market position, measured by the annually individual income position in middle adulthood. First results show that for the cohort of the 1967-1969 born between the ages of 35 and 45 a positive income effect can be found, which, however, varies in its strength according to gender and age. In addition, initial findings show that mostly young adults who attend a grammar school go temporarily abroad.

College and career preparation in higher education in India: Does social background matter?

Presenter: Nidhi S Sabharwal, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, India

Graduation from college has been associated with a wide variety of economic and social benefits for students who attend higher education (HE). With 37.4 million students and a gross enrolment ratio of 26.3%, HE in India has undergone changes towards massification and higher student diversity in the sector. While more students from socially excluded backgrounds in India are going to college than ever before, emerging evidence raises equity concerns of preparedness of students from diverse backgrounds to persist in their educational goals and achieve academic success. This paper presents findings on experiences of students from the socially excluded groups in HE accessing institutional support services. These services focus on providing supplementary learning and teaching support to improve their educational attainment levels to succeed as well as achieve a successful transition from HE to the world of work. The findings are drawn from primary level studies of state supported public HE institutions in India. This paper argues that while affirmative action policies have been developed for these students to redress caste and ethnicity-based exclusion to HE in India, accommodating a more diverse student population creates new tensions. While the point of entry has been 'relaxed', educational support, both prior to entry and in college required for their academic success, remains

weak. Increasing access without providing opportunities for learning and success leads to new forms of inequalities and injustices in HE. In order to boost the contribution that HE can make to social mobility, several important institutional interventions are required to support students from disadvantaged social groups to succeed in college and prepare them for gainful employment.

1C SYMPOSIUM

Shared parenting and family outcomes: New evidence from Germany and Switzerland

Convenor & Chair: Christina Boll, German Youth Institute (DJI), Germany

Shared parenting (or joint physical custody, JPC) is on the rise in many countries, but its relationship with parental and child well-being is still inconclusive. This session discusses the associations of JPC practices with family outcomes in Germany, where no legal regulations facilitating JPC exist, and Switzerland, which implemented them in 2017. Five presentations, four based on German and one based on Swiss micro data, shed light on JPC's associations with different child and parental outcomes, namely parents' health, well-being, life satisfaction and income, coparenting quality and child adjustment. One contribution explicitly addresses selection into separation, several contributions discuss the sociodemographic traits of parents practicing JPC, examining selection into JPC, and the Swiss paper discusses the role of the state in this context. One paper focuses on mothers, the rest incorporates the gender dimension. Overall, the findings suggest that JPC remains a highly demanding option that is still of minor use in both countries, arguably due to gendered employment patterns, which are still shaped by a male breadwinner model. Under certain circumstances, children and parents may benefit from JPC in various dimensions, but this is by no means automatically the case. A common concern is the need for better data.

Changes in legal regulations, parental health and well-being, and children's physical custody arrangements among post-separation families in Switzerland

Presenter: Laura Bernardi, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Co-author: Claudia Recksiedler, German Youth Institute, Germany

Changing legal conditions, gender ideologies, and parental practices across Europe led to a higher share of parents practicing joint physical custody (JPC) upon separation, in part because this post-separation custody arrangement seems best suited to allow for more equally shared parental roles and children's access to both parents. Prior studies documented that, in countries with little institutional support for JPC, JPC families were highly selective. In countries where JPC was prioritized, either as default or as priority custody arrangement, the share of JPC increased, and consequently, profiles of JPC families became less selective. Whether the diffusion of JPC across the social strata also shapes associations between JPC and parental health and well-being, for which prior studies have yielded inconsistent results, is unclear. This study focuses on Switzerland, where no clearly defined legal pathways toward JPC existed until 2017. Since a substantial family law change in 2017, judges are advised to investigate the possibility of JPC routinely regardless of parents' demands or disagreements. We analyze data from two samples of post-separation parents—one surveyed before (N = 788) and one shortly after family law changes facilitating access to JPC (N = 887)—to examine differences in the prevalence of JPC, sociodemographic correlates of JPC, and its associations with parental health and well-being before and after 2017. In both samples, JPC parents represented only a small fraction and JPC was associated with parents' higher education or less financial strain. JPC-health and -well-being linkages also varied by education, particularly after the 2017 legislative change. We conclude that prevailing gender-biased employment practices may counteract the broadened access to JPC by reinforcing more traditional sole custody models among less resourceful parents. Results will further be discussed in light of implications for policy and practice, as well as issues related to self-selection into different custody arrangements.

How causal is separation? Lessons learnt from endogenous switching models for Germany

Presenter: Antonia Birkeneder, German Youth Institute, Germany

Co-author: Christina Boll, German Youth Institute

The financial situation of lone mothers after separation is often characterised by precarious conditions. However, the probability of separation itself might be correlated with disadvantageous individuals' socio-economic characteristics before separation and even before the beginning of their partnership. Hence, women who eventually separated would possibly have achieved a worse economic position than women who did not separate even in the absence of separation. Further, among those who separated, quickly repartnering women could be a selective group as well. Running an endogenous switching model based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), we aim to disentangle the role

of causation and selection for two events, separation and repartnering, and for two measures of economic well-being. Our findings show that, regarding household income, mothers who in fact separate (not separate) do worse (better) on household income than would a random sample of all mothers who have the same observable characteristics. Non-separated mothers are positively and separated mothers are negatively selected. Thus, the income difference under random allocation of the separation event would be smaller than is the actual contrast between separated and non-separated women, overrating the effect of causality. Conversely, the effect of causality is underrated with respect to earnings, since both separated and non-separated women are positively selected here but selection is more pronounced in the former group. Selection processes are present in the repartnering event as well. The findings point out towards a careful examination of selection processes when investigating effects of life course changes such as separation or repartnering.

Shared parenting and parental well-being in Germany

Presenter: Michaela Kreyenfeld, Hertie School of Governance, Germany

Co-authors: Heike Trappe, Katja Köppen, University of Rostock, Germany

A large body of literature has examined how separation and divorce influence social and economic well-being. One consistent finding of the literature is that women and men are affected differently by divorce and separation. Women, and particularly mothers, suffer from an income loss. Fathers suffer from the reduced contact with their children, who commonly continue to reside with the mothers after union dissolution. This article uses ten years of data from the German Family Panel (pairfam) to examine more closely gender differences in life satisfaction after separation. In line with previous research, we show that satisfaction with family life drops more substantially among fathers than among mothers around separation. Conversely, mothers experience a stronger decline in their satisfaction with their financial situation. We also examine the role of shared parenting (Wechselmodell) for parents' life satisfaction. It is shown that shared parenting is positively associated with well-being, but the association is not stable to the inclusion of socio-economic characteristics that explain the selection into shared parenting. The results are discussed in the context of the current German policy debate on shared parenting.

Post-separation physical custody arrangements in Germany: Examining sociodemographic correlates, parental coparenting, and child adjustment

Presenter: Alexandra Langmeyer, German Youth Institute, Germany

Co-authors: Claudia Recksiedler, Christine Entleitner-Phleps, German Youth Institute, Germany

Due to the growing number of union dissolutions, minors are less likely to grow up with both biological parents in one household. While most children continue to live with their mother after a divorce/separation, rates of paternal involvement in post-separation families have increased because of cultural and societal shifts. These shifts, which have been backed up with legal changes concerning paternal involvement in some European countries (e.g., Belgium or Sweden), have led to a higher share and more diverse set of post-separation parents opting for joint physical care (JPC). Profiling the case of Germany, which operates under a more traditional male breadwinner model and where no legal regulations facilitating JPC were implemented to date, we examine the prevalence of JPC families, sociodemographic correlates of JPC, and their associations with parental coparenting and child adjustment. Using data from the 2019 installment of the representative survey "Growing up in Germany", our sample comprised 1,180 minors of 732 separated parents. Results revealed that only about 7% of children practiced JPC (i.e., 70:30% time split between parental homes). JPC parents were more likely to hold tertiary levels of schooling and to report a better coparenting relationship with the other parent. Conflictual coparenting was associated with worse child adjustment, but overall levels of child adjustment did not vary between JPC and sole care children. However, conflictual coparenting was linked to higher levels of hyperactivity among JPC children only. We conclude that the dominance of sole care models can be attributed to the lack of legal support for JPC and the reinforcement of gendered role distributions by the German welfare state. Social selection into JPC, as well as linkages between conflictual coparenting and hyperactivity among JPC children, are likely related to higher costs and the constant level communication between the ex-partners that JPC arrangements require.

Shared parenting, poverty risks and mothers' economic independence

Presenter: Simone Schüller, German Youth Institute, Germany

Co-author: Christina Boll, German Youth Institute

Given the public policy concern over the financial well-being of post-separation families, a careful examination of the relative costs of disruption for mothers and fathers and its interrelation with children's post-separation residence and childcare arrangements seems warranted. Based on a unique sample of separating parental couples (married or non-married) from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), we follow the dynamics of mothers' and fathers' economic well-being around separation and for mothers up to five years thereafter and shed light on the economic situations in various practiced models of post-separation (shared) residential and childcare responsibility. Our results indicate that economic losses in terms of equivalized household income are in fact lowest for both fathers and mothers in arrangements with some paternal childcare involvement during weekdays and where not all children reside with the mother. Hence, intense shared parenting is appealing not only from a gender equality perspective but also concerning parental poverty risks. The latter also holds true for mothers in a five-years-interval after separation. However, from the standpoint of female economic independence, the picture is much cloudier. It seems as if mothers stick to childcare in any case, and this arguably hampers their economic recovery. . Our analysis reveals an urgent need for new and better data to investigate the economic repercussions and preconditions of shared parenting.

1D SYMPOSIUM

Young people's economic activity and health during the COVID crisis: Evidence from four countries

Convenors & Chairs: Ingrid Schoon, Golo Henseke, UCL Institute of Education, UK

Young people aged 16 to 25 have been hit particularly hard by the Covid-19 pandemic, which has affected many aspects of their lives. There had been serious disruption of their education and training experiences, challenges to their career and employment opportunities, and a dramatic increase in mental health problems. This symposium brings together presentation from the UK, Canada, Ireland and Germany, examining social inequalities in the experiences of young people making their transition to adulthood during the crisis in different socio-cultural contexts. Each of the studies focuses in particular on those who had already been disadvantaged before the onset of the pandemic. A Canadian study based on a series of nationally representative cross-sectional surveys shows that young adults reported significantly poorer mental health than other age groups, in particular those who are unemployed, while immigrants reported the lowest mental health problems. Evidence from a representative UK survey of 16-25 year olds also reports low levels of wellbeing and mental health – in particular those who are not in education, employment or training. Moreover, young people express great concerns about their education and skill development as well as their career prospects. Concerns about skill development and career prospects were significant additional stressors, over and above the direct Covid-19 effects on their own health or that of their friends and family, the pandemic's effect on social interactions. Evidence from Germany shows significant social inequalities in students' home learning efforts as well as career choice adaptation and access to firm-based training opportunities during Covid times. In addition, the findings suggest that the Covid pandemic tends to increase the effects of social inequalities not only regarding career preparation but also regarding the mental health and life satisfaction of young people. Evidence from the Covid-specific survey of the Growing Up in Ireland longitudinal study of a cohort born in 1998 highlights the dramatic increase of youth unemployment, which affected 57% of those aged 15 to 24 years. Almost half of the cohort who were in employment at the onset of the pandemic lost their job or were temporarily laid off. The study also documents the devastating impact of the pandemic on young people's mental health and discusses the likely long-term consequences of the pandemic for young adult's wellbeing and labour market integration. Together the four studies demonstrate the intersection of multiple disadvantages affecting young people's lives during the pandemic, challenging a smooth transition to independent adulthood, their health and wellbeing, and successful integration into society. Implications for policies aiming to support a smooth transition in a changing social context are discussed.

Social differences in mental health of Canadian young adults versus older adults during Covid-19

Presenter: Guillaume Descary, University of Montreal, Canada

Co-authors: Eliane Thouin, I. Olivier, Veronique Dupéré, Rubab Arim, Dupéré Véronique, University of Montreal, Canada

Background. Governments worldwide imposed lockdown policies to limit the spread of COVID-19. In Canada, most provinces declared a public health emergency and introduced lockdown measures by the end of March 2020. These measures were then relaxed in the summer, and reinstated in the following fall and winter months, following the ebb and flow of new cases. The social and economic consequences of these policies are thought to particularly affect young adults' mental health. **Objectives.** Using a series of nationally representative cross-sectional surveys, this study compares the self-rated mental health of young adults (aged 18-34) to that of older adults (i.e., 35+) before (2019), during (April 2020), and after (July 2020) COVID-19's first wave. Forthcoming analysis will include newly available data collected during COVID-19's second wave (January 2021). **Methods.** The data are drawn from Statistics Canada's 2019 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) and Canadian Perspective Survey Series (CPSS).

Results. At each point in time, young adults reported significantly poorer mental health than other age groups. Compared to pre-pandemic levels (11.8% [95% C.I. 10.8-12.9]), twice as many young adults reported poor or fair mental both during and after COVID-19's first wave (28.5% [95% C.I. 23.8-33.6]; 27.1% [95% C.I. 21.8-33.3]). Among young adults, poor or fair mental health ratings were highest among those unemployed (40.7% [95% C.I. 30.7-51.5]), and lowest among immigrants (11.1% [95% CI 5.3-21.9]). Further analysis on upcoming data will determine whether these trends remained or changed over COVID-19's second wave. **Conclusion.** The results highlight young adults' particular vulnerability to COVID-19's mental health consequences. Future studies should assess the long-term impact of the pandemic to help limit potential negative effects likely to affect young adults disproportionately. In that vein, international comparisons are also warranted, to determine the national and policy contexts associated with better youth outcomes.

Keywords: Young adults; Perceived Mental health; COVID-19; Lockdown policies; Sociodemographic characteristics

The direct and indirect pandemic effects on young people's subjective well-being in Britain

Presenter: Golo Henseke, UCL Institute of Education, UK

Co-authors: Francis Green, Ingrid Schoon, UCL Institute of Education, UK

Background: Young people's mental health has been a concern in Britain since the first lockdown in March 2020. In both the UK and elsewhere young people – especially young women – have experienced greater increases in mental distress than older generations. The pandemic affects young people's lives through multiple direct and indirect channels. On the one hand, there are direct consequences of having been ill or a family member or close friends having become seriously ill or died. On the other hand, an indirect channel through which wellbeing might have suffered is through lockdown itself, via social isolation and loneliness. In addition, there are further potential indirect effects that follow from the downgrading of skills learning and career prospects.

Objectives: Drawing on a new representative survey of 16-25-year-olds, this study examines the association of perceived direct and indirect pandemic effects with mental wellbeing in 2021.

Methods: We conduct multivariate regression analyses of subjective well-being on perceived pandemic effects. subjective well-being is measured by the Hopkins Symptom Checklist-5, which is a widely used measure of depression and anxiety, and life satisfaction. Direct pandemic effects are measured through a combination of having been ill with COVID-19 or witnessing the diseases among friends and family. A survey question about the change in social interaction since March 2020 measures the lockdown effect. A self-assessment measures the pandemic's consequences for learning job skills and career prospects.

Results: Consistent with other research findings, our survey shows young people struggling to stay positive about their current situation, with almost 3 out of 10 survey participants reporting low life satisfaction in Feb 2021. Perceptions about the effects of the pandemic on their development of job skills emerge as a critical factor helping to account for the low levels of wellbeing we observe. Upcoming data in spring and summer 2021 will show if these results are robust to changing circumstances as the pandemic, COVID-19 containment policies, and vaccine rollout develop.

Conclusions: The study highlights differences in subjective well-being of young adults. It demonstrates substantive heterogeneity in the impact of the pandemic on individuals. Concerns about career prospects and job skills learning emerge as significant stressor over and above the pandemic's effect on social interaction and the direct experience of COVID-19.

The COVID-19 pandemic a new sorting mechanism for the school-to-work transition period? Findings from Germany

Presenter: Hans Dietrich, IAB, Germany

Co-author: Alexander Patzina, IAB, Germany

The COVID-pandemic has affected young people in the School to Work transition period in Germany in multiple ways. Education at schools experienced disruptions and individual's time use for home learning reduced. The numbers of new apprenticeship contracts declined at about 10% whilst the enrolment at universities increased in the same period. Youth unemployment increased moderately (0.7 %-points) and was mainly driven by graduates from education or training and the share of long term unemployed young people increased. That process affected young peoples' mental health. Levels of anxiousness and depression increased, and life-satisfaction decreased in a non-linear trend during the COVID-months.

The paper will explore the effects of the COVID-pandemic on young people in the transition from school to work by with a specific focus on social origin. The paper will employ novel prospective cross-sectional and panel data (NEBS-SC4 COVID-sample population: N=1.700, panel-waves 2019-2020, age 20-24; BerO: N=6000, panel-waves 2019-2021, age 17-19; Infas-Mehrthemen-Befragung: repeated monthly cross-section 2018-2021, age 18-35, monthly population 300).

First analyses, employing BerO-data (Dietrich et al 2021) indicate social origin-differences in home-learning intensity. Further results indicate social origin related grade improvements or origin related choice adaption /access to firm based training during COVID times. Further, we address COVID effects on mental health and life satisfaction. First results confirm direct and indirect effects of social origin on students' development of mental health or life satisfaction in response to the pandemic. These first findings indicate the COVID 19 pandemic tends to increasing effects of social inequality.

Dietrich, Hans; Patzina, Alexander; Lerche, Adrian (2021): [Social inequality in the homeschooling efforts of German high school students during a school closing period](#). In: European Societies, Vol. 23, No. sup1

A labour market crisis for young adults? Ireland during the pandemic

Presenter: Aisling Murray, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland

Co-author: Emer Smyth, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland

Pandemic-related restrictions have led to disproportionate levels of employment loss among young adults in Ireland, with unemployment rates of 57% found among those aged 15 to 24 years in February 2021. This paper draws on findings from a Covid-specific survey of Cohort '98 of the Growing Up in Ireland longitudinal study, who were 22 years of age at the time of the survey in December 2020. The survey was completed online by 2,277 young adults, 33 per cent of the total cohort. The paper presents an overview of employment loss among the group. Of those in employment at the onset of the pandemic, almost half (46%) lost their jobs or were temporarily laid off, with a further 11% experiencing a reduction in pay or working hours. Over four-in-ten of the group received the Pandemic Unemployment Payment, a new social welfare payment introduced to ameliorate the effects of income loss, at some stage in 2020. The paper also documents a very significant increase since the age of 20 in the proportion with depressive symptoms, particularly among women. Just under half (48%) of the cohort were above the threshold for depressive symptoms (using the CES-D 8 measure), a substantial increase from 27% at 20 years of age (using the same measure). Over half (55%) of young women had elevated scores compared with 41% of young men. The paper will reflect on the likely consequences of pandemic-related unemployment for early labour market integration and young adult wellbeing more generally.

1E SYMPOSIUM

A cross-national comparison of socioeconomic inequalities in early childhood

Convenor & Chair: Liz Washbrook, University of Bristol, UK

The papers in this symposium present initial results from the Development of Inequalities in Child Educational Achievement: A Six Country Study (DICE) project, a 3-year project funded by the Open Research Area involving researchers based in the UK, France, Germany, the Netherlands, the US and Japan. DICE leverages 14 rich cohort and administrative datasets from six countries, embedding them in a harmonized framework. The project moves beyond cross-sectional and single country snapshots by studying the question of how inequalities by parental education develop over time (ages 3 to 16), what factors may influence inequalities and how national context may strengthen or buffer these processes. Child development is conceptualised broadly, to include cognitive, social/emotional and health outcomes, recognizing the interplay of multiple spheres of development in childhood. The first paper sets the background by providing a multidimensional characterization of macrostructural conditions in the six countries and a comparative snapshot of inequalities at age 15 from the PISA data. The following three papers focus on the early childhood period, first documenting inequalities in the environmental conditions experienced by children in the first years of life, then relating these inequalities in socioemotional and child weight outcomes at age 3 to 4.

Macrostructural conditions and socioeconomic inequalities in achievement test scores

Presenter: Melanie Olczyk, University of Leipzig, Germany

Co-authors: Thorsten Schneider, University of Leipzig, Germany; Liz Washbrook, University of Bristol, UK

The degree of socioeconomic inequalities in achievement test scores varies across countries. The literature mentions different macrostructural features to be responsible for these cross-national variations, one of the starting points for the DICE project. In this paper we consider what theory and existing evidence would lead us to expect about relative educational inequalities in the six DICE countries, namely France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the UK, and the US. First, we provide a multidimensional characterization of macrostructural conditions in each country considering aspects like income inequality, welfare regimes, early childhood education and care, and organization of primary and lower secondary education. Second, we use three theoretical approaches to generate predictions linking cross-national variation in these macro- and meso-structural characteristics to cross-national variation in educational inequality, namely resource-based approaches (e.g., Erikson & Jonsson 1996), the Family Stress Model (e.g., Conger & Elder Jr. 1994), and approaches focusing on institutional characteristics (e.g., Hanushek & Wössmann 2006). Third, we use PISA data to explore how educational inequalities have played out by age 15 in the six DICE countries, considering the sensitivity of conclusions to how social origin is operationalized (e.g. with parental education or PISA's composite ESCS index). According to PISA, cross-national differences in achievement inequalities are surprisingly small at age 15, given the pronounced differences between the six selected countries in macrostructural characteristics. On the basis of the theoretical section, we hypothesize that the time profile of the evolution of SES gaps over the life course may differ by country, with large gaps emerging early in some countries (e.g. the US) but developing only later in the educational career in others (e.g. France). We conclude by arguing that the DICE project will help us to identify the countries and structural characteristics associated with widening or narrowing inequalities at different developmental stages.

Inequalities in early childhood resources and experiences by parental education: Evidence from six countries

Presenter: Jane Waldfogel, Columbia University, USA

Co-authors: Liz Washbrook, University of Bristol, UK; Sarah Kwon, Yi Wang, University of Columbia, USA; Sabine Weinert, Anna Volodina, University of Bamberg, Germany; Lidia Panico, Anne Solaz, Cesarine Boinet, INED, France; Renske Keizer, Sanneke de la Rie, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands; Kayo Nozaki, Kochi University, Japan; Jun Yamashita, Hideo Akabayashi, Keio University, Japan

Parental education is one of the strongest predictors of children's life chances. Children of more educated parents are in better health and have higher levels of cognitive and behavioral skills during childhood and go on to have higher levels of educational achievement and labour market success in adulthood. Disparities in children's health and development by parental education emerge early. Already at school entry, children of less educated parents lag behind those of more educated parents (see e.g. Bradbury et al., 2015; Lee and Burkham, 2002). Yet, we still have much to learn about inequalities in early resources and experiences that may contribute to these disparities, and about the extent to which these inequalities are universal or vary by country context. This paper provides new evidence on inequalities in childhood conditions between birth and age 3-4 using harmonized data

from six birth cohort studies (the MCS from the UK, the ECLS-B from the US, the ELFE from France, the NEPS-SC1 from Germany, Generation-R from the Netherlands and the Longitudinal Study of Newborns from Japan). We consider three key factors that shape the experiences of children early in life – maternal employment, family income and exposure to centre-based childcare – and explore how their degree of social grading varies across countries. The results show that differing levels of parental education are associated with very different configurations of family resources, depending on the national cultural and policy context. Demographic differences in the composition of national populations can account for some, but not all, of the country-level variations. We conclude by discussing the likely implications for cross-national differences in developmental inequalities at school entry and for social mobility later in the life course.

Parental education gradients in child's behaviour outcomes in early childhood

Presenter: Anna Volodina, University of Bamberg, Germany

Co-authors: Sabine Weinert, University of Bamberg, Germany; Liz Washbrook, University of Bristol, UK; Jane Waldfogel, Sarah Kwon, Yi Wang, Columbia University, USA

Single-country studies suggest that children's problem behaviour is unequally distributed across population strata determined by socioeconomic status (SES) with, for example, more problems being associated with low SES (e.g., Becker, 2011). However, evidence on SES inequalities in early childhood is still rare and often restricted to proximal factors, whereas child development is suggested to be understood within the context of nested systems (Bronfenbrenner, 1976). Furthermore, comparative evidence in this area is limited but significant as, for instance, external childcare and parental employment policies vary between countries and differentially impact child behaviour. The present study aimed to elucidate these relationships with a comparison of the parental education gradients in behaviour outcomes in three different policy contexts – the US, the UK, and Germany. The study drew on three longitudinal large-scale studies which include detailed information on family resources and early childcare to explain the gradients.

Child behaviour was assessed by parents' questionnaires at age 3 to 4 via behavioural inventories such as the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. We strived for harmonization of all explanatory variables and used these in a model for decomposing the unconditional education gradient in an outcome into components associated with different sets of explanatory factors.

Our results provide comparative evidence on inequalities in peer problems and prosocial behavior. We found the associations between parental education and child's behaviour outcomes to vary across countries (e.g., German gradients in peer problems are larger than those in the US but this is not the case for prosocial behaviour). In combination, our candidate explanatory factors accounted for significant amounts of the education gradients gaps in all outcomes under study, especially those related to the home learning environment. Further, differences in attendance at institutional childcare were significantly associated with the education gradients in socio-emotional outcomes across countries.

International differences in gradients in overweight: What is the role of childcare attendance?

Presenter: Lidia Panico, INED, France

Co-authors: Anne Solaz, Cesarine Boinet, INED, France; Renske Keizer, Sanneke de la Rie, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands; Hideo Akabayashi, Keio University, Japan; Yuriko Kameyama, Waseda University, Japan; Kayo Nozaki, Kochi University, Japan; Elizabeth Washbrook, University of Bristol, UK; Jane Waldfogel, Columbia University, USA; Sarah Kwon, Yi Wang, Columbia University, USA; Sabine Weinert, Anna Volodina, University of Bamberg, Germany

Socio-economic differences in BMI/overweight can already be observed from early childhood (Stuart & Panico, 2016). There are important cross-country differences in such gradients in later childhood and adulthood (Martinson et al., 2011), but few studies have assessed whether such international variation is already evident from early childhood.

To explain gradients in childhood BMI/overweight, most research has focused on parental behaviours and characteristics, while ignoring other important spheres of a child's early environment such as their mode of childcare. Access to childcare often varies by socio-economic background, and formal collective childcare appears to be positive for some, but not all, child outcomes; we know less about its role in children's physical well-being, and especially BMI/overweight. The role of childcare in explaining BMI/overweight gaps might vary widely across countries, given differences in access, quality of care, heterogeneity in quality across groups, etc. In this paper, we explore the variation in gaps in children's BMI and overweight by parental education across six high income countries, at 3 years old; and assess whether differential attendance to childcare in early life accounts for some of these gaps.

Preliminary results for France suggest that only the most disadvantaged groups (as measured by the parents' combined educational level) have an increased risk of overweight at age 3, compared to the most advantaged. Socio-demographic household characteristics (income, family structure, nativity, mother's age), parental behaviour (smoking during pregnancy, ever breastfed), and child characteristics (birthweight, prematurity) decrease coefficients by about a quarter, while remaining statistically significant. For France, childcare attendance and intensity do not appear to explain observed gaps in BMI/overweight. Substantive results were similar whether a linear BMI variable or a dummy for overweight/obesity is used. Harmonized analyses from the UK, Netherlands, Germany, US, and Japan will assess to what extent these results are generalizable across rich countries.

2A INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Are school leavers' post-school destinations associated with their school attendance during secondary education? Evidence from the Scottish Longitudinal Study

Presenter: Markus Klein, Strathclyde University, UK

Co-authors: Edward Sosu, University of Strathclyde, UK; Shadrach Dare, University of Glasgow, UK

Evidence suggests that school absences are associated with higher rates of school dropout and are detrimental to adolescents' academic achievement. Absent students miss out on teacher-led lessons, peer interactions, or activities that may stimulate their learning. Since academic achievement is a strong predictor of individuals' post-school destinations (employment status, occupation), the extent to which young people miss out on school decreases their likelihood of gaining favourable employment outcomes. School absenteeism may not only affect post-school destinations via academic achievement but may also have a direct impact net of their school performance. This is likely to happen if school absences lead to a lack of skills and knowledge (e.g., non-cognitive skills) beyond academic skills, which are likewise beneficial in the labour market. School absences may also influence other negative behaviours such as alcohol, substance abuse, crime, or delinquency that are, in turn, harmful for their labour market outcomes. School absences may be more harmful to children from lower socioeconomic backgrounds since their parents have neither time nor resources to compensate for the negative impact of school absenteeism by providing them with the skills and behavioural guidance necessary to succeed in the labour market. Surprisingly, there is little research into the relationships between school attendance, academic achievement, and post-school destinations. Most studies on the harmful effects of school absences focus on educational or behavioural outcomes. The current study attempts to close this research gap by exploring the following questions:

- To what extent is the relationship between different forms of school absenteeism (e.g., overall, truancy, sickness-related absenteeism) and post-school destinations mediated by educational attainment?
- Is school absenteeism associated with post-school destinations net of educational attainment?
- Is the association between school absenteeism and post-school destinations moderated by adolescents' socioeconomic background?

Pupil mobility: The extent, impacts and predictors of moving school

Presenter: Lucy Prior, University of Bristol, UK

Student mobility is a factor of interest and concern across many school systems. Concerns focus on the possible negative effects of moving school on student achievement and other later life outcomes. However, school accountability systems rarely incorporate mobility indicators into performance measures, or report more detailed analyses or breakdowns of types of movers. We focus on England where the UK National Pupil Database provides a record of schools and educational establishments attended which we have linked to student sociodemographic characteristics, school characteristics and subsequent student achievement. We derive a typology of move types beyond typical mover/non-mover distinctions and present the results from three multilevel longitudinal data analyses examining this typology. First, we describe the overall national trajectory of student mobility over the five years of secondary schooling and how this varies across school districts, schools and students. Second, we explore student sociodemographic predictors of different student mobility trajectories, drawing attention to those student groups whose population-averaged trajectories overtake one another during secondary schooling or otherwise show unusual patterns vis-a-vis other student groups. Third, we explore the predictive relationships between student moves and student end-of-school examination results and illustrate the diversity of these relationships depending on the type, timing, and frequency of moves made. We end with a discussion of some of the general measurement, statistical modelling and interpretation challenges involved in analysing longitudinal student mobility data.

Social change and cohort heterogeneity in the educational cost of adolescent childbearing

Presenter: Shawn Bauldry, Purdue University, USA

Co-authors: Joseph D. Wolfe, Mieke Beth Thomeer, University of Alabama-Birmingham, USA

Although a large sociological literature has examined the association between adolescent childbearing and education, we still know relatively little about how this association has changed across cohorts of women born in distinct socio-historical contexts. To adjudicate between multiple explanations of the link between the timing of first births and educational attainment, while addressing multiple sources of heterogeneity, we use multiple statistical methods, from simple OLS to multiple matching techniques, and data from four nationally representative cohorts of women (N=16,494) from the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS), including women in the NLS Mature Women (NLS-MW), Young Women (NLS-YW), Youth 1979 (NLSY-79), and Youth 1997 (NLSY-97). We find evidence that the opportunity costs of an adolescent birth grew in the latter half of the twentieth century, with the educational costs being largest for Millennial women. An analysis of the effects of teen births on schooling by propensity score strata revealed that the increased educational costs of adolescent births occur disproportionately among women with a low propensity of an adolescent birth. We also found significantly higher levels of effect heterogeneity in each successive cohort such that women who had the lowest propensity of an adolescent birth incrementally attained substantially more years of schooling than other women.

Uncertain adolescent educational expectations in the wake of the Great Recession: Beneficial or harmful for college matriculation?

Presenter: Brittany Freelin, Pennsylvania State University, USA

Co-author: Jeremy Staff, The Pennsylvania State University, USA

Contemporary adolescents in the United States have ambitious educational goals, as over 4 out of 5 high school seniors aspire to earn at least a 4-year college degree. Yet, a sizable number of youth express uncertainty about their future educational attainment. Using data from 17,340 teenagers in the High School Longitudinal Study of 2009 (HSL:09) who started high school during the Great Recession, the present study seeks to investigate whether uncertainty in educational expectations is associated with college matriculation in early adulthood in the context of this macro level event. In the context of the Great Recession, uncertainty in educational expectations may be a strategic response to an increasingly uncertain and individualized transition from school to work, which may in turn foster college matriculation. Alternatively, uncertain educational expectations may signal "aimlessness" and uncertain youth may be less likely to matriculate because they are not taking concrete steps to reach their educational goals. Results indicate that about 21% of 9th graders were uncertain about their future educational attainment, and that uncertain youth were about 20% less likely to attend college in the three years following the scheduled date of high school graduation than those who were certain in their expectations for educational attainment, even after controlling for student and family confounders. Thus, uncertainty in expectations in adolescence is not advantageous among contemporary youth, and instead increases the risk of curtailing their longer-term educational attainment. Additionally, school context variables explain part of the relationship between uncertain expectations and matriculation, which suggests that school context affects individual agency.

2B INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Vocational educational training success: What role do individual skills play?

Presenter: Anika Bela, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany

Co-author: Daniel Bela, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany

Many studies are able to show that cognitive skills as well as socioemotional abilities form two sets of relevant determinants for labor market outcomes, such as earnings or job performance. However, there is rare evidence on the role of these two components for a successful entry into the labor market, albeit a key prerequisite for achieving returns eventually. In our paper, we investigate the relevance of the individuals' competence level and self-perception just before leaving school for their chance to successfully complete a first vocational training (as opposed to dropping out prematurely). So far, a large part of research on transitions into the labor market in Germany concentrates on the relevance of structural conditions, such as availability of training positions, or the achieved educational certificates. Following the Socio-ecological Model of Agency (Schoon & Lyons-Amos, 2017), we add to this research by focusing on the relevance of a trainee's skill level. For this, we take advantage of the data from the National Educational Panel Study's (NEPS) Grade 9-cohort (Starting Cohort 4), in its most recent version (doi:10.5157/NEPS:SC4:10.0.0). The data includes measures regarding a person's self-perception, and in-depth assessment of cognitive competencies. As all of these have been surveyed just before the target person left the school system, we don't have to deal with issues of endogeneity caused by vocational training experiences on the initial skill level. Taking self-selection into the vocational system based on a certain range of abilities into account, we estimate bivariate probit selection models. As the

conditions of training vary, we estimate our models separately for different economic sectors, and control for various factors which have an ascertainable impact on both skills and training success, such as educational performance or social background.

Effects of active labour market policies and the role of social origin

Presenter: Markus Wolf, Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany

Co-authors: Veronika J. Knize, Cordula Zabel, Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany

Research on intergenerational mobility has demonstrated that welfare receipt is transmitted from parents to their offspring. Social background, hence, is an important predictor for subsequent life and labour market trajectories. Active labour market policy (ALMP) measures might have the potential to alleviate such intergenerational effects. ALMP may promote labour market integration of young adults with early welfare-receipt experience. We study these implications of ALMP measures by comparing two main groups of young adults in Germany: Those who experienced welfare receipt as adolescents in their parent's household and those who did not. These groups might differ with respect to characteristics like education or labour market experience, which might influence their allocation to ALMP measures. A first research question is whether activation strategies of the local German welfare administration (job centres) differ for these groups. On the one hand, job centres may assign young adults without welfare experience less often to ALMP programmes, as they may perceive them to be less in need of assistance. On the other hand, job centres may be under pressure to achieve performance quotas, and therefore allocate benefit recipients with better employment prospects to ALMP programmes. A second research question is whether these groups profit to a differential degree from ALMP participation regarding employment opportunities. To study these questions, we rely on administrative data from the Federal Employment Agency. We sample young adults at the beginning of 2014, which allows us to take sample members' benefit receipt history over a nine-year period into account. We apply probit models to study the impact of young adults' welfare experience as adolescents on their allocation to ALMP programmes. These results will be discussed in the presentation. Using matching methods, we will then study employment outcomes. This second analysis is work in progress, for which the presentation will include an outlook.

Family environment in early years and antisocial behaviour in adolescence: Evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study

Presenter: Marion Fischer-Neumann, University of Hamburg, Germany

Co-authors: Petra Böhnke, University of Hamburg, Germany

Driven by two theoretical models of the resiliency framework, this paper examines the compensatory and protective role of interacting with peers in late adolescence in inhibiting the intergenerational transmission of poverty into young adulthood. We suggest different compensatory and protective effects in different peer contexts, referring to specific advantages of group-based friendship networks (i.e., cliques) in comparison with dyadic best friendships and romantic relationships. Further, we assume heterogeneity in the peer resilience mechanisms by age, migration background and gender. Using longitudinal data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) and partial random effects models with Mundlak transformation (REMT), we indeed find conditional compensatory influences as well as an unconditional protective effect of clique interaction in late adolescence for the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Hence, frequent interaction within friendship cliques compensates the deleterious effect of long-term poverty in adolescence on the risk of poverty in young adulthood with increasing age and specifically for first generation immigrants. Further, the engagement with peer cliques in late adolescence attenuates the association between long-term youth poverty and adulthood poverty and thus protects against the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Roots of poverty, poverty at the root: Relationship between material hardship in adulthood or older age and (post)war childhood and youth

Presenter: Danuta Zyczynska-Ciolek, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

This study traces the relationships between material hardship in middle and late adulthood and earlier experiences during the formative period of childhood and entering adulthood. Childhood and youth of individuals under study coincided with WW2 and the postwar period. The study draws on two types of empirical data, acquired from 27 persons selected among the respondents of the Polish Panel Survey POLPAN: questionnaire data collected in consecutive waves of the survey, and narrative biographical interviews conducted with the same respondents. Analysis of the information received from the respondents revealed that all individuals who (according to POLPAN data) experienced prolonged or recurring material hardship in middle and late adulthood, also experienced poverty during or shortly after the war (and often also other traumatic consequences of war). Meanwhile, among the respondents who did not experience material hardship in middle and late adulthood, early experiences varied. Most of the individuals in this group enjoyed neutral or relatively good material conditions and were not touched by the most traumatic wartime and postwar events. Some did experience extreme poverty

during the war (and in some cases also other adversities) but managed to stabilize their material situation at a relatively good level later in life. Social and economic capital of their families of origin emerges as a factor that might significantly impact respondents' wartime experiences and affect their later life. Several other potentially significant factors were identified, that came into play already after the respondents' reaching adulthood and could potentially affect their material status.

2C INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

More or less help? A longitudinal investigation of the positive and negative consequences of divorce for informal helping

Presenter: Marlou Ramaekers, Radboud University, Netherlands

Co-authors: Ellen Verbakel, Gerbert Kraaykamp, Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands;

Tanja van der Lippe, Utrecht University, Netherlands

A discussion in current family literature concerns the decline of the family and its impact on the wider community. Some argue that family members integrate individuals in the community, meaning that a decline of family life would result in a decline of community life as well. Others maintain that traditional family life fosters a focus on the nuclear family and a neglect of the wider community. Hence, family life decline could positively affect community life. We contribute to this debate by examining, in a longitudinal fashion, the micro-level assumption underlying the arguments of both sides, namely that individuals change their commitment to the wider community when they make transitions to new stages of family life. More specifically, our question is: to what extent are individual transitions in marital and parental status related to changes in informal volunteering, an indicator of commitment to the community. We expect that individuals making the transition to marriage, parenthood of a preschool child and parenthood of an adult child reduce their investment in the wider social network, whereas individuals making the transition to divorce, widowhood and parenthood of a school-age child increase their investment. In turn, we expect that investments in the social network result in a higher likelihood of informal volunteering. We test these expectations with the first four waves of the Americans Changing Lives dataset (1986, 1989, 1994 and 2002; N=3617). These panel data allow us to assess the impact of transitions in marital status (85, 266, 295 and 215 transitions to union, divorce, widowhood and reunion respectively) and in parental status (164, 299 and 750 transitions to having a preschool child, a school-aged child and an adult child respectively) on informal volunteering (543 and 746 in and out of informal volunteering respectively). We propose repeated event models to test this impact.

Solo living as part of the process of transition to adulthood: Comparative analysis using European Social Survey data

Presenter: Jana Klímová Chaloupková, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

The sequences of transitions in pathways into the adulthood have undergone substantial changes. The transitions to adulthood have been more protracted, and becoming more complex. Once a relatively single event - leaving the parental home and union formation, have been decoupled and diversified and the proportion of the population of young adults living alone has increased compared to the past. Moreover, residential autonomy has gained importance throughout generations. Using data from the European Social Survey Wave 9 (2018), that contains comprehensive retrospective data on events in transition to adulthood such as first employment, leaving home, first union formation, first marriage, and childbearing and related social norms, this paper aims to provide insight into the phenomenon residential autonomy in the process of transition to adulthood across European countries. This study addresses three questions: 1. How prevalent residential autonomy in the process of transitions to adulthood across Europe? 2. What socioeconomic and demographic characteristics are associated solo living in a young age? 3. How is the spell of solo living integrated in the pathways into adulthood? We thus aim to analyse both timing and sequencing of the leave of the parental home and entering to partnership union across cohorts. Compared to previous studies, that have identified different pathways to adulthood using sequence analysis, this study wants to specifically shed light on heterogeneity in pathways into adulthood including experience of solo living.

Patterns of adverse experiences in childhood and adolescence and labour market participation in young adulthood

Presenter: Tjeerd de Vries, University Medical Center Groningen, Netherlands

Co-authors: Iris Arends, Ute Bültmann, University of Groningen, Netherlands

Background: Associations between Adverse Experiences (AEs) in childhood and adolescence (e.g. parental illness, divorce, bullying) and labour market participation (LMP) in young adulthood have received little attention to date. Today's knowledge on AEs and LMP is based on AEs sum scores derived retrospectively at one point in time. It is unknown how AEs cluster throughout childhood and adolescence and how such clustering may relate to LMP in young adulthood. The aims of this study are to investigate (1) clustering of AEs during childhood and adolescence and (2) associations with LMP in young adults at age 26.

Methods: This study uses data from the Tracking Adolescents' Individual Lives Survey (TRAILS), a Dutch prospective cohort study with 15 year follow-up (N = 2229 at baseline). Latent Transitional Analysis is performed to derive AEs clusters at ages 11, 13, and 16, and to examine associations between AEs and LMP (having paid work) at age 26.

Results: Preliminary results show that three clusters of AEs emerge at age 11. The first cluster is characterized by experiences of bullying and peer rejection, the second by parental mental health problems, addiction, and divorce, and the third by the absence of AEs. Cluster membership is significantly associated with having paid work at age 26. Compared to the third cluster, young adults in the first (OR = 1.73, 95% CI 1.09 - 2.71) and second (OR = 2.40, 95% CI 1.43 - 4.05) cluster were more likely to not have paid work.

Discussion: Clustering of AEs provides more nuanced insights than AEs sum scores, showing that not only the number of AEs but also the type of AEs matter for LMP in young adulthood. These findings highlight the importance of adopting alternative operationalisations of AEs. Future studies should incorporate AEs clustering to disentangle associations with work outcomes.

2D INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Latent transition analysis of subjective well-being profiles: The longitudinal impact of a physical chronic health condition onset

Presenter: Caroline Debnar, Swiss Paraplegic Research, Switzerland

Co-authors: Valerie Carrard, Claudio Peter, Swiss Paraplegic Research, Switzerland;

Davide Morselli, University of Lausanne, Switzerland; Gisela Michel, University of Lucerne, Switzerland;

Nicole Bachmann, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland

Due to the global population aging, the prevalence of physical chronic health conditions (CHCs) is increasing. CHCs can have a severe impact on individuals' life, affecting well-being and mental health. Nonetheless, individuals can show different response patterns (profiles) of adaptation following the onset of a CHC. This study aimed to (1) identify heterogeneous profiles of subjective well-being (SWB) at one year before, one year after, and four years after the onset of a physical CHC using seven indicators (life satisfaction, positive and negative emotions), (2) examine longitudinal transitions between the identified SWB profiles, and (3) determine the biopsychosocial factors predicting the transitions between profiles. A sample of 357 participants, reporting the onset of a non-congenital physical CHC lasting three years or more, was drawn from the Swiss Household Panel dataset. Latent profile analysis identified three profiles at one year before the CHC: low, high, and extreme SWB. At one and four years after the CHC onset, a fourth more vulnerable profile showing particularly low SWB was additionally identified. Latent transition analysis showed that across time the most probable transition was to remain in similar profiles. However, recovery trends towards higher SWB profiles and delayed reactions towards lower SWB profiles appeared between one and four years following the CHC onset. Higher agreeableness, more emotional stability, less past negative events, and better health status were identified as protective factors related to more recovery and less delayed reaction following the onset of a CHC. The results of this study underline the importance of personality factors in the adaptation to the onset of a physical CHC. Routine assessment of personality traits may help to identify individuals at greater risk of lower SWB following the CHC onset.

Born in a pandemic: An exploration of the impact of lockdown on birth outcomes in Scotland

Presenter: Louise Marryat, University of Edinburgh, UK

Background: In recent years, the world has seen an increase in opioid use so great that it has been described as an opioid 'crisis' or 'epidemic'. This rate of increase has been considerably higher among women than men. Children born to opioid-dependent mothers are at a developmental disadvantage from pre-birth. They are additionally affected by the mother's compromised ability to recognise and respond to the infant's cues. Development is often compounded by environmental factors. Research to date has primarily focused on early infancy and small, clinical samples. This group is difficult to follow-up using traditional methods due to chaotic home environments, housing instability and parent-child separation. The use of administrative data circumnavigates such difficulties, allowing follow-up of children over longer periods, even when removed from the birth parent.

Main aim: This paper will describe the complex creation of a cohort of children born to opioid-dependent women, using administrative data. It will also describe early results about pregnancy and neonatal outcomes.

Methods/Approach: Data were pooled from women who gave birth between 2007 and 2017 using five datasets (c.5,000 women): women who were recorded as using heroin, street methadone or opioid substitution therapy (OST) on the Drugs Misuse Database; women admitted to hospital, or psychiatric care, for an opioid related reason; and/or women whose children were recorded as having Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS). Data on children's neonatal outcomes will be described, including birth weight and gestation, congenital abnormalities, neonatal death and NAS treatment. Models will be fitted to investigate the associations between different patterns of drug use and outcomes.

Results: The development of this cohort using administrative data sources has been complex, requiring five different datasets to ensure all women of interest are captured. Descriptive results on outcomes will be available in the Autumn.

Conclusion: This administrative data study demonstrates the value of using linked data sources to enhance our knowledge of the trajectories of this vulnerable group of children, and the additional support that they, and their carers, may require in these changing times.

Birth order and maternal age at first birth for alcohol- and narcotics-attributable events

Presenter: Lauren Bishop, Stockholm University, Sweden

Background: Prior research has shown that birth order is an important predictor of hospitalization due to misuse of alcohol and narcotics in young adulthood. Compared with first-borns, later born siblings are hospitalized at higher rates before age 30.

Objective: This study will examine the relationship between birth order and hospitalization related to alcohol and drug use from young adulthood to retirement age

Data & Methods: We will estimate extended Cox proportional hazard models to model recurrent inpatient events related to alcohol or narcotics use from ages 19 to 63, using a Swedish cohort (the Stockholm Birth Cohort Multigenerational Study) of individuals born in 1953 (n=14,608) and their siblings.

Expected Results & Conclusions: We expect to observe similar patterns regarding later-born siblings' risk for hospitalization for alcohol and drug use through early adulthood but anticipate that the association will weaken throughout the life course. In addition, we expect that first-born siblings will be at higher risk for hospitalization in later life. These analyses will be adjusted for the size of sibship, and for adult circumstances that may mediate the relationship between birth order and substance use hospitalization risk in adulthood.

2E INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Generational creativity and influencer communication perception differences

Presenter: Miglė Černikovaitė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

Academics agree that different generations are unlike in their values, beliefs, characteristics while their attitudes and preferences are often conflicting and contradictory. However, are these generational peculiarities adequately taken into account by communicate to different generations using social media marketing tools? To address this question a research project initiated to examine ways how different generations came to a decision of social media usage, how use their creativity to produce content and how they react to influencers' proposals. The research aimed to look into both communicational priorities of the generation Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials and Generation Z as well as monitoring if an adequacy in creativity exists between these generations. A detailed questionnaire designed to find out in a systematic way the different generation motives in seeking particular information social media: communicational channels usage, tools that led them to the information gathering, triggering a decision to join and stay in social media channels, create the content and seeking for influencer advice. To further identify differences in generation using in an additional focus group study on their attitudes of social media and creativity. Both scientifically and practically valuable results showed surprisingly different preferences for visual material and texts – essential tools to reveal priorities of creativity. As well as a considerable difference of attitudes, which emerged between Baby Boomers and Millennials. The findings of the research will serve in helping design new and more effective communication strategies that would target different generations in social media.

Gender wage gap among young adults: A comparison across British cohorts

Presenter: Francesca Foliano, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Alexander Bryson, Heather Joshi, Bozena Wielgoszewska, David Wilkinson, University College London, UK

Using data from four British birth cohorts (National Survey of Health and Development, National Child Development Study, British Cohort Study and Next Steps) we analyse the gender wage gap among people in their mid-20s across four decades. For many people, this stage of early adulthood precedes the acquisition of family responsibilities, which play a bigger role in explanations of the pay gap in mid-life. We observe that the gap between women's pay relative to men's among employees in their mid-20s diminished across cohorts. For the NSHD cohort at 26 in 1972 it was 0.32, for the NCDS at 23 in 1981 it was 0.15, for BCS70 at 26 in 1996 and also Next Steps at 25 in 2015/6 it was 0.08. We compare raw and regression-adjusted wages for young workers at these dates, to establish the role played by changing gender differences in education, employment experience and family responsibilities, and changing returns to those traits, which should have been encouraged by Equal Pay legislation. We also adjust for the likely reduction in the selectivity of labour market participants at these ages. We hypothesise that there will be less difference between the gender wage gap among employees and the selection adjusted gender wage gap, in the most recent birth cohort. We will attempt to account for non-random survey attrition in each survey to aid comparability across the cohorts. We will discuss our results in the context of what is already known about the later life course labour force participation and pay in the earlier cohorts to speculate about what the most recent cohort might expect in mid-life.

A measurement evaluation of a six item measure of quality of life (CASP6) across different modes of data collection in the 1958 National Child Development Survey (NCDS) age 55 years

Presenter: Richard Wiggins, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Matthew Brown, George Ploubidis, University College London, UK

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the performance of a six-item self-report (CASP6) as developed from a longer 12-item version of a well-established measure of quality of life (www.casp19.com). The focus of the analytical assessment is an examination of the impact of the mode of data collection on the measurement properties of CASP6 in the wider context of an evaluation of the 'sequential mixed-mode' design adopted for the UK's 1958 National Child Development Study Age 55 Survey. Cohort members were first invited to complete the survey online, and then by telephone if they had not completed the online survey after 5 weeks. A general - specific measurement model captures both the unidimensionality of the scale and the nature of the wording of items across modes (CFI=0.993, TLI=0.984 & RMSEA=0.068, N= 9023). Similar assessments for either online or telephone alone and mixed mode with a telephone option revealed confirmatory results for the use of CASP6 as a standalone measure of quality of life.

Youth unemployment and allostatic load across working life: Modification by gender in the UK

Presenter: Liam Wright, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Jenny Head, Stephen Jivraj, University College London, UK

Several studies have found that youth unemployment is associated with worse physical and mental health outcomes later in life. Yet, little research has explored why these associations arise. One proposed pathway is social chains of risk: youth unemployment begets further disadvantage, such as lower lifetime wages and increased future unemployment risk. This pathway predicts a higher likelihood of chronic exposure to stress, the physiological cost of which would be reflected in allostatic load. Allostatic load is related to diverse physical and mental health outcomes and could offer a parsimonious paradigm for understanding the association between youth unemployment and multiple health outcomes. We test whether youth unemployment is associated with allostatic load using data from a sub-sample of working age adults from the United Kingdom Household Longitudinal Study who completed a nurse assessment during 2010-2012. Using poisson regression and an index measure of allostatic load representing multiple physiological systems, we find that female participants who experienced 6+ months unemployment between ages 16-24 had higher levels of allostatic load than female peers who experienced less unemployment. The association remained after controlling for education, ethnicity, and adolescent social class. It was larger among younger than older women and only slightly attenuated when adjusting for current socioeconomic class and income, suggesting differences are not explained by current economic circumstances. Interestingly, levels of allostatic load were similar according to youth unemployment experience among men. Our results suggest stress pathways could explain associations between youth unemployment and later health outcomes among females but not men. Our results also suggest health-related selection into unemployment does not fully explain the association between youth unemployment and health as we find no difference in allostatic load among men. Future research should explore the processes mediating the association between youth unemployment and longterm health in more detail.

3A INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Session cancelled

3B INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Extending the scope of the life destandardization thesis: Lifetime employment and residential trajectories in Chile

Presenter: Ignacio Madero-Cabib, Pontificia Catholic University of Chile, Chile

Co-author: Tania Cabello-Hutt, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA

Social scientists have recently provided increasing empirical evidence about the destandardization thesis, which suggests that latest cross-national institutional and cultural changes have fostered for individuals to follow less collectively patterned and more internally heterogenous work and family trajectories. However, we notice there are some neglected aspects in the study of this thesis that are important to address in order to hold its validity and extent: (i) A persistent focus in developed and high-income countries, (ii) analysis on just one life domain (either work or family), (iii) emphasis in narrowed periods of adulthood, (iv) overlooking of residential histories, and (v) analysis of socioeconomic and health determinants measured only cross-sectionally. In this manuscript we aim to address these aspects by examining employment and residential trajectories over the entire lives among individuals born between 1944-1954 in Chile, a developing liberal-oriented country with a strong male-breadwinner culture. We also explore how gender, and also socioeconomic and health status both in childhood and adulthood, determine which trajectories individuals follow. We conduct multichannel sequence analysis over a population-representative life history dataset (N=802). We find evidence for substantial destandardization in the employment and residential trajectories Chilean women and men with different socioeconomic and health status follow. Importantly, we identify two often ignored statuses across trajectory types; work informality and trigenerational residence, and show how these can inform our understanding of vulnerability over the life course. By understanding the complexity of these combined trajectories, we help uncover potential mechanisms behind standardized and destandardized life trajectories.

Couples' early career trajectories and later life housing consequences in Germany: Investigating cumulative disadvantages

Presenter: Sophia Fauser, University of Bamberg, Germany

Co-author: Sonja Scheuring, University of Bamberg, Germany

Fixed-term employment adds insecurity to individuals' lives. Previous literature shows that these jobs are highly correlated with job insecurity, low job quality and unemployment. However, we know little about how these disadvantages affect important life decisions like home ownership and other housing outcomes, topics that are discussed extensively in many recent public debates. To address this gap, we investigate long-term effects of fixed-term employment on home ownership and the share of income expenditure for rent. On the individual level, compared to permanent jobs, fixed-term employment may be associated with frequent job changes, which impedes the plannability of workers lives and makes it less rational for them to buy a house, tying them to a specific location. Taking the perspective of credit institutes, it is less attractive to give out loans to fixed-term workers, as lenders want to keep the risk of mortgage default low. Moreover, frequent moves in competitive housing markets could make it harder for fixed-term workers to find affordable housing. First, because of their lower average income, and second because landlords, just like credit institutes, might prefer workers with a secure income. Applying sequence analysis and regression analysis methods to SOEP data (1994-2017) on labor market entrants, our results show that career trajectories, which are characterized by frequent spells of fixed term employment, indeed lead to lower probabilities of home ownership and higher shares of income spend on rent ten years after labor market entry when compared to permanent careers. Thus, unlike previous studies, which mainly focus on single transitions, we investigate dynamic career trajectories. Moreover, we extend the literature by analyzing long-term consequences of individuals' experiences of insecure employment pathways in their early careers. Our results indicate that inequalities caused by fixed-term employment are not only perceived subjectively, but that these jobs also enhance wealth and housing inequalities.

The dynamics of employment precarity in a comparative perspective: Labour market trajectories and their determinants in Poland and the UK

Presenter: Remigiusz Żulicki, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Co-author: Anna Kiersztyn, University of Warsaw, Poland

This presentation analyses employment precarity among young adults (age 21-35) in Poland and the United Kingdom, using longitudinal data on occupational careers following the completion of education. Precarity is conceptualized as a specific career pattern, observed over several years, characterized by frequent job and employer changes and recurrent spells of joblessness coupled with low wages. Such a conceptualisation overcomes the limitations of previous research, which attempts to capture precarity by analysing either the type of employment contract observed at one moment in time, or indicators of subjective job / labour market insecurity, which may be conditioned by factors other than the employment situation. Moreover, this approach allows for international comparisons of the phenomenon of labour market precarity, as it is not dependent on country-specific characteristics of various types of nonstandard employment arrangements. The study is based on career history data from the Polish Panel Survey POLPAN (collected in 2008, 2013, and 2018) and UK Household Longitudinal Study Understanding Society. It offers an analysis of the employment transitions experienced by the respondents, a description of early career sequences (covering a period of three and five years), and an assessment of the socio-economic characteristics (including type of employment contract at labour market entry) shaping the likelihood of following precarious trajectories in both countries. Differences stemming from the institutional and regulatory settings present in each country are identified and discussed. This study is part of an ongoing research project "Dynamics of youth employment precarity: drivers, trajectories, and outcomes in a cross-national perspective" (CNB-Young; crossnationalbiographies.edu.pl/en), which harmonizes panel survey data on employment careers among young adults in Poland, Germany, the UK, and the US.

Escaping uncertainty at all cost? Downward mobility upon transition to permanent employment in Germany and Poland

Presenter: Katarzyna Kopycka, University of Warsaw, Poland

Research on transitions from fixed-term to permanent employment has been proliferating for more than two decades. Yet, the characteristics of the subsequent permanent position of those experiencing the transition have not been systematically studied so far. Specifically, the question of whether there exists a trade-off between stability/ security and other favourable job features, like wages or occupational position, has been neglected in the literature. Whereas dual labor market theories point to a positive correlation between remuneration/ occupational position and employment security, on the grounds of the compensating differentials approach it is plausible to assume these characteristics to be in some part substitutional. In fact, recent research on overeducation supports this latter line of reasoning in the context of strongly segmented labor markets with high incidence of contingent

employment forms. Building upon this, I argue that transitions to permanent positions on favourable terms and transitions involving downward mobility may represent different processes and therefore should not be assumed (and modelled as) the same event. Utilizing panel data on employment trajectories of young temporary workers in Germany and Poland between 2003 and 2018, I find, first, that transitions to permanent employment associated with downward mobility are more pronounced in Poland. Second, data strongly supports the necessity to treat favourable and unfavourable transitions as distinct phenomena demanding different explanatory models. Third, the paper tests a number of hypotheses with respect to individual level correlates of entering permanent employment experiencing downward mobility and reveals their cross-national variability. The analysis is executed on data from the German Socioeconomic Panel and the Polish Panel Survey and involves discrete time multinomial logistic models as well as Cox proportional hazards models.

3C INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Attitudes towards family dissolution over the life-course: How do family transitions contribute?

Presenter: Martin Kreidl, Masaryk University, Czech Republic

Co-author: Zuzana Žilinčíková, Masaryk University, Czech Republic

Second demographic transition theory refers to changing values and attitudes as the primary driver of contemporary family change, especially the rise of unmarried cohabitation. However, it has been suggested that there might be also a reversed causal relation and that cohabitation might contribute to attitudinal change. We want to contribute to this latter strand of research by exploring the link between life-course experiences and transitions (entry into and duration of cohabitation/marriage) in a comparative perspective. We explore if (and to what degree) the experience of cohabitation plays a role in the change of attitudes toward the family. Our analysis is based on the panel component of the Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) for 11 countries. We model attitude change between wave 1 and wave 2 on the partnership transitions between waves. Our analysis focuses on 18-45 years-old individuals who were never married (i.e. were single or cohabiting; only heterosexual cohabitators were included) in Wave 1; there were 20,304 such respondents. Our analytical sample consists of 8,430 of these respondents who were successfully reinterviewed. We show that experience of an unmarried co-residential union makes people more tolerant toward divorce. The effect is similar across all observed European countries. We conclude that cohabitation plays a dual role in the course of the second demographic transition: its rise stems from more liberal attitudes and values regarding family life. Yet, experience with cohabitation also serves as a catalyst for a value change and further contributes – at the level of an individual – to a shift toward a less traditional normative standpoint. Thus, the strength of liberal values and unmarried cohabitations reinforce each other in the course of the second demographic transition.

Nest leaver or home stayer? Sibling influence on parental home leaving in the United Kingdom

Presenter: Yu-Chin Her, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Co-authors: Jorik Vergauwen, Dimitri Mortelmans, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Studies have suggested that the timing of leaving one's parental home can be influenced by a number of factors, such as gender, educational background, and parental characteristics. However, despite empirical evidence showing that siblings can influence one another's life course decisions, intragenerational effects on leaving home have not been adequately studied. In this study, the timing of leaving of a child (target child) given that a sibling has already left (first leaver) the household was investigated. Specifically, the study aimed to uncover the extent to which a first leaver sets an example for the target children based on demographic sibling-related characteristics. We also tested if the number of remaining siblings after the departure of first leaver plays a role in the target children's leaving. Using data from "Understanding Society: The U.K. Household Longitudinal Study" (University of Essex, 2019), a number of 1,777 target children were observed yearly until the event of leaving the parental home took place. The results suggested that a target child has a higher chance of leaving when the age gap between them and the first leaver is smaller and when the target children come from a large family, even after correcting for several familial background and possible individual factors. This implies that sibling contagion and family resource dilution play a role in explaining the timing of independent living. Moreover, the likelihood of leaving is stronger when the first leaver is slightly older than the target child. Having a younger sibling that left first contributed positively to the target child's timing of leaving and the effect did not seem to be influenced by their age gap. To conclude, the study contributes to the understanding of intragenerational transmission on the timing of leaving home and the mechanism through which such influence takes place.

**Parental separation in childhood and offspring hypertension at midlife:
Associations and mediating pathways in the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study (BCS70)**

Presenter: Sebastian Stannard, University of Southampton, UK

Co-authors: Ann Berrington, Nisreen Alwan, University of Southampton, UK

Background: Early life course determinants of adult hypertension are relatively unknown. This paper examines how parental separation before age 10 relates to hypertension at midlife. Adjusting for the selection into parental separation and known adult risk factors of hypertension we aim to quantify unexplored mediating pathways in childhood.

Methods: Data from the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study are utilised. Hypertension was measured by health care professionals at age 46. Potential mediating pathways in childhood include body mass index (BMI), systolic and diastolic blood pressure, coordination, illness, disability, cognition, socioeconomic status (SES) and behaviour at age 10. Additionally, we explore the relationship between these childhood mediators and known adult risk factors, such as health behaviours, SES, BMI and mental wellbeing. Nested logistic regression models test the significance of potential mediating variables. Formal mediation analysis utilising Karlson Holm and Breen (KHB) method quantify the direct and indirect effect of parental separation on offspring hypertension at midlife.

Results: Men who experienced parental separation were not at higher risk of hypertension at midlife, whereas there was a significant relationship between parental separation and hypertension at age 46 for women. For women, childhood SES and behavioural characteristics, especially disruptive behaviour mediate the relationship between parental separation and hypertension at age 46. When adult risk factors are included into the analyses, the association between the childhood predictors and adult hypertension are attenuated suggesting that these childhood risk factor in turn work through health behaviours to affect the risk of hypertension in midlife.

Conclusions: This was the first study in the UK to consider the association between parental separation and offspring hypertension at midlife. We found a number of variables in childhood to be important mediators of this association suggesting that there are important interventions in childhood that can be implemented which could address adult hypertension risk.

Adult outcomes after being cared for in institutional or family settings: The Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study

Presenter: Amanda Sacker, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Emily Murray, Rebecca Lacey, University College London, UK; Barbara Maughan, Kings College London, UK

We investigated the long-term social outcomes of children who had been cared for in residential or family settings compared with children living with a parent. Data come from the Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS), a 1% sample of the population of England and Wales linking information from five decennial censuses (1971-2011) with vital events data. The children were sampled in 1971-2001 and followed-up until 2011 (Total N=890,000 in parental households; N=11,000 in care). Adult outcomes cover education, work, relationships and living arrangements. Multiple exposure regression models estimated the relationship between care experiences and outcomes at age 20-29, 30-39 and 40-49 years old. Preliminary findings indicate that compared with their non-care experienced peers, care-leavers were 50% less likely to achieve 18+ qualifications by their 20s, although the educational gap narrowed in their 40s; consistent with the catch-up in qualifications, they were more likely to be in full-time education in their 30s and 40s; they were twice as likely to be unemployed across the adult years, more likely to be non-employed for reasons other than education and to be in a more disadvantaged social class; they were more likely to marry early, but less likely to be married in their 30s and 40s; living alone increased markedly in the 40s compared to 20s, presumably as ex-partnered care-leavers expanded the numbers already living alone; finally, living arrangements were inferior and the disparities did not improve over time. In conclusion, adult outcomes after being cared for in childhood were universally poorer than for non-care experienced children. Care experienced adults need continued support to take advantage of the opportunities available so that they can realise their aspirations for a fulfilling job, a long term stable relationship and secure comfortable living conditions.

3D INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

The concurrent development of psychological symptoms, alcohol and tobacco use from adolescence to midlife

Presenter: Noora Berg, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

Co-authors: Olli Kiviruusu, Mauri Marttunen, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

Substance use, such as alcohol and tobacco use, is more prevalent among people with poor mental health. Despite the well-established correlation between substance use and mental health, the 'course' of this association over time is unclear. The present study aimed to examine the development and co-occurrence of depressive symptoms and alcohol and tobacco use from adolescence to midlife.

Participants of a Finnish cohort study 'Stress, Development and Mental Health (TAM)', recruited at schools in 1983 at age 16 (N = 2194), were followed up using postal questionnaires at ages 22 (N = 1656), 32 (N = 1471), 42 (N = 1334), and 52 (N=1160). Latent class analysis was used to obtain joint trajectories of heavy episodic drinking (HED), tobacco use and depressive symptoms. Sociodemographic profile (e.g. gender, parental socioeconomic position (SEP)) of the trajectory groups was also examined.

Five distinct combined trajectories of HED, tobacco use and mental health were identified: 1) 'high on all three' (10%), 2) 'all moderate' (22%), 3) 'high symptoms' (23%), 4) 'high HED' (15%) and 5) 'all low' (30%). Trajectory group with high symptoms and low substance use was more typical for women and the groups of 'all moderate' and 'high HED' (low tobacco use and low symptoms) more typical for men; other groups were equally common among men and women. Compared to 'all low' group manual family SEP predicted likelihood of belonging to all other trajectory groups.

For most people heavy episodic drinking, tobacco use and depressive symptoms follow similar levels and course from adolescence to midlife, but for some groups only specific problems occur. Preventive and treatment programs should target widely co-occurring substance use and mental disorders and aim to better distinguish groups with high co-occurrence on symptoms and alcohol and tobacco use, and on the other hand those with specific problems.

The impact of sexual violence on the mental health of adolescent girls

Presenter: Francesca Bentivegna, University College London, UK

Co-author: Praveetha Patalay, University College London, UK

Praveetha Patalay, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, UCL Institute of Education, p.patalay@ucl.ac.uk

Sexual violence (including sexual assault, abuse and harassment) is a common issue faced by women after puberty. A very recent survey from UN Women UK (APPG UN Women – Sexual harassment report, 2021) found extremely high percentages of experiences of sexual violence in women aged 18 and over, and the existing evidence showed that this is also true for younger girls. Albeit the widespread nature of this experience there is little robust longitudinal research examining the causal impact of these experiences on mental health in adolescents, especially teenage girls, who are several times more likely to experience sexual violence.

In our sample of almost 5,000 girls, using data from the Millennium Cohort Study, more than one fourth (28.9%) of these girls reported sexual violence prior to age 17. We will investigate the impact of sexual violence experienced between ages 14 and 17 on psychological distress (26.4%), self-harm (28.2%) and attempted suicide (9.8%) at age 17 years. We will use multiple methods including univariable and multivariable regression controlling for a host of early life factors that might be confounders. In addition, we will use matching techniques to mimic a randomised trial of these experiences to get robust causal estimates. Specifically, we aim to treat girls who experienced sexual violence as the treatment group, and to match them with girls who have very similar characteristics (e.g. ethnicity, age of menarche, mental health at age 14) but who did not experience sexual violence using propensity score matching. Sensitivity analyses will be conducted using different matching parameters to assess the robustness of the findings. We hypothesise that girls experiencing sexual violence will suffer from worse mental health outcomes, and this association will be robust to confounding.

Educational level and alcohol use in adolescence and early adulthood: The role of social causation and health-related selection – The TRAILS Study

Presenter: Heiko Schmengler, Utrecht University, Netherlands

Co-authors: Margot Peeters, Wilma A. M. Vollebergh, Utrecht University, Netherlands; Anton E. Kunst, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; Albertine J. Oldehinkel, University of Groningen, Netherlands

Background: Both social causation and health-related selection may influence educational gradients in alcohol use in adolescence. From past studies it is unclear which of these mechanisms predominate, as drinking may be both a cause and consequence of low educational attainment. Furthermore, gradients in alcohol use may reflect 'third variables' already present in childhood, such as parental socioeconomic status (SES), effortful control, and IQ. We investigated social causation and health-related selection in the development of educational gradients in alcohol use.

Methods: We used data from a Dutch population-based cohort (TRAILS Study; $n=2,229$), including measurements of educational level and drinking at ages around 14, 16, 19, 22, and 26 years. First, we evaluated the directionality in longitudinal associations between education and alcohol use with cross-lagged panel models, with and without adjusting for pre-existing individual differences using fixed effects. Second, we assessed the role of childhood characteristics around age 11, i.e. IQ, effortful control, and parental SES, both as confounders in these longitudinal associations, and as predictors of educational level and drinking around age 14.

Results: In fixed effects models, lower education around age 14 strongly predicted increases in drinking around age 16. From age 19 onward, we found a non-significant tendency towards opposite associations, with higher education predicting increases in alcohol use. Alcohol use was not associated with subsequent changes in education. All childhood characteristics strongly predicted education around age 14 and, to a lesser extent, early drinking.

Conclusions: We found conclusive evidence for social causation from education to alcohol use in early adolescence only, and no evidence for selection attributable to alcohol use. By determining initial educational level, childhood characteristics also predict subsequent trajectories in alcohol use.

Mental health and meaningful work among young adults: Is a life course perspective needed?

Presenter: Iris Arends, University of Groningen, Netherlands

Co-authors: Rasmus Juul Møberg, Aalborg University, Denmark; Ben Amick III, University of Arkansas Medical System, USA; Ute Bültmann, University of Groningen, Netherlands

Background: Experiencing meaningful work can be challenging in the rapidly changing world of work. Perceiving one's job as meaningful has been associated with positive work outcomes, such as increased work engagement and reduced absenteeism. Knowledge on what contributes to experiencing work as meaningful is needed to support sustainable working lives. This study investigated the relationship between mental health in adolescence to young adulthood and the experience of meaningful work at age 26.

Methods: Data from the Tracking Adolescents' Individual Lives Survey (TRAILS), a Dutch cohort study with 15-year follow-up were used. Meaningfulness of work (scored on a scale from 0 to 8) was assessed at age 26 ($N=1043$) and mental health problems were measured from age 11 to 26. As meaningfulness of work was not normally distributed, multiple ordinal regression analyses were used to examine associations between trajectories of mental health problems and meaningfulness of work. Analyses were adjusted for parental educational level at age 11, gender, educational level at age 19 and employment characteristics (e.g. type of contract) at age 26.

Results: Young adults in a stable-high internalising problem trajectory (21% of the study population) had a lower odds of experiencing meaningfulness of work compared to those in a stable-low (26%) internalising problem trajectory (adjusted $OR=.55$, $95\%CI=.36;.84$). Similarly, young adults in a stable-high externalising problem trajectory (19.7%) were less likely to experience meaningfulness of work compared to those in a stable-low (23%) externalising problem trajectory (adjusted $OR=.46$, $95\%CI=.30;.70$).

Discussion: When investigating and seeking to improve the experience of meaningful work among young adults, a life-course perspective is needed to understand how early life mental health shapes and contributes to the meaningfulness of work.

3E INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Health inequalities at birth: Socio-economic differences of low birth weight infants in Hungary – the Hungarian Birth Cohort Study

Presenter: Julianna Boros, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, Hungary

Co-author: Laura Szabó, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, Hungary

Objective: The social inequalities in health appear already in the earliest moments of life. Birth weight and premature birth are major indicators of pregnancy outcome. Our objective is to measure how these differences in birth outcomes are determined by different socioeconomic indicators of the mothers in Hungary.

Data: We use the data of the “Cohort ‘18 – Growing Up in Hungary” longitudinal birth cohort survey. In the first wave of the study a nationwide representative sample of pregnant women (in 28-31st weeks of gestation) were surveyed by face to face interviews between March 2018 and April 2019. The second wave was conducted when infants were 6 months old.

Methods: The linked database of the first and second waves of Cohort ‘18 survey consists of 7976 infants. In our sample, 6,8% of babies have low birthweight (<2500g), and 7,1% were premature (born before the 37th weeks of pregnancy). We test the effect of different SES indicators on these birth outcomes. In the first model we examine the effect of the mothers’ educational level, controlling for infants’ sex, primiparity, mothers’ age and height. In the second model these control variables are supplemented with the household income, and in the third model we add the mothers’ health behaviour variables: drinking and smoking during the pregnancy. Finally, we test the effect of the ethnicity on the postnatal health in the 4th model. We choose to test these variables as indicators for socio-economic status in order to be able to compare our results to those from France and United Kingdom results [1]. [1] Panico, L., Tô, M., & Thévenon, O. (2015). What is the link between mothers’ level of education and low birthweight?. *Population & Societies*, (6), 1-4.

Intersectionality and the development of gender, ethnic, and class typical occupational aspirations in middle childhood and early adolescence: The UK context

Presenter: Jeongeun Park, University of Bristol, UK

Co-authors: Jo Rose, Shelley Mckeown-Jones, Liz Washbrook, University of Bristol, UK

In the gender, ethnic and class-segregated western labour markets such as the UK, children’s occupational aspirations (OAs) are determined by gender, ethnicity and socioeconomic status (SES). Nevertheless, past studies have neglected the intersecting roles of these group categories by largely focusing on finding the effect of a single category (e.g. gender) in shaping adolescents’ aspirations. Thus, the current study extends the literature by longitudinally examining how gender, ethnicity and SES simultaneously influence the OAs from middle childhood to early adolescence. This study used the age 7, 11, and 14 data (n=13,000) from the Millennium Cohort Study, which follows the lives of nationally representative children born in the UK in 2000/2001. This study applies intersectionality as an analytic tool and draws on social and developmental psychology theories. OAs were firstly considered in terms of gender typicality. Gender typicality measure was constructed based on percentages of female and male workers, using the cross-sectional UK Annual Population Survey data. Multilevel models were fitted separately for male and female children. Model 1 hypothesised that SES, ethnicity and gender intersect to affect the OAs from age 7 to 11 and from 11 to 14. Similarly, ethnic and class typicality of OAs will be examined. Results showed non-linear patterns of change in female-typical OAs within two developmental phases. Gender-typical aspirations tend to decrease from age 7 to 11 and increase from age 11 to 14 for both male and female children. Importantly, the intersectional analysis revealed significant ‘hidden’ multiple disadvantaged and privileged subgroups. High SES female and male children are likely to develop less gender-typical aspirations than those of low SES. This study argues that public policy and theory cannot fully address early inequalities appearing through aspirations without considering heterogeneity within a social category and the implications of multiple group belongings.

Does time heal all wounds? Life course associations between child welfare involvement and mortality in prospective cohorts from Sweden and Britain

Presenter: Josephine Jackisch, Stockholm University, Sweden

Objective: This study explores at what age inequality in mortality develops between individuals with and without experiences of childhood adversity. We investigate whether the relationship between childhood adversity and mortality strengthens or weakens over the life course. Child welfare service involvement is used as a proxy to measure childhood adversity prospectively in childhood. It remains unclear how sensitive this proxy is to contextual differences; therefore, we explored the associations in Sweden and the UK representing two distinct child welfare systems.

Methods: We used the 1953 Stockholm Birth Cohort Multigenerational Study (SBC Multigen, n= 15 117) from Sweden and the 1958 National Child Development Study (NCDS, n=18 558) from the UK. Analysis was conducted separately by country and stratified by sex. Failure graphs, restricted main survival times and times lost and piecewise exponential hazard ratios were calculated for each child welfare group in 10-year age bands between 18 and 58 years.

Results: The results showed that the relative risk of mortality for populations with child welfare experiences tended to peak in early adulthood, with exception of Swedish women in out-of-home care. Relative mortality risks in child welfare populations decrease after age 38. In contrast, the inequalities in absolute mortality risks between groups continues to increase over the life course. Results for child welfare contact without placement in out-of-home care were heterogenous for women. Women had overall lower risks of mortality and the absolute gap in mortality emerged later than in men.

Conclusions: This study shows that conclusions on age specific life course patterns in mortality risks associated with childhood adversity and mortality strengthens over the life course, a finding that is in line with the theory of accumulation of disadvantage. This is however only true for absolute differences, the relative risk ratios tend to weaken after age 38, without fully converging.

4A INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Typologies of early years' childcare use and their association with socio-economic factors and mental health: Findings from Growing Up in Scotland

Presenter: Elaine Robertson, University of Glasgow, UK

Co-authors: Alastair Leyland, Anna Pearce, University of Glasgow, UK

Background: Increasing numbers of children attend formal childcare facilitated by Scottish Government policy. However, many have additional childcare in place, with increasing numbers of grandparents also providing childcare to support working parents. It is therefore important to understand the link between childcare and mental health and its potential for levelling up health inequalities. High quality formal childcare is positive for children's mental health, however research has typically focused on main childcare type and not considered combinations of childcare used throughout the early years. Formal childcare is now almost universally used in the UK among 3-4 year olds, with minimal socio-economic inequalities. However less is known about how combinations of early years' childcare (including informal wraparound care), vary among different socio-economic groups.

Aim: To create longitudinal typologies of early years' childcare and examine their association with socio-economic factors and mental health.

Methods: We used Growing Up in Scotland (Birth Cohort 1, born 2004-05) ages 10mths to approximately 4-years. We used Maternal Education as a measure of socio-economic circumstance and Total Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire score as a measure of mental health. Sequence analysis was used to describe childcare typologies based on the highest number of hours of childcare utilised per week. We analysed complete cases (n=3842), with response weights accounting for attrition.

Results: Most children used formal childcare by age 3-years (when it becomes free and universally available in Scotland); however, this was not always the only childcare used. 4 typologies identified additional childcare used before 3-years or as wraparound care: 'Parents, friends & family', 'Grandparents' 'Private Group Childcare' (e.g. private nurseries, preschools), 'Single Professional Care' – (e.g. nannies). Preliminary descriptive statistics indicate that children receiving 'Parents, friends & family' care before age 3 or as wraparound care were more likely to be from lower socio-economic groups and have poor mental health.

The intergenerational transmission of educational attainment via father involvement and genetic inheritance

Presenter: Renske Verweij, Erasmus School of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Netherlands

Co-author: Renske Keizer, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

Children with highly educated parents generally perform better in school than children with lower educated parents. There is consensus in the literature that this intergenerational transmission of (dis)advantages is often filtered through intra-familial dynamics, in particular parenting. However, we know little about fathers' role in this. This is startling, given that current demographic trends may exacerbate fathers' role in the intergenerational transmission of (dis)advantages. Father involvement has become, and much more so than maternal involvement, increasingly polarized. Specifically, higher educated fathers, who are more likely to have flexible jobs and stable families, are increasingly able to invest in involved fatherhood. Lower educated men, in contrast, are more likely to experience divorce and spend less time with their children. This suggests that father involvement may play an important role in the intergenerational transmission of educational attainment. However, for an accurate understanding of the role that father involvement plays in this, genetic influences should be taken into account, given that educational attainment is for approximately 40% heritable. The current paper therefore takes a behavior genetic perspective to investigate the roles that father involvement and genetic influences play in the intergenerational transmission of educational attainment. Given that father involvement and genetic influences are likely not independently influencing educational outcomes, we will examine correlations and interactions between the two. Our initial analyses indicate that paternal education explains approximately 30% of the variation in children's educational achievement. Mediation analyses show that about 5% of the effect of father's education can be explained by father involvement. We will receive access to the genetic data, including the polygenic risk scores for education early 2020. Therefore, results regarding the correlation and interaction between father involvement and genetic influences on educational achievements will be presented at the conference.

School-related adversities and development of self-esteem from adolescence to mid-adulthood: A 36-year follow-up

Presenter: Olli Kiviruusu, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

Co-authors: Noora Berg, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland;

Taina Huurre, Department of Health and Social Welfare, City of Vantaa, Finland;

Mauri Marttunen, University of Helsinki, Finland

Background: School-related adversities (e.g., bullying, learning difficulties) have been associated with lower self-esteem. However, long-term effects of these factors on self-esteem development have been studied less. The aim of the study was to examine developmental trajectories of self-esteem from adolescence to mid-adulthood and the way school-related adversities are associated with these trajectories.

Methods: Participants of a Finnish cohort study (Stress, Development and Mental Health, TAM) in 1983 at 16 years (N=2194) were followed up at ages 22 (N=1656), 32 (N=1471), 42 (N=1334) and 52 (N=1160) using postal questionnaires. Self-esteem was measured at each time point. School bullying (yes/no) and learning difficulties (yes/no) were inquired retrospectively at age 42, while poor school performance (grade point average, lowest quartile) and poor relationships with classmates were reported at age 16. Analyses were done using latent growth curve models (LGM).

Results: Self-esteem developed positively from adolescence to adulthood, levelled off around age 32, and turned to a decreasing trajectory after age 42. Women had significantly lower self-esteem throughout the study period. Both retrospective (bully victim, learning difficulties) and prospective (poor school performance, poor relationships with classmates) measures of school-related adversities were all associated with self-esteem trajectory going constantly at a lower level between ages 16 to 52 ($p < 0.01$). Being a bully victim was also associated with slower self-esteem development ($p < 0.01$). No gender differences were observed in these associations.

Conclusions: The positive development of self-esteem from adolescence to adulthood seems to stop and even turn to a decreasing path in mid-adulthood. School-related adversities, whether using prospective or retrospective measures, were associated with a lower self-esteem trajectory, and associations prevailed up to mid-adulthood years. Thus, interventions tackling school bullying and learning difficulties are likely to support not only adolescent self-esteem, but also prevent long-lasting disparities in self-esteem development during the life course.

Children’s psychological wellbeing and teacher violence in Sierra Leone: Longitudinal reciprocal associations

Presenter: Jennifer Symonds, University College Dublin, Ireland

Co-authors: Giulio D’Urso, Seaneen Sloan, Daniel Capistrano, Dympna Devine, Ciaran Sugrue, Elena Samonova, Aimee Smith, University College Dublin, Ireland; Amy Folan, Concern Worldwide, Ireland

The current study identifies the patterns of teacher violence against children in rural Sierra Leone, West Africa across the first and second years of primary schooling; and the associated impact on the development of children’s wellbeing. One hundred schools were recruited into the study with the help of an NGO. In each school, up to 30 children in each Class 1 were selected to participate. Parental consent was gathered during information sessions. Data were collected in Class 1 in 2018/ 2019, and in Class 2 in 2020. Participants (N = 2156) had data at both time points. Teacher violence against children was measured as children’s reports of whether their teacher beat, whipped or taunted them. Children’s wellbeing was measured using the child and adolescent personal and social assessment of wellbeing 8-item measure. Demographic information on children and teachers was also collected. Using latent profile analysis in Mplus V8 we identified seven patterns of change in teacher violence between the start of Class 1 and the end of Class 2: no violence (n = 276); low to high (n = 238); high to low (n = 11); medium (n = 636); medium to low (n = 267); medium to high (n = 302); and low to medium (n = 409). In our initial analysis we examined the impact of being in the different violence groups versus the no violence group on change in wellbeing after controlling for prior wellbeing, child gender, age, language, religion, and socioeconomic status. Experiencing any type of change in teacher violence—negative or positive—had a negative impact on wellbeing growth compared to being in the no violence group. Being in the stable medium violence group had no effect on change in wellbeing. More complex analyses will be presented at the conference.

4B INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Educational Expansion in Germany and the development of income returns over the life course from 1976 to 2016

Presenter: Wolfgang Lauterbach, University of Potsdam, Germany

Co-author: Philipp Nern, University of Potsdam, Germany

As most industrialized countries, Germany has experienced an enormous expansion of educational qualification. The upgrading of the population since the 1970th was just huge. It is reflected in an increase of higher school degrees and an increase of more higher education degrees. In 2019 more than 50 percent of the students receive the highest school degree in Germany, the Abitur, whereas in 1970th only 15 Percent receive the Abitur. We also observe sharp increase in students who study at universities or universities of applied sciences. In the year 1970/71 only 422000 students were enrolled in tertiary education, whereas in the year 2019 nearly 3 Million students studied in Germany. This period covers 5 decades and we had an increase of students by the factor of 6. Regardless of this positive development we have a paradoxical effect of educational expansion: The labor market does not need so many highly qualified persons and therefore a discussion started about the devaluation of educational degrees and that the returns to education decreases in the long run. In general, over the life course we have an income reduction. This reduction can be observed at the beginning of the career in early years and midlife and at the end of the labor market career. With this paper we want to show, whether this hypotheses hold’s empirically: Do have younger cohorts less income returns than older cohorts? Hold these hypotheses also for women and men? To answer these questions, we use Census data for different birth cohorts since 1976 up to the year 2016. We analyze how the process of educational expansion for men and women affect the income returns over the life course. We use a classical Age-Period Cohort analysis to show whether a decrease in the returns to qualification occurred. Because of the different labor market carriers of women and men we estimate different regression models.

Regional differences in lifetime income trajectories: The role of initial labor market size and education

Presenter: Kreske Ecker, Umeå University, Sweden

Co-authors: Olle Westerlund, Xavier de Luna, Umeå University, Sweden

We use longitudinal population level register data to examine cumulative lifetime income of the 1954 Swedish birth cohort. Special attention is given to the role of individuals' initial labor market size in explaining divergences in income trajectories, as well as its interaction with other covariates such as education level and parental background. We cannot assume that these relationships are constant over the course of individuals' working lives. Therefore, we use methods from functional data analysis, allowing for time-variant relationship between income and the explanatory variables. The analyses are performed separately for men and women. Our results show different patterns in income trajectories by gender and education. For men with higher education, entering the labor market in an urban area is associated with higher cumulative lifetime incomes than entering into a rural labor market. The strength of this relationship increases over the course of the working life. For men with primary education, the pattern is reversed. Women who enter into a large urban labor market receive higher incomes at all education levels. This association is the strongest for those with primary education and decreases in strength over time.

Dividing labour, sharing assets? Dyadic employment biographies and within-couple wealth inequality in Britain and Western Germany

Presenter: Davide Gritti, University of Trento, Italy

Co-author: Theresa Nutz, GESIS, Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

This study examines how the interplay of both partners' employment biographies is associated with the within-couple gender wealth gap in later life in Britain and Western Germany, including married couples born between the 1920s and 1960s. Although it is well-known that women own less personal wealth than their male partners, variation in the gender wealth gap across partners' employment constellations and contexts remains unaddressed. Following the life course paradigm, this study theorizes how individual wealth accumulation, within-couple redistribution processes, and institutional arrangements shape later-life wealth inequality. The analyses rely on retrospective employment and prospective survey data from Britain (UKHLS; wave 8; 2016-2018) and Germany (SOEP; 2017). Sequence and cluster analyses identify patterns of dyadic employment biographies (ages 20-55) among different-sex couples in their first marriage and associate them with the within-couple gender wealth gap in OLS regressions. Results show that the gender wealth gap to the disadvantage of women existed in both countries, with considerably larger inequality in Western Germany. German male breadwinner couples with both shorter and longer female homemaking showed the highest levels of wealth inequality. Whereas stable female part-time employment reduced the gender wealth gap in Germany, part-time employment was slightly disadvantageous for British women. In Britain, late-married female full-timers accumulated more wealth than their partners. Although marriage provides limited economic insurance in later life, British women have better access to wealth to reduce economic disadvantages than German women.

The relationship between general and specific skills, upper-secondary vet programmes and wage scarring due to unemployment or low labour demand

Presenter: Miriam Grønning, Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Switzerland

Co-authors: Irene Kriesi, Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Switzerland; Stefan Sacchi, University of Bern, Switzerland

The global Covid-19 pandemic is accompanied by an economic recession and steeply rising unemployment. Previous research has shown that unemployment incidents often lead to earning losses in the later career that are more pronounced for low educated than highly educated workers. A possible explanation is that highly educated workers have more general skills, which are transferable, while less educated workers have more specific skills, which are less transferable between jobs and occupations. However, existing studies do not take into account the heterogeneity of skill acquisition within education levels. Training occupations at upper-secondary and study fields at tertiary level differ greatly regarding the amount of general and specific skills they impart. Using the former, most common type of education in Switzerland as an example, we therefore investigate whether different types of general skills (i.e. digital literacy skills and communication skills) imparted during training moderate the effect of unemployment on income development in the later career. Theoretically, we draw upon human capital theory, which argues that general skills are more transferable and depreciate more slowly than specific skills. Because workers with general skills can retain their productivity level after unemployment, they will have less severe earnings losses. The analyses are based on a sample of employees with upper secondary vocational education and training from the longitudinal Swiss Labour force survey combined with register data on wages and unemployment spells from the social protection and labour market

statistical project. This individual level data is combined with objective skill measures derived from occupation-specific training curricula. We address causality issues, including potential selection and endogeneity problems, by combining a matching method with an endogenous treatment effects model. Preliminary results show that some general skills can attenuate the negative consequences of unemployment in the subsequent career.

4C INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Social ties in adolescence as health resource: Findings of the Life-Study

Presenter: Johanna Turgetto, University of Potsdam, Germany

Epidemiological research translates social support as a protective factor and thus a strategy for coping with stressful life situations. While the lack of social support has to be seen as a risk factor of disease-related stress experiences, the existence of social support serves as a buffer of different risk situations (cf. Siegrist 2004). Also, social integration as an inclusion into a society and thus including society's support is inevitably linked to health, too, depending on education, SES and income as important determinants of social integration with regard to health behavior, health resources and health literacy. As integrational model Allardt's having, loving, being, will be represented (cf. Esser 1979, Allardt 1983). This analysis links social support in childhood and parental's integration as protective factors, next to later life's integration as cumulative protective factors on later life's health. Essentially life in adolescence, as well as subsequent effects on health and well-being take center stage. Therefore, this analysis is based on the life course perspective and uses data from the Life study (n=1359), which is particularly useful, since it includes data from childhood (12-15 years) as well as at the ages of 35 and 45 years. In addition, the data structure also allows to draw conclusions about parental influence by including determinants regarding social origin. At the end following research question shall be answered: To what extent can social support and social integration during youth over the life course model health and well-being in later life?

#StateOfMind: The relationship between time spent on social networking sites, family measures and self-esteem among young people in the U.K.

Presenter: Memta Jagtiani, University College London, UK

Family structure may influence the relationship between time spent on social networking sites (SNS) and self-esteem. We investigated whether the number of natural parents in the household moderated the SNS and self-esteem association. Baseline data on SNS and family structure (n = 4,763) were collected from children aged 10-15 years at Wave 2 of the UK Household Longitudinal Study. Self-esteem data was collected over a six-year period at Waves 2, 4, 6 and 8. Participants were classed as nonusers (0 hours/weekday spent chatting or interacting with friends through social websites), minor- (less than 1 hour/weekday), moderate- (1-3 hours/weekday: reference) or heavy-users (4+ hours/weekday). Family structure (number of natural parents in the household) was classed as none, living with mother only, living with father only, and both (reference). Analyses were performed in Stata 15.1. All tests of statistical significance were based on two-tailed probability (P).

Threat or resource? Influences of social media on partnership transitions

Presenter: Okka Zimmermann, TU Braunschweig, Germany

Social media nowadays shape the every-day life of (not only) young people and all kinds of social relationships. Some theoretical approaches suggest that social media are a threat to private relationships, for example because the time spent with friends and family in real life may be reduced and more emphasis might be put on online relationships (displacement hypothesis). Other theoretical approaches assume, that social media may be a resource, because they can increase the quality of social relationships, because more information is disclosed (internet enhanced self-disclosure hypothesis) and thus be conceptualized as social capital.

Research on the impact of social media on private relationships focuses primarily on friendships or social relationships more generally, relationship quality, individual benefits from social media or its influences on social capital. There are to my knowledge no studies, which analyze the influence of social media usage on partnership transitions from a life course perspective. The latter perspective assumes, that partnership formation is nowadays a complex process, consisting of various steps, often executed in a specific order. This study wants to fill this gap in research by combining theoretical assumptions and empirical evidence from research on the impacts of social media on private lives with a life course perspective on partnership transitions.

The study uses prospective life course data of the German Family Panel of adolescents and young adults (between 14 and 27 years) to analyze early stages of partnership formation (transition into partnership

and cohabitation) and partnership dissolutions. Preliminary results suggest different impacts of social media usage on different partnership events, thus suggesting that social media play a different role in different stages of private relationships. Specifically, social media are likely to be a resource for partnership formation but play only a minor role for partnership institutionalization and dissolution.

Understanding practitioners' and young people's views of a risk calculator for future psychopathology and poor functioning in young people victimised during childhood

Presenter: Rachel Latham, King's College London, UK

Co-authors: Rachel K. Temple, The McPin Foundation, UK; Crystal Romeo, Andrea Danese, Helen L. Fisher, King's College London, UK

Technological advances in computational power, our increasingly networked digital world, and the development of novel algorithmic techniques have facilitated a recent growth in the use of predictive analytics across a variety of domains including marketing, healthcare, policing, and social care. Our research group recently used prediction modelling methods to make individual-level (rather than average, group-level) predictions about the likelihood of a child developing psychopathology and poor functioning at age-18 following exposure to victimisation (i.e. abuse, neglect, domestic violence, and bullying) during childhood. These 'risk calculators' were developed and evaluated using data from the Environmental Risk (E-Risk) Longitudinal Twin Study – a nationally representative birth cohort of 2,232 UK-born children – and showed adequate to excellent discrimination based on area under the curve estimates (AUC range 0.65-0.80) and good calibration. This demonstrated the potential for risk calculators to assist practitioners working with victimised children to identify those who are most at risk of poor future outcomes. However, the implementation and use of prediction tools like this may not be straightforward. This study investigated what the key considerations are from those practitioners who might use the risk calculator and those young people on whom it might be used. We interviewed health and social care practitioners (n=6) and conducted two focus groups with young people with lived experience of childhood victimisation (n=13). Thematic analysis identified ten themes, organised according to the three main topics of discussion: (i) identifying risk (risk factors, current practice, accuracy, implementation, response); (ii) protective factors and prevention (individual, environment, preventative intervention); and (iii) communication of research (stakeholders, methods). We found significant commonality between young people and practitioners; they recognised the potential for an accurate risk calculator to enhance UK health and social care practice but also highlighted key ethical and practical considerations and challenges related to its successful implementation.

4D INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Transitions into dependency with ageing in Europe

Presenter: Alejandra Marroig, University of the Republic of Uruguay, Uruguay

Co-author: Graciela Muniz-Terrera, University of Edinburgh, UK

Aging has been related to the onset of dependency in older adults, and Long Term Care (LTC) may be needed to perform daily activities. Some individuals have care needs earlier in life, more urgently or have care needs of greater magnitude. In this project we analysed transitions towards dependency of older adults. We used data (baseline until 2013) from ten countries that participated in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We used limitations in Activity of Daily Living and Instrumental Activity of Daily Living to define dependency states in individuals aged at least 65 years old at study entry (n=20119) and fitted Multi-State Models. We evaluated the impact of sociodemographic variables (sex, education and socioeconomic status) on transitions across states, including death. Results show transitions varied with age and individuals had an increased risk of in care needs until 70 years old. Women had lower risk of death but higher risk of transitioning into a state of care needs. International variations were identified. In some countries, the transition to a state of care needs occurred in younger individuals. These results provide an early detection of care needs for an aging population and could improve the design of prevention strategies and LTC policies for better quality of life of older adults and their families. We examined transitions to dependency by types of care received, sociodemographic characteristics and discuss results in relation to LTC policies in these 10 countries.

Social protection expenditure on health in later life in 20 European countries:

Spending more to reduce health inequalities

Presenter: Stefan Sieber, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Co-authors: Boris Cheval, Dan Orsholits, Andreas Ihle, Claudine Burton-Jeangros, University of Geneva, Switzerland; Stéphane Cullati, University of Fribourg, Switzerland

Background: This study aims at examining the moderating role of social protection expenditure on the association of life-course adversities on health in old age. The hypothesis is that the higher the spending on social protection, the lower the impact of life-course adversities on health in old age.

Methods: We used SHARE data of participants living in 20 European countries aged between 50 and 96. The seven available waves were included in the analyses, which allowed us to examine the longitudinal trajectories with aging. The indicators of adversities in childhood included were: socioeconomic conditions (SEC), adverse experiences, and adverse health experiences. The indicators in adult life were: education, main occupational position, and financial strain. We used confounder-adjusted logistic mixed-effects models to examine the association between life-course adversities and risk of poor self-rated health (SRH) in old age. Observations were nested within participants which were nested within countries. Cross-level interactions between net social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP and life-course adversities allowed to test for the moderating effect of the expenditures on the association of adversities and SRH in old age. Preliminary findings: 55,419 individuals (215,469 observations) were included in the analyses. The odds of poor SRH increased with age. The odds of poor SRH were significantly lower for higher levels of expenditure on social protection. For childhood SEC, education, and financial strain the more disadvantaged categories showed higher odds of poor SRH. The interactions showed that social protection expenditure reduced health inequalities in childhood SEC. However, for main occupational position the contrary was the case.

Preliminary conclusions: The findings indicate that a higher share of expenditure on social protection reduces the odds of poor health in old age. The moderation effects of social protection expenditure on the negative impact of life-course adversities do not follow a clear pattern and deserve further examination.

SES inequalities in all-cause and cause-specific mortality in the over 50s in Ireland: Findings from the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

Presenter: Anne Nolan, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland

Co-authors: Mark Ward, Rose Anne Kenny, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

While inequalities in mortality by socio-economic status (SES) have been well documented, there remain significant gaps in our understanding of the underlying mechanisms. Research challenges include 1) the (un) availability of valid, theoretically-informed measures of SES and 2) the lack of linked survey-mortality data. Analyses of SES inequalities in mortality in Ireland have previously been limited to unlinked Census-mortality data. This study is the first to use linked survey-mortality data, combining rich individual-level data from the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) with data from the national mortality register. Detailed SES information has been collected every two years since 2009 by TILDA (N=8,504), a prospective, nationally representative study of community-dwelling Irish residents aged 50+. Mortality data was provided by the official mortality register. The sample included 779 decedents who had participated in at least one TILDA wave. All underlying and contributory causes of death were coded using the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD-10). Cox proportional hazards ratios were used to assess the association between a number of SES indicators (employment status; own and father's occupational class; education; household income; car and home ownership; medical insurance) and all-cause and cause-specific mortality. Different SES indicators were variously associated with risk of all-cause and cause-specific mortality. For example, manual occupations were associated with an increased risk of respiratory deaths while home ownership and income were protective against all-cause mortality. Similar to other settings, there are SES inequalities in all-cause and cause-specific mortality in the over 50s in Ireland. In order to better understand the pathways between social circumstances and health, it is essential that our choice of SES indicator is informed by well-developed mechanistic hypotheses.

Socioeconomic status and later-life health: Longitudinal evidence from the U.S.

Presenter: Mengling Cheng, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Co-authors: Nicolas Sommet, Daniela Jopp, Dario Spini, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Scholars are divided as to how the protective effect of SES on health (the SES-health gradient) varies over the later-life course: The age-as-leveler perspective suggests that the SES-health gradient weakens with age, whereas the cumulative (dis)advantages perspective suggests that it strengthens with age. To clarify this, we used HRS 1992-2016 (33,385 U.S. respondents). Congruent with the age-as-leveler perspective, growth curve models revealed two key findings: (i) the overall protective effect of SES on multimorbidity was weaker for older than younger adults (cross-sectional effect) and (ii) the within-participant protective effect of SES on multimorbidity weakened over the later-life course (longitudinal effect). These effects were the same in the clear majority of robustness checks using various SES indicators (i.e., household income, education, and wealth) and alternative objective health outcomes (e.g., mobility, BMI, and word recall). These findings suggest that, at least in the U.S., health inequalities weaken at older age and—given that the effect was observed within participants—that this age-as-leveler pattern was not due to a selection effect.

4E INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Gender divisions of unpaid care work and psychological distress in the UK during the Covid-19 pandemic

Presenter: Anne McMunn, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Baowen Xue, Noriko Cable, University College London, UK

School closures and homeworking during the Covid-19 crisis have resulted in an immediate increase in unpaid care work, which draws new attention to gender inequality in divisions of unpaid care work. This paper describes how men and women divided childcare and housework demands during the height of the first Covid-19 lockdown in the UK, and whether these divisions were associated with worsening mental health during the pandemic. Data come from wave 10 of Understanding Society and the following April, May, June, September and January waves of Understanding Society Covid-19 study. Psychological distress was measured using the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) at both before and during the lockdown, and unpaid care work was measured during the lockdown. Linear regression models were used. Results: Women spent much more time on unpaid care work than men during lockdown, and it was more likely to be the mother than the father who reduced working hours or changed employment schedules due to increased time on childcare. Women who spent long hours on housework and childcare were more likely to report increased levels of psychological distress. Working parents who adapted their work patterns increased more psychological distress than those who did not, but this was particularly true for working lone mothers. Conclusion: Gender inequalities in divisions of unpaid care work continued during the pandemic in the UK. Juggling home working with homeschooling and childcare as well as extra housework is likely to lead to poor mental health for people with families, particularly for lone mothers.

Using the UK cohort studies to understand the impact of Covid-19 on labour market gender equality

Presenter: Bozena Wielgoszewska, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Alex Bryson, Monica Costa Dias, Francesca Foliano, Heather Joshi, David Wilkinson, University College London, UK

Gap: The consequences of covid-19 lockdown on the progress towards gender equality are unclear. On the one hand, women tend to prefer flexible working schedules and are more likely to work in jobs that can be done from home (Hupkau and Petrongolo, 2020). Thus, widely introduced social distancing enforcement, which results in increased prevalence and normalisation of working from home, may lead to greater gender equality. On the other hand, women are over-represented in locked down sectors, and have taken the bigger share of housework and childcare responsibilities, especially amongst working parents (Blundell, 2020; Wielgoszewska et.al.2020). This can jeopardise their position in the labour market, leading to stagnation or even reversal of the progress towards gender equality.

Aim: The aim of the study is to assess the extent to which factors, such as higher education degree, occupation, and household composition were able to protect men and women from adverse labour market outcomes during the Covid-19 pandemic in the UK.

Data: We utilise the data from Covid-19 survey, from three UK birth cohort studies (National Child Development Study, 1970 British Cohort Study, and Next Steps) linked to their previous surveys occurring throughout the lives of cohort members.

Methodology: We examine the gender pay gap a year after the first cases of covid-19 appeared in the UK (January - March 2021) and compare the size of the gap during this period to that observed at earlier time points of cohort members' lifecourse as reported in Bryson et al. (2020). We supplement this analysis by inspecting three additional adverse labour market outcomes: 1) transition from employment to unemployment; 2) transition from employment to furlough scheme; 3) decrease in hours worked. These outcomes measure change between February 2020 and in February-March 2021. We control for a number of key predictors of labour market outcomes, collected from earlier sweeps of the study. To deal with missing data we use multiple imputations but check for sensitivity of estimates using weights.

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Impact of manager's ethnicity and gender on wages? Evidence from the UK Household Longitudinal Study

Presenters: Jagriti Tanwar, University College London, UK; Alita Nandi, Institute for Social and Economic Research, UK

Existing research on the effects of females at powerful positions on gender wage gap has found mixed evidence. While some studies have found support for female as agent-of-change hypothesis indicating that gender wage gap reduces when females hold managerial or supervisory positions, other studies support cogs-in-the-machine hypothesis suggesting no observed decline in gender wage gap when women are supervisors or managers. For example, there is evidence that higher proportion of women at managerial level has a positive effect on women's wages, which is not explained by diversity and family friendly policies of the firm. While these results indicate a positive role of homophily and mentoring, it is not clear as they use firm level gender composition of managers. So, in this study we investigate the role of gender of the immediate boss. Given the intersectionality of gender and ethnicity, we also examine the effect of having a boss of same ethnicity on hourly wages of 21 to 59 year old employees in the UK. Using data from Wave 5 of Understanding Society (2013-14), our results do not support gender homophily hypothesis, that is, having a female boss does not significantly increase women's wages. However, we find the evidence for "ethnic-homophily", but only for white British. Controlling for individual, job-related, and workplace factors including proportion of co-workers who are of the same gender and ethnicity, we find that while having a boss of same ethnicity is significantly positively associated with hourly wages for white British employees, it has a negative association for ethnic minority employees. Our study thus makes an important contribution to the diversity literature by addressing a gap with respect to understanding the effects of ethnicity on wages in the UK context.

The gender pay gap development over the life course in the nursing occupations: A cohort study

Presenter: Hans Dietrich, Institute for Employment Research, Germany

The gender wage gap in nursing occupations is well documented (Munch/Dietrich 2019). Less addressed is the question, which mechanisms contribute to the occurrence and persistence of the gender wage gap. This paper follows graduates from nursing training in Germany, who finished their education in 2006. Data from the Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB) allow us to follow the employment history of these graduates till end of 2015. In this period the gender wage gap increased from an initial wage gap of 2% immediately after graduation to 12% in 2015. We employ register data from the social security system, which cover the whole employment career and deliver daily precise information on income. The paper indicates female and male nurses differ over the life course with respect to overall labor market participation, to employment duration within the nursing occupation and occupational mobility. We test three mechanism. A first one is the mechanism of selection of nurses into different institutions (type of hospital, region, and occupational specialty). Beyond regional and occupational variation, the type of hospital (public vs. private, size, etc.) stratifies both gender specific employment

opportunities and wage over the life course. Female and male nurses differ by income also with respect to working time. A second mechanism refers to mobility of nurses within the nursing occupation. Here, males benefit more from educational or occupational upgrading compared to females. A third one addresses exit options (e.g. to health management), which improves bargaining power of nurses. In case of occupational change, males are more prone to increase income compared to females. These mechanisms shape the gender specific distribution of wages over the life course. The paper presents empirical evidence, discusses possible theoretical explanations and delivers some policy related recommendations.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION (REPEAT OF MORNING PRESENTATION)

The consequences of labour market insecurities for well-being and health of young people

Presenter: Marge Unt, Tallinn University, Estonia

Most previous research on youth' job insecurity and especially youth unemployment has addressed its drivers. Gathering and implementing knowledge that will prevent youth unemployment and support youth pathways out of temporary jobs is a highly relevant research activity. Moreover, there is also an urgent need to understand the consequences of such individual-level labour market insecurities for youth, because unemployment along with extended periods of temporary employment and mini-jobs are a widespread phenomenon among youth. Crises are expected to have a potentially detrimental effect on the future of these young people in the form of 'scar effects' (Unt and Täht, 2020). Indeed, concerns have been raised as to whether the so-called Great Recession has produced a 'lost generation' of young people (Hur, 2018). In view of the current pandemic Covid-19 crisis, which is turning out to be the strongest economic recession for decades in most European countries, it is still too early to assess its full impact on youth labour markets, but, given the large degree of prevailing uncertainty, current prospects and projections give rise to great concern also for consequences for well-being and health.

One central aspect of social inclusion is youth's subjective well-being. The complementary findings are presented based on the results from the Horizon2020-funded EXCEPT project. What are the consequences of labor market insecurities for well-being and health and its spillover effects for other family members? What are the drivers of loss of well-being in the case of labour market vulnerability? The quantitative evidence is accompanied by qualitative insights based on 386 interviews conducted with youth from nine European countries representing different macro contexts: Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Sweden, the Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

<https://policy.bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/social-exclusion-of-youth-in-europe>

5A SYMPOSIUM**The interplay of child development and home learning environment in the first years**

Convenor & Chair: Manja Attig, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany

The importance of the early years for the later development of children are well known. From a theoretical perspective (e.g. bioecological model of development, model of educational quality) differences in early skills, among others, are explained by differences in learning environments. In line with the idea of the home learning environment framework, research has shown that both structural and process characteristics of the home learning environment play a role in child development. On the one hand, social disparities were found, for example, in language and socio-emotional development. On the other hand, beneficial effects of parenting quality on different aspects of child development were shown. The present session aims to deepen the understanding of the impact of structural and process characteristics of the home learning environment on two facets of child development in the first two years. Presentations 1 and 2 will focus on language abilities and investigate a) how process variables impact language abilities under controlling of structural variables and b) if social differences in vocabulary skills are mediated by maternal language-stimulating interaction behaviour. Against the background of the family stress model, Presentation 3 aims to investigate the directionality of the relationship between maternal stress and child's negative affectivity.

The association of proximal relative to distal elements of social disadvantage to children's receptive and expressive language development at 2 years

Presenter: James Law, Newcastle University, UK

Co-authors: Judy Clegg, University of Sheffield, UK; Robert Rush, Independent statistician (Edinburgh), UK; Sue Roulstone, University of the West of England, UK; Tim J. Peters, University of Bristol, UK

Background: An association between social disadvantage and early language development is commonly reported in the literature, but less attention has been paid to the way that different aspects of social disadvantage affect both expressive and receptive language in the first 2 years of life.

Aims: To examine the contributions of gender, parental report of early language skills and proximal social variables (the amount of stimulation in the home, the resources available to the child and the attitudes/emotional status of the primary carer and the support available to him/her) controlling for distal social variables (family income and maternal education) to children's expressive and receptive language development at 2 years in a community ascertained population cohort.

Methods & Procedures: Data from 1314 children in the Children in Focus (CiF) sample from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) were analyzed. Multivariable regression models identified the contribution of proximal (what parents do with their children) measures of social disadvantage adjusting for more distal (e.g., family income and material wealth) measures as well as early language development at 15 months to the development of verbal comprehension, expressive vocabulary and expressive grammar (word combinations) at 2 years of age.

Outcome & Results: In the final multivariable models gender, earlier language and proximal social factors, predicted 36% of the variance for expressive vocabulary, 22% for receptive language and 27% for word combinations at 2 years.

Conclusions & Implications: The results suggest that what parents/carers do with their children is critical even when structural aspects of social disadvantage such as family income and housing have been taken into consideration although this relationship varies for different aspects of language. This has the potential to inform the targeting of public health interventions focusing on early language and pre-literacy skills.

Language-stimulation behavior and maternal education: What impacts early vocabulary at the age of two?

Presenter: Manja Attig, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany

Co-authors: Anja Linberg, German Youth Institute, Germany; Sabine Weinert, University of Bamberg, Germany

One key aspect for later academic success is (early) language development (Hoff, 2013). Previous research has shown that structural characteristics, such as the social background of the family, are associated with language development (e.g. Hart & Risley, 1995). Further, domain-specific process characteristics, such as maternal verbal stimulation, are also associated with language development (Olson et al., 1986;). Although much is known about the impact of structural characteristics on language abilities, it is less clear – especially during the first two years - to what extent they are mediated by maternal language stimulating interaction behavior. The present study investigates this question focusing on 778 families of the Infant Cohort Study of the German National Educational Panel Study. Vocabulary was measured with a parent report (ELFRA; Grimm & Doil, 2006; similar to the CDI; Fenson et al., 1993) at the age of 26 month. Language-stimulating interaction behavior was coded from videos of semi-standardized mother-child interactions at the age of 17 month. Besides control variables maternal education was considered as structural characteristic in the path models. The results showed differences by maternal education in the vocabulary skills as well as in the language-stimulating interaction of the mother and a direct effect of language-stimulation interaction on vocabulary. However, the results show that only 9% of the effect of maternal education on vocabulary is mediated through language stimulating interaction behavior. To sum up, the present study replicated findings that demonstrated an effect of maternal education on child's vocabulary. Further, depending on maternal education children experience different language stimulating interactions with their mothers but differences in this experiences explain only a small amount of the social disparities in the vocabulary skills of the children. The importance of the home learning environment and its possible implications will be discussed.

The longitudinal and bidirectional relationship between parent's stress and child's negative affectivity

Presenter: Markus Vogelbacher, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany

When explaining the effects of material scarcity on the socioemotional development of children, the Family Stress Model (Conger, Conger, Elder Jr, Lorenz, Simons & Whitbeck, 1992) is one of the most prominent approaches. The Family Stress Model claims an unidirectional effect from economic stress entailing depressed mood and mental strain of parents fostering unfavorable parenting practices, that finally lead to negative socio-emotional outcomes of the child. For young children, in contrast, empirical evidence from research on spillover effects of family stress to the workplace and the impact of child's externalizing behavior on parenting stress in families with developmentally delayed children point more to a reciprocal relationship. Furthermore, child's negative affectivity appears to be a predictor of maternal stress rather than a consequence. This study examines the question of the directionality of the relationship of maternal stress and child's negative affectivity using data from Starting Cohort 1 of the German National Educational Panel Study (N= 3307). Data from mother's interview from the first three waves (child's age circa 7, 16 and 26 months) are considered. The relationship of maternal stress and child's negative affectivity is analyzed longitudinally using cross-lagged structural equation modeling. Controlling for social background variables of the family, single parenting, number of siblings, preterm birth and age of the child, the results show a weak but robust reciprocal influence of the two constructs from wave 2 to 3, with maternal stress exerting the stronger leverage. From wave 1 to 2 no stable effects are found. These findings are discussed against the background of parental expectations regarding children's development. In a second step, this pattern is tested for potential endogenous maternal moderators like education and neuroticism.

5B SYMPOSIUM

One question, a dozen studies: Co-ordinated analyses of health inequalities during COVID-19 from multiple UK longitudinal surveys

Convenor & Chair: Praveetha Patalay, University College London, UK

The UK is unique in having several population-based longitudinal studies, including multiple national birth cohort studies going back to 1946, the Understanding Society household panel study, ageing cohorts such as the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing and regional cohorts such as ALSPAC, Born in Bradford and Generation Scotland. Each has collected multiple surveys during the COVID-19 pandemic, which can now be combined with rich pre-pandemic information. In this symposium, four papers present important evidence on health inequalities during the COVID-19 pandemic, addressing the same question in up to a dozen longitudinal surveys. Results are meta-analysed showing findings overall and stratified by socio-demographic characteristics. This represents a collaborative effort under the Lifecourse Health and Wellbeing strand of the National Core Studies initiative in the UK: an important advance methodologically, in addition to the substantive value of the questions addressed. Co-ordinated analyses across multiple studies can act as replication for each other and/or differences in study designs and assumptions can be informative, e.g., by comparing samples of respondents at different life-stages. This effort is providing timely evidence during the pandemic, while facilitating future multi-study research across UK longitudinal studies.

Inequalities in health care disruptions during Covid-19 in the UK: Evidence from eleven longitudinal studies

Presenter: Jane Maddock, University College London, UK

In the UK, the National Health Service (NHS) provides free healthcare and prioritises equity of delivery. Despite this, inequalities in access to health care remain. Like other health systems worldwide, the NHS has faced major disruptions due to high Covid-19 burden and repeated lockdown measures. These disruptions can have both short and long-term health impacts. It is plausible that these disruptions affect different groups disproportionately, thus widening health inequalities. This paper investigates associations between well-established axes of health inequality (sex, age, social class, education and ethnicity) and self-reported health care disruptions (medication access, procedures, or appointments) in over 50,000 participants across eleven longitudinal studies in the UK. Participants reported disruptions from March 2020 through to as late as January 2021. We obtained study-specific estimates using logistic regression models and combined them in a random-effects meta-analysis. Analyses were adjusted for sex, age and ethnicity where relevant. Between 10.1% (Millennium Cohort Study) and 31.8% (Understanding Society) of study participants reported experiencing health care disruptions. Preliminary results show that females (OR: 1.21 [95%CI: 1.15,1.4]; I²=56%), older participants (e.g. OR: 1.39 [1.13,1.72]; I²=77% for 65-75y vs 45-54y), and non-white ethnic minorities (OR: 1.17 [1.02,1.33]; I²=0% vs white) were more likely to report healthcare disruptions. Those in a more disadvantaged social class (e.g. OR: 1.18 [1.08, 1.21]; I²=0% for manual/routine vs managerial/professional) were also more likely to report healthcare disruptions, but no clear differences were observed for education. Our preliminary results highlight inequities in healthcare disruptions, which, if unaddressed, could contribute to the maintenance or widening of existing health inequalities.

Mental health inequalities in healthcare, economic, and housing disruption during COVID-19: An investigation in 12 population-based longitudinal studies

Presenter: Eoin McElroy, University of Leicester, UK

The COVID-19 pandemic and its associated virus suppression measures have disrupted many aspects of day-to-day life, and people already suffering from psychological distress may have been especially vulnerable to these disruptions. We investigated associations between pre-pandemic psychological distress and disruptions to healthcare, economic activity, housing, and cumulative disruptions. We also explored whether these associations differed by age, sex, ethnicity or education. Data were from 59,482 participants in 12 UK longitudinal adult population surveys with both pre-pandemic and COVID-19 surveys. Participants self-reported disruptions since the start of the pandemic to: healthcare (medication access, procedures, or appointments); economic activity (negative changes in employment, income or working hours); and housing (change of address or household composition). Logistic regression models were used within each study to estimate associations between pre-pandemic standardised psychological distress scores and disruption outcomes. Findings were synthesised using a random effects meta-analysis with restricted maximum likelihood. Approximately one to two thirds of study participants experienced some form of disruption during the pandemic. One standard deviation higher pre-pandemic psychological distress was associated with: increased odds of any healthcare disruption (odds ratio: 1.30 [95% CI: 1.20-1.40]; I²: 65%); increased odds of experiencing any economic disruption

(1.11 [1.03-1.16]; I²: 61%); no associations with housing disruptions; and increased likelihood of experiencing a disruption in at least two domains (1.25 [1.18-1.32]; I²: 38%) or one domain (1.11 [1.07-1.16]; I²: 32%) compared to no disruptions. Associations did not differ by sex, ethnicity, education, or age. Those suffering from psychological distress pre-pandemic were more likely to experience healthcare disruptions, economic disruptions, and combined disruptions across multiple domains. These individuals may need additional support to manage these pandemic-related disruptions. Considering mental ill-health was already unequally distributed in the UK population, the pandemic may exacerbate existing inequalities related to sex, ethnicity, education and age.

Smoking, vaping, drinking and the UK furlough scheme: Evidence from eight longitudinal population surveys

Presenter: Michael Green, University of Glasgow, UK

Disruptions to economic activity such as job loss can impact substance use behaviours. During the COVID-19 pandemic the UK implemented a furlough scheme to prevent job loss. We examine how furlough was associated with respondents' substance use behaviours in the initial stages of the pandemic. Data were from over 27,000 participants in eight UK adult longitudinal surveys. Participants self-reported economic activity (furlough or job loss vs stable employment) and smoking (any current), vaping (any current) and drinking alcohol (>4 days/week or 5+ drinks per typical occasion) both before and during the initial stages of the pandemic. Changes in frequency/quantity of substance use were also examined. Risk ratios were estimated within each study using modified Poisson regression, adjusting for a range of potential confounders, including pre-pandemic behaviour (though this was excluded in analyses of behaviour change). Findings were synthesised using a random effects meta-analysis. Preliminary results show that, compared to stable employment, participation in the furlough scheme was associated with smoking (risk ratio: 1.24 [95% CI: 1.08-1.42]; I²=0%) while job loss was associated with vaping (1.72 [1.10-2.71]; I²=25%) and heavier drinking (1.21 [1.02-1.43]; I²=2%), but these associations were largely accounted for by confounders (adjusted risk ratios: smoking: 1.06 [0.96-1.16]; I²=8%; vaping: 1.55 [0.93-2.56]; I²=42%; and drinking: 1.03 [0.89-1.20]; I²=35%). Furlough was associated with drinking more than before the pandemic (adjusted risk ratio: 1.15 [1.00-1.33]; I²=70%), and with increases in vaping behaviour (1.54 [1.14-2.07]; I²=0%). Neither furlough or job loss was clearly associated with smoking, vaping or drinking alcohol during the initial stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, though there was some evidence that the quantity/frequency of drinking and vaping had increased among those who were furloughed relative to those who remained in employment. Increased drinking is concerning, while increased vaping likely represents moves to reduce smoking and may be positive.

The UK Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and changes in diet, physical activity and sleep during the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from eight longitudinal studies

Presenter: Bożena Wielgoszewska, University College London, UK

The recent Covid-19 pandemic, and its mitigations, are expected to have long-term consequences on the health and health behaviours of the UK's population. In March 2020, in an effort to reduce the effect of lockdown on the economy, the UK government launched their Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (commonly known as furlough), which entitled employees to 80% of their monthly pay up to a cap of £2,500.

This paper investigates the association between the change in the economic activity and health behaviours of the working-age participants of eight longitudinal studies, during the early stages of the pandemic. Specifically, we investigate the post-pandemic levels, and the pre-to-post pandemic change, in fruit and vegetable consumption, physical activity, and sleeping patterns. We obtained study-specific estimates using modified Poisson regression, adjusting for a comparable set of potential confounders, and combined results in a random-effects meta-analysis. Preliminary results show that, as compared to those who continually worked, furloughed workers were more likely to report an increase in their fruit and vegetable consumption (1.22 [1.04-1.43]; I² = 52%), and an increase in their physical activity (1.19 [1.04-1.35]; I² = 73%). However, furlough appears to have a polarizing effect on sleeping patterns (change from 6 - 9 h to outside this range: 1.46 [1.03, 2.08]; I² = 75%; change from outside of the 6 - 9 h to within this range: 1.78 [1.03, 3.07]; I² = 75%), especially amongst women and those with no higher education degree. This polarization is partially explained by the age of the survey participants, indicating that sleeping patterns of the younger cohorts were more adversely affected. The furlough scheme may be associated with better diet and more physical activity, while inconsistent effects on sleeping patterns may be placing younger generations at particular risk of atypical sleep.

5C SYMPOSIUM

Longitudinal cohort study on the Filipino child: A nationally representative cohort of children tracking the sustainable development goals

Convenor & Chair: Ben Edwards, Australian National University, Australia

The Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child is a 15-year study designed to examine how the lives of young Filipinos are changed in the course of the 15-year agenda implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study recruited 4,952 ten-year old children at Baseline (2016-2017), and this cohort will be observed over their life course through age 25. The study sample was selected to be nationally representative of 10-year old Filipinos at Baseline, from the country's three main island groups of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. This symposium features three papers using the LCSFC data. The first tracks anxiety levels in Filipino children and shows substantial increases in anxiety during the pandemic. The second paper examines changes in food security with increases in food security during the pandemic. The final paper examines impacts of multiple disasters on children and families and the mitigating role of a conditional cash transfer program in operation in the Philippines.

Tracking anxiety levels in Filipino children before and during the pandemic

Presenter: Judith Borja, Office of Population Studies Foundation, Philippines

Co-authors: Nanette Mayol, Office of Population Studies Foundation, Philippines; Delia Belleza, University of San Carlos, Philippines

Filipino early adolescents, old enough to absorb the pandemic's devastating effects on their households and communities, additionally face social isolation given restrictions that include community lockdowns requiring children to stay home, closing of parks/recreational areas and curriculum shift from classroom to distance learning. These circumstances likely affect children's mental health. We examine this issue in detail and identify significant determinants using data from the Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child on a nationally representative sample observed from age 10 (2016) through 24 (2030). We track children's anxiety levels pre-pandemic (ages 11 and 13) and during the pandemic (age 14) (n=2,162). We assessed DSM-5-Oriented Anxiety Problems (DSM-AP) based on data from the Child Behavior Checklist (mother-reported) administered at ages 11 and 14 and Youth Self Report at age 13. The proportion of children with DSM-AP scores within clinical range, representing severe levels, significantly increased in the pandemic: 3.7% at age 11, 1.8% at age 13 to 13.2% at age 14. Multivariable models show urban children being significantly prone to higher DSM-AP scores within clinical range during the pandemic. This association was not apparent at age 13. Before the pandemic, male children were more likely to have scores within clinical range but the sex disparity diminished during the pandemic. Mothers mirrored these rise in anxiety levels having higher stress scores during the crisis than prior waves. While everyone in the family may face pandemic-related mental health challenges, among early adolescents already dealing with physical and psychosocial changes in their pubertal transition, the cumulative burden may be overwhelming and adversely influence their overall health and productivity.

Food insecurity of Filipino children and the Covid-19 pandemic

Presenter: Francisco Largo, University of San Carlos, Philippines

Co-author: Jan Lorenzo Alegado, University of San Carlos, Philippines

This study used data from the Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child (LCSFC) to examine food security patterns and determinants among Filipino children from 2016-2020. The LCSFC uses a nationally representative sample of children age 10 in 2016 following them over the next 15 years in annual waves of data collection. Food security refers to the condition "when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy life (WFP 1996)." This paper used the Food Insecurity Experience Scale to represent the levels of food security experienced by the index children. The highest percentage of Filipino children who experienced being ever food insecure was in the first wave (2016) at 85 percent. For the next two waves (2018-2019), the percentage of food insecurity incidence progressively decreased but it increased again during the pandemic. Immediately before the start of the pandemic, we found the lowest percentage of children who suffered from severe food insecurity in the most urban and affluent domain. The incidence of those who transitioned from being food secure to being mildly or moderately food insecure also significantly increased during the pandemic. Multivariate analysis established significant associations between child, household and community characteristics and household food insecurity. Significant associations between household food insecurity and the children's health and education outcomes were also established. The current pandemic has demonstrated the vulnerability of Filipino households with children in terms of food insecurity. Extending this analysis to account for the pandemic circumstances will be well motivated and useful for gauging any increased vulnerabilities.

Can a conditional cash transfer program protect against the impacts of natural disasters?

Presenter: Ben Edwards, Australian National University, Australia

Co-authors: Matthew Gray, Australian National University, Australia; Judith Borja, University of San Carlos, Philippines

The Philippines has the 4th most number of natural disasters of all countries in the last twenty years (274 natural disasters, Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2016). Exposure to greater numbers of natural disasters has been associated with higher levels of family violence, physical abuse of children, stunting in children, and food insecurity (Edwards, Borja & Gray, 2021). The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (commonly referred to as the 4Ps) has been a key component of the Philippines' government focus on addressing poverty of families with children and is the third largest conditional cash transfer program in the world, covering 4.4 million households or 21 percent of the population (Acosta & Velarde, 2015).

As one of the most natural disaster prone countries in the world, understanding if the 4Ps does promote resilience in the most vulnerable families in the face of a natural disaster is a critical question. Using three waves of data from a United Nations funded nationally representative longitudinal cohort study of children and their families, we test whether the 4Ps program mitigates against negative impacts of natural disasters in the Philippines. We capitalize on geographical variation in the expansion of the 4Ps and the location of natural disasters to provide estimates of the extent to which the 4Ps mitigates against the worst effects of natural disasters on the most vulnerable families with respect family violence, physical abuse of children, stunting, food insecurity and caregiver and child mental health. We discuss the implications of support during adverse life events for development over the life course in a time of pandemic.

5D SYMPOSIUM

Recent developments in exploring the social-biological transitions

Convenor & Chair: Stéphane Cullati, University of Fribourg, Switzerland

Organised as an SLLS Inter-disciplinary Health Research group (IHRg) initiative, this is the fifth annual symposium, dedicated to report recent findings by European researchers working with combined social and biological data in the general area of social-biological transitions (the processes by which the social becomes biological).

This symposium will include presentations reporting advances in longitudinal and life course research on health outcomes like allostatic load, inflammatory markers, genes, metabolic and cardiovascular markers, and mortality, and their link with social exposures (e.g., family educational culture, employment histories, living alone transitions), measured at different stages of the life course. The impact of stress (social, economic or physical) and resources (economic, cultural) on biological health, as well as disentangling competing mechanisms between epigenetic factors and genes expression, will be some of the topics that will be discussed in this symposium. Bringing together the diversity of approaches and perspectives of these high-quality researchers will be the opportunity to contribute to the emergence of a shared scientific framework.

Epigenetic consequences of stress and adversity experiences. Evidence from discordant MZ twins

Presenter: Martin Diewald, University of Bielefeld, Germany

Co-author: Lena Weigel, University of Bielefeld

Effects of biomarkers, especially epigenetics, on life course outcomes is difficult to isolate from possible confounders. For animals, experimental studies have provided the strongest evidence. However, experimental manipulation is usually not possible in studies with humans. Another possibility are studies with discordant monozygotic (MZ) twins, since in this case genetic as well as environmental confounders are effectively controlled to a high degree. However, there are doubts about a sufficient degree of discordance among MZ twins to identify variation in how differential experiences lead to epigenetic variation. In the context of a new proposal to identify epigenetic sources of ageing we present (1) an overview of already existing research on the use of discordant MZ twins for identifying epigenetic effects, and (2) we analyze for comparably young MZ twins to which degree discordance actually exists. This is done for experiences that are of paramount interest for identifying the etiology of epigenetics in specific and biomarkers in general, and their effects on life course outcomes: experiences of adversity and stress, compared for everyday experiences as well as the perception and evaluation of single events. Our data is the German TwinLife panel study. The design of this study allows us to compare the discordance of MZ twins with those of DZ twins and siblings within the age range of 5 to 27.

Early life socioeconomic position and adult systemic inflammation: The mediating role of gene regulation in two European cohort studies

Presenter: Cristian Carmeli, University of Fribourg, Switzerland

Co-authors: Zoltán Kutalik, Eleonora Porcu, Olivier Delaneau Murielle Bochud, Menno Pruijm, University of Lausanne, Switzerland; Pashupati Mishra, Mika Kähönen, Tehro Lehtimäki, Tampere University, Finland; Cyrille Delpierre, Michelle Kelly-Irving, INSERM, France; Nasser A. Dhayat, University of Bern, Switzerland; Belen Ponte, Georg Ehret, Emmanouil Dermizakis, Nicolas Vuilleumier, University of Geneva, Switzerland; Olli T. Raitakari, University of Turku, Finland; Paolo Vineis, Marc Chadeau-Hyam Imperial College London, UK; Mika Kivimäki, Silvia Stringhini University College London, UK

Background: Individuals growing up during childhood in a socioeconomically disadvantaged family experience a higher rate of inflammation-related diseases later in life. Little is known about the social-to-biological transitions linking early life socioeconomic disadvantage to the pro-inflammatory functioning of the immune system decades later. In this study we explore the chain of biological mechanisms via DNA methylation and gene transcription in blood.

Methods: Data were from a Finnish (1,623 participants) and a Swiss (706 participants) population-based cohort study. First, we calculated the amount of the effect (based on counterfactual estimation) of low vs high parental occupational position on levels of adult systemic inflammation (C-reactive protein, CRP) explained by transcriptional levels of pro-inflammatory genes. These genes were either inferred by applying 2-sample Mendelian randomization on the whole transcriptome (2sMR) or belonging to the conserved transcriptional response to adversity (CTRA) model. Second, we established the most likely functional relationship between epigenetic and transcriptional changes induced by parental occupational position via Bayesian networks model selection.

Results: Consistently across both studies, we found that transcriptional activity explains a substantive portion of the estimated effect of low vs high parental occupational position on levels of adulthood inflammation. Namely, the effect explained by 2sMR and CTRA genes resulted in an increased (geometric mean of) CRP of 17.2% [95% confidence intervals (CI): 7.1,28.5] in the Finnish population, and of 13.9% [95% CI: 0.0,27.2] in the Swiss population. Furthermore, we showed that parental occupational position may regulate gene transcription without involving DNA methylation changes, or with DNA methylation playing the role of regulated event.

Conclusions: These results further our understanding of social-to-biological transitions by pinpointing the role of pro-inflammatory genes regulation that cannot fully be explained by differential DNA methylation.

Could teacher-perceived parental interest be an important factor in understanding how education relates to later physiological health? A life course approach

Presenter: Camille Joannès, University of Toulouse, France

Co-authors: Raphaële Castagné, Cyrille Delpierre, Michelle Kelly-Irving, University of Toulouse, France
Education is associated with later health, and notably with an indicator of physiological health measuring the cost of adapting to stressful conditions, named allostatic load (AL). Education is itself the result of a number of upstream variables. We examined the origins of educational attainment through the lens of interactions between families and school i.e. parents' interest in their child's education as perceived by teachers (PI). This study aims to examine whether PI during a child's educational trajectory is associated with subsequent AL, and whether education or other pathways mediate this relationship. We used data from 9 377 women and men born during in 1958 in Great Britain and included in the National Child Development Study to conduct secondary data analyses. PI was measured from prospectively collected questionnaire responses by teachers collected at age 7, 11 and 16. AL was defined using 14 biomarkers assayed in blood from a biosample collected at 44 years of age. Linear regression analyses were carried out on a sample of 8 113 participants with complete data for AL, missing data were imputed. Participants whose parents were considered to be uninterested in their education by their teacher had a higher AL on average in midlife in both men ($\beta = 0,41$ [0,29; 0,54]) and women ($\beta = 0,69$ [0,54; 0,83]). We examined the role of three pathways: educational, material/financial, and behavioral as potential mediators in the relationship between PI and AL. Among women, 45% of the total effect remained unexplained by mediation pathways. This work provides evidence that parents' interest in their child's education as perceived by teachers is associated with subsequent physiological health in mid-life and may highlight a form of cultural dissonance between family and educational spheres.

Adverse employment histories and markers of metabolic, cardiovascular and immune systems: The CONSTANCES study

Presenter: Morten Wahrendorf, University of Düsseldorf, Germany

Co-authors: Johannes Siegrist, Hanno Hoven, University of Düsseldorf, Germany

Adverse employment histories have been associated to increased risks of cardiovascular diseases, and it has been suggested that the dysregulation of core physiological systems across the life course is one important reason for this association. Few studies, however, have directly investigated the association between employment histories and markers of physiological systems. To address this shortcoming, the present study uses large-scale data from the French population-based CONSTANCES study with data that were either collected by self-administered questionnaires (incl. detailed retrospective employment histories) or as part of the health examinations at baseline (incl. blood-based biomarkers). To assess adverse employment histories, we use data that cover 20 years of respondents previous working career enabling to identify precarious, discontinued and disadvantaged employment careers. This information is linked to a wide range of biomarkers of metabolic (e.g. total cholesterol), cardiovascular (e.g. blood pressure) and immune systems (e.g. white blood cells). For both men and women, preliminary findings of multilevel regressions (participant nested in health examination centre) indicate that adverse employment histories, specifically those marked by low occupational positions and weak labour market ties (years out of work) are associated with a raised risk profile. Findings remain consistent after excluding respondents who had a health-related career interruption, and additionally, after adjusting for age, partnership and education.

5E SYMPOSIUM

How to survey second-generation-migrants longitudinally: A comparison of four European studies

Convenor & Chair: Dario Spini, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

The aim of this symposium is to compare research results and the methodology of four European longitudinal studies that follow second generation migrants. The different surveys allow the analyses of educational and professional pathways and psychosocial variables linked to these identity-building transitions. The contributions will shed light on ways to define and sample second generation migrants, challenges and solutions regarding data analyses, as well as results on professional realities in different countries. Results using the Swiss "Transitions from Education to Employment" (TREE2) panel survey show the interplay of parental investment and educational attainment. Analyses with the Spanish survey "Investigación longitudinal de la segunda generación" (ILSEG) compare natives' and immigrant children's educational and professional aspirations, attainments and identity-related variables. A mixed-methods-study with German Socioeconomic Panel (SOEP)- data analyses professional trajectories and related psychosocial indicators. Finally, the Swiss-Household-Panel (SHP) and the LIVES FORS Cohort Survey allow the description of occupational trajectories and the analysis of mechanisms underlying them for children of migrants compared to natives.

Parental investments in their children's education and educational success: A comparison between migrants and Swiss families

Presenter: Andrés Gomensoro, University of Bern, Switzerland

Co-authors: Marieke Heers, Fors, Switzerland; Chantal Kamm, Sandra Hupka-Brunner, Jakob Schnell, University of Bern, Switzerland

An important strand of research on migration holds that, at similar levels of social origin, children of migrants make more ambitious educational choices and often reach higher educational achievements compared to children of the majority group. This unexpected situation is often attributed to the observation that migrant parents regularly have higher educational aspirations for their children than majority group parents (Kao & Tienda, 1995). However, little is known on how parental aspirations are related to and translate into educational achievements. A potential explanation are varying parental investments (PI). To assess the mechanisms at play, in this study, we decompose PI in their children's education in three components: (1) parental aspirations (aims), (2) available resources within the family (means of actions) and (3) parental strategies (mobilization of resources to attempt to achieve the aims). To investigate the interplay between PI and educational success, we rely on the second cohort of "Transitions from Education to Employment" (TREE2) panel survey, a longitudinal follow-up of compulsory school leavers in Switzerland (n=7700). First, we investigate the relationship between PI and the educational track completed at the end of compulsory school by using quantitative approaches. Educational success at that stage is defined as attending the baccalaureate or extended requirement

track (which opens the paths to general education or full-time school VET). Second, we look at later post-compulsory educational situations. Finally, we introduce some preliminary results based on qualitative interviews with TREE respondents and one of their parents from migrant and non-migrant families.

Longitudinal study on the second generation in Spain

Presenter: Rosa Aparicio, University Research Institute José Ortega y Gasset, Spain

Co-author: Alejandro Portes, Princeton University and Miami University, USA

ILSEG is so far the largest and most comprehensive study carried out on children of immigrants in Spain. It was carried out by a consortium of Princeton University with Alejandro Portes and the IUOG with Rosa Aparicio. Its aim was to replicate the CILS study conducted in the U.S. by Alejandro Portes and Rubén Rumbaut and consisted of an initial survey carried out in 2007-08 and two follow up surveys carried out in 2012 and 2016 respectively, as well as a parental survey. The initial survey had a representative sample of almost 7000 children of immigrants in Madrid and Barcelona, i.e. children born in Spain or brought before age 12, with either one or both parents of foreign origin. The average age in this sample was 14 years. The follow-up survey added a sample of autochthonous children. In the symposium we will present the methodology used in the collection of the data together with some of the main findings. These will include educational and occupational aspirations and expectations of the children of immigrants compared to those of the natives, educational and occupational attainment, as well as national identification, experience of discrimination, downward assimilation. The longitudinal data will also allow us to identify in the analysis some of the causal factors leading to the different outcomes.

Transition from school to the labor market in Switzerland: A comparative study between children of immigrants and natives

Presenter: Jean-Marie Le Goff, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Co-authors: Nora Dasoki, Andrés Guarín, University of Lausanne, Switzerland; Eduardo Guichard, Milena Chimienti, Claudio Bolzman, University of Geneva, Switzerland

The aim of the communication is to develop a comparison of the transition from school to the labor market between children of migrants and natives in Switzerland. We are especially interested to investigate mechanisms that lead children of migrants to have different positions than natives on the labor market. Three mechanisms about the relation between the initial status of children of migrant to their socio-economic status reached on the labor market can be proposed (Di Prete and Ehrlich, 2006; Pudrovska & Anikputa, 2014). A first mechanism is to consider that the economic status is only related to the migratory background, whatever the type and the degree of education which is attained. A second mechanism is a mechanism of path dependency, in which an initial disadvantage related to the migratory background leads young adults to reach a lower level of education than natives. This disadvantage in education increases the risk to reach a lower position on the labor market. The third one corresponds to a mechanism of cumulative effects, in which the migratory background remains influential at each step of the life course and adds to the disadvantages or advantages cumulated during education trajectory. These different hypotheses of path dependency and cumulative effect will be tested on a database in which are merged two surveys: 1) the LIVES cohort study (Spini et al, 2013), a panel survey launched in 2013 in which are interviewed each year a sample of children of migrants together with a sample of Swiss natives born between 1987 and 1997; 2) A subsample of the Swiss household panel in which are selected young people born during the same years as in the first survey. The questionnaire of these two surveys are very similar and we will focus on information collected between 2013 and 2018.

6A INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Estimating the effects of educational tracking on students' learning: Evidence from JLSCP 2015-2018 (Japan data)

Presenter: Yasufumi Yamaguchi, Teikyo University, Japan

This study aims to investigate how educational tracking in secondary education stratifies students' strategies and actions to achieve academic goals. Sociologists of education have paid attention to the tracking system especially in secondary education, which mediates the effects of social origin to students' learnings, expectations and status attainments. Previous research has discussed not only the results of tracking, such as academic attainments and careers after school, but also the stratification of students' daily learnings and found that the differences in instruction in classes, or somewhat the changes of students' and their parents' expectations generate those relationships. However, little literature considers the selection effect during track enrollment and follows up students during their secondary school years: therefore, a question remains in correctly estimating the selection effect and the effect of the instruction in classes which affect mostly at an early stage and the effect of expectations

which can continue affecting at a later stage. In this study, I used the data from the JLSCP, which is the student parent pair longitudinal data of upper secondary schools in Japan and considered the changes in the relationship between tracks and students' learnings in the analyses. The results are as follows: 1) we can identify the disparities of learning strategies and efforts among tracks at all grades including the time at enrollment; 2) the disparity increases as the grade advances, though such disparity is already large during enrollment; 3) the effects of students' and parents' educational expectations also increase as the grade advances. The results imply that the secondary education system has a certain amount of impact and that is why the system contributes to social stratification. The importance of investigating the stratification process of the educational tracking system is also shown.

**The income of privileged classroom friends on adult income and income mobility:
A study of a Swedish cohort born in 1953**

Presenter: Klara Gurzo, Stockholm University, Sweden

Introduction: Efforts to detect factors shaping intergenerational income mobility point to the importance of social contacts across and within generations. Parents affect their children's choices through the socialization process and by transmitting resources in the forms of social, economic and cultural capital. However, the self-acquired social capital of children during adolescence, such as friendship networks, might also modify long-term outcomes. Children from less privileged homes may gain access to "wealthier" sources of cultural and social capital than they are used to through the parents of their more privileged friends.

Research Aims: This study extends the literature by exploring the extent to which socioeconomically privileged friends moderate the association between parental and child adult income. Further, it explores effect heterogeneity of privileged friends regarding where in the parental income distribution friends matter most.

Data and Methods: We use data from the Stockholm Birth Cohort Multigenerational Study (SBC Multigen), which contains individuals born in 1953 and living in the greater Stockholm area in 1963 (n=14,608) and their parents (n=28,571). It provides not only information about the cohort members' and their parents' income across multiple years but also about their classroom friendship ties at the time of sixth grade. Multilevel models were applied to estimate rank-rank correlations between parental and cohort members' adult income along with the interaction between parental income and privileged friends.

Results: We found that cohort members with privileged friends are associated with higher adult income and a weaker influence of parental income than those who are in lack of such friends. The income gain is significantly greater among cohort members whose parents belong to the lowest income quartile compared to those whose belong to the highest income quartile.

Discussion and implications: By identifying the potential role of friends in intergenerational mobility, this study intends to inform policy about how factors outside the family can create more equal opportunities.

Education and wealth inequalities in all-cause mortality in older Chinese and Russian adults

Presenter: Milagros Ruiz, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Yaoyue Hu, Chongqing Medical University, China; Sofia Malyutina, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Russia; Pekka Martikainen, University of Helsinki, Finland; Martin Bobak, University College London, UK

Background: Older adults in China and Russia have experienced striking changes in welfare regimes having gone through education, employment, and family-related life course transitions during times when systems, regulations, and policies underlying these important life stages were in constant flux. Amidst these changes, over the last 30 years, evidence shows that all-cause mortality rates at older ages remained steady in China but rose to unprecedented heights in Russia. Despite well-recognised national differences in mortality, it is unknown whether social inequality in all-cause mortality at older ages differs between China and Russia.

Methods: Participant data (n=15,020) from two prospective ageing studies were analysed: the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study and the Russian arm of the Health, Alcohol, and Psychosocial factors In Eastern Europe project. Associations between education and wealth with all-cause mortality were assessed using survival models over a 4-year period and were adjusted for lifestyle factors and chronic health conditions.

Results: Wealth was a strong determinant of mortality in both countries. After controlling for lifestyle factors and chronic health conditions, hazard ratios (HRs) indicated stepwise reductions in mortality for adults with medium (China=0.64 95% CI 0.47, 0.86; Russia=0.69 95% CI 0.58, 0.83) and high (China=0.60 95% CI 0.39, 0.93; Russia=0.49 95% CI 0.39, 0.62) levels of wealth compared to those with low wealth. Education was also inversely associated with mortality but fully adjusted HRs were more modest for adults with medium (China=0.95 95% CI 0.66, 1.37; Russia=1.02 95% CI 0.88, 1.19) and high (China=0.68 95% CI 0.44, 1.06; Russia=0.73 95% CI 0.61, 0.87) levels of education.

Conclusions: Despite living through unique historic social change and transformation, mortality inequalities were similar in China and Russia. Wealth appeared to be a stronger determinant of mortality than education in these two emerging societies.

Parental mediation of the relationship between media consumption and indicators of child mental health from 3-9 years

Presenter: Desmond O' Mahony, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland

Context: Increased use of computers at home and school is current government policy in Ireland (Digital Strategy for Schools, 2017). Along with a continued growth of computer ownership and increasingly available broadband connections, Ireland has seen a greater number of children using computers and accessing the internet from a young age (Global Kids Online, 2019). This paper conducts a longitudinal exploration of the link between young children's home screen time activities and indicators of child mental health.

Methods: Linked data from the Child Cohort of the Growing Up in Ireland Survey from 3 to 9 years will be used for this study (ESRI, 2010). Latent Growth Curve (LGC) modelling will be used to explore parental mediation of the relationship between screen time habits and indicators of child mental health into mid childhood.

Results: Previous research using the 9 year old GUI child cohort (Casey, Layte, Lyons, & Silles, 2012) revealed that engagement with computers through internet surfing for fun had a positive and significant relationship with reading and mathematics performance at age 9: $\beta = 0.16$ $p < .05$, and $\beta = 0.05$ $p < .01$. Whereas use of instant messaging showed a negative relationship with reading $\beta = -0.16$, $p < .05$. The current study aims to extend these findings to the area of child mental health using LGC to account for inter wave attrition as well as non-linear changes in time in screen habits and in child mental health.

Conclusions: The findings of this research will add to the body of knowledge on how parental rule setting and sharing of media consumption are related to child mental health.

Keywords: screen time; computer use; child mental health; latent variable modelling; longitudinal modelling.

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6B INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Trajectories and identity formation in a digitalising employment context: A study on the experiences of recent young graduates in transition from university through early career in digital economy sector in China

Presenter: Junping Cui, University College London, UK

This research explores an emerging phenomenon that recent young graduates in China are employed in and moving to the digital economy sector in transition from university through early career. The sector provides graduates with a flexible, fast-changing but challenging employment context. Employing a retrospective approach to look at participants' experiences in three to five years out of university, two questions are explored in this research: 1) How do recent young graduates develop individual identity in a digitalising employment context in transition from university through early career? 2) What factors can impact the experiences of recent young graduates in the process of identity formation?

This research is based on semi-structured interviews with 40 participants who were out of university for three to five years in 2019 when interviews were conducted in Hangzhou, China. All participants were employed in the digital economy sector in Hangzhou and they were asked to recall their experience of employment (or unemployment) from graduation till the time being interviewed. Thematic analysis with an inductive coding approach is applied to this qualitative research. Hangzhou (the city of Alibaba) is selected as the case city because of its well-known outstanding position in China regarding development of digital economy.

This research argues that transition from university through early career is accompanied by a process of identity adaptation and formation. Situated in a digitalising employment context, identity formation of young graduates is also becoming individualised with individual being the core agent in navigating the journey. Developing personal identity is the core issue that can affect trajectory of young graduates in transition from university through early career.

How robust is the long-term association between youth unemployment and mental wellbeing later in life?

Presenter: Liam Wright, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Jenny Head, Stephen Jivraj, University College London, UK

Empirical research involves many analytical choices - for instance, choosing the number of categories for an education variable, or using a measure of socio-economic background at one age rather than another. Some of these choices can be arbitrary. Another model with a slightly different specification could be equally valid, but it might produce different results. Rather than choose one model, why not run them all? This is the logic behind Specification Curve Analysis (SCA), a method for testing the robustness of results to analytical specification. We carry out an SCA of the association between youth unemployment and mental wellbeing later in life using data from Next Steps, a cohort of secondary school children from England. We run over 1000 models, using different combinations of control variables, outcome measures, and definitions of youth unemployment. We find positive and statistically significant associations in over 95% of specifications. We also test robustness in another sense, using a negative control outcome design. A negative control outcome is a variable which does not have a plausible causal link with the exposure of interest (in this case, youth unemployment) but which may be associated with the exposure through similar sources of confounding as the main outcome variable (in this case, mental wellbeing). Any observed association is assumed to be spurious, and a sign that the association between the exposure and main outcome is also biased. We use two negative control outcome variables - height and patience - to test for the presence of bias in the association between youth unemployment and mental wellbeing. We find no association between youth unemployment and the negative control outcomes measures, after standard regression adjustments are made. Our results suggest the association between youth unemployment and mental wellbeing later in life is broadly robust to analytic choice and could indicate a causal relation.

Negotiating adulthood in the 21st Century: The effects of the breakdown of the gig economy on the identities of young Australians

Presenter: Jenny Chesters, University of Melbourne, Australia

Co-author: Hernan Cuervo, University of Melbourne, Australia

In modern societies, one of the key elements of identity is employment status. Having a job that provides an income that allows one to become independent of one's parents is traditionally viewed as a marker of adulthood. Building a life narrative around one's work (Kalleberg 2009) has become increasingly difficult as the labour market degenerates into a gig economy where employers hire skills as needed rather than workers. Jobs with mandated employment conditions and wages have been replaced by gigs on a short term, casual or fee-for-service basis. The changing employment landscape makes securing ongoing, meaningful work more difficult for young people in countries such as Australia. Although the Australian economy escaped the Great Recession of 2009-2010, the underutilisation rate for young people in the labour market has been trending upwards since 2009. How young people fare in this hostile labour market and the effects that their experiences have on their identity is the focus of this paper. Drawing on data collected by the Life Patterns project, a longitudinal mixed methods study, allows for an examination of how one cohort of young Australians negotiated the changing social and economic conditions during the past 12 years, during a crucial stage of the life course, from being dependent on their parents to being independent adults. Analysis of the quantitative data indicates that despite having multiple education credentials, around one-quarter of the cohort were not in ongoing, meaningful employment at age 30. Analysis of the qualitative data reveals the sense of frustration that these young adults feel as they try to lock in secure employment before they undertake traditional commitments such as marriage and having children.

Intergenerational earnings mobility in Mexico

Presenter: Nancy Daza, University College London, UK

Intergenerational mobility is a growing concern among academics and policymakers. However, due to an absence of information on earnings for successive generations, little evidence is available for developing countries. This paper adds to this scarce body of evidence by studying intergenerational mobility of earnings for Mexico. I rely on the Two-Sample Two-Stage Least Squares approach to estimate the intergenerational elasticity of earnings and the rank-rank coefficient at the national, urban and regional levels, considering the attenuation and life-cycle biases suffered by the estimators. The key results show less mobility than previously suggested. On average, 70.9% of the relative difference in father's earnings is transmitted to their children. Moreover, a 10 percentile point increase in the father's earnings rank is associated with a 3.15 percentile point increase in the son's earnings rank. At the regional level, strong intergenerational persistence is found in the South; whilst the North presents the highest intergenerational earnings mobility.

6C INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Longitudinal impacts of bushfires on children and adolescents and caregivers

Presenter: Ben Edwards, Australian National University, Australia

Co-authors: Matthew Taylor, Matthew Gray, Australian National University, Australia

The 2019/20 Australian bushfires were unprecedented in scale and global in impact. Recent estimates suggest up to 2.9 million people had property damage or, property threatened, or had to be evacuated (Biddle, Edwards, Herz & Makkai, 2020). Very few longitudinal studies focus on the mental health of children and adolescents following bushfires, floods or droughts. For example, findings from the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires suggest that losing someone to the bushfires, loss of property and fearing losing own life were all associated with higher levels of PTSD, depression and distress 3-5 years after the bushfires. However, few existing studies include children and adolescents. In this paper we provide national estimates of the short and long term impacts of bushfires, floods or droughts on the mental health of children and adolescents and their caregivers. Data: We used data from the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children to estimate impacts of bushfires in 2010 to 2018 for cohorts born in 2000 and 2004. Outcomes: Children's internalising and externalising behaviour using the Strengths and Difficulties, depression using the Short Mood and Feelings Questionnaire, Spence Anxiety Scale –Short Form, Suicidal Ideation and Self-Harm and Alcohol and Drug Use and caregivers mental health and alcohol use. Exposures: Caregiver reports of disasters. Linked geospatial information about disasters. Analyses: We will examine the timing and duration of exposure to bushfires, floods or drought controlling for baseline mental health, economic, family and community characteristics. We will take account of possible confounders through inverse probability treatment weighting in multilevel and econometric models (e.g. fixed effects regression). Multiple imputation using chained equations will be used to account for potential bias from missing data in analyses. We discuss how our findings inform future preparedness, response and recovery for Australia and other countries.

Subjective wellbeing of adults with and without siblings in three post-communist countries

Presenter: Helmut Warmenhoven, Beijing Normal University-Hong Kong Baptist University United International College, China

Although happiness and subjective wellbeing in general have been widely studied, the effect of having siblings, or not, on subjective wellbeing has largely been ignored. Of over 15,000 publications on the subject in the World Database of Happiness, there are only five correlate findings between subjective wellbeing and 'being and only child', and ten for 'number of siblings', with the large majority of these studies focusing on either on children or students. The present paper is a pilot study of a larger project studying the effect on adult subjective wellbeing of growing up with or without siblings, and of losing a sibling later in life. Based on data from the 2020 wave of the Generations and Gender Study of the Generations and Gender Programme that is currently being conducted, the paper will present results from Belarus, Kazakhstan and Moldova. Using analysis of variance, findings show that singletons and participants with one sibling from Kazakhstan were significantly less happy than their counterparts from all other sibling groups. For Moldova, singletons were significantly less happy than their counterparts with a single sibling, but did not significantly differ from those with more than one sibling. For Belarus, however, no significant differences were found between the sibling groups after controlling for age. Between those who lost a sibling and those who did not, no significant differences in happiness were found after controlling for age. Considering the rising number of single children around the world, these findings are important for both policy makers and practitioners, especially as the underlying reasons for these differences in subjective wellbeing are unclear, as are the reasons for the differences between countries.

Poverty, family and children's subjective well-being

Presenter: Larissa Pople, University of Essex, UK

The quality of the children's family relationships is known to be of fundamental importance to children's subjective well-being (SWB). There is also evidence - albeit weaker - of socioeconomic disadvantage predicting lower SWB for children. The Family Stress Model provides a theoretical framework for understanding how socioeconomic disadvantage translates into adjustment problems for children via parental psychological distress, inter-parental conflict and diminished parenting. However, this framework has rarely been applied to children's SWB or adapted to take account of reciprocity in the parent-child relationship. There has also been little investigation of the varied family structures that children live in and the extent to which relatives that do not live within the household support children - and their parents - emotionally and financially.

Data from multiple observations of 13,882 children aged 10 to 15 from 10 waves of Understanding Society were pooled to explore the relationship between children's socioeconomic circumstances, the quality and structure of family relationships, and their SWB.

In a structural equation model, all of the measures of family relationship quality predicted children's SWB. Children without pocket money or savings and those whose parents were finding it difficult financially had lower SWB, while income poverty and worklessness exerted indirect effects on children's SWB via family relationships. This highlights the value of a child-centred approach to understanding children's SWB.

The long shadow of youth: Girls' transition to adulthood and later life subjective well-being in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing

Presenter: Baowen Xue, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Penny Tinkler, University of Manchester, UK; Anne McMunn, University College London, UK

Transitions to adulthood merit particular attention as a key period of the life course that can have long-term consequences. Our data are from women in wave 3 of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing who participated in the life history interview and were aged 50+ at the interview (n=3889). Using multichannel sequence analysis, we identified six types of transition out of full-time (FT) education (ages 14-26): 'Mixed family, some part-time employment'; 'Early married parenthood, early domestic labour'; 'Later married parenthood, later domestic labour'; 'Later marriage, early FT employment'; 'Later marriage, later FT employment'; 'Single, Early FT employment'. Regression models were used to examine associations between transition types and life satisfaction, quality of life, and depressive symptoms at age 50+. Compared to women who combined later transitions to marriage with early transitions to FT employment, women who combined early transitions into married parenthood and early domestic labour and those who were in the mixed-biography group had lower levels of wellbeing on all three later life subjective well-being outcomes. Women who remained single up to age 26 and made early transitions to FT employment had had lower life satisfaction and quality of life. Associations were

attenuated by a mixture of life course socioeconomic and relationship factors. Achieving higher educational qualifications set women who combined later marriage with later transitions to employment apart onto advantaged trajectories and a better quality of life later. In conclusion, both the timing and nature of exits from FT education appear to have a life course impact on subjective well-being in mid- and later life by setting people onto trajectories of advantage or disadvantage in relation to human, social and economic capital, particularly in this generation of women for whom norms regarding early family formation were stronger and labour market attachment was weaker than for young women today.

6D INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

What (if anything) is going on? Social media use and mental health among young people: Teasing out associations using longitudinal data from the UK Millennium Cohort Study

Presenter: Yvonne Kelly, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Baowen Xue, Rebecca Lacey, Praveetha Patalay, George B. Ploubidis, Amanda Sacker, University College London, UK; Cara Booker, University of Essex, UK

Trends towards ubiquitous digital technology use over the last decade have coincided with widely documented increases in poor mental health among young people across many settings. This has led to a flurry of research activity with findings suggesting a link between certain types of digital technology use, for instance social networking sites, and markers of mental health including depression, anxiety, selfharm and suicide. However, important questions remain about i) the magnitude and ii) direction of observed associations, and iii) about whether there are vulnerable young people at particular risk of experiencing poor mental health. This area of research is highly topical, and findings have important implications for multiple stakeholders including young people and their families, practitioners, policy makers and commercial organisations. To advance the knowledge base this paper makes use of newly available longitudinal data by incorporating the latest sweep – age 17 – from the UK Millennium Cohort Study (MCS, expected N approx. 11,000), due for release July 2020. We will attempt to tease apart the potential cyclical nature of associations between social media use and mental health by firstly, examining whether changes in social media use are associated with changes in depressive symptom scores; and secondly, by investigating whether there are cumulative associations at play in either or both directions i.e. by considering whether ‘heavy’ social media use throughout adolescence is associated with poorer mental health and vice versa. Thirdly we will assess potential amplification effects of social media use on prior vulnerability for poor mental health by examining whether heavy and/or compulsive social media use exacerbates associations between experiences of bullying and socioeconomic disadvantage from earlier in the lifecourse on young people’s mental health. For all analyses we will exploit the longitudinal design of the MCS by making full use of multiple data sweeps.

The impact of life course socio-economic position and individual social mobility on breast cancer risk

Presenter: Eloise Berger, University of Toulouse, France

Co-authors: Noële Maitre, Francesca Mancini, Marie-Christine Boutron-Ruault, Gianluca Severi, Raphaële Castagné, Cyrille Delpierre, INSERM, France; Vittorio Krogh, Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italy; Salvatore Panico, University of Naples Federico II, Italy; Carlotta Sacerdote - Unit of Cancer Epidemiology, Città della Salute e della Scienza University-Hospital, Italy; Rosario Tumino, Provincial Health Authority (ASP) Ragusa, Italy; Paolo Vineis, Imperial College London, UK

Background: Women with a more advantaged socioeconomic position (SEP) have a higher risk of developing breast cancer (BC). The reasons of such association seem to be not limited to reproductive factors and remain to be understood. We aimed to investigate the impact of life course SEP (father’s occupation, educational level, occupation) and social mobility on BC risk considering a large set of potential mediators including health behaviors, anthropometric characteristics, reproductive factors, family history of any hormonal cancer, and BC screening.

Methods: We used a discovery-replication strategy in two European prospective cohorts, E3N (N=83,436) and EPIC-Italy (N=20,530). In E3N, 7,877 women were diagnosed with BC during a median 24.4 years of followup, while in EPIC-Italy, 893 BC cases were diagnosed within 15.1 years. Hazard ratios were estimated using Cox proportional hazard models, and multiple imputation was used to control for possible bias due to missing data.

Results: In E3N, women with higher educational attainment had a higher risk of BC (HR[95%CI] = 1.21 [1.12, 1.30]). This association was mostly attenuated by age at the first childbirth (HR[95%CI] = 1.13 [1.04, 1.22]) and to a lesser extent by physical activity, height, alcohol, family history of breast cancer, reproductive lifespan, BC screening and postmenopausal status, and when fully adjusted (1.06 [0.98,

1.14]). Women who remained in a stable advantaged SEP had a higher risk of BC (1.24 [1.07; 1.43])) that was attenuated but did not disappear after adjustment for potential mediators (HR[95%CI] = 1.13 [0.98; 1.31]). Results were similar in EPIC-Italy.

Conclusion: There is a social gradient in BC risk that does not appear to be fully explained by the large set of mediators, including cancer screening, considered in this study, suggesting that further research is needed to identify additional mediators and mechanisms.

Economic crisis during childhood and adolescence in post-reunification East Germany, and physical and mental health in early adulthood

Presenter: Lara Bister, University of Groningen, Netherlands

Co-authors: Tobias Vogt, Fanny Janssen, University of Groningen, Netherlands; Jeroen Spijker, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Existing research suggests that economic crises negatively affect child and adolescent health through parental unemployment and economic hardship. However, the long-term health implications of the exposure to economic crises during childhood and adolescence are largely unknown, as is the ages at which young people are most vulnerable to the effects of such crises. We addressed these questions for the first time in the context of the post-reunification economic crisis in East Germany in the early 1990s using data on 529 East Germans and 1,766 West Germans from the German Socioeconomic Panel (SOEP). We balanced our sample using propensity score matching (PSM) and estimated the average treatment effect (ATE) of the exposure to the economic crisis. Using the frequency weights obtained from the PSM, we then performed a logistic regression analysis of the exposure to the economic crisis during childhood and adolescence (ages 0-17) on the risks of poor physical and mental health in early adulthood (ages 17-29) using the SF-12® summary score for health functioning. Our results indicated significantly higher physical and mental health risks for individuals who were exposed to the economic crisis in East Germany compared to their West German counterparts ($p < 0.01$). Our findings also showed that the direct exposure to the economic crisis through parental unemployment in East Germany was associated with significantly higher physical health risks ($p < 0.05$). Moreover, we found increased mental vulnerability to the economic crisis for younger exposure ages of 0 to 9. Our findings emphasise the role of family stress – induced by parental unemployment and family economic hardship – plays in the relationship between early-life exposure to economic crisis and long-term health outcomes. Families should be economically disburdened by the welfare state during economic crises to protect children from family stress and long-term health consequences.

Child developmental losses due to COVID-19

Presenter: Alejandra Abufhele, Centro Justicia Educacional, PUC, Chile

Co-authors: Pamela Soto, Integra, Chile; Sergio Urzúa, Maryland University, USA

The widespread incidence of coronavirus disease forced many countries to implemented lockdown strategies, including the temporarily close of educational institutions in an attempt to contain the spread. In Chile the closure of childcare centers and schools started on March 16th, 2020 and they remain closed practically during the whole year (school year in Chile runs normally from March to December). In order to measure the impact of the no face-to-face classes, an impact evaluation was done, 240 children were evaluated during December 2020, using different instruments that measured four areas of development, cognition, language, socio-emotional and executive function. These instruments were chosen because were used in the third wave of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey (Encuesta Longitudinal de la Primera Infancia: ELPI), a nationwide representative study conducted by the Chilean Ministry of Social Development and Family in 2017. This was used as a comparison group. Results show an important – negative - gap between children of 2020 compared to children in 2017 in the areas of cognition, language and socio-emotional behavior. In executive function results are not statistically significant. This is probably one of the first studies that measures children after the pandemic in Latin America and the world. The evidence of the magnitude of the gap will be crucial to orient public policy in early childhood development.

6E INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Cumulative advantages and disadvantages across the life course in Japan

Presenter: Hiroshi Ishida, University of Tokyo, Japan

This study employs the framework of “cumulative advantages and disadvantages” which refers to the process through which individuals’ advantages and disadvantages at a particular point in time accumulate over a longer period. I identified three patterns of cumulative advantages and disadvantages over the life course starting from social background, educational attainment, to the attainment in the labor market. The first pattern refers to the persistence of inequality in that the gap found between the advantaged and disadvantaged continues from the initial stage (social origin) across subsequent life stages. The second pattern refers to the expanding inequality in that initial gap increases across various life stages. This pattern is called the positive selection hypothesis. The third pattern refers to the shrinking inequality in that the initial inequality decreases across life stage. This pattern suggests that individuals who are disadvantaged at social origin and least likely to attain educational credentials would benefit most in the labor market from educational attainment. It is called the negative selection hypothesis. I used data from the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey which is nationally representative samples of young (aged 20 to 34) and middle-aged people (aged 35 to 40) in 2007 and follows them up every year since 2007. I used the propensity score matching methods. The treatment was the attendance to higher education. I predicted college attendance by using a wide range of social background characteristics and estimated the propensity for pursuing higher education. Next, using the propensity scores, I estimated the heterogeneous effects of college attendance by the propensity for treatment. The results suggest that neither the positive selection hypothesis (the second pattern) nor the negative selection hypothesis (the third pattern) is supported by our results. The empirical finding is most consistent with the first pattern of persistent inequality.

The effect of the Great Recession on socioeconomic inequalities in childhood obesity: Findings from Growing Up in Ireland

Presenter: Eoin McNamara, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland

Socioeconomic inequalities in childhood obesity are well established; children from lower socioeconomic backgrounds are at increased risk of overweight or obesity. Economic crises, such as the Great Recession, can magnify socioeconomic disparities in health outcomes. This study aims to investigate recessionary effects on obesity risk and changes in associated socioeconomic inequality amongst children and adolescents in Ireland. The cross-cohort design of Growing Up in Ireland and the timing of the global recession (ca. 2008-2013) provides a unique opportunity to consider the macro as well as micro-level factors that influence this key health indicator. Inter-cohort analyses were conducted by comparing levels of overweight/obesity across two cohorts of the Growing Up in Ireland longitudinal study at age 9 years; Cohort '98 (measured pre-recession in 2007/8) and Cohort '08 (measured post-recession in 2017). Overweight and obesity levels were established using BMI (body mass index) cut-offs. Significant socioeconomic inequalities were observed in both cohorts according to all indicators of socioeconomic status (parental education, class, income), with greater risk for those children in disadvantaged households. While overall overweight/obesity rates were moderately higher in the pre-recession cohort than in the post-recession cohort (25% versus 23%); interesting changes in comparative disparities over time were observed. For example, combined overweight/obesity levels in the lowest versus the highest income families in the pre-recession cohort were 27% versus 22%, but the gap increased to 31% versus 15% in the post-recession cohort. This apparent increase in inequality is worrying given that additional longitudinal examinations of these cohorts note the trend for overweight/obesity to persist over time. Proposed mechanisms for the association between obesity risk and socioeconomic status, and pre-versus post-recession differences, are discussed. This study highlights the on-going need for policies to address obesity-related socioeconomic inequalities for young people.

Time heals all wounds; or does it? A longitudinal analysis of the Muslim penalty in the British labour market

Presenter: Samir Sweida-Metwally, University of Bristol, UK

While research shows that Muslims experience the greatest faith penalty in the British labour market relative to any other religious group, most academic investigations have focused on ‘Asian Muslims’, e.g., Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Indians. In light of recent changes to the ethnic make-up of the Muslim population in Britain, the examination of Muslim labour market performance through a South Asian lens offers an incomplete analysis. The ensuing vacuum needs filling for ethnic-penalty research to remain relevant. Using the best-available quantitative techniques and exploiting Understanding Society: the UK Household Longitudinal Study data (University of Essex, 2016), this paper fills the gap by investigating the Muslim penalty taking into account the full ethnic heterogeneity of the group. By analysing the labour market position of groups hitherto excluded, this paper exposes new intra- and

interreligious-group employment dynamics amongst men and women. The findings make a significant empirical contribution to the study of ethnic labour market penalties and empirical analysis on religious stratification. The results are also of benefit to those in the academic community researching multiculturalism and socio-economic integration. Finally, given the importance work plays in shaping one's identity, and the structural changes the labour market is undergoing, the paper presents a valuable contribution to the wider societal questions the conference seeks to address.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

Did we really come a long way? Identity development trajectories in societies in transition

Presenter: Oana Negru-Subtirica, Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania

How do identities develop in cultures where intentionality is an imported construct? How do identities change in societies in transition across time and in relation to other variables? This presentation is grounded on the results of my longitudinal studies depicting identity formation in different domains (e.g., education, work) and using different levels of analysis (e.g., identity processes, identity styles). I will focus on a critical analysis of how identity unfolds across time in normative institutional contexts (e.g., schools) and in relation to core outcomes of adolescence, like career adaptability, academic achievement, and meaning in life. Also, I will debate the universality assumption of identity development, by discussing the role of culture and social change when measuring this dynamic construct.

7A INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Diminishing returns to psychological resources in the attainment process? A study of educational plans across generations

Presenter: Arnaldo Mont 'Alvao, Iowa State University, USA

Co-author: Jeylan T. Mortimer, University of Minnesota, USA

This paper investigates whether agentic psychological resources have distinct consequences for goal setting in historical periods that are more or less conducive to success. The principles of agency and time and place are key tenets of the life course perspective, but rarely are they studied in tandem. Adolescent educational aspirations and plans have long been pivotal constructs in the influential status attainment model, mediating the effects of socioeconomic origins on future educational and occupational outcomes. However, the development of educational goals, a highly impactful agentic process, is generally considered in universalistic terms, without consideration of the historical context of opportunity. In this paper, we address two research questions: First, do psychological dimensions reflective of agency (optimism, self-esteem, and the academic self-concept) foster teenagers' educational plans? Second, has the predictive power of agentic resources, with respect to educational plans, changed across generations in ways that reflect structural change in the worlds of education and work, and in the linkages between them? Inspired by Shanahan, Elder, and Miech (1997), we hypothesize that agentic resources were more predictive of educational plans for members of Generation X as teenagers, who contemplated entry to the labor market in the relatively good economic conditions of the 1990's, than for their children, members of the Millennial generation, who were surveyed as teens in the direct aftermath of the Great Recession. We draw on data from the longitudinal Youth Development Study (YDS) archive, including a cohort of teenagers followed since the late 1980's, and since 2009, a panel of their adolescent children. Results from ordinal logistic regressions confirm our hypothesis that agency is more important for the development of educational plans in times of economic stability and opportunity (the context of G2 adolescence) than in times of instability and precarity (the context for G3).

(Are there) differences in career paths of male and female PhD holders (?)

Presenter: Kolja Briedis, DZHW, Germany

Co-authors: Fine Cordua, Hendrik Schirmer, German Center for Higher Education and Science Studies, Germany

Career paths of women and men with a PhD differ when looking at the economic branches and job contents (Briedis et al. 2014). But the specific determinants of these differences are relatively unknown. Some studies indicate,

- a. that women with a PhD are weighting career options in a different way than men with a PhD (Berweger, 2008; Berweger & Keller, 2005),
- b. that especially young women are less integrated in the academic (daily) life during the PhD (Schubert & Engelage, 2010), and
- c. that young women have a lower scientific productivity (and spend more time with teaching) than men (Kreckel, 2009).

Therefore, women are less likely to stay in the academic sector and they are more likely to develop non-academic career aspirations. In this paper these approaches will be widened up to answer the question why occupational careers and sectoral pathways differ by gender.

Based on different theories (human capital, family economics, social cognitive theory of career and academic interest) we will analyse the predictors of career paths for men and women in a mid-term perspective. For the analyses we use data from a German PhD-holders-panel-study (by the German Center for Higher Education Research and Science Studies). Due to the longitudinal structure of the data, we can also take into account the expectations, attitudes and career intentions shortly after the PhD, which will be also part of the multinomial logistic regressions.

The results indicate that gender has – in contrast to previous studies – no influence on the question who stays in the academic sector within the first years after PhD. Nevertheless, men are more likely than women to work in the private sector and women are more likely to work in the public sector. These effects remain stable even under control of numerous variables.

NCCR LIVES Best Paper by a Young Scholar 2021 - Award Winners

Participation in training at older ages: A European perspective on path dependency in life course trajectories

Presenter: Konrad Turek, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Co-author: Kène Henkens, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Investments in lifelong learning may create unsatisfactory results, and this could potentially contribute to the reproduction of inequalities. We argue that the process is related to the accumulation of opportunities and barriers for participation in training, which can lock individuals in disadvantageous path-dependent trajectories. We take a longitudinal approach to analyse whether participation in training in older age is path-dependent, and whether this path dependency is related to institutional contexts. Using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we trace individual training trajectories in the population aged 50+ in twelve European countries between 2010 and 2015 (27 370 respondents). Hierarchical Bayesian logit models serve to assess the probability of training during the sixth wave, with a lagged dependent variable as a predictor. Results suggest that training participation is path-dependent and participation in training is limited for people who have not trained previously. It is also related to macrostructural context: path dependency is lower in countries with stronger knowledge economies, stronger emphasis on education, and a proactive ageing climate. Recognising path dependency can help to improve access to training and design policies that address problems of cohesion, active ageing and adult learning.

Heterogeneity in the association between youth unemployment and mental health later in life: A quantile regression analysis of longitudinal data from English schoolchildren

Presenter: Liam Wright, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Jenny Head, Stephen Jivraj, University College London, UK

Objectives: An association between youth unemployment and poorer mental health later in life has been found in several countries. Little is known about whether this association is consistent across individuals or differs in strength. We adopt a quantile regression approach to explore heterogeneity in the association between youth unemployment and later mental health along the mental health distribution. Design: Prospective longitudinal cohort of secondary schoolchildren in England followed from age 13/14 in 2004 to age 25 in 2015. Setting: England, United Kingdom. Participants: 7,707 participants interviewed at age 25. Primary and Secondary Outcome Measures: 12-Item General Health Questionnaire Likert (GHQ) score, a measure of minor psychiatric morbidity. Results: Youth

unemployment was related to worse mental health at age 25. The association was several times stronger at deciles of GHQ representing the poorest levels of mental health. This association was only partly attenuated when adjusting for confounding variables and for current employment status. The results were robust to choice of control variables. Conclusions: There is heterogeneity in the longitudinal association between youth unemployment and mental health, with associations more pronounced at higher levels of psychological ill-health. Youth unemployment may signal clinically relevant future psychological problems among some individuals.

7B **INDIVIDUAL PAPERS**

Examining longer-term dynamics of the effects of fixed-term employment trajectories on subjective well-being in Germany

Presenter: Sonja Scheuring, University of Bamberg, Germany

Co-author: Michael Gebel, University of Bamberg, Germany

The erosion of the standard employment and the subsequent flexibilization of labor markets increased interest in how this flexibility, i.e. fixed-term employment, affects the individual. Although two main trends have emerged that either argue for the risks or opportunities of these jobs, little is known about their (longer-term) effects on wellbeing. This paper examines the longer-term consequences of early career fixed-term employment on subjective well-being. We utilize the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) from 1995 to 2017 and define five-year employment sequences after school-to-work-transitions. Unlike previous research, our treatment definition is dynamic and longer term. We combine sequence analysis with fixed effects growth curve modeling to investigate outcome dynamic both parallel to the development of career patterns and up to five years afterwards. By combining previous research designs, we compare four distinct career paths. We assume a continuum of job insecurity of career patterns, which should hierarchically reduce well-being. Firstly, the most insecure pattern of 'long-term unemployment' includes people who were unemployed after completing education and remained unemployed in subsequent years. Less insecure should be the 'entrapment trajectory', which includes individuals who started in fixed-term employment and stayed in these jobs or even became unemployed. The 'stepping stone' pattern includes people who started in fixed-term and moved into permanent employment. Finally, the least insecure trajectory is the 'job security trajectory', i.e. people who entered and remained in permanent employment. In line with previous literature, the results suggest that longer-term unemployment is the worst in terms of well-being in the longer term. We complement previous studies by showing that, on the one hand, the benefits of the stepping stone function over time exceed the (initial) costs of fixed term employment in the entrapment pattern regarding subjective wellbeing and on the other hand, individuals on the stepping stone trajectory even adapt to those in permanent employment.

For academically at-risk young adults, is working better than schooling or disconnecting? It all depends on the job-aspiration fit

Presenter: Eliane Thouin, University of Montreal, Canada

Co-authors: Véronique Dupéré, Marie-Lou Béchu, University of Montreal, Canada;

Anne-Sophie Denault, Laval University, Canada

For academically-struggling youth, swiftly finding a job aligned with career aspirations upon exiting compulsory schooling might support psychological adjustment. However, decent jobs with career advancement opportunities have become scarce in recent years, notably due to the growing precariousness and instability of labor markets in Western societies (e.g. 2008 Great Recession). For these reasons, scholars, and practitioners tend to encourage youth to stay in school longer instead of rapidly seeking employment. Yet, pursuing post-secondary education is not always optimal, and can be a stressful and unsuccessful experience for non-academically oriented youth. This study aimed to clarify this portrait by identifying different school-to-work transition pathways among a sample of socioeconomically disadvantaged and low-educated Canadian youth (N = 384; 50% male; high school dropout rate= 32%) and examining repercussions on mental health and work conditions at adulthood. To do so, sequence analyses was used to analyze monthly occupational status over a four-year period (16 to 20 y.o). Results revealed a typology of five school-to-work transition pathways: two work-oriented pathways, in which jobs were aligned with career aspirations (Career-Job, 10%) or not (Fill-in Job, 26%), alongside two education-oriented pathways (Prolonged Secondary Education [25%]; Postsecondary Education [24%]) and a Disconnected (15%) one. Regressions analyses showed that youth in the Career-Job pathways were less depressed than youth from all other pathways. Conversely, youth from the Fill-in Job pathway, were almost equal to youth from the Disconnected pathway in terms of mental health, with the exception of using less illicit drugs. Regarding work conditions, youth from the Career-Job

pathway earned higher salaries compared to those in the Fill-in Job pathway. They were also more concentrated in work sectors (e.g., construction) known for their advantageous social benefits (union associations, pension plan). These findings have theoretical and practical implications for school-to-work transitions among academically vulnerable youth.

Does apprenticeship postpone or prevent NEET?

Presenter: Christian Brzinsky-Fay, WZB Berlin, Germany

Co-author: Heike Solga, Berlin Social Science Center (WZB), Germany

Germany represents an occupational labour market, where educational institutions and labour markets are tightly connected and pathways of labour market entry are more or less stratified. For school leavers with intermediate degrees, the dual system of apprenticeship still provides highly specified occupational skills, which are learned within vocational schools as well as within firms. We find individual transitions from school to work in Germany being comparatively smooth and linear. Unemployment and NEET rates in Germany are among the lowest in Western industrialised countries.

Young people leaving the general education system on the intermediate level, usually apply for an apprenticeship of a specific occupation with a firm. This structured transition period involves two thresholds on which in principle NEET periods are possible: before apprenticeship and after apprenticeship. The low NEET rates in Germany suggest that the institutional setting of the dual apprenticeship prevents NEET after leaving school, but the existence of two thresholds opens also for the possibility that NEET periods are simply postponed by the apprenticeship from the first transition (school-apprenticeship) to the second transition (apprenticeship-employment).

In this article, we want to address this question, namely if apprenticeship prevents or postpones NEET periods within the transition from school to work. We try to approach this topic by using data from the start cohort 6 of the German National Education Panel Study (NEPS) and compare NEET between school and apprenticeship on the one hand, and NEET between apprenticeship and employment. We focus on both, the occurrence of NEET as well as the length of NEET periods. Apart from that, we add individual and apprenticeship characteristics to logistic and zero-inflated negative binomial regression models in order to examine if there are heterogeneous effects of preventing or postponing.

7C INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Labour market pathways following teenage parenthood: A register study of teenage mothers and fathers in Sweden

Presenter: Sara Kalucza, Umeå University, Sweden

Co-author: Karina Nilsson, Umeå University, Sweden

In this paper we will investigate pathways of teenage mothers and their non-parenting peers during times of economic crisis and economic stability, using a sequence analysis approach. Guided by concepts of uncertainty reduction and opportunity costs, we will investigate the labor market- and educational trajectories of young mothers, in the times of shifting economic landscapes during the 1991 and 2008 economic crises, compared to the following years of economic growth and relative stability. This to understand how they impact the real- and perceived opportunities available to young women from resource-weak backgrounds. Using Swedish administrative data, we will visualize the labor market and educational sequences. Starting the year post a teenage birth (age 15-19), following women until they are 30-35 years old creating sequences of 15 years. Furthermore, we will create a matched sample to compare teenage mother to peers of similar background, in order to investigate whether teenage motherhood is less detrimental for the future labor market trajectory in times of higher economic uncertainty, possibly due to lower opportunity costs in a difficult labor market. Alternatively, a push of non-parenting youth into higher education during uncertain economic times could make young parents fall even further behind in human capital acquisition. By studying the outcomes during two periods of economic uncertainty and the following periods of economic growth we can compare the pathways of teenage parents separated by key years of developments in Sweden, where we saw a strong educational expansion leading to changed expectations of higher education to enter the labor market, but also an expansion of adult education allowing adults and young adults a 'second chance' at schooling. This way, we aim to illustrate the impact of economic uncertainty on a resource weak group of young adults, under shifting institutional settings.

Adverse childhood experiences and adult inflammation: Single adversity, cumulative risk and latent class approaches

Presenter: Rebecca Lacey, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Snehal Pinto Pereira, Leah Li, Andrea Danese, University College London, UK

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are known to be related to poorer health across the life course. Previous studies typically relied on cumulative risk scores or individual adversities measured through retrospective self-reports. However, these approaches have important limitations. Cumulative risk scores assume equal weighting of adversities and the single adversity approach ignores the co-occurrence of adversities. In contrast, latent class analysis (LCA) offers an alternative approach to operationalising ACEs that respects the clustering of adversities and may identify specific patterns of ACEs important for health. Furthermore, prospective and retrospective reports of ACEs show poor agreement. Using data on 8810 members of the 1958 British birth cohort we investigated 12 ACEs – physical, psychological and sexual abuse, physical and emotional neglect, parental mental health problems, witnessing abuse, parental conflict, parental divorce, parental offending, parental substance misuse and parental death. LCA was applied to explore the clustering of prospectively and retrospectively reported ACEs. Associations between latent classes, cumulative risk scores and individual adversities with three inflammatory markers (C-Reactive Protein, fibrinogen and von Willebrand Factor) were tested using linear regression. There was strong clustering of adversities, particularly in those reported retrospectively. Three latent classes were identified in the prospective data – ‘Low ACEs’, ‘Household dysfunction’ and ‘Parental loss’, which were related to increased inflammation in mid-life, as were high ACE scores and individual measures of offending, death, divorce, physical neglect and family conflict. Four latent classes were identified in retrospective data – ‘Low ACEs’, ‘Parental mental health and substance misuse’, ‘Maltreatment and conflict’ and ‘Polyadversity’. The latter two were related to raised inflammation, as was an ACE score of 4+ and individual measures of family conflict, psychological and physical abuse, emotional neglect and witnessing abuse. Specific ACEs or ACE combinations appear important for chronic inflammation.

Care leavers and their children

Presenter: Sam Parsons, UCL Institute of Education, UK

Co-authors: Ingrid Schoon, Emla Fitzsimons, UCL Institute of Education, UK

It is well documented that care-experience can lead to more problematic post-16 transitions and poorer outcomes. Today's care-leavers continue to achieve lower grades in public examinations at age 16 and are less likely to participate in post-compulsory education. There is, however, little robust empirical evidence about longer-term outcomes for care-experienced adults beyond age 21. Even less is known about their transition to becoming a parent and the experiences of their children.

Using information from the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) and the 2000/2 Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), this study is the first to examine the experiences of care leavers who became parents and the intergenerational impact on their children's adjustment.

In BCS70 430 (3.4%) cohort members had a care-experienced mother and in MCS 456 (2.4%) parents experienced care before they were age 16. Encouragingly, initial analysis of BCS70 by mother's care experience has shown that the overwhelming majority of cohort members had not experienced care themselves (97% no care, 89% care), had not become a teenage parent (93% no care, 90% care) and were not dependent on welfare benefits in their adult years (88% no care, 82% care).

Using the most recent data collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, we examined how those from a care-experienced family fared during this difficult time. First findings suggest a long shadow of intergenerational disadvantage. For example, whereas the majority of BCS70 men – now age 50 – were in work when the pandemic struck in the UK in March 2020 (86% no care, 89% care), those from a care-experienced family were more likely to have been furloughed (5% no care, 12% care) or to have lost their job (4% no care, 19% care). In contrast, among cohort members in MCS, now age 20, around two thirds remained in full-time education with no difference by parent care status (65% no care, 69% care). In addition, we also found that although drinking alcohol and smoking was more prevalent among BCS70 cohort members from care-experienced families, this was not the found in the younger MCS cohort. Initial findings thus suggest that there is a degree of intergenerational transmission of disadvantage, yet there is also evidence of resilience, in particular in the younger cohort. In further steps we examine processes of resilience and positive adjustment in more detail.

Life course change in value congruence between parents and adult children across five decades

Presenter: Merril Silverstein, Syracuse University, USA

Co-author: Wencheng Zhang, Syracuse University, USA

Intergenerational continuity in values is an indication of social stability and the extent of dynamic equilibrium within a society. In this paper we use multigenerational longitudinal data to examine whether and how congruence between generations in their underlying values has changed since the 1970s in the United States. One might expect intergenerational congruence to change in response to (1) increased divorce, remarriage rates, and the resulting growth in step-relations; (2) social change in the value orientations of successive cohorts based on the historical period they entered adulthood; and (3) greater autonomy granted children and the weakened role of parents as agents of socialization. We analyze data from the Longitudinal Study of Generations, a study of four generation families that began in 1971 with eight follow-up surveys up to 2016. The generations surveyed span birth cohorts born in the late 19th century to the late 20th century. Using data from each survey, parents and children (16+) were matched to form 3,510 unique intergenerational dyads, which form 10,356 dyadic observations over the nine waves of measurement. Values were measured by the Rokeach Value Survey which asks respondents to rank by order of importance a set of 16 values. These value rankings can be reduced to two dimensions: individualism-collectivism and materialism-humanism. We used mixed effects regression to analyze how randomly varying coefficients, representing intergenerational correlations, vary with respect to historical period, cohort membership, and age of the dyads. We find that intergenerational agreement in values declines in children's young adulthood of children but rebounds later in midlife. The analysis describes trends in how children correspond to the values of their parents and the persistence of intergenerational bonds as a conduit for value transmission.

7D INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Social engagement, loneliness and time-varying changes to neuroimmune biomarkers: Is being alone and *feeling alone* the same in older age?

Presenter: Emma Walker, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Daisy Fancourt, George Ploubidis, University College London, UK

In recent years, associations between social isolation, loneliness and morbidity and mortality have become the focus of a great deal of cross-disciplinary research, public policy, media reporting and the wider public discourse. Some have suggested changes to our social structures have triggered a 'loneliness epidemic' to which older adults are particularly vulnerable. Indeed, older age is a particularly turbulent time for one's identity, with many, for example, leaving the labour market, experiencing disability onset or bereavement. However, the mechanisms by which isolation may influence our biology and ultimately bring about disease states remains unclear. Furthermore, complex and longitudinal associations between social isolation, loneliness, socioeconomic position, health behaviours and symptoms of poor mental health further obscure our understanding of potential pathways. This study therefore aimed to explore time varying associations between social isolation, living alone and loneliness and neuro-immune markers in older adults, whilst exploring potential confounders. We analysed blood samples from 8780 adults aged 50 and above from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing across three waves of data collection: 2004/5, 2008/9 and 2012/2013. Fixed effects modelling was used to estimate the relationship between loneliness, social isolation, living alone and levels of three inflammatory markers; fibrinogen, white blood cell (WBC) count and C-reactive protein (CRP), and the neuro-inflammatory regulator insulin like growth factor-1 (IGF-1). Over the six years, changes in objective social isolation and subjective social isolation were found to be significantly associated with changes in different neuro-immune biomarker levels. The findings were independent of time-invariant factors such as gender, medical history, unobserved aspects of social position, and genetics, and time-varying factors such as income, physical health, health behaviours, and depressive symptoms. The results suggests that being alone and feeling alone are distinct biosocial stimuli. This interpretation is especially relevant to the current movements towards social prescribing and healthy ageing.

Profiles of depressive symptoms and the associating patterns with social engagement and IADL among older people in Japan

Presenter: Noriko Cable, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Jun Aida, Tohoku University, Japan; Ayako Hiyoshi, Orebro University, Sweden; Kaori Honjo, Osaka Medical University, Japan; Shinsuke Koike, Tokyo University, Japan; Katsunori Kondo, Chiba University, Japan

Well-integrated social relationships are linked with promoting healthy ageing among older people; yet, it is not well known whether it moderates the longitudinal associations between any types of depressive symptoms among older people and their physical functioning. We examined independently living older people aged 65 and over who participated in 3 waves (2010, 2013, 2016) of the Japan Gerontological Evaluation Study. Profiles of depressive symptoms were identified through factor analyses on GDS-15 (Geriatric Depressive Scale), while the physical function was measured using 13 items asking participants' IADL. Frequencies of social participation and contacts were included as moderators in the linear mixture models. Sex, age, education, marital status and self-rated health at the baseline (=2010) were included as covariates. Confirmatory Factor Analyses supported two independent constructs in GDS-15. Linear mixture modelling results showed that vitality related depressive symptoms were less likely to be associated with poor physical functioning (IRR 0.88, 95%CI: 0.87-0.89), whereas affect related depressive symptoms were increasing the risk of disability (IRR 1.03, 95%CI:1.02-1.04). while both social participation and contact were promoting physical functioning of older adults independently, significant moderating effects were only observed with vitality related depressive symptoms. In sum, social engagement can work well with certain depressive symptoms in promoting healthy ageing. Early detection and treatments of depressive symptoms among older people are needed in preventing older people from frailty and disabilities.

Life course neighbourhood social deprivation and frailty in the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936

Presenter: Gergő Baranyi, University of Edinburgh, UK

Co-authors: Simon Cox, Ian Deary, Niamh Shortt, Catharine Ward Thompson, Miles Welstead, Jamie Pearce, University of Edinburgh, UK

Frailty describes age-related decline in resilience to stressors, and is linked to increased risk of disability, morbidity and mortality. Neighbourhood features are important risk factors of frailty; however, evidence mainly relies on cross-sectional studies. We assessed whether exposure to neighbourhood deprivation across the life course was related to the risk and progression of frailty.

Lifetime residential addresses were collected for participants of the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936 at the age of 78. Edinburgh-based addresses were linked to historical measure of neighbourhood social deprivation in childhood (1936-1955), early adulthood (1956-1975) and mid-to-late adulthood (1976-2015). Frailty was measured using the Frailty Index in five consecutive waves between the ages of 70 and 82. Linear mixed effects models were fitted for male (n=161) and female (n=162) participants. First, we detected the most appropriate life course model compared to a saturated model. Second, we adjusted selected models with a set of confounders. Third, we explored accelerated frailty during follow-up. Analyses were conducted using R.

In the male subsample, relaxed accumulation provided the best model fit whereby periods contributed independently to the risk of frailty; results indicated increased risk by higher childhood ($\beta=0.016$; $p=0.025$) and mid-to-late adulthood neighbourhood deprivation ($\beta=0.015$; $p=0.012$). In the female subsample, mid-to-late adulthood sensitive period was deemed as best fitting with increased risk of frailty in the adjusted model ($\beta=0.016$; $p=0.005$). Importantly, we identified accelerated frailty among woman in deprived neighbourhoods during mid-to-late adulthood.

Our study presents the first investigation of life course impact of neighbourhood deprivation on frailty and frailty trajectories. Life course models differed across gender and accelerated frailty was only present in the female subgroup. Future research should explore opportunities to buffer against the detrimental effect of neighbourhood deprivation on frailty. Policy may focus on tackling neighbourhood inequalities throughout the life course to support healthy population ageing.

Does the risk of poor mental health rise before widowhood?

Presenter: Zhiqiang Feng, University of Edinburgh, UK

Co-authors: Chris Dibben, Dawn Everington, Lee Williamson, Gillian Raab, University of Edinburgh, UK
A large body of literature has shown that transition into widowhood has detrimental effects on the surviving spouse's health leading to elevated risks of mortality, poor mental health and hospitalisation. However, few studies have examined health outcomes before widowhood. Anticipatory grief and long term care giving are likely to lead to poor mental conditions. This paper examined whether the risk of depression and anxiety rose before the widowhood event using linked administrative data. Study population was drawn from the Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS) linked to prescribing data. We included all cohort members who were married in 2001 and who were aged 50 and over by 2009. We then followed the cohort for 5 years from 2009 to 2013 (N=58,000). Andersen-Gill models were used to explore the risk of prescription of antidepressant and anti-anxiety drugs before and after loss of spouse adjusting for a number of confounders. The analysis was carried out separately for men and women. We found that the risk of depression and anxiety were higher 6 months before widowhood for women (0-3 months, HR=1.17, 95%CI 1.07-1.28; 3-6 months, HR=1.15, 95%CI 1.05-1.27) but not for men (0-3 months HR=1.07, 95% CI 0.90-1.26; 3-6 months HR=1.01, 95% CI 0.84-1.21). The risk after widowhood for men became significantly higher lasting for 2 years (0-3 months HR=1.40, 95% CI 1.21-1.61; 21-24 months HR=1.24, 95% CI 1.01-1.52). For women the elevated risk remained at a heightened level up to 2 years (0-3 months HR=1.50, 95% CI 1.29-1.75; 21-24 months HR=1.29, 95% CI 1.03-1.60). It has been previously shown that widowhood has negative effects on a surviving partners' health. This research shows that this effect is also apparent in women before their partner's deaths.

7E INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Gender differences in the long and medium run effects of separation and divorce on children: Evidence from Uruguay

Presenter: Andrea Vigorito, Institute of Economics, Uruguay

Co-author: Marisa Bucheli Facultad de Ciencias Sociales Universidad de la Republica, Uruguay

There is scarce quantitative evidence on the effects of parental union dissolutions on child outcomes for developing countries. In previous work (Bucheli and Vigorito, 2017) we analyzed the impact of divorce and separation on maternal and household outcomes finding out that family break-down entails a significant income loss for custodial mothers, partially overcome by increased maternal work and repartnering. In this study we include an additional wave to our data and assess gender differences in the short and medium run effects of divorce and separation on a wide set of children outcomes including school attendance, grade repetition, mental health, activities in children's free time and teenage fertility. We analyze how all these effects vary when family break-down occurs when children are attending primary school in relation to its occurrence during teenagerhood. We also study variations regarding non co-resident parents involvement and child support payments. Our study is based on four waves of the longitudinal study, Estudio Longitudinal del Bienestar en Uruguay, that follows up on children that were first graders at public primary schools in 2004 (85% of the cohort). Based on a difference in difference and instrumental variables identification strategy, we are able to control for potential confounding factors.

Gender (in)equality and fertility decisions: Transformation of gender roles in Lithuania?

Presenter: Dovile Galdauskaitė, Vilnius University, Lithuania

The abundance and variety of low fertility theories have recently been supplemented by a theoretically and empirically grounded and promising idea of the relationship between gender equality/equity and fertility. The aim of this study is to test the idea in a rapidly changing social, economic and cultural environment – in Lithuania.

Data and methods: The study employs mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data that provide prerequisites for assessing dynamic and content of the changes. Data of three international surveys – Fertility and Family (1994-1995), Population and Policy Acceptance (2001), longitudinal Generations and Gender (2006) that were carried out in Lithuania and of semi-structured interviews with women aged 20-39 years, who (not) had children are used.

Results: The results of quantitative data analysis show that (not)having children and childbearing intentions are only partially explained by gender roles preferences and transformation in Lithuania. Although women with more traditional rather than egalitarian gender roles preferences are more likely to have more children, however intentions of having more children are higher among those with egalitarian preferences. The results of the qualitative study also indicate a shift towards an egalitarian model of gender roles and its positive impact on higher childbearing expectations of women with

higher education in Lithuania. The results of this study suggest that the ongoing transition of gender roles to the egalitarian model creating preconditions for positive changes in fertility can be observed. As the second part of gender revolution seems to be stagnating, further research is needed on "feminization" of man's life course preferences and transformation of male's and father's identities.

Breaking with traditions? How parents' partnership status shapes adolescents' gender ideologies in the UK

Presenter: Ludovica Gambaro, University of Tübingen, Germany

Co-authors: Pia Schober, Marie-Fleur Philipp, University of Tübingen, Germany

Despite growing diversity of family forms, gender socialisation research has focused on biological two-parent families. The few existing studies on single mother families frequently assumed that children who grow up without a residential father or have less contact to their father will hold less traditional gender ideologies. This may be due to selection factors or exposure to more egalitarian gender role in terms of maternal employment or domestic work. We extend existing empirical studies by describing parental influences on adolescents' gender ideologies across a diverse set of family forms in the UK and testing alternative explanations including possible causal effects of parental separation. We draw on data from the UK Millennium Cohort Study that allow us to follow about 8,000 families from childbirth up to child age 14. We apply OLS regression models and fixed-effect panel models. Our results suggest that maternal labour market involvement is a more consistent predictor of adolescents' gender ideologies than family form. Whereas the transmission of fathers' gender ideologies is weaker when children spend less time living with the father, other parental influences on adolescents' gender ideologies vary only little across family forms. We provide the first longitudinal evidence that boys become more egalitarian as their parents separate, which might be explained by the additional finding that frequent post-separation contact to the non-resident father increases boys' egalitarianism.

Unequal from the start? Social inequality, gender, home learning activities and cognitive outcomes among children in Ireland

Presenter: Aisling Murray, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland

Co-authors: Frances McGinnity, Helen Russell, Emer Smyth, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland; Patricia McMullin, University of Turku, Finland

To the extent that inequality accumulates across the life course, for example in cognitive achievement, experiences in the early years may have a particularly important role in understanding inequality (Smeeding et al., 2011). Previous research has shown a strong effect of home learning on children's cognitive development (Anders et al., 2012) but there is also evidence that such learning activities vary by social origin (Bornstein and Bradley, 2014) and are gendered from a young age (Smyth, 2016). Furthermore, some authors have argued that gender differences in parenting may vary by social origin (Warner and Milkie, 2015). This paper examines how social origin and gender processes interact to influence cognitive development in middle childhood. Using data from the Growing Up in Ireland survey we estimate models of cognitive outcomes at 9 years to investigate the mechanisms underlying inequality in relation to social class and gender; particularly how trends in inequality evolve over early childhood. Key research questions focus on (a) whether participation in different forms of nonparental care and early school start influence social origin differences in cognitive outcomes, and (b) do patterns and mediating factors differ by gender? These analyses use measures of directly (and longitudinally) assessed vocabulary skills at the ages of 3, 5 and 9 years. Initial results indicate that by 9 years of age, children from the highest social class group have the highest vocabulary scores but 'professional/managerial' boys do not differ from girls in the same class group. However, both boys and girls from less advantaged groups do worse - with the largest difference being between the most disadvantaged boys and the most advantaged girls. These trends persist with controls for a range of earlier family and home characteristics, later school start, and early non-parental care.

Work-family trajectories and health: A systematic review

Presenter: Vendula Machu, University Medical Center Groningen, Netherlands

Co-authors: Iris Arends, Karin Veldman, Ute Bültmann, University of Groningen, Netherlands

Introduction: Work and family lives interact in complex ways across individuals' life courses. Constructing work and family trajectories enables studying the relationships between the timing of family formation and employment. Several studies have been performed, but the evidence has not been summarised yet. We aimed to systematically review articles constructing work and family trajectories and to describe the methods used to build these trajectories.

Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted based on a combination of terms related to: a) trajectory, b) work, and c) family. Original, peer-reviewed studies using longitudinal data to construct work and family trajectories in people aged 16 to 65 years were included.

Results: A total of 9,529 unique titles were identified in the literature search. Thirty-four articles, based on 24 samples, were included in the review. Twenty-five studies (74%) were published in the past 5 years. Thirty-three studies (97%) analysed data from high-income countries, most frequently the United Kingdom (12 studies; 35%). All studies were based on cohorts born between 1907 and 1993, with sample sizes ranging between 182 and 26,351 respondents. The number of identified work and family trajectories in individual studies ranged between 4 and 12 trajectories. Nine studies (26%) constructed trajectories solely for women and one study (3%) focused only on men. The average length of trajectories was 26.0 years (SD = 11.8) and most started in adolescence and young adulthood. Sequence analysis was the primary analytic technique used to construct the trajectories (30 articles, 88%).

Conclusion: Our preliminary results showed an increasing research interest in work and family lives across the life course. The identified studies were very diverse in the context of the analysed life courses. A more in-depth summary will be performed to identify common findings and gaps in the literature.

German short-term training programmes and life satisfaction of welfare recipients

Presenter: Tamara Pongratz, Institute for Employment Research, Germany

Co-author: Joachim Wolff, Institute for Employment Research, Germany

That training programmes aim at (re-)integrating people into the labour market is well known. Evaluation literature on such programmes attested them rather beneficial employment effects, in particular in the longer run. Despite such tangible economic outcomes, training programmes further can positively influence participants' life satisfaction, subjective health and well-being. The German short-term training programme called schemes for activation and integration (SAI) blends in with as it aims at overcoming skill deficits, increasing employability and giving participants the possibility to work. It thus provides several channels that shall improve participants' employment prospects, but that also may positively influence participants' satisfaction with different life aspects. Using methods of difference-in-difference matching and a combination of administrative and survey data, this paper focuses on welfare benefit recipients, a per se vulnerable group of people with rather low labour market attachment. Due to their risk of social disconnectedness and stigmatisation induced by their welfare receipt, these people likely suffer low life satisfaction and subjective well-being. SAI, either taking place within firms or as classroom training, thus may improve on different life satisfaction indicators. The results show that SAI participation particularly improves life satisfaction among welfare recipients. It further enhances participants' feelings of social participation, subjective health and health satisfaction. Although some of these effects are not statistically significant, SAI seems to show positive influence on different life aspects additionally to increasing participant's employment prospects. For all observed outcomes, in-firm SAI shows higher effects than classroom SAI. This relates to in-firm SAI resembling employment more than classroom SAI. That the results often miss statistical significance presumably hints to the fugacious influence SAI participation has on the different indicators of subjective well-being. However, SAI participation still may be relevant as these small improvements may help welfare recipients on their (long) way into the labour market.

Life course analysis of labour mobility: An intergenerational comparison of occupational transitions and precarious employment in Singapore

Presenter: Philippe Blanchard, University of Warwick, UK

Co-authors: Ruby Toh, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore;

Tanja Schmidt, Institut für empirische Sozial- und Wirtschaftsforschung Berlin, Germany; Julie Falcon, Swiss Office for National Statistics, Switzerland; James P. Sampson Jr, Florida State University, USA

Whether a choice made by workers, in agreement with employers, with benefits for all and for the economy, or a necessity for workers to adapt to the dislocation or relocation of job availabilities and be flexible as required by the market or the State, labour mobility is at the heart of lifelong work experiences. It is also a key component of labour policies, and an important aspect of the ability of workers to adapt to technological change and economic shocks.

This paper focuses on the labour mobility of tertiary graduates in Singapore. It examines their career transitions between and within companies, occupations and industries, and the factors influencing these career transitions. What are the typical occupational trajectories for tertiary graduates in Singapore? What factors influence mobility across occupations and industries? How and how much does the Professional Conversion Programme affect labour mobility? How do occupational and industrial mobility differ among generations of workers?

To answer these questions, we rely on an original, retrospective questionnaire survey that documents in detail career-long professional experiences (employment, occupation, industry, and changes in designation), as well as family trajectories. Multichannel sequence analysis enables to extract types of trajectories that resemble each other in terms of the nature of the experiences respondents went through, the order of these experiences, their duration and their timing. Multinomial and linear regression models show that generations indeed contribute to explain diverging types of trajectories, as well as distinct levels of labour mobility. However, race, education, the characteristics of the first job in the career, as well as having been unemployed during a recession period, also play a role. Trajectory types and their factors are illustrated by means of vignette sequence plots.

Mobility into/out of leadership positions and risk preference change

Presenter: Dominik Becker, Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany

Co-author: Caroline Wehner, Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany

Individuals' risk preferences are an important predictor of several life-course related outcomes such as educational and income mobility (Huebener 2015) or religiosity (Miller & Hofmann 1995). Prior research has already analyzed how initial risk preferences affect individuals' entry into entrepreneurship (Caliendo et al. 2009). Yet, less is known on how occupational mobility into or out of leadership positions is associated with changes in subsequent risk preferences.

Several potential pathways can be distinguished along which changes in the outside environment may affect changes in subsequent risk preferences (Guiso et al. 2018). First, risk preference changes might originate from changes in wealth. Here, mobility into (out of) leadership might be associated with gains (losses) in income. A second potential mechanism are changes in background risk. Mobility into (out of) leadership could bring about changes in life circumstances (e.g., health conditions) which affect individuals' risk-taking propensities. A third transmission channel could be individuals' emotions. Following the generalization hypothesis (Johnson & Tversky 1983), positive emotions trigger more optimistic risk assessments (and vice versa). Leadership mobility could coincide with changes in work-related 'stressors' (e.g., of job autonomy) which affect subsequent risk preferences.

These mechanisms are analyzed using German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) data. General risk-taking propensity is measured on a scale from 0 ('low willingness') to 10 ('high willingness') since 2008. A biennial dichotomous measure of holding a leadership position and its specific kind (e.g., upper vs. lower management) is surveyed since 2007. Estimating person-fixed effects regressions and controlling for several time-varying covariates, we observe a robust association of moving into specific leadership positions and higher risk affinity that is only weakly mediated by corresponding changes in income or health conditions. Next steps involve more dedicated (i.e., inference-based) mediation analyses as well as a rigorous test of the emotion mechanism using measures of job autonomy.

8C INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Fast food and childhood obesity: Evidence from Great Britain

Presenter: Nicolás Libuy, University College London, UK

Co-authors: George B. Ploubidis, Emla Fitzsimons, David Church, UCL Institute of Education, UK

In recent decades, we have witnessed a surge in childhood obesity. Evidence in the UK shows that younger generations are at higher risk of overweight/obesity, with a probability of being overweight or obese 2-3 times higher for children born after the 1980s than before (Johnson et al., 2015). Meanwhile, the fast-food retail industry in the UK is, by all accounts, booming. Fast food outlets – including chip shops, burger bars, and pizza places – are estimated to account for more than a quarter (26%) of all eateries in England. In this paper, we study whether proximity to fast-food restaurants affects childhood obesity rates. To overcome potential biases observed in cross-sectional studies we use the longitudinal structure of the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) to estimate individual fixed-effect models using waves at ages 7, 11, and 14. We use the Point of Interest (POI) Dataset to characterize kids' obesogenic environment around home and school. The POI dataset, which contains geocoded stores and food facilities across Great Britain, is updated periodically reflecting longitudinal changes of geographical features. We find evidence that living near fast-food restaurants is associated with higher Body Mass Index (BMI) and percentage of body fat. These results are driven by the negative effect of obesogenic environment among men and kids whose parents have relatively low levels of education. To our knowledge, there are just a few papers that attempt to estimate causal relationships, and these are mostly confined to the US, where the policy/food environment is very different than in the UK. In this paper, we add to this body of evidence attempt to overcome this problem and provide the first evidence in the UK of the casual effect of Fast-food access on childhood obesity.

The associations between paternity leave-taking and father's involvement and parental relationship quality in the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS)

Presenter: Baowen Xue, University College London, UK

Co-authors: Margaret O'Brien, Yvonne Kelly, Anne McMunn, University College London, UK

Background: The UK has seen dramatic changes in the nature of work, family and the normative gender divisions between them. Using the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), this study aims to investigate the association between fathers' taking paternity leave and their involvement with their children and maternal labour market participation, as well as gender wage gap within working couples.

Method: This study uses wave 1 (9 months) to wave 5 (age 11) of MCS. Samples are couple families with singleton births at wave 1 and have the information of father's taking leave (Yes /No / Not working at birth). Father's involvement was measured by basic care and play/recreation, as well as a total score in which the two dimensions are combined. Gender wage gap was measured by the ratio of her annual wage to his. Maternal labour market participation was measured by years of out of employment since giving birth to the cohort member. Growth curve models were applied for analysing the longitudinal trajectories in fathers' involvement and gender wage gaps. Linear regression models were used for maternal labour market participation.

Results: Compared to working fathers who took paternity leave, working fathers who didn't take leave show consistently lower levels of involvement at all waves, although the association is attenuated at age 11. Non-working fathers show a higher level of involvement at wave 1 than fathers who took leave, but this can be fully explained by working hours. They show equal or lower levels of involvement at following waves. Father's taking leave was associated with shorter years of mother's out of employment but not with gender wage ratio.

Conclusion: A more equal parental leave may help to shift gender imbalances in parenting activities and may enhance mothers' ability to actively participate in the labour market.

Family instability and child development

Presenter: Maira Colacce, Institute of Economics, Uruguay

Co-authors: Rodrigo Ceni, Gonzalo Salas, Institute of Economics, Uruguay

This article seeks to clarify the link between family instability and children's socio-emotional development. Based on the different waves of the ENDIS, in the Uruguayan case, the intensity of the movements that occur in the home is contrasted with the entrances and exits of persons who present a particular kinship relationship with the child (father, stepfather, grandparents, siblings). In this way, an attempt will be made to identify where the main changes that affect the child's development lie. Additionally, the channels that mediate between said relationship are explored (availability of material resources and time, parenting practices, and levels of conflict between couples). Finally, it seeks to identify the existence of heterogeneous relationships in these relationships, considering the sex and age of the child, the personality traits of the mother, and the sex of the older siblings.

First time mothers' psychological distress and perceived relationship quality during the transition to motherhood

Presenter: Krisztina Kopcsó, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, Hungary

Co-author: Zsuzsanna Veroszta, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, Hungary

Transition to motherhood has been associated with significant psychological distress, as well as with increasing relationship difficulties between couples. Successful adaptation to the challenges and changes of this period are important, both for the mother herself, and for the psychological health and development of her child. The objective of our study was to identify certain maternal sociodemographic characteristics and postpartum difficulties, which may influence first time mothers' psychological distress and relationship quality during this transition.

Methods: Data was obtained from the prenatal and 6-month waves of the nationally representative birth cohort study, Cohort'18 Growing Up in Hungary. Analyses were based on complete data of first time mothers who were pregnant with a singleton. Outcome variables were the degree and change of maternal psychological distress, measured as anxiety and depression, and perceived relationship quality, measured as the frequency of positive and negative interactions with the partner. Predictor variables included maternal socio-demographic characteristics, the occurrence of postpartum difficulties related to childbirth and breastfeeding, and the division of housework, assessed in both waves.

Results: At the 6-month wave, lower levels of psychological distress, lower frequency of positive and negative relationship interactions, and higher rate of unequal division of housework were observed compared to the prenatal wave. Differences in prenatal and postnatal psychological distress and relationship quality were related to maternal housework demands, socio-demographic characteristics and postpartum difficulties, however effect sizes were small.

Conclusions: Overall, results indicated that most of the women adjusted successfully to motherhood, even though they experienced an increase in housework demands and a decrease in positive relationship interactions. Multivariate analyses are still in progress.

8D INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Perceived discrimination in the workplace on mental health from early adulthood to mid-life

Presenter: Xiaowen Han, Minnesota Population Center, USA

Co-authors: Jeylan Mortimer, Tom VanHeuvelen, University of Minnesota, USA

Considerable evidence demonstrates that perceiving oneself as an object of discrimination has negative consequences for mental health. However, because much extant research is based on cross-sectional data, little is known about whether this experience has differential effects within distinct phases of the life course or about its long-term consequences. We draw on longitudinal data addressing perceived workplace discrimination based on race/ethnicity and gender from the prospective Youth Development Study. We examine the impacts of perceived discrimination on respondents' depressed mood within and across four life stages: early adulthood (age 21-26), young adulthood (28-31), adulthood (33-37) and middle age (45-46). Our mixed-effects modeling approach (a two-level hierarchical linear model to account for the nested structure of the data) enables us to assess the time-varying effects of perceived discrimination experiences at work, negative events in the workplace, educational attainment and income level, while controlling time-invariant individual and family background characteristics (gender, race, and parental SES). We find that both forms of discrimination have short (within life stages) and long-term (across stages) adverse effects on mental health. The impacts of perceived discrimination within life stages on depressed mood are strongest in the mid-thirties and weaken by mid-life. Lingering

effects of discrimination (across stages) are more pronounced early on. We consider these findings in relation to the dynamics of personal change in the context of occupational careers. Discrimination on the basis of race/ethnicity or gender during the mid-thirties may be especially threatening to mental health because it places career-related progression (promotions, pay raises, etc.) at risk. Discrimination may be considered less problematic during middle age, when workers have become more established in their careers. Discrimination may have the more enduring effects, across life stages, in the early twenties because workers are in a highly formative developmental stage.

Aspects of parenthood and mental well-being: A prospective analysis from age 16 to 52 years

Presenter: Jenna Grundström, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

Co-authors: Olli Kiviruusu, Noora Berg, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland;

Hanna Konttinen, University of Helsinki, Finland

Background: Becoming a parent is one of the most important transitions in the life course. The association between parenthood and mental health has been studied from many perspectives. However, the selection (mental health having an effect on parenthood) and causation (parenthood having an effect on mental health) effects have been studied less within the life course framework.

Aim: Our aim was to examine how mental well-being in adolescence is associated with the likelihood of becoming a parent during adulthood (selection), and how parenthood is associated with later mental well-being (causation).

Data: The data used was from the Finnish Stress, Development and Mental Health (TAM) cohort study, in which the subjects were followed at the age of 16, 22, 32, 42 and 52 (N=1160) using questionnaires. Parenthood during the follow-up period (yes/no) was based on self-report. Mental well-being was measured by depressive symptoms, self-esteem, and meaningfulness at age 16 and 52. Analyses were performed using linear and logistic regression.

Results: In women, depressive symptoms at age 16 were associated with higher odds of having children, but parenthood in turn was associated with less depressive symptoms at age 52. In men, associations were found with self-esteem; higher self-esteem at age 16 increased the odds of having children, and having children was associated with better self-esteem in middle age. Regarding meaningfulness, associations were found for causation but not for selection among both genders.

Conclusion: Selection and causation effects between parenthood and mental well-being seem to vary according to gender and the used indicator of mental well-being. Among men self-esteem appears to have both selection and causation effects, whereas having children is associated with higher sense of meaningfulness in middle age in both men and women, indicating a causation-like effect.

The influence of work-family trajectories on life satisfaction of retired women

Presenter: Elisa Tambellini, University of Bologna, Italy

In the last few decades, we have seen a strong increase in female participation in the labour market in most OECD countries. This new trend has also resulted in a growing number of females retired. This aspect has contributed to shifting the research attention to the characteristics of retired women and to the implications that combining paid work and family responsibilities have for health and subjective wellbeing (SWB) in retirement.

However, the understanding of how work and family careers affect health remains limited. Previous studies have often relied on repeated cross-sectional data that cover only a time-point of women's lives, even though work and caregiving roles vary over time (Moen, Chermack 2005; Pavalko, Woodbury 2000). Moreover, relatively little research has focused specifically on the relationships between work, family and subjective well-being among women, although motherhood and care responsibilities often disrupt women's workforce participation with consequences on life-satisfaction (Frech, Damaske 2012). This study aims to investigate whether and how SWB in later life, measured as life satisfaction, is associated with the way women have combined work and family trajectories during their life course. A life-course approach will be adopted, using, in particular, the concepts of linked lives and interdependence of life spheres (Elder et al. 1996).

I use data from the Survey of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), employing multichannel sequence analysis (Gauthier et al. 2010; Pollock 2007; Madero-Cabib, Fasang 2016) and cluster analysis to identify different type of joint work-family trajectories (measured as longitudinal sequences in yearly intervals from ages 20 to 50) followed by women across the life course. Then, with regression analysis, I examine how these typical work-family life course pathways are associated with life satisfaction in retirement.

In general, the results show a positive effect of part-time working trajectories on life satisfaction. Indeed, all the life course trajectories characterized by part-time work show a higher level of life satisfaction compared to the other pathways. Second, the part-time trajectory is associated with higher life satisfaction in retirement when combined with a stable marriage and two children than when it is coupled with one child or three or more children. Furthermore, the analyses suggested that labour market inactivity, in combination with children's presence, is negatively related to life satisfaction in old age, compared to the part-time trajectory (again in combination with two children). On the other side, full-time trajectories, combined with motherhood are associated with a lower level of satisfaction with life. These results are in line with some studies (Gove 1984; Johansson et al. 2007) that show as the difficult balance between paid work and care responsibilities increase stress among women, damaging health and well-being.

Multiple social roles in early adulthood and later mental health in different labour market contexts

Presenter: Miriam Engels, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany

Co-authors: Morten Wahrendorf, Christian Deindl, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany

Work and family roles entail divergent responsibilities, which can be a source of conflict, especially in young adulthood – the so-called “rushhour” of life. Combining multiple social roles can result in stress or strain but it can also function as a resource for later mental health across the life course. The aim of this study is to investigate combined employment, parenthood and partnership trajectories of men and women during early adulthood and to examine the relationship of these trajectories with depressive symptoms at older age. We used harmonised data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) with retrospective information on employment, partnerships and parenthood histories between age 25 and 40 for men and women from 22 European countries (n=42,340). We applied sequence analysis and Ward's linkage clustering to group trajectories into clusters. We then used path models to distinguish the direct and indirect effect (via socio-economic circumstances) of combined employment and family roles on mental health. Men and women with fewer social roles (e.g. partnered workers without children) reported higher levels of depression than those who combined work, partnership and parenthood between age 25 and 40. This association can partly be explained by differences in socioeconomic position. Moreover, results differ between countries, depending on the gendered employment rates around the time of labour market entry.

8E INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Patterns of ethnic inequalities at the transition to higher education in Germany: An empirical analysis of primary and secondary effects and educational aspirations of migrant and non-migrant youths

Presenter: Svetlana Sudheimer, DZHW, Germany

Co-author: Sandra Buchholz, Leibniz University Hanover, Germany

Educational inequalities between children with and without migration background are well documented for the early stages of the German educational system, especially the transition from primary to secondary education. Such inequalities are closely linked to differences in children's social origin and school performance (e. g. Boudon, 1974). At the same time, educational aspirations of children from migrant families are often higher than those of children without migration background (e. g. Hossler & Stage, 1992; Paulus & Blossfeld, 2007; Becker & Gresch, 2016). For later stages of education, little is known about migration related inequalities in Germany. By making use of new data of the German panel study on school leavers with a higher education entrance qualification and by estimating marginal effects on the basis of various multinomial logistic regression models, our empirical study investigates differences in social origin, school performance, and educational aspirations of school leavers with and without migration background who successfully earned a higher education entrance certificate. Our results show that even within this highly selective group of pupils migration related patterns of inequality resemble those found for earlier stages of education. However, there are also considerable differences within the group of school leavers from migrant families. In particular those with roots in one of the countries of the German guest worker agreements of the economic miracle stand out while migrants from other countries partly closely resemble to pupils without a migration background.

The relevance of tracking for educational inequalities: Macroanalyses on reading skills based on international school performance studies

Presenter: Thorsten Schneider, University of Leipzig, Germany

Co-author: Melanie Olczyk, University of Leipzig, Germany

The importance of tracking – defined as the assignment of students to different school types or to more or less demanding classes and courses within schools – for explaining cross-national variations in the extent and patterns of inequality in education has not been conclusively clarified. The main argument in favor of tracking is, tracking enables specific support to student depending on their abilities and skills. Consequently, in countries with early tracking the overall level of performance should be higher and the distribution of performance lower. Criticism of tracking refers to the fact that curricula, qualifications of teachers as well as achievement and social composition of school classes vary along the different school types or courses in such a way that high-achiever receive better, low-achiever fewer learning opportunities. Consequently, inequalities in school related skills should increase due to tracking. We shed further light on the effects of tracking on educational inequalities by expanding existing research in several ways: We jointly analyze country data from 3 rounds of PIRLS and PISA (PIRLS 2001 - PISA 2006, 2006 - 2012, 2011 - 2018). In each of the three PIRLS-PISA pairs, children are born in the same or at least very similar years, so the assumption of pseudo-cohorts is better sustainable than in previous research. In addition, the number of countries is much higher than in previous studies, critical to small-N studies. Furthermore, different types of tracking (external vs. internal) are taken into account.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION (REPEAT OF MORNING TALK)

Did we really come a long way? Identity development trajectories in societies in transition

Presenter: Oana Negru-Subtirica, Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania

How do identities develop in cultures where intentionality is an imported construct? How do identities change in societies in transition across time and in relation to other variables? This presentation is grounded on the results of my longitudinal studies depicting identity formation in different domains (e.g., education, work) and using different levels of analysis (e.g., identity processes, identity styles). I will focus on a critical analysis of how identity unfolds across time in normative institutional contexts (e.g., schools) and in relation to core outcomes of adolescence, like career adaptability, academic achievement, and meaning in life. Also, I will debate the universality assumption of identity development, by discussing the role of culture and social change when measuring this dynamic construct.

9A SYMPOSIUM

Over 10 years of 'Understanding Society': Examples of research using this interdisciplinary resource

Convenor & Chair: Meena Kumari, Institute for Social and Economic Research, UK

'Understanding Society': A resource for interdisciplinary longitudinal and lifecourse researchers

Presenter: Michaela Benzeval, Institute for Social and Economic Research, UK

Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Study is the largest household panel study in the world, designed to address key scientific and policy questions of the 21st century. It collects high quality annual longitudinal data on individuals of all ages in households which are representative of the UK population. The Study's data enable researchers to explore the experiences, causes and consequences of changes in people's lives - their family structure, health, income, expenditure, employment and housing. The Study collects direct measures of health and genetics to understand how people's health and wider circumstances interact. It is underpinned by robust and innovative methods, and our methodological research creates learning for other studies nationally and internationally.

Understanding Society is composed of four populations: the general population; the British Household Panel Study, an ethnic minority and new ethnic minority boost and the Innovation Panel. In 2020 *Understanding Society* deposited its tenth wave of data. The study was the only UK longitudinal population study that maintained continuous data collection throughout the pandemic. The symposium will showcase the interdisciplinary nature of *Understanding Society*, demonstrating use of data collected in the various populations within *Understanding Society*, focussing on state-of-the-art biomarkers, use of technology and methodological innovation.

Epigenetic biomarkers of smoking status and histories improve with longitudinal data and vary by age, sex and educational attainment

Presenter: Alexandria Andrayas, Institute for Social and Economic Research, UK

Co-authors: Meena Kumari, Melissa Smart, Institute for Social and Economic Research, UK;

Leonard Schalkwyk, University of Essex, UK

Despite recent reductions in prevalence, tobacco smoking remains one of the main preventable causes of ill-health and premature death worldwide. The impact of smoking on health can be mediated through a number of biological pathways and recently it has become apparent that smoking is associated with extremely strong differences in DNA methylation. Single CpG methylation measures have been demonstrated to differentiate between smokers and non-smokers. Studies are limited as they tend to use retrospective assessments of smoking. This study aims to more comprehensively examine the association of smoking with DNA methylation, utilising more detailed smoking histories. We use the sub-sample of *Understanding Society*, previously the British Household Panel Study, in which smoking information was collected in 1999, 2001 and 2010. These and two further parameters of smoking behaviour, namely smoking duration and cessation were analysed in their relationship with DNA methylation at 850,000 loci. Epigenetic biomarkers of these smoking phenotypes were implemented using the glmnet R package. In training data, these DNA methylation-based classifiers can predict smoking status with good accuracy. These predictions were improved with the use of longitudinal data. Methylation-based smoking predictions appear to be worse in older age groups and predictions were less accurate in women and in those with more educational attainment. Overall, this study shows the potential of using DNA methylation resources to assess the underlying measurement error of unfavourable health behaviours, especially across samples that may differ in false-negative report rates.

Technology use and adolescent wellbeing: Cause, effect, mediator, what's the tea?

Presenter: Cara Booker, Institute for Social and Economic Research, UK

Co-author: Yvonne Kelly, University College London, UK

Much of the focus of discussions in the media and findings from current research focus on the 'causal' association between social media and wellbeing. However, few studies have looked at the reverse relationship, changes in wellbeing leading to differing levels of technology use, specifically social media use. This paper explores this association using the *Understanding Society* youth panel. Data were from youth aged 10-15 who were followed for a maximum of six waves. Using random and fixed effects models, the findings show that youth with lower levels of happiness or more socio-emotional difficulties used more social media and gamed more. There were gender and technology differences that suggest that the social media effects are larger in girls than boys while the gaming effects were larger in boys than girls. Description of these young people with lower levels of wellbeing and implications for policy and interventions are discussed.

Collecting biomarker data in social surveys: An experiment to examine mode of collection in 'Understanding Society'

Presenter: Meena Kumari, Institute for Social and Economic Research, UK

Co-authors: Melissa Smart, Shavanthi Rajatileka, Alexandria Andrayas, Tom Crossley, Paul Fisher, Tarek Al Baghal, Michaela Benzeval, Institute for Social and Economic Research, UK

Collection of biological and clinical data is routine and commonplace in medical settings that include patients and volunteers. However, the methods used to collect these data in these settings may not be appropriate to collection of biological or clinical data from population representative studies such as *Understanding Society*. This necessitates the development of methods of sample collection that maximise participation across groups. Options to consider are interview administered tissue collection or participant collection. In a sub-set of participants that are recruited for the purposes of experiments and methodological development in *Understanding Society*, the Innovation Panel (IP12, 2019) we compared the impact of mode of collection, specifically collection of blood and hair samples by participants themselves through web instructions with face-to-face collection by nurse or interviewer on study participation and analyte levels. We found that while households were slightly more likely to agree to sample collection administered by web than agree to a nurse or interview visit, sample response rates are higher by nurse than other modes. Quality of data and implications for other studies are discussed.

9B SYMPOSIUM

The impact of macro level policy and political changes on the design, implementation, and outcomes of longitudinal studies: Exemplars from Growing Up in New Zealand

Convenor & Chair: Susan Morton, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Growing Up in New Zealand is a contemporary longitudinal study following over 6000 children from pre-birth to age 21 years, with the cohort currently approximately 10 years of age. A primary purpose of this study has always been to provide evidence to support effective policy development and policy evaluation. In turn, the macro-level policy environment, and shifts in political priorities and ideology, have had important influence on the design, delivery and outcome focus areas of this longitudinal study. This symposium will provide information on the opportunities and challenges that Growing Up in New Zealand has faced in the policy translation space, and exemplars of the impact of the policy environment on this study across the early years. These exemplars focus on critical aspects of Growing Up in New Zealand: the overall study design; connections to the 'big data' environment and advances in indigenous data sovereignty; construct development and analysis; and outcomes.

"Mind the gap - unequal from the start": Addressing health inequalities utilising evidence from Growing Up in New Zealand

Presenter: Susan Morton, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Co-authors: Polly Atatoa Carr, Kuldeep Rajay, University of Waikato, New Zealand

New Zealand has unacceptably high rates of poor child health and wellbeing compared to other developed countries. Overall population wellbeing statistics hide wide inequalities in outcomes for Maori and Pasifika children in particular. They collectively experience a disproportionate burden of poor social, educational, health and economic outcomes throughout their life course. Understanding why we see these persistent gaps in wellbeing by ethnicity across multiple domains, and what context relevant strategies might be implemented to reduce the burden, has been an explicit objective of the contemporary longitudinal child cohort study, Growing Up in New Zealand, since its inception.

Linkage to routine health administrative datasets has augmented the self-reported and observational information. The demographic characteristics of the mothers are comparable on maternal age, ethnicity, parity and socioeconomic status to those for all current NZ pre-schoolers. Importantly the child cohort

is ethnically diverse with 25% of the children were expected to identify as Maori, 20% as Pasifika and 16% as Asian and 67% as NZ European, with more than 50% expected to identify with more than one ethnic group. Longitudinal analyses utilising the early years information demonstrate considerable variability in wellbeing trajectories driven in large part by exposure to persistent socioeconomic disadvantage during the first 1000 days of the children's lives. By the time the cohort are transitioning into formal education at the age of 5 years wide inequalities are already evident in health metrics, readiness for school and behavioural outcomes, with Maori and Pasifika children already falling behind overall. The family level information about why we see this gap from birth is key to informing context relevant policies that will lead to reductions in health inequalities and potentially prevent the downstream impacts across the life course.

Ethnic identification patterns, and the challenges for longitudinal study design: Evidence from Growing Up in New Zealand

Presenter: Polly Atatoa Carr, University of Waikato, New Zealand

Co-authors: Susan Morton, Jacinta Fa'alili-Fidow, University of Auckland, New Zealand

The recent years of the Growing Up in New Zealand study have occurred in an environment with increasing attention to the 'big data' landscape, and opportunities to utilise administrative or government agency information for research purposes. In New Zealand, the rapid development of the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) has provided important opportunities to consider both 'added value' linked research as well as the ethical implications of such an approach. In parallel, Growing Up in New Zealand has a role in relation to the indigenous data sovereignty agenda. This presentation will consider the intersection between the Growing Up in New Zealand longitudinal study, the New Zealand big data infrastructure, and the rights and interests of indigenous people in relation to data with a particular focus on Pacific data sovereignty.

Developmental health difficulties in New Zealand preschool children: Inequities in human capability formation

Presenter: Jin Russell, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Co-authors: Susan Morton, Cameron Grant, Sarah-Jane Paine (Tūhoe), University of Auckland, New Zealand; Simon Denny, Health Services Research Group, Mater Research, Australia

Background: Early childhood is a crucial period of the life course when developmental capacities and foundations for health are established. New Zealand research on inequities in the distribution of children's developmental health difficulties is sparse. We aimed to describe the prevalence, patterns, and socio-environmental associations of developmental health in preschool-aged children.

Methods: Data from 6109 mother-child dyads within the *Growing Up in New Zealand* study, who had completed the antenatal and 4.5-year data collection waves, were included. Indicators of physical health, motor, socioemotional and behavioural, and early learning skills development were selected as measures of developmental health status. Latent profile analysis was performed to identify profiles of developmental health status. Multinomial logistic regression was used to investigate associations between latent profiles and various socio-environmental predictors.

Results: Six latent profiles were identified, including healthy/flourishing profiles: (1) 'healthy' (52.6% of the sample), (2) 'flourishing socioemotional skills' (14.5%), and (3) 'flourishing early learning skills' (4.0%); and suboptimal profiles: (4) 'early learning skills difficulties' (19.5%), (5) 'physical health difficulties' (5.6%), and (6) 'developmental difficulties cluster' (3.7%). The relative risk ratios of membership in the suboptimal profiles, relative to the healthy/flourishing profiles, were increased for children of mothers experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage, children of Māori or Pacific ethnic groups, and children with unmet healthcare needs. Increasing levels of socioeconomic disadvantage were associated with successively higher risk of membership in the 'early learning skills difficulties' and 'physical health difficulties' profiles. Higher maternal education and frequent reading to the child during infancy were associated with membership of 'flourishing' profiles.

Conclusions: In this large, nationally representative cohort, one-in-four children were classified as having suboptimal developmental health, with clusters of developmental health difficulties evident before entry to school. Addressing socioeconomic and ethnic inequities in developmental health in early life will be crucial to reducing health inequities over the life course.

9C SYMPOSIUM

Refugee resilience and integration: Mental health support, developmental timing and social influences

Convenor & Chair: Ben Edwards, Australian National University, Australia

Understanding how best to support refugee populations from significant trauma and help them integrate into host countries is a key policy aim of many countries. In this symposium three papers are presented that focus on these issues within a life course context. The first paper by McEwan and colleagues reports on a longitudinal clinical trial of telephone delivered psychological treatment for children (6-19 years) and their caregivers in refugee camps in Lebanon. Wong and Edwards focus examine whether age at arrival to Australia influences the integration of refugee youth in five years since arrival using Ager and Strang's multidimensional model of integration. Finally, Dietrich examines the role that cultural discrimination has on refugees' happiness, democratic values and views on female rights using the German Socio-Economic Panel from 2016 to 2019. Together these studies highlight avenues to support refugee integration and resilience and provide theoretical insights on the refugee experience over the life course.

Addressing the mental health treatment gap using phone: Delivered therapy with Syrian refugee children in Lebanon

Presenter: Fiona S. McEwen, Queen Mary University of London, UK

Co-authors: Cassandra Popham, Patricia Moghames, Nicolas Chehade, Tania Bosqui, Hania El Khatib, Laura Murray, Stephanie Skavenski, Paul Bolton, Roland Weierstall-Pust, Kristin Hadfield, Karen Pluess, Claudinei Biazoli, Dahlia Saab, Georges Karam, Elie Karam, Michael Pluess, Queen Mary University of London, UK

Children affected by war and displacement are at increased risk of mental health problems, but many do not end up accessing available mental health services. Using data from a longitudinal cohort of Syrian refugee children in Lebanon and a linked clinical trial we address the questions: (1) What is the gap between the need for children's mental health services and uptake of services by refugee families? (2) Can a telephone delivered psychological treatment be used to increase access and adherence to treatment in Syrian refugee children?

The BIOPATH study is a longitudinal cohort study of Syrian refugee children, aged 6-19 years, and their primary caregivers (N=1595 dyads at baseline). All families were living in informal tented settlements in the Beqaa region of Lebanon. Referral to mental health services was offered to all families who indicated that their child had a need. The t-CETA study is a linked clinical trial which adapted Common Elements Treatment Approach (CETA), a transdiagnostic psychological intervention, to be delivered via telephone by trained lay providers (t-CETA). A small, exploratory randomised controlled trial (N=20) was conducted to compare t-CETA to treatment as usual (TaU) as provided by Médecins du Monde. Interviews with counsellors, children and their caregivers were conducted to explore feasibility and acceptability of phone-delivered therapy.

There was a significant treatment gap, with only 7.2% of children with identified mental health needs accessing any treatment. t-CETA increased access and adherence to treatment when compared to TaU (90% vs. 50% received treatment; 60% vs. 0% completed treatment). There was some evidence that t-CETA decreased symptoms of psychopathology compared to TaU ($d=.33$), though caution is warranted because of the small sample size. Thematic analysis of interview data confirmed that phone-delivered therapy is feasible in a humanitarian setting, acceptable to families, and could contribute to narrowing the treatment gap.

Age at arrival and integration outcomes of refugee youth and emerging adults: A longitudinal study

Presenter: Cho Wong, Australian National University, Australia

Co-author: Ben Edwards, Australian National University, Australia

Age at arrival of refugees has been associated with multiple integration outcomes in previous studies. Using five years of data from the Building a New Life in Australia longitudinal study we examined the relationship between the age at arrival and multiple integration outcomes for 282 refugees who arrived aged 14 to 21 years. Random effects models adjusting for demographic differences and the integration framework developed by Ager & Strang (2008) were used to investigate how age at arrival relates to integration. Age at arrival was significantly related to refugees' employment, mental health, social segregation, language proficiency and knowledge of rights. Moreover, older entrants did not always have poorer outcomes compared to younger refugees for some measures of integration, at least during the first few years after their arrival. Findings reaffirm the importance of age at arrival in policies and programs for refugee youth.

Cultural discrimination and behavioural polarization

Presenter: Hans Dietrich, Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany

This paper analyses discrimination as a trigger for polarization. From a theoretical perspective, we assume that experiencing cultural discrimination (with respect to discrimination at search for a job, interacting with the police, bureaucracy, educational institutions or simply daily life experiences) evokes feelings of relative deprivation, which push the individual into the extreme of the spectrum of attitudes on any topic. We employ data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, here the data from the IAB-BAMF-SOEP refugee subsample, and focus on the dominant groups of refugees coming from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and Eritrea and arriving in Germany between 2013 and 2016. We employ for waves of data for our analysis (2016 to 2019). To approach individuals' polarization we develop a unique measurement approach, identifying the extremes of the distributions of interest. Employing various estimation techniques (pool OLS fixed and random effects models and mlogit models) we find consistent evidence for the effect of discrimination on individual polarization regarding the topics of general happiness, democratic values and female rights. Furthermore, while religious differences persist, generally men who have experienced discrimination are more likely to have extremely negative views on female rights. We find these results confirmed across various static explorations. More in depth, we explored the polarisation of happiness over four waves employing panels and mlogit estimators. Beyond that, males responding stronger to changes in their process of integration (like labour market integration etc.). From a longitudinal perspective, males consistently tend to report a stronger propensity for polarised experience of happiness over time under control of the legal refugee status or health or other dimensions of relevance.

9D SYMPOSIUM

New developments in sequence analysis

Convenor & Chair: Matthias Studer, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Sequence Analysis is a generic framework that aims to provide a holistic view on trajectories coded as a sequence of states. Since its introduction in the social sciences by Abbott, it has been increasingly used to study the life course.

This symposium regroups presentations of new methodological developments of sequence analysis, including an original combination of event history analysis, propensity score matching and sequence analysis to understand how a time-varying event influence the unfolding of a trajectory over a medium-term perspective.

- An adaptation of sequence analysis to study turning points in trajectories.
- An overall discussion of the statistical issue when using sequence analysis typologies in regression, and some solutions to deal with them.
- An overview of validation methods for sequence analysis typologies to be used in regression models, as well as the presentation of newly developed methods for this purpose.
- A study of different strategies to set costs in multichannel sequence analysis.

Combining propensity score matching and sequence analysis for time-varying events: A study of changes in professional and educational trajectories pre- and post- first childbirth

Presenter: Sara Kalucza, Umeå University, Sweden

Co-author: Matthias Studer, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Many studies are interested in the consequences of an event on the continued life trajectory. When the event of interest takes place at a specific time or age, such as retirement, sequence analysis can be successfully combined with matching techniques to understand the impact of these events on the unfolding of the trajectory. However, when the events are time varying, the question arises of not only who we match as a comparison individual, but also when. Combining techniques of propensity score matching and survival analysis we match individuals who had an event to, not only the best match individual at some baseline, but to the best time point in the comparison individual's life course. We show how, by using the proposed technique, matching can be informed by both time fixed and time varying covariates.

We illustrate the techniques by applying it to the study of labor market and educational trajectories around the first birth of a child, focusing on the period preceding birth, pre- and post-pregnancy. We use the detailed retrospective calendar of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) data, conducted annually with the first wave in 2001, capturing more than 17,000 Australian residents, with 36 sequence spells per year. Matching individuals who had not yet had a first child, to individuals who had their first child during the HILDA panel (wave 1 to 17), we use sequence- and cluster analysis to study changes in the professional and educational trajectories pre- and post- first childbirth.

Sequence analysis of turning points

Presenter: Philippe Blanchard, University of Warwick, UK

Co-authors: Ruby Toh, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore;

Julie Falcon, Swiss Office for National Statistics, Switzerland; James P. Sampson Jr, Florida State University, USA

Turning points are a key concept in life course theory. However so far sequence analysis has been more focused on trajectories made of states, i.e. experiences or positions that last. Sequence analysis did consider transitions between states, much less turning points, defined as two or more simultaneous or quasi-simultaneous transitions, in one or more life spheres, that have a potentially massive impact on the life course. The paper has three aims: examine the concept of turning point by comparison with transitions, events and timing in the sequence analysis literature; propose a method to identify and visualize turning points; transpose into a turning point-centered approach sequence analysis methods that were designed to treat states, including multichannel statistics and clustering. The method is applied to work, family, education and health trajectories of Singaporean tertiary graduates, based on an original career-long retrospective questionnaire.

Validation of sequence analysis typologies to be used in regressions

Presenter: Matthias Studer, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Sequence Analysis aims to analyze sequence of categorical states. Most of the time, cluster analysis is applied to create a typology of trajectories and identify recurrent patterns in the sequences or, in other words, typical successions of states through which the trajectories run. Aside from a descriptive view on the diversity of trajectories, the typology is then often included in regression models in order to understand how the type of trajectory followed by an individual is linked to previously measured covariate or how the type of followed trajectory might affect a given outcome. However, this analytical strategy relies on the implicit assumption that the remaining variation of trajectories within each type can be safely ignored. If the remaining variation cannot be ignored, this use of the typology might lead to wrong conclusion, either by discovering false relationships or by hindering an association. In this presentation, we review different methods available to validate and measure the quality of a clustering and discuss their strengths and weaknesses to validate a typology that will be used in a regression analysis. We then develop a new tool for this purpose. Based on the discrepancy analysis framework, this tool measures to which extent a typology is able to reproduce the association between the trajectories and a given covariate without any prior clustering. The usefulness of the proposed method is demonstrated with a study of family formation and professional trajectories in Switzerland.

From sequences to variables: Rethinking the relationship of sequences and outcomes

Presenter: Satu Helske, University of Turku, Finland

Co-authors: Jouni Helske, University of Jyväskylä, Finland; Guilherme Chihaya, Umeå University, Finland

In sequence analysis, the usual approach is to construct sequences, calculate pairwise dissimilarities, use a clustering algorithm for finding groups of similar sequences, and to use cluster membership as a dependent or independent variable in a linear or nonlinear regression model. Almost unanimously, the clustering methods used have been so-called crisp clustering algorithms where each sequence is a member of one cluster, which easily translates into a categorical variable.

This approach is often problematic, because cluster membership is a result of finding a solution to an optimization problem, not a fixed characteristic of a subject. Often, we cannot even assume to find any true clusters; instead, many individual sequences are mixtures of more than one ideal types or not close to any type. Failing to account for uncertain and mixed memberships leads to too small standard errors and p-values and may produce biased results. These may lead to wrong conclusions about the nature of the studied relationships.

We bring forward and discuss the problems of the “traditional” use of sequence clusters and propose new options for creating variables from the dissimilarity matrix under varying contexts. We compare different modelling options first in a simulation study and then in an empirical study, predicting accumulated income with employment trajectories using Swedish register data. Our study demonstrates the importance of considering how sequences are related to an outcome, and the need to adjust the analysis accordingly. In most social science applications, the traditional approach is suboptimal, even wrong, and so-called position-dependent approaches should be preferred.

Setting costs for multichannel analysis

Presenter: Gilbert Ritschard, University of Geneva, Switzerland

In social sequence analysis, sequences are often multichannel in the sense that the elements in the sequences reflect the combination of states from different dimensions. For example, when studying family life, we may consider sequences where the elements combine the marital status with parenthood. In practice, the combination of dimensions may involve more than two dimensions and can generate a big alphabet. As a consequence, the number of substitution costs to set for optimal-matching-based distances will also dramatically increase. A trick often retained is to set costs independently for each channel and then derive the multichannel costs by summing or averaging the costs of the corresponding substitutions in each channel. This is of interest when costs are set on theoretical grounds, because setting theoretically all multichannel costs independently can be a very heavy task when the alphabet becomes large. However, data-driven costs such as costs derived from the transition probabilities or from indel values based on the frequencies of the state occurrences can straightforwardly be computed directly for the combined alphabet. In addition, the role of indels received only little attention in the multichannel context while their effect on the resulting dissimilarities can be more important than substitution costs.

We examine how the strategy for setting both substitution and indel costs may affect OM-based multichannel dissimilarities between sequences and to point out pros and cons of the different strategies. In particular, a multichannel substitution cost obtained by adding the corresponding cost in each channel is, when the latter are all set at 1, the number of dimensions on which the two combined states differ. On the cons side, costs derived from channel costs could possibly generate non-relevant costs between elements of the combined alphabet.

10A INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Theory and practice of building community resilience to extreme events

Presenter: Tony Robertson, University of Stirling, UK

Co-authors: Paul Docherty, Sandra Engstrom, Fiona Millar, University of Stirling, UK

Background: Community resilience has been described as the ability of people living together to cope with economic, social, political and environmental challenges. Ideally this would move beyond merely coping, towards communities becoming stronger and more adaptable over time. A complex interplay of exposures and inputs will obviously lead to a variety of outcomes, often context specific, that make evaluating and defining community resilience via individual communities, publications or projects difficult. However, there remains scope for better measuring community resilience and identifying what elements are needed to help create and improve it across communities to help people in the face of a range of extreme events.

Methods: Two workshops and twelve one-to-one interviews were conducted with academics, practitioners, policy-makers and community stakeholders involved in community resilience work in Scotland. The workshop notes and interview transcripts were analysed using a structured thematic analysis to code, classify and organise content into key themes.

Results and Discussion: Analyses have identified seven themes from the workshops about what makes communities resilient. These are: Social ties and wider connections; Experience and shared memory; Leadership, engagement and shared responsibility; Mindset, collective thinking, openness to adapt and cultural change; Integration, inclusivity, equity and diversity; Communications, social support and co-ordination; and Training and exercises, and identifying local needs. Analysis of the interviews is ongoing and will be presented as part of the talk. The presentation will look to discuss suggestions for policy makers, practitioners and academics about how to use such community resilience themes to move forward with communities in order to build resilience to extreme events. We will also discuss our results in relation to better measuring community resilience in existing and new studies, with a focus on longitudinal measures which are missing currently.

Spacing critical events and life satisfaction

Presenter: Chiara Comolli, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Co-authors: Laura Bernardi, Marieke Voorspostel, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

A rich literature shows that critical life events are associated with changes in wellbeing, while the effects of their distribution over time remain empirically untested. Here, we investigate the wellbeing implications of reoccurring and cooccurring events over a short time span (concentration). We ask whether the concentration of critical events over time affects life satisfaction on top of the number and the kind of events experienced. Challenging the view that some events are intrinsically stressful or negative, we investigate whether transitions that are normally benign become stressful if they take place in close temporal proximity with other transitions, or whether the cooccurrence of positive and negative events have compensatory effects. We exploit twenty waves of the Swiss Household Panel (1999-2018) and a fixed-effect linear model to show that the concentration of critical events indeed lowers life satisfaction, but a compensatory mechanism emerges between positive and negative events.

The social psychological processes of stratification: Examining the role of the behavioral dimension of agency in status attainment

Presenter: Hye Won Kwon, University of Turku, Finland

Co-author: Jani Erola, University of Turku, Finland

Human agency is one of the central constructs of life course studies (Elder 1994; Shanahan and Macmillan 2008), and subjective beliefs about agency (i.e., individuals' beliefs about their power over life outcomes) have been at the heart of the agency literature (see Hitlin and Johnson 2015). While the link between agency and one's lifecourse outcomes has long been one of the major concerns of lifecourse researchers, the majority of research has concentrated on "subjective" agency—how a person's aspirations, expectations, or beliefs shape one's life outcomes (Hitlin and Johnson 2015). Little is known about the role of this behavioral dimension of agency (which could be largely captured by goal-setting and pursuit) that translates 'cognitions' to actions in status attainment processes and whether and how this mechanism is socially conditioned. Using the longitudinal MIDUS (Midlife Development in the United States) survey data (1995-6 and 2004-6), our results suggest that behavioral agency, measured by persistence in goal-pursuit, gives an extra boost for those who already have better parental socioeconomic backgrounds: Having a higher level of behavioral agency is positively associated with later life outcomes, but this positive effect of having behavioral agency is stronger for those from higher socioeconomic background than for their lower-SES counterparts, implying the accumulation of advantages through behavioral agency.

Work and fertility in Taiwan: How women's and men's career sequences associate with fertility outcomes?

Presenter: Chen-Hao Hsu, University of Bamberg, Germany

Researchers have argued that women's increasing labor market opportunities and men's deteriorating employment stabilities are fuelling the East Asian demographic transition toward a lowest-low fertility regime. However, most studies relied on relatively static methods to examine the issue, which inevitably failed to capture the holistic association between employment careers and fertility histories. Drawing on retrospective data from the 2017 Taiwan Social Change Survey (TSCS), this study proposes a two-step approach to examine the employment-fertility relationship from a life course perspective: (1) using the sequence-clustering analyses to identify typical employment careers for Taiwanese women and men between ages 18 and 40; (2) using multi-state event history models to quantify the statistical effects of having a specific career type on the timing of childbirth transitions across different parity of birth. Focusing on gender differentials, we specify four and three major career trajectories for women and men, respectively. Women who worked mostly full-time were more likely to delay their first-time motherhood transition than those who stayed loosely attached to the labor market. After having the first birth, women's transition hazards toward the second birth were not significantly different across employment careers. On the other hand, having an unstable employment career (long time duration in non-employment or different forms of non-standard employment) could largely delay men's parity transitions to the first, the second, and the third birth. Findings in Taiwan underscore the significant gender stratification in people's employment careers and their divergent social implications on fertility outcomes over the life course.

10B INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Intergenerational origins of quality family relationships and support during the 2020 COVID-19 lockdowns in Australia

Presenter: Ebony Biden, Deakin University, Australia

Co-authors: Christopher J. Greenwood, Elizabeth A. Spry, Jacqui A. Macdonald, Craig A. Olsson, Deakin University, Australia; Primrose Letcher, University of Melbourne, Australia

Quality relationships and social support play a central role in maintaining wellbeing and adaptive functioning within families during times of challenge and stress. However, little is known about the developmental origins of quality relationships and support, and in particular, where opportunities to strengthen these important pathways exist. Here we examine long term developmental relationships between pre-pandemic social support, both prior to and after becoming a parent, and the quality of social relationships and support within families during the 2020 COVID-19 lockdowns in Australia.

Data were from the Australian Temperament Project Generation 3 (ATPG3) Study, which has followed a cohort from infancy to adulthood since 1983 and their next generation offspring since 2012. A subset of parent participants who completed a COVID-19 survey from May-September 2020 were included (n = 516; 60% female). Parents' pre-pandemic social support from family, friends and partner was assessed with the Quality of Relationships Inventory in young adulthood (preconception), at 23-24 years (2006) and 27-28 years (2010), and then at 1 year postpartum (2012-2019) with the Maternity Social Support Scale. Parents' relationship quality and family support provision during the COVID-19 pandemic were assessed with ATPG3 devised items.

Adjusted linear regression analyses using imputed data indicated that higher levels of pre-pandemic postpartum social support were associated with better relationship quality during the pandemic with parents' friends and family ($\beta = 0.17$). Furthermore, both preconception and postpartum social support prospectively assessed up to 14 years pre-pandemic were associated with parent reports of family support provision to each other during the pandemic ($\beta = 0.15 - 0.22$).

Strengthening supportive relationships during young adulthood prior to the start of family life and in early parenthood may have long-term and intergenerational benefits years into the future, which may be protective during future crises.

Carrying the burden into the pandemic: Effects of social disparities on elementary students' parents' perception of supporting abilities and emotional stress during the COVID-19 lockdown

Presenter: Markus Vogelbacher, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany

Co-author: Manja Attig, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories, Germany

The COVID-19-pandemic came along with many challenges, especially for families. At the same time, parents had to deal with the care of their children, home schooling as well as their jobs and the personal loads of the pandemic. Already in previous times, social disparities are not only shown in child development but also in the process characteristics of the home learning environments. Hence, it could be assumed that also the cognitive and emotional capacities of the parents do deal with the challenges of the home schooling depend on the social background of the families.

Focusing on this question, the present paper investigates which characteristics of the family and the child predict how parents assess their abilities to support the learning of the child during home schooling as well as the parental emotional stress which was caused by the school lockdown during the pandemic. The study analyses with structural equation models data of the newborn cohort study of the German National Educational Panel Study. The two dependent variables (self-assessment of supporting abilities, perceived stress) were measured in wave 9 during the COVID-pandemic. Besides a number of control variables, the following predictors from earlier waves were used: socio-economic status of the parent, a facet of the home learning environment, characteristics of the parent as well as of the child. Preliminary results showed social disparities in the abilities of the parents to support the learning of their child as well as in their own emotional stress. Other predictors – except of parent's support of the child's autonomy and parent's previous psychological stress – were not significant. To sum up, the preliminary results point again to the important role of the social background of the families and the questions of social inequalities and their importance for families and child development, especially in the COVID-19-pandemic.

The assessment of being worker and single mother during the COVID-19 period

Presenter: Nergis Dama, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Turkey

The COVID-19 pandemic has an effect on economic and social life because of the measures restrict or terminate many activities. Education, transportation, social activities, working which is not included health, food, and main needs services have been restricted for more than 1 year. During this time, people have to cope with many social and economic issues such as poverty, lack of income, taking care of the kids or elderly family members, etc. In this study, the special group consists of women who are single mothers, workers, and the age of their children is changing between 3-15 years. The aim of this selection is that they need education and care, so the main responsible actor is a mother because of closing school and staying at home. The other cause of this selection is that poverty risk is deeper for single-mother than families which consist of fathers, mothers, and children. The question of this study is that "How the single - mothers are affected by the COVID - 19 in terms of economic, social and individual aspects. As for the economic aspect, the impact of not working or working at home on the income is analyzed. While the relationship between mothers and children during the pandemic process points to the social aspect of this study, the self-reliance and the adequacy feelings indicate the individual aspect. In this research, the qualitative research design is constructed given that the aim of this study is the single mother's perception with respect to the economic and social issues during the pandemic period. The data analysis is aligned with content analysis which helps determine the categorizes and theme with respect to frequency of concept. The final stage is the comprising of suggestions to be claimed by women to struggle with poverty, economical/social vulnerabilities.

The mental health implications of COVID-19 for adolescents: Follow-up of a four-wave longitudinal study during the pandemic

Presenter: Kalee De France, Concordia University, Canada

Co-authors: Gregory Hancock, Dale Stack, Lisa Serbin, Tom Hollenstein, Concordia University, Canada

The current study utilized a community sample of adolescents who had recently completed a two-year, four-wave study of adolescent mental health (Wave1 n=184, Mage=13.9 years; 50.3% female). During the pandemic, participants were recontacted to reassess Anxiety, Depression, and Emotion Dysregulation symptoms, as well as their personal pandemic experience: whether they personally knew anyone who had contracted COVID-19 (Health Impacts), the extent to which they perceived increased family financial difficulties during the pandemic (Financial Impacts) or negative lifestyle changes (Lifestyle Impacts), and the intensity of their fear of the coronavirus (Fear Impacts).

We sought to assess whether a) mental health symptoms during the pandemic represented significant deviations from expected values based on the previous two years of data, and b) whether specific pandemic impacts were associated with the extent to which mental health symptom trajectories deviated from expectations.

Latent growth modeling based on four pre-COVID time points indicated the extent to which the fifth (COVID) time point deviated from expectations. Results showed: a) Anxiety and Depression scores were significantly higher than previous trajectories predicted, b) larger deviations from personal trajectories were associated with higher levels of Lifestyle Impacts, and c) for Depression and Emotion Dysregulation, significant, negative associations between intercept, slope, and Wave 5 symptom deviations: participants with the lowest Wave 1 scores, and for whom symptoms had been decreasing, showed the largest increases in symptoms during the pandemic.

The models were rerun to compare effects between male and female participants. The association between Wave 5 increases in Anxiety and Fear Impacts was significant for male participants only ($p < .01$). The association between Wave 5 increases in Depression symptoms and Lifestyle Impacts were only significant for females ($p < .001$). Finally, Wave 5 increases in Emotion Dysregulation were associated with Lifestyle Impacts for female participants ($p < .001$), but Financial Impacts for male participants ($p < .01$).

10C INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Socio-emotional wellbeing and school social mix in Ireland

Presenter: Emer Smyth, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland

Research on school effects has typically focused on academic outcomes, with less attention to the influence of the school attended on socio-emotional wellbeing. Existing studies tend to show modest between-school differences in non-cognitive outcomes but have generally failed to assess whether the social composition of the school might result in poorer socio-emotional wellbeing in some contexts. Young people's wellbeing may also reflect the longer-term effect of early school experiences. This paper uses cross-classified multilevel modelling to unpack the effects of school social mix at primary and secondary level on socio-emotional wellbeing at 17 years of age. Wellbeing is measured using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) total difficulties score. Analyses are based on Growing Up in Ireland data collected at 9, 13 and 17 years of age, data which have rich information on family background, including social class, parental education and household income. At school level, the analyses distinguish between schools provided with additional support under the DEIS programme because of their disadvantaged profile, fee-paying schools and other non-DEIS schools to examine the cumulative effect of school social mix. Ireland represents an interesting case study because of the active choice of secondary school, meaning that there is a good deal of movement between individual primary and secondary schools. The analyses indicate that significantly greater socio-emotional difficulties are found among those who attend a disadvantaged urban primary and secondary school, even taking account of a range of family background characteristics. Being in a rural school appears to compensate for the concentration of disadvantage at school level with no greater difficulties found among these students than among the population as a whole. The paper thus provides new insights into the dynamics of school social segregation and the associated psychic costs for young people.

Is there a social gradient in how youth with poor mental health perform academically?

Presenter: Evelina Landstedt, Karlstad University, Sweden

Co-authors: Cristian Bortes, Mattias Strandh, Umeå University, Sweden

School-related factors are important for the well-being and future opportunities for young people. In times of increasing pressure and competition, it is of importance to gain deeper understanding of experiences of mental well-being and academic achievement. Current evidence on how mental health is linked to later school achievement is inconsistent. Questions also remain whether there is a social gradient in the association. Longitudinal studies using non-self-reported data are rare. The study aimed to investigate the social gradient in the prospective association between childhood/youth mental health problems (number of hospitalisations due to mental health disorder(s) and prescription of psychoanaleptic drugs) and academic achievement in 16-year-old boys and girls. We used data from the Umeå SIMSAM Lab of linked registers of the entire Swedish population between 1960 and 2010. The sample include all children born in Sweden 1990-1994, and their parents, $n=642\ 558$. Parental level of education served as indicator of socioeconomic status (SES) in 4 categories: compulsory school; 2 years upper secondary schooling; 3 years upper secondary and post-secondary education. Findings show that poor mental health in childhood/youth is related to lower grades at age 16, regardless of parental mental health. The school achievement 'effect' of poor mental health does not follow an anticipated social gradient. The drop in academic achievement of mentally ill youth of parents with 2 and 3 year upper secondary education is more pronounced than those from families with low and high level of education. Further analyses show an SES*mental health interaction effect, but only in girls. The results are discussed in relation to social and financial resources. We acknowledge that the findings need to be interpreted in light of the complexity of interrelated factors possibly influencing both mental health and school achievements, for example social and cultural structures and expectations.

Towards a pan-European longitudinal survey measuring child and youth well-being

Presenter: Gary Pollock, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK

Co-authors: Jessica Ozan, Aleksandra Szymczyk, Haridhan Goswami, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK

Child well-being has an explicit connection with UN Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good health and well-being) as well as being implicit in those SDGs addressing poverty, hunger, education and gender equality (UN 2020). Progress in tackling these goals require robust evidence, such as can be provided by high quality survey data. Birth cohort surveys across the world have been central to our understanding of the factors which contribute to enhancing child wellbeing. These longitudinal data sets provide the highest quality data, which reveal demographic patterns of difference, changes over time, and factors associated with high levels of well-being. They are an important source of evidence for policy makers seeking to protect and enhance the lives of children as they grow up. Until now such surveys have been developed independently and, while there are some common features, in order to compare data in different countries there are many challenges in post-hoc data harmonisation. The

merits of collecting national longitudinal data are widely recognised, and yet the current studies are not easily comparable as they contain different questions and are conducted at different times and on different age groups. Drawing on the European Cohort Development Project, this paper will argue that it is time for an input harmonised comparative birth cohort survey. This survey comprises a common questionnaire, common sampling and fieldwork procedures and will thus allow a direct comparison of the well-being of children as they grow up across Europe in different national contexts. This will produce unprecedented data in Europe, allowing for a rigorous analysis of the impact macro level changes can have on individuals. The authors will present the main benefits and anticipated challenges associated with this ambitious survey.

10D INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Pathways through postsecondary education and work during the Great Recession: Implications for young adult physical health, mental health and substance use

Presenter: Jacqueline Homel, Griffith University, Australia

Co-author: Kara Thompson, St. Francis Xavier University, Canada

Work and postsecondary education are intertwined during the transition to adulthood. Different patterns of engagement with work and education may exacerbate health inequalities, especially during recessions when young people's opportunities are constrained. Better knowledge of adaptive and maladaptive developmental pathways, and health outcomes, would inform efforts to support youth. This study examines pathways through work and education, and health outcomes, for a sample of Canadian youth who transitioned to adulthood during the Great Recession. Data were from the Victoria Healthy Youth Survey, a prospective study of a community-based sample of 662 youth (48% male, mean age 15.5 at wave 1) interviewed six times between 2003 and 2013. Latent class analysis identified patterns of engagement in work and education between ages 19 and 25. Class differences on self-reported physical health, mental health, and substance use at the final interview (mean age 26) were evaluated. Models adjusted for age, sex, SES and health before age 19. Four classes were identified: 'education to work' members (25%) progressed from full-year postsecondary study to work; 'extended education' members (23%) entered postsecondary education later and were unlikely to work full-time; 'delayed engagement' members (38%) were unlikely to be in postsecondary education and gradually engaged in full-time work, and 'full-time work' members (14%) were consistently engaged in full-time work. Members of the 'delayed engagement' class reported comparatively poorer outcomes on physical symptoms, self-rated health, obesity, symptoms of depression and psychosis, marijuana use, and smoking. Results show that youth who experienced delayed and disjointed engagement with work and education over the transition to adulthood were in relatively poor health. Findings point to the need for increased support for youth at risk of poor engagement, to prevent exacerbation of health inequalities. These efforts are especially important during recessions when work opportunities for youth without postsecondary qualifications may be scarce.

The intergenerational transmission of parental literacy involvement: Evidence from the 1970 British Cohort Study

Presenter: Katherin Barg, University of Exeter, UK

Co-author: William Baker, University of Bristol, UK

The subject of intergenerational transmission of parenting behaviours has attracted much attention for understanding causes of child maltreatment or harsh parenting. It has, however, not been studied in relation to parental involvement in education and social stratification in education. In this paper we ask (1) whether there is an association between people's experience of their parents' reading to them when they were children and their reading to their own children (i.e. *intergenerational transmission of parental literacy involvement*) and (2) whether the intergenerational transmission of parents' literacy involvement is a process that partly explains social class differentials in parents' literacy involvement. We also investigate (3) whether the transmission leads to an augmentation (*social reproduction theory*) or compensation (*social mobility hypothesis*) of cultural resource levels across generations; that means we study whether being read to as a child moderates the relationship between parents' social class and their literacy involvement with their own children. We use data from the *1970 British Cohort Study* which is highly suitable for our analysis as it provides information on the involvement of the cohort members' parents (when the cohort members were 5 years old) and the cohort members' involvement in their own children's education (when they were 34 years old). We find that there is intergenerational transmission of parents' reading to their child and that it reinforces social class differentials in parental involvement.

The development of gendered occupational aspirations in the Republic of Ireland

Presenter: Delma Byrne, Maynooth University, Ireland

A number of studies drawing from a range of disciplinary perspectives and across a range of institutional contexts report gendered occupational aspirations among children during middle childhood and adolescence (Basler, Kriesi and Imdorf 2020; Hägglund and Leuze 2020). However, studies exploring this issue are much less common in the Irish context. This research will adopt a life-course perspective and draw on the Growing Up in Ireland study to examine the prevalence and development of gendered occupational aspirations during middle childhood and adolescence/young adulthood. Much of the early literature on the development of occupational aspirations draws from psychological approaches. More recently sociological studies highlight the role of schooling (Basler, Kriesi and Imdorf 2020) and the structure of the labour market and education and training opportunities (Malin and Jacob 2019) to be key influences. This study adopts an inter-disciplinary approach to examine this issue. The Growing Up in Ireland study is a longitudinal study of children living in Ireland. This paper will draw from the infant cohort (Cohort '08) that captures 11, 100 children at nine months of age. Wave 1 data collection took place September 2008-March 2009. Currently there are five waves of data available as the study followed up the study children and their families when they were age 3, age 5, age 7/8 and age 9/10. The data will be used to answer the following research questions:

- Over a ten-year period (2007/08-2017/18) has there been any change in the prevalence of gendered occupational aspirations at age 9?
- What are the factors that explain gendered occupational aspirations by middle childhood?

PANEL SESSION

Why do researchers want to study the genetics of social factors and what are the policy implications of this work?

Convenors & Chairs: Michelle Kelly-Irving, INSERM, France and Tim Morris, University of Bristol, UK

Speakers: Meena Kumari, University of Essex, UK; Cyrille Delpierre, INSERM, France; Mel Bartley, University College London, UK; Aisling Murray, Anne Nolan, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland; Susan Morton, University of Auckland, New Zealand

The increased availability of genetic data collected by large-scale longitudinal and cohort studies has given rise to high-profile scientific studies examining the genetics of numerous social variables from education to income. The goal of these studies are varied and include estimation of the genetic architecture of social traits, the contribution of genetics to social outcomes, and causal effects of social variables on a range of outcomes. This symposium will use a debate-like format to explore the reasons that motivate these studies, how their findings can be misinterpreted or misrepresented, which potential underlying mechanisms may be brought forth by carrying out this research, the potential policy consequences of study findings, and their value-added to understanding of social processes. The symposium involves members of two SLLS working groups, the Interdisciplinary Health research group and the Policy group. Each panel member will address one of the above questions about sociogenomic research and contribute towards an open discussion overseen by the symposium chair(s) to provide an examination of the uses and misuses of socio-to-biological research using genetic data. In addition to discussion of the above issues, the symposium will provide ample time for questions raised from the floor and an open discussion with attendees.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

Life course principles of agency, linked lives and time and place: Insights from the longitudinal three-generation Youth Development Study

Presenter: Jeylan Mortimer, University of Minnesota, USA

Glen Elder and associates' principles of the life course perspective have inspired decades of research on human lives. While these principles are usually articulated and investigated individually, they reference analytic distinctions that simplify their empirical coexistence and mutual interrelation. In this lecture I illustrate this complexity by focusing on agency, here operationalized as psychological resources contributing to socioeconomic attainment and mobility. Evidence from the Youth Development Study (YDS) indicates that agentic orientations are shaped by "linked lives" over longer periods of time than previously understood, and that their associations with ambition and achievement are altered by "time and place. The YDS has followed a Minnesota cohort (G2, born 1973-74) with 20 surveys from mid-adolescence (age 14-15) to mid-life (age 45-46). The YDS also includes G1 parents and G3 children, the latter surveyed at about the same age as their parents were when the research began. Whereas "linked lives" of parents and adolescents are generally studied contemporaneously when parents are adults,

processes of intergenerational transmission are apparently set in motion much earlier. The agentic orientations of parents, measured as teenagers, predict the same orientations in their adolescent children (e.g., self-concept of ability, optimism, economic efficacy) decades later. The intergenerational transmission of agency may thus be considered a long-term process that underlies the social reproduction of inequality. Moreover, operation of the "principle of time and place" is revealed, as the effects of adolescent agentic resources on ambition and achievement have changed across generations. We find that agency is more important for adolescent educational plans in times of economic stability and opportunity (G2) than in times of instability and precarity (G3). Moreover, suggesting historic shift in the very meaning and behavioral consequences of agentic orientations, optimism and efficacy have replaced educational ambition as significant correlates of academic achievement.

POST-CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS: ONLINE VIA ZOOM

Thursday 30th September 2021

Transitions from education to employment (TREE) longitudinal survey

13:30 – 17:00 (London, BST)

Convenors: Andrés Gomensoro, Dominique Krebs-Oesch, University of Bern, Switzerland

TREE (Transitions from Education to Employment) surveys post-compulsory educational, labour market, family and other life course transitions of compulsory school leavers in Switzerland. TREE is the country's first large scale national multi-cohort interdisciplinary longitudinal study. It comprises two cohorts.

The first cohort (TREE1) is based on an initial sample of approx. 6,300 young people who participated in the PISA survey in 2000 and left compulsory school the same year. To date, TREE1 has been followed up ten times between 2001 and 2019. Published data are available for (PISA) baseline survey and nine follow-up survey waves (2001-2014; average age 16 to 30) and including monthly episodic data on all job spells reported by the respondents (2003-2014). TREE1 ranks among Switzerland's five most frequently used datasets in the social sciences.

The second cohort (TREE2) draws on an initial sample of approx. 8,500 compulsory school leavers from 2016. To date, it has been followed up five times at yearly intervals (2017 to 2021). The first data release of TREE2 (available) includes data of the baseline survey (2016) and the two follow-up panel waves (2017 and 2018), as well as monthly episodic data of all education and job spells respondents have reported up to 2018.

This pre-conference workshop includes an introduction to the TREE multi-cohort survey as well as an extended hands-on practical session on data preparation and longitudinal analysis. We propose to use sequence analysis methods on Stata to study lower- to upper-secondary transition patterns within TREE2. Participants should be familiar with Stata. Participants will have access to the full TREE data that can be used for further research and analysis. Data are documented in English.

For more detail see: www.tree.unibe.ch or <https://forsbase.unil.ch/project/study-public-overview/13949/0/>

Friday 1st October 2021

Longitudinal studies in low and middle income countries: International showcase

14:00 – 17:15 (London, BST)

Convenors: Lisa Calderwood, Rebecca Hardy, University College London, UK

This workshop will give attendees a chance to find out more about a number of longitudinal studies from around the world, with a focus on low and middle income countries. The aim of the workshop is to showcase longitudinal research resources and to raise the international profile of studies in these countries.

The workshop consists of short 10-minute talks about each study with 5 minutes for questions. Presenters will give an overview of their study, focusing on the scientific content and design, and how researchers can access the data. It will also include a presentation of the work of CLOSER International which aims to promote the discovery (through the Atlas Catalogue), use and value of longitudinal studies from low and middle income countries.

The studies to be showcased will be invited by the workshop convenors. The aim will be to cover different types of studies e.g. child and adolescent cohort studies, studies of different generations of adults, ageing studies. Around 10-12 studies will be showcased.

The workshop is convened jointly by Lisa Calderwood, SLLS International Cohort Network Co-ordinator, and Rebecca Hardy, Director of CLOSER.