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9 Gender Role-Set, Family Orientations, and Women's Fertility Intentions in Switzerland [E] | Laura Bernardi, Valérie-Anne Ryser and Jean-Marie Le Goff

This paper investigates women's attitudes towards paid employment and family in relation to their share of paid and domestic work when they are in couple and in relation to their intention to have a child. We used longitudinal data from the Swiss Household Panel in which both partners were questioned separately on family and work values, fertility intentions, and gender division of workload. Our multilevel estimations confirm the important role of the woman's subjective evaluations of the couple's role-set. Being satisfied with the couple's role-set favors fertility intentions for women who are already mothers. For childless women, however, being employed and having aspirations to be economically independent have independent and negative effects on fertility intentions.

Keywords: Family formation, attitudes towards children, gender roles, couple's fertility

33 Sequential Socialization and Gender Identity During the Transition from Vocational Training to Employment [F] | Jacques-Antoine Gauthier and Lavinia Gianettoni

One of the functions of educational institutions is to create differentiated social subjects. Their future roles, status and social positions have to conform to the normative and cultural expectations of a given society. Considering the individual variations of self-esteem, self evaluation of the integration in the workplace, and the values attributed to family and occupational spheres in the wake of the transition from vocational training to employment, our results show that this transition contributes in a significant way to the production of gender identities and their hierachal organization.

Keywords: Socialization, life course, vocational training, gender, sequence analysis

**57 Who is Afraid of School Choice? [E] | Andrea Diem and Stefan C. Wolter**

This study uses survey data to investigate attitudes among Swiss voters to different models offering more freedom of choice in the educational system. There is a clear opposition to the use of taxpayer money to fund private schools, while free choice between public schools seems to appeal to a majority. The opinions appear to be based on a rational calculation of personal utility. For both types of choice, approval rates are lower for middle to high-income groups and individuals with a teaching qualification. Furthermore, residents of small to medium-sized towns are opposed to more school choice. On the support side, approval rates for private school choice are higher among parents of school-age children and residents in urban areas. The results also indicate differences between the country's language regions, attributable to intercultural differences in what people consider the role of the state.

Keywords: School choice, electoral survey, private schools, education vouchers, attitudes

**81 The Role of Class Origin on Class Destination at the Same Educational Level [F] | Cédric Jacot**

This article analyzes the direct influence (controlling for the educational level) of the social origin on the class position in Switzerland. On the basis of Swiss Household Panel data and of the SILC pilot survey conducted in 2004, analyses are carried out separately for women and men. Results show that this influence does not only consist in reproduction effects. They also show that the heterogeneity of the direct impact of the social origin within each educational level is too large for a compositional effect to be observed.

Keywords: Social origin, class position, educational level, compositional effect, loglinear models

**103 Dealing With Precariousness in Switzerland and Chile: Household Strategies Between Objective Constraints and Scope for Agency [E] | Michèle Amacker, Monica Budowski and Sebastian Schief**

The concept of "precariousness" is finding entry into research on social inequality. It refers to living conditions at risk of poverty coupled with uncertainty and a constrained scope of agency. We ask whether and how opportunity structures provided by welfare regimes reflect in everyday household strategies dealing with precariousness. We contrast population attitudes about and expectations towards the state using ISSP-data with household strategies, derived from qualitative interviews with precarious households in both countries, and find that household strategies vary according to the perceived country's opportunity structures ("frame") albeit with various patterns within each country.

Keywords: Welfare regime, precariousness, household strategies, Switzerland, Chile

**129 Decommodification and Welfare State: The Case of Workplace Accident Victims [E]** | Jean-Pierre Tabin, Isabelle Probst, George Waardenburg, Dolores Angela Castelli Dransart, Geneviève Pasche and Claudio Bolzman

To what extent does the social treatment of workplace injury in Switzerland enable victims to be decommodified in the sense given by Gøsta Esping-Andersen (1990) to this concept, i. e. enable them to leave the labor market in a way that allows them to uphold a socially acceptable standard of living? After a sociological discussion about the concept of decommodification, we present the results of a qualitative study conducted in Switzerland about workplace accident victims and show that the kind of index proposed by Esping-Andersen in order to compare welfare states is based on a faulty premise.

**Keywords:** Commodification, decommodification, Switzerland, welfare state, workplace accident

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