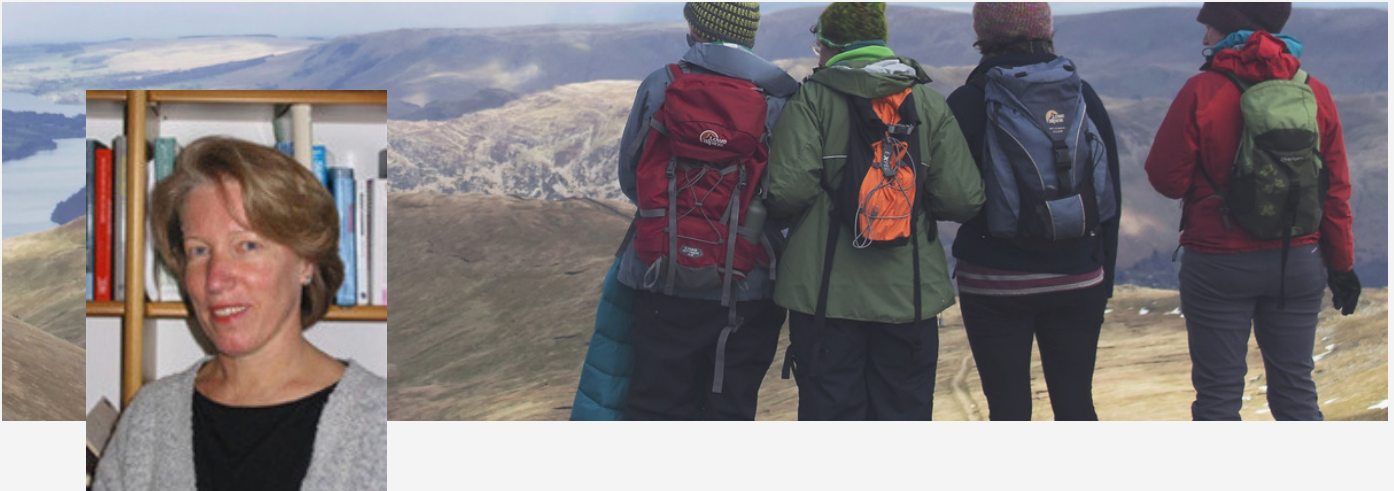


CFPR SEMINAR SERIES 2018



TRAJECTORIES OF INSECURITY: YOUNG ADULTS' EMPLOYMENT ENTRY, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

BY PROFESSOR SONJA DROBNIČ

Sonja Drobnič is Professor of Sociology at the University of Bremen, Germany, and Vice-Dean at the Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences. She holds a Ph.D. from Cornell University. She is a member of the consortium that conducts the German Family Panel (pairfam), which is a multi-disciplinary, multi-actor longitudinal study of intimate relationships and family dynamics. Her areas of research are in the fields of social stratification and inequality in life-course perspective, with focus on family, household, and gender, as well as family policy in the global perspective.

Chaired by: Provost's Chair Professor of Sociology, Wei-Jun Jean Yeung, Director of the Centre for Family and Population Research, and a Research Leader in the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore

Date: 21 Sep 2018 | Time: 12.00nn - 1.30pm

Venue: Ventus Evans Room

Refreshments will be served. Registration is required.

Register at: <https://tinyurl.com/ybcz3s3w>

Young adults in the transition from education to employment are vulnerable to employment insecurity. Drawing on the conservation of resources theory and career research, and using latent class growth analysis, we explore temporal patterns of employment insecurity in the first six years after leaving education for 2,752 education leavers from a representative longitudinal dataset in Germany. We identify five distinct trajectories, ranging from low insecurity associated with permanent employment contracts, over more insecure labor market entry with the initial or repeated temporary employment, and finally high insecurity experienced by labor market dropouts and NEETs (not in education, employment or training). Low education and migration background are associated with long-term NEET status. Both low and high education are associated with inhibited transitions. Young women face fewer difficulties after leaving education than men, but parenthood dramatically increases women's likelihood of insecure trajectories. Employment insecurity is associated with poorer health and deteriorating life satisfaction.