DAG VAN DE SOCIOLOGIE 2018
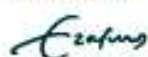
Donderdag 14 juni
Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam
Expo - en Congresgebouw
Campus Woudestein

Abstracts

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Aanklikbare index alfabetisch op voornaam:

Agnieszka Kanas and Stephanie Steinmetz

Cross-national differences in the economic integration of immigrants with different admission statuses – examining the progressive dilemma thesis for 18 European countries

Admission status plays an important role for immigrants' labor market outcomes. Immigrants who moved for study or work reasons face significantly fewer challenges at the labor market than family reunification and refugee immigrants. In this context, critical questions from a policy perspective are i) whether the economic disadvantage of refugee and family reunification versus economic immigrants varies across European countries, and ii) whether this disadvantage is weakened or strengthened by country-specific integration-inclusive policies and the level of welfare support. To answers these questions, this paper examines in how far cross-national difference in employment rates of economic, family reunification and refugee immigrants can be attributed to compositional differences of these groups and to institutional factors, such as presence of a strong welfare state and integration-inclusive policies. Using two recent European Union Labour Force Surveys ad hoc modules on migrants and their descendants (EULFS 2008, 2014) for 18 countries augmented with macro-level indicators of welfare state generosity and integration-inclusive policies (i.e., decommodification index, Migration Integration Policy Index), we apply a two-step multilevel approach. We find that the lower employment rates of refugee and family reunification immigrants versus economic immigrants vary substantially across European countries. Compositional differences among them only partly explain cross-national variation in employment rates. Moreover, the preliminary results regarding integration-inclusive policies, show that the gap between the employment rates of refugee versus economic immigrants tend to be smaller in countries supporting more strongly such policies and immigrants' access to the labor market in particular.

Agnieszka Kanas and Stephanie Steinmetz

Mind the gap: the impact of public policies and the gender-egalitarian climate on cross-national differences in gender and ethnic labor market inequalities

This study is related to a growing literature on the impact of a receiving context in immigrant labor market outcomes. However, unlike previous comparative research which has been primary concerned with immigrant men, our focus is on immigrant women and on the role of institutions particularly relevant for them. Using a two-step multilevel approach, the analysis combines the individual-level data obtained from the European Union Labour Force Survey with country-level data obtained from secondary sources to evaluate the effects of public policies and the gender-egalitarian climate on gender and ethnic inequalities across 22 European countries. Our results show that gender and ethnic inequalities vary substantially across countries, and compositional differences between men and women as well as third-country immigrants and natives do little to account for this variation. Gender inequalities are less pronounced in countries with a higher gender-egalitarian climate and this accounts for both - native-born and third-country immigrant women. However, policies supporting the reconciliation of paid and unpaid work are mainly beneficial for native-born women. For third-country immigrant women, in countries with more generous public policies gender gaps are for most part unaltered, while ethnic inequalities tend to be larger. The implications of these findings, in particular the mechanisms underlying some of these policies to widen ethnic inequalities are discussed and evaluated in light of sociological research on immigrant women's labor market disadvantage.

Alex van Venrooij

Canons, compilations and classifications: The evolving definition of electronic/dance music in the UK, 1979-2010

The goal of this paper is to assess the effects of the early legitimating activities of the UK media industries on the long-term development of the definition of the field of electronic/dance music in the UK. Using two digital archives and utilizing new techniques of content analysis such as named entity recognition, this paper assesses how different legitimating acts by UK recording labels and music press in the period between 1985 and 1989 affected the long-run appeal of a population of 17.201 acts in terms of their inclusion on the canon of electronic/dance music as indicated by inclusion rates on compilation albums between 1989 and 2010. Positive effects are found for early inclusion on compilation albums, inclusion on 'genre-place' compilations, the size of discursive attention by UK media magazines and discursive framing in relation to specific geographic locations. Results show not only that the efforts of the UK media between 1985 and 1989 have successfully defined the cultural anchors of the emerging field of electronic/dance music but also that use of the cultural narrative of 'place-based origins' increased chances of long-term canonization.

Alice de Boer, Inger Plaisier en Mirjam de Klerk

Opleidingsverschillen in ondersteuning van mantelzorgers

Gemeenten zijn volgens de Wmo 2015 verplicht om mantelzorgers te ondersteunen bij de uitvoering van hun taken en zodoende overbelasting onder mantelzorgers te voorkomen of te verminderen. Zij hebben echter moeite om deze taak goed in te vullen. Hun aanbod wordt relatief weinig gebruikt. Bovendien is er nog weinig bekend over de aansluiting van het aanbod bij de behoeften van mantelzorgers. Mantelzorgers kunnen verschillen in de behoefte aan ondersteuning, bijvoorbeeld door verschillen in opleidingsniveau en kennis. In dit onderzoek gaan we na of mantelzorgers met verschillende opleidingsniveaus ook andere ondersteuningsbehoeften hebben. We maken daarvoor gebruik van de landelijke enquête Informele hulp van het SCP/CBS 2016 met gegevens van 2641 mantelzorgers. De voorlopige resultaten laten zien dat mantelzorgers met een lager opleidingsniveau zich niet minder vaak vaardig voelen en geen lagere self-efficacy ondervinden dan hoger opgeleiden (havo of hoger), maar zij voelen zich wel minder vaak kundig genoeg om de persoon die zij helpen goed te kunnen helpen. Desondanks hebben lager opgeleide mantelzorgers minder behoefte aan ondersteuning dan hoger opgeleide mantelzorgers. Lager opgeleiden winnen ook minder vaak informatie en advies in en maken minder vaak gebruik van lotgenotencontact, dan hoger opgeleide mantelzorgers, maar hebben wel vaker financiële ondersteuning. Verschillen naar opleidingsniveau hangen niet samen met sociale relatie of zorgsituatie, daarvoor is in de modellen gecorrigeerd. Het lijkt er dus op dat het aanbod van mantelzorgondersteuning niet voldoende gericht is op de behoeften van lager opgeleiden.

Alina Pavlova and Alex van Venrooij

Is there discourse after bandwagon? Analysing mechanisms of change in #Mentalhealth discourse through the prism of cultural power.

The global burden of mental health disorders on society experienced a steady increase during the past decade (WHO, 2016). To date mental health is the leading cause of YLDs for which the future projections are bleak (Whiteford et al., 2015). Global mental health policies and budgets are falling behind the societal burden (WHO, 2011; Chisholm et al., 2016) as mental health discourse lingers in the shadows due to stigma (Whitley et al., 2016). Bringing awareness to stigmatised topics for which the funding is scarce can be challenging. An answer to this challenge can be sought within domain of online movements. When the online and offline lives are fundamentally interwoven (Perrin, 2015) and the internet creates a safe environment (McKenna et al, 2002) for the marginalized members of society to voice their discontent and create awareness about an issue (De Koster, 2010), social media activism drives offline activism (Leung & Lee, 2014) and shapes the traditional media discourse (Zhou & Moy, 2006). Looking at online social networks as the "public battlegrounds where collective actors compete to give meaning to an issue" (Bail, 2012, p. 857), the online realm builds on interactions capable of creating a collective identity "transforming individual actions into collective ones" (Brunsting & Postmes, 2002, p.125) and doing so more powerfully and quickly (McDonnell et al., 2017). Adapting a micro-macro approach in analysing the mechanisms through which online awareness is created, this thesis juxtaposes the mechanisms of interaction rituals characterised by emotional energy (Collins, 2004) to that of bandwagon (Stigler & Becker, 1977), predicting that the discourse formed by the former would be characterised by higher cultural power while that of the latter will lead to attention which is short-lived.

Andrea Forster, Anna Katyn Chmielewski and Herman van de Werfhorst

Tracking, Student Expectations and Higher Education Enrollment – A comparison between the US and Germany

We study the relationship between educational expectations of youth at age 16/17 and their later higher education enrollment. Expectations are hypothesized to be more realistic in stratified than in undifferentiated educational systems. We evaluate this claim using longitudinal data for two countries - Germany, a highly tracked system, and the United States, a country characterized by less strict course-by-course differentiation. We are interested in the different contribution of expectations to enrollment in those two countries and across different socio-economic groups within the countries. First, we study whether youth differ in their level of expectations for higher education across countries and SES backgrounds. Second, we look at whether expectations indeed match higher education enrollment to a greater extent in Germany than in the US. We also investigate whether US students overestimate their higher education enrollment while German students rather underestimate their future outcomes. Finally, we look at SES differences in how realistic expectations are and whether these differences across social groups vary across the two countries. To study these questions, we use two data sources. For Germany we rely on data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). For the US we use data from the Education Longitudinal Study (ELS, 2002). We find that expectations are much higher in the US than in Germany for students from all social groups. Additionally, US students strongly overestimate their higher education enrollment while expectations are more realistic in Germany. In Germany, this realism does not vary across SES groups, however, in the US students from low socioeconomic origin are often able to realize their high expectations than students from high status families.

Angelica M. Maineri, Peter Achterberg and Ruud Luijkx

The digital divide in e-privacy awareness in Europe

E-privacy awareness is an important skill for an effective use of the Internet. Yet, research consistently shows inequalities in the access, use and skills related to digital technologies. In particular, educational differences seem to stratify the possession of digital skills. Hence, this work investigates the educational divide in e-privacy awareness in Europe and seeks to frame it in the European context by using the reflexive modernization theory. This work addresses three main questions: 1) Is there an educational divide in e-privacy awareness? 2) Does the educational divide in e-privacy awareness vary between European countries? 3) Is the educational divide in e-privacy awareness larger in more reflexive societies? We use data from the Flash Eurobarometer 443 and implement multilevel linear regression models. Preliminary results suggest the presence of an educational divide in Europe, although mediated by the frequency of Internet use. Furthermore, the enforcement of e-privacy protecting behaviors seems to be more likely in highly reflexive countries. Yet, there appear no differences in terms of the size of the educational divide between countries. This work adds to the literature by focusing on the digital divide in e-privacy awareness and by framing it in a cross-national perspective. The topic is salient for the broader societal debate as it directly addresses data protection issues, which constitute a political, economic and legislative challenge nowadays. The digital divide is a societal problem, as a lack of effective access to the Internet may deny individuals the chance to improving their position in society.

Angelique van Dam

Wie kiest waar: een onderzoek naar de selectie tijdens de plaatsing van statushouders door screen level bureaucrats

In 2016 heeft de gemeente Rotterdam 1579 statushouders voorzien van een woonruimte. Niet alleen is de plek waar iemand geplaatst wordt van invloed op de kansen en ontwikkelingen van een statushouder, ook gemeentes hebben voorkeuren voor een type statushouder. Gezinnen en hoogopgeleiden zijn daarbij favoriet. Dit onderzoek richt zich op selectie tijdens de koppeling aan en de plaatsing van statushouders in een gemeente. In Nederland worden statushouders allereerst gekoppeld aan een regio op basis van een arbeidsprofiel; het zogeheten screen & match beleid. Vervolgens koppelen ambtenaren statushouders aan gemeentes en tot slot aan een wijk. De uitvoerende ambtenaren worden screen level bureaucrats genoemd; zij werken achter een computerscherm en hebben-in tegenstelling tot street level bureaucrats- geen persoonlijk contact met de doelgroep. Op basis van selectiecriteria koppelen zij statushouders aan beschikbare woningen en hierbij wordt verondersteld dat zij geen gebruik (kunnen) maken van discretionaire ruimte. Voortbouwend op de literatuur over street level bureaucrats van Lipksy (1980) laat deze studie echter zien dat screen level bureaucrats wel degelijk gebruik maken van discretionaire bevoegdheid. Middels observaties en interviews schijnt dit onderzoek licht op de werkzaamheden in de praktijk van screen level bureaucrats van het COA en de gemeente Rotterdam. Deze studie toont de complexiteit van interactie in het digitale veld; ook zonder contact worden in digitale interacties ideeën over de statushouder gevormd. Geconcludeerd kan worden dat beeldvorming, sociale categorisatie en principes van deservingness een rol spelen bij de plaatsing van een statushouder in een gemeente door screen level bureaucrats.

Anita Strockmeijer, Paul de Beer en Jaco Dagevos

Blijven of terugkeren? Wat werkpatronen van Oost-Europese arbeidsmigranten ons kunnen leren over de aard van de hedendaagse migratie

De uitbreiding van de Europese Unie in 2004 en 2007 heeft migratiestromen op gang gebracht die diverser en veranderlijker zijn dan 'oude' migratiestromen. Recente discussies op gemeentelijk niveau laten zien dat het vraagstuk van wel of niet tijdelijke vestiging van Oost-Europese arbeidsmigranten nog steeds actueel is. In dit artikel staat de vraag centraal in hoeverre de werkpatronen van arbeidsmigranten uit Oost-Europa wijzen op patronen van tijdelijke, circulaire of vestigingsmigratie. Door werkpatronen te onderscheiden, kunnen we migratiegedrag nauwkeuriger beschrijven in het land van bestemming. We volgen een cohort van alle werknemers die in juni 2010 in Nederland in loondienst werkten voor een periode van vijf jaar. Met multinomiale logistische regressie-analyses zijn achtergrondkenmerken onderzocht. Resultaten duiden erop dat veel Oost-Europese arbeidsmigranten de Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt verlaten in vergelijking met andere migrantengroepen. De tijdelijke migratie bestaat veelal uit ononderbroken periodes van langdurend werken. Onze bevindingen wijzen er tevens op dat een derde van de arbeidsmigranten uit Oost-Europa na ruim vijf jaar is te typeren als vestigingsmigrant. Zij zijn het grootste deel van het jaar in Nederland werkzaam en zetten dit in de volgende jaren voort. Slecht enkele arbeidsmigranten laten een herhalend patroon van kort werken zien. Oost-Europese arbeidsmigranten blijken dus vaker dan gedacht zich langere tijd in Nederland te vestigen, terwijl een herhalend patroon van kort weken in Nederland beperkt voorkomt. Deze conclusies nuanceren het beeld van de nieuwe Europese migratie, want dan zouden we minder arbeidsmigranten verwachten met ononderbroken periodes van werk en meer arbeidsmigranten die een beperkt aantal maanden van het jaar werken.

Anita Strockmeijer, Paul de Beer en Jaco Dagevos

Waarom stromen arbeidsmigranten vaker in de WW dan autochtone Nederlandse werknemers? Een decompositieanalyse van WW-instroom onder Oost-Europese arbeidsmigranten in Nederland

De grote toename van Oost-Europese migranten op de Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt heeft geleid tot zorgen over hun mogelijke claim op Nederlandse werkloosheidsuitkeringen. Er is echter tot nu toe weinig kennis over het gebruik van werkloosheidscompensatie door arbeidsmigranten. Door de registratiegegevens van alle werknemers in Nederland in 2015 te analyseren, onderzoeken we met een decompositieanalyse de verschillen in de WW-instroom tussen migranten en autochtone werknemers. De analyse laat zien dat Oost-Europese migranten, net als andere migranten, vaker een werkloosheidsuitkering claimen dan autochtone werknemers. Dit verschil kan grotendeels worden toegeschreven aan baan- en persoonskenmerken. Omdat Oost-Europeanen vaak een tijdelijk contract hebben en werken voor een uitzendbureau en zelden voor de overheidssector, is hun kans om een beroep te doen op de WW groter. Het feit dat Oost-Europese arbeidsmigranten gemiddeld jonger zijn en dat zij vaker een starter op de arbeidsmarkt zijn, verkleint weliswaar hun kans op een WW-uitkering, maar hun instroom blijft groter dan de instroom van autochtone Nederlandse werknemers. Door onderscheid te maken tussen de kans om werkloos te worden en de kans op een uitkering in geval van werkloosheid, laten we tevens zien dat het werkloosheidsrisico van Oost-Europese werknemers vier keer zo hoog is als bij autochtone Nederlandse werknemers, maar dat hun instroom in de WW veel lager is dan bij autochtone Nederlanders. Onze analyse biedt weinig ruimte voor strategisch gedrag en de veronderstelling dat de Nederlandse WW werkt als een welvaartsmagneet voor arbeidsmigranten.

Anne Brons, Juho Harkonen en Jaap Dronkers

Family Forerunners? Parental Divorce and Partnership Formation in 19 Countries

We analyze the association between parental separation and union formation behaviour for women from 19 countries using Fertility & Family Surveys (FFS) and Gender & Generations Study (GGS) data. Earlier research has found that the children of divorce are more likely to begin their coresidential partnership careers by cohabiting, although there are conflicting findings regarding whether they have a smaller or a higher risk of ever entering marriage. These previous studies have mainly focused on single countries and birth cohorts. We extend the literature by considering several countries and birth cohorts, spanning a range of 60 years. We find that children of divorce have practically everywhere and always been more likely to enter cohabitation as their first co-residential union, even though there are no differences in eventual union formation incidence over the early adulthood years. These gaps tended to widen as partnership and family life become more common outside marriage. The children of divorce have also been increasingly postponing and even foregoing marriage when nonmarital family life has gained ground. These findings suggest that the children of divorce have been forerunners in the general retreat from marriage in many Western countries.

Annelore Van der Eecken

Verklaringen voor socio-economische verschillen in de ouderlijke rol in de vrijetijdsbesteding van hun adolescente kinderen

Van de georganiseerde vrijetijdsdeelname van jongere wordt verwacht dat het tal van vaardigheden en attitudes bijbrengt. Kwetsbare jongeren, zoals arbeidersklasse jongeren, zijn echter ondervertegenwoordigd in georganiseerde vrijetijdscontexten. Ouders worden verondersteld daarin een rol te spelen. Eerder onderzoek toont immers aan dat in tegenstelling tot middenklasse ouders die georganiseerde vrijetijdsdeelname sterk aanmoedigen, ouders uit de arbeidersklasse hun kinderen meer vrijheid geven in hun vrijetijdsbesteding. Het is echter nog onduidelijk waarom zij verschillen in hun ouderlijke rol. In deze studie gaan we op zoek naar verklaringen voor dergelijke socio-economische verschillen op basis van 32 interviews met midden- en arbeidersklasse ouders die wonen in Ninove. De resultaten tonen aan dat dergelijke verschillen niet zozeer te wijten zijn aan verschillen in de opvoedingsdoelen die ouders nastreven via de vrijetijdsbesteding van hun kinderen maar wel aan verschillen in de hulpbronnen die ouders hebben (en op basis waarvan zij bepaalde handelingen stellen). Daar arbeidersklasse ouders minder tijd, geld, ervaring met buitenshuizige (georganiseerde) vrijetijdsactiviteiten en een beperkter sociaal netwerk hebben, hebben zij minder mogelijkheden om hun kinderen te introduceren in bepaalde (maatschappelijk gewaardeerde) vrijetijdsactiviteiten, om in de vrijetijdswerking te interveniëren bij problemen en om vrijetijdsactiviteiten te faciliteren. Waar beleidsmakers nu vooral (zinloos) inzetten op het overtuigen van (kwetsbare) ouders van het belang van vrijetijdsdeelname, pleiten wij ervoor dat beleidsmakers vrijetijdsorganisaties meer ruimte en middelen geven om mee verantwoordelijkheid op te nemen voor de (aanhoudende) vrijetijdsparticipatie van (kwetsbare) jongeren bijvoorbeeld door zelf naar de jongeren toe te gaan om hen bekend te maken met een bepaald vrijetijdsaanbod, door ouders proactief op te zoeken wanneer er zich problemen voordoen en door carpooling-initiatieven vanuit de vrijetijdswerking te organiseren.

Archana Ramanujam and Jan Willem Duyvendak

Demonstration Rights in Danger? Political Drivers of the differential treatment of demonstrations in the Netherlands

Sensitive issue, stronger state response? In the last few years, the issue of demonstration rights and whether they are in danger has had a large presence in the public debate in the Netherlands, often rearing its head around controversial demonstrations such as the pro and anti-Zwarte Piet protests. There is flourishing legal scholarship on this issue in the Netherlands, yet the social scientific literature remains quiet on how the Dutch state responds to demonstrations. This paper seeks to understand whether municipality governments and police in the Netherlands treat demonstrations differently based on the issue or topic of the demonstration. 'Treatment' of demonstrations includes the more or less stringent requirements set prior to and during the demonstration, as well as the police response during the demonstration. This paper further seeks to elucidate whether such state responses are politically driven. In other words, does the party composition of the municipality government influences the treatment of the demonstration? As parties have different positions on various social issues, we might expect to see this reflected in their treatment of relevant demonstrations. A quantitative and qualitative content analysis of newspaper articles as well as demonstration notices, the document which organizers hand in to the municipality government prior to the demonstration, will be conducted for demonstrations taking place in 2017 in the three largest cities of the Netherlands.

Ardita Muja, Lieselotte Blommaert, Maurice Gesthuizen and Maarten H. J. Wolbers

The Impact of the Vocational Specificity of Study Programmes on Youth Labor Market Integration

This paper investigates to what extent the vocational specificity of study programmes has a positive impact on labor market integration (in terms of immediate job entry, a paid job, job matching, and job security) of Dutch school-leavers from upper secondary vocational education. Additionally, we examine whether this supposed positive impact of the vocational specificity of programmes on labor market integration varies under (un)favorable economic conditions (i.e. regional unemployment rates). The most important contribution of this study is a new measure of the vocational specificity of the study programmes, which is obtained by assessments of professionals involved in the programmes (e.g. teachers, managers, educational coordinators). Human capital and signaling theories are placed within the Dutch Vocational Education and Training (VET) context in order to explain the underlying mechanisms and pose our hypotheses. We analyzed cross-sectional data from the VET survey, which ultimately consisted of 13,648 Dutch VET school-leavers graduated from 120 different vocational programmes from 2010 to 2014. Moreover, we used the CGO survey, which contained the assessments of 382 professionals, among others of the vocational specificity of the program, on the same 120 study programmes collected in 2011. The results show a positive relation between the vocational specificity of study programmes and labor market integration among Dutch VET school-leavers. Unexpectedly, this positive relation is not weaker under conditions of higher regional unemployment rates.

Arieke J. Rijken, Sebastien Rojon and Bert Klandermans

Are Populist Radical Right Voters Direct Democrats?

Across Europe, Populist Radical Right (PRR) parties and their leaders are making demands for the introduction or increased use of referendums (Mudde, 2007). However, previous research investigating whether PRR voters express a preference direct democracy has yielded inconclusive or mixed results (Bowler et al., 2017; Pauwels, 2014; Rooduijn,2017). In addition to testing this relationship we also 1)compare the preferences of radical right and radical left populist voters; 2)investigate whether citizens who share the same ideologies as PRR parties (populism, nativism, and authoritarianism)express greater support for referendums; and 3)examine whether this preference for direct participation also applies to voice-based decision-making e.g. deliberation. We use data from the European Social Survey (2012), as well as data collected by POLPART (2017) in seven European democracies. (NL, DE, UK, CH, HU, RU, GR). Overall we find that PRR voters and citizens with populist and authoritarian views express greater support for direct democracy, however there are regional differences. In Western Europe, PRR voters are the most favourable towards referendums. In Central and Eastern Europe the differences between the parties are not as marked, but the effect of populist and authoritarian attitudes are stronger. In addition, we also find that radical right and radical left populist voters are more favourable towards voice-based decision-making than other voters.

Asya Pisarevskaya

Role of Policy Configurations in Labour Market Integration of Humanitarian Migrants

This article is based on my PhD dissertation and explores how policies in several receiving countries in Europe shape the labour market integration of humanitarian migrants in the period 1990 - 2008. The differences in labour market integration are estimated using the European Labour Force Survey (Ad-hoc Module of 2008), through two indicators – difference in employment chances and difference in chances of having a good quality job between natives and humanitarian migrants. The configurations of the following policy aspects are explored in this study: 1) access to a stable residence status and official labour market; 2) welfare benefit policies; 3) policies actively promoting labour market participation; 4) policies supporting language training. I show how different configurations of these policy conditions have led to different labour market integration outcomes among humanitarian migrants. The findings reveal that no country exhibited an outcome where humanitarian migrants are fully equal to natives in both parameters. However, Norway and Germany were found to be the countries where the differences between humanitarian migrants and natives were minimal. This outcome was labelled 'balanced integration'. Using a technique of qualitative comparative analysis (QCA), I compared the configurations of policies observed in the countries revealing balanced integration (Germany and Norway) with the remaining five countries. I found that having obligatory language and employability training programmes for humanitarian migrants was a crucial policy aspect, and the success of economic integration increases when such a policy is combined with generous welfare benefits and relatively easy and fast access to the official labour market.

Bartosz Zerebecki and Suzanna J. Opree

Stories from communist and capitalist Poland. Polish people on life values

As shown in the earliest sociological texts (e.g., Weber's The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism), life values, motivations of behavior, are shaped by cultural and economic systems. Yet, what happens when economic systems shift: Do people hold on to their existing values, or do values gradually change? To answer this question, we zoom into the case of Poland. In 1989, Poland underwent a sudden and extraordinary economic transformation, moving from communism to capitalism. According to Kasser and Linn's essay Growing Up Under Corporate Capitalism, capitalism jeopardizes communal values. Still, Polish adults report greater humanism (i.e., focus on relationships with other people) than materialism (i.e., caring for possessions), painting a different story. To gain a deeper understanding of whether and how Polish life values have changed, it is important to complement the existing quantitative studies with qualitative work. We conducted 15 one-hour interviews with citizens from Lower Silesia, Walbrzych who were born before 1970s and who grew up under communism and experienced capitalism. We asked them about their dreams and memories during the communist past and capitalist present, focusing on relations between people and availability of products. Respondents point out greater equality during communism, which gave them access to education and social mobility. The critiques of current times focus on growing individualism motivated by the pursuit of wealth. Although these changes in life values have gone largely unnoticed by researchers, they are certainly observed and felt within society itself.

Bas Hofstra, Daniel A. McFarland, Sanne Smith and David Jurgens

Sustainable Diversity in Academe: An Ecological Study of Scholar Reproductive Success

The primary means of social and intellectual reproduction in the professoriate is by faculty mentoring doctoral students who then go on to become faculty mentors themselves. However, the social opportunities helping faculty reproduce are not equal, and this helps explain why under-represented groups are unable to build and sustain their representation in the professoriate. To address this, we analyze nearly all PhD recipients in the United States from 1980 to 2015 (~1.03 million) and follow their careers. We focus on gender and racial disparities and identify mechanisms that enable underrepresented groups to enter the ranks of faculty and have intellectual progeny of their own. Our study finds that intellectual reproduction is less likely to occur; occurs slower; and is less prolific for women and minorities than for men and whites. Women and minorities have greater reproductive success when they are paired with successful advisors, same-attribute advisors, and when their representation in the field increases. In contrast, white scholars experience reproductive barriers when they become overrepresented and they garner no benefits from having same-attribute advisors. Thus, matching underrepresented groups with productive and homophilous mentors, and encouraging diverse hiring practices are likely to be effective targeted treatments for diversifying the professoriate.

Beate Volker, Gerald Mollenhorst and Veronique Schutjens

Of cats and dogs: About the network consequences of having pets in the household

Next to about 17 million individuals, there are currently about 1.5 million dogs and 2.6 million cats living in 7.8 million Dutch households. In spite of this 'high pet prevalence', we know hardly anything about the social consequences of having pets in the household. Does it affect life satisfaction? Does it affect how one perceives and takes part in the neighborhood? But in particular: how does it affect an individual's (local) network? Pets may provide company, but also bring people into contact with other people living close-by, in particular other pet-owners. Does that imply larger and/or more local networks? And if so, does that mean more local social capital – or perhaps (also) more negative contacts with those who dislike pets? In other words, pets may either function as a substitute of social capital, enforce the creation of social capital, or even lead to negative social capital. We examine these issues using data from the Survey on the Social Networks of the Dutch (SSND, 2007 and 2014) which contains detailed information on pet ownership, personal networks (local and beyond), and the resources that come with these networks.

Bert de Graaff en Annemiek Stoopendaal

Van cliënten ervaringsdeskundigen maken: cliëntparticipatie in risico-toezicht op de ouderenzorg

Onder druk van maatschappelijk debat en om dieper inzicht te krijgen in kwaliteit van zorg experimenteert de Inspectie Gezondheidszorg en Jeugd (IGJ) met de inzet van cliënten in haar toezicht. Van cliëntparticipatie in het toezicht wordt verwacht dat zij middels ervaringskennis aanvullende informatie kan geven voor, als wel legitimiteit aan, het werk van de toezichthouder. Voor dit paper volgen wij een pilotproject van de IGJ in 2017 met de inzet van ervaringsdeskundigen in de ouderenzorg door middel van een etnografische studie. Onze studie laat zien hoe het werk in de pilot de geselecteerde cliënten transformeert tot ervaringsdeskundigen die tegelijk a) het cliëntperspectief moeten mediëren, b) bron van data moeten zijn, en c) ook als vertegenwoordigers van de IGJ werken. In deze transformatie lukt het ervaringsdeskundigen maar beperkt om de eigen ervaringskennis naar voren te brengen. Dit volgt uit de opzet van de pilot als natuurlijk experiment, maar gebeurt ook omdat het pilotteam zich beschermt tegen institutionele (juridische, politieke) risico's. In de poging om nieuwe perspectieven op de ouderenzorg te openen, instrueert het team de ervaringsdeskundigen juist zo dat ervaringskennis ondergewaardeerd blijft. Tegelijk vinden we hoe de ervaringsdeskundigen in hun poging om tot objectieve kennis te komen hun eigen ervaringen naar de achtergrond schuiven. Deze bevindingen benadrukken hoe dominerende interpretaties van de geldige kennis over kwaliteit van zorg doorwerken in experimentele praktijken van toezicht die hier juist aan voorbij proberen te gaan.

Bram Hogendoorn, Thomas Leopold and Thijs Bol

Divorce and economic inequality: A risk and vulnerability approach

Previous research suggests that divorce drives economic inequality, but has failed to distinguish between the two pathways underlying this connection. One pathway is the gradient in the risk of divorce. The other pathway is the gradient in economic vulnerability to divorce. The distinction is important in terms of risk-reducing versus vulnerability-cushioning policy implications. In this study, we analyze both pathways simultaneously. In particular, we analyze how these pathways drive differences in poverty between education levels. We use longitudinal register data from the Netherlands, which cover all young individuals who entered their first marital union between 2003 and 2015. From these data, the gradients in divorce risk and vulnerability are estimated using fixed effects regressions. We find that lower educated individuals are more likely to divorce, and substantially more vulnerable to its economic consequences. Counterfactual simulations show that divorce is thus an important driver of poverty gaps. Notably, the findings are entirely driven by women, who are often not employed and are usually granted child custody. Men do not become poor upon divorce. We conclude with a discussion on the use of the risk-vulnerability framework and its policy implications.

Bram Vanhoutte

Age takes hold of us by surprise: Life course markers of vulnerability to adverse events of ageing in England

Ageing in the public eye can be distilled to a limited number of adverse events, such as loss of health, partnership and wealth. While these events are a part of "normal ageing", there is a high degree of variability as to when exactly these events happen. First, the study examines the occurrence of bereavement, functional health loss and onset of poverty as markers of ageing. Second, it investigates to what extent each of these events is associated with gender, cohort and class. Third, it investigates if life history metrics deducted through sequence analysis help us understand the timing of ageing. I combine several waves of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) to examine these adverse events in a survival analysis framework. The analysis shows that social inequalities have a strong and stable influence on event occurrence. Life history metrics are not a panacea, but highlight specific aspects of the life course that are associated with occurrence of each adverse event.

Carlijn Bussemakers, Gerbert Kraaykamp and Jochem Tolsma

Children's educational attainment after adverse demographic experiences. On the buffering and hindering role of family and country contexts

Currently, more than half of the European children experience the death of a parent, parental divorce or teen parenthood during their youth. Prior research indicates that experiencing these events generally limits children's educational attainment. This impact, however, will not be equal for all children. There may be conditions in families and national contexts that enhance or decrease the educational consequences of adverse demographic events. In the current study, we use data from the European Values Study and the Gender and Generations Survey to investigate the moderating role of various contextual factors. With respect to the family context, we expect to find that having higher educated parents decreases the impact of teen parenthood on children's educational attainment, but also that children from higher educated families who experience parental death and divorce are harmed more. At the country level, we expect that more supportive family policies and a less stratified educational system decrease the impact of all three demographic experiences for children's education. Factors as additional benefits for single parent families and late tracking may function as a buffer against poor educational performance and attainment after adverse experiences. Lastly, we expect that growing up in a more religious context decreases the impact of parental death, because religious communities can support children when their parent passed away. On the other hand, the consequences of parental divorce and teen parenthood for children's education are expected to be larger in more religious countries, due to lower acceptance of these events in such contexts.

Carlijn van Alphen, Karen van der Zee and Arjen van Witteloostuijn

The value of diversity: On the positive and negative outcomes of cultural diversity at work

During the last decades, employers and policy makers increasingly advocate the value of diversity. They assume diversity has beneficial outcomes; for example, gaining better access to underexplored groups of potential employees and clients, or increasing team creativity and innovation. In practice however, there is only little and even contradictory evidence regarding the positive outcomes of diversity. In the current study, we examined the value of cultural diversity in four large business organizations in the Netherlands as perceived by employees and members of the board at the individual, team, and organizational level (N = 110). In qualitative interviews, we collected participants' spontaneous reflections of dimensions of positive and negative value as well as their responses to value dimensions obtained from the literature. Our study resulted in a value classification including 21 (positive and negative) diversity outcomes ranked on their level of prominence. Subsequently, the validity of this classification was further established in a survey study among employees of several divisions of each participating organization. Based on the outcomes, we construct a model of the value dimensions of cultural diversity. More insight in the interconnections between the value dimensions is useful to gain insight in the underlying mechanisms leading to positive outcomes of diversity.

Carly van Mensvoort

Traditional gender role attitudes on business leadership: the influence of having a supervisory position and the country-context

Women's underrepresentation in (top) business leadership is often assumed to be partly caused by persistent attitudes of women being less competent leaders. This study aims to answer the research question to what extent the attitude that men are better business leaders than women is associated with an individual's own supervisory position at work, how this varies for men and women, and how this relationship is conditioned by various country-contexts. The aimed contribution of our study is three-fold. First, previous studies on gender roles mainly have focused on family-role attitudes and how these can be explained by (female) own employment. Attitudes on women's functioning in public domains, especially in the business world have been understudied. Second, by innovatively relating two theoretical mechanisms explaining gender roles attitudes, i.e. self-interest and exposure, to women's and men's own supervisory position, this study builds on previous theories. We expect that female supervisors support the traditional gender role in business leadership the least followed by other female workers, male supervisors and other male workers. Third, while the country-context arguably influences the association between supervisory position and attitudes on leadership, this has not been tested yet. We expect that in countries with more female leaders, gender quota policies and a more egalitarian normative climate towards gender roles leadership attitudes are less traditional (i.e. men do not make better business leaders), and that own supervisory position matters less. We will use the World Values Survey data to test our ideas. Ultimately, we strive for a more comprehensive picture on gender attitudes as regards women in leadership positions.

Cecil Meeusen and Koen Abts

Resentment and ethnocentrism: a differentiated approach

According to many experts, ethnocentrism is embedded in a polarized context of intergroup conflict and roots in feelings of social resentment, i.e. fear and frustration about group-based feelings of insecurity, disrespect, unfairness, deprivation, powerlessness and perceived threat among the so-called losers of modernization. Majority group members are believed to become increasingly hostile towards immigrants because they feel relatively deprived and powerless. In this paper, we study the relationship between structural characteristic, feelings of resentment and ethnocentrism among majority groups in a more detailed way than is currently done. First, we theoretically and empirically flesh-out the concept and components of resentment (economic insecurity, relative deprivation, anomia, and powerlessness). Second, we identify the social basis of the different components of resentment. Third, we trace the mediating role of resentment to explain ethnocentrism. We use data from the Belgian National Election Study 2014, a high quality random probability survey. Validated measurement instruments for all distinguished concepts are available, and the data will be analysed by means of structural equation modelling.

Chaïm la Roi

Combining between- and within-perspectives for the advancement of sexual orientation research

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and queer (LGBQ) individuals have repeatedly been found to report lower health and well-being than heterosexuals, at least partly due to stigma towards sexual diversity. In line with recent recommendations for advancing insights in the field, the studies in this symposium combine "between-perspectives" (Kaufman et al.; Baams & Russell), comparing health outcomes between LGBQs and heterosexuals, as well as "within-perspectives" (la Roi et al.; Rengers et al.), explaining variation within LGBQ population. Using unique panel data from the Netherlands, Kaufman and colleagues showed that LGBQ adolescents were more likely to be chronically bullied compared to heterosexual adolescents. Adding to this, Baams and Russell tested the difference in schools by the presence of Gay-Straight Alliances—suggested to prevent victimization of LGBQ adolescents. Findings were encouraging, suggesting that installing GSAs is beneficial for mental health, but dependent on LGBQ-status, and that GSAs were more likely to be present in better-resourced schools. La Roi and others explored samples from the Netherlands and Belgium in order to identify aspects of social integration that were associated with the mental health of LGBQ adolescents. Findings suggest that having more antipathy relationships was related to lower mental well-being. Additionally, having more cross-gender friends was related to lower well-being in sexual minority boys. Moving attention to the work setting, Rengers and colleagues explored how sexual orientation might compromise organizational inclusion. Results indicate that authenticity levels of LGBQ employees were thoroughly compromised. Differences between respondents were moderated by organizational tenure and the belief whether the organizational mission strongly or moderately trumps being true to one self. Together, the combination of between- and within-perspectives in this symposium helped to gain fine-grained insights into the factors that matter for the well-being of LGBQ individuals.

Chaïm la Roi, Jan Kornelis Dijkstra, Tina Kretschmer, René Veenstra, Henny Bos, Luc Goossens, Karine Verschueren, Hilde Colpin, Karla Van Leeuwen, Wim Van den Noortgate and Stephan Claes

Exploring the social integration and mental-wellbeing of sexual minority adolescents: A multi-sample investigation

Sexual minority adolescents display lower levels of mental well-being than their heterosexual counterparts. According to minority stress theory, this is due to the stigmatization of sexual minority status. In line with this, studies have repeatedly shown that the social marginalization of sexual minority adolescents partly explains sexual orientation disparities in mental well-being. With the association between sexual orientation, social marginalization and decreased mental health being well-corroborated, fine-grained analyses that identify the dimensions of social marginalization most relevant in this respect, are needed. Surprisingly, fairly little is known about the social integration of sexual minority adolescents in their peer groups. Studies that are available provide mixed results. Additionally, progress could be made by investigating potential differences within the group of sexual minority youth. In particular, noteworthy differences in the consequences of social marginalization have been found between sexual minority boys and girls, as well as between bisexual and other sexual minority youth. This study tries to meet these demands, by aiming to discover dimensions of social integration that are of relevance for the well-being of sexual minority adolescents, hereby paying special attention to potential subgroup differences. Answering these questions places high demands on data, as it requires (1) sociometric data collected by means of peer nominations, and (2) sufficient number of sexual minority youth in order to examine potential subgroup differences. A multi-sample study was conducted in order to meet these requirements, using two samples from the Netherlands (TRAILS and PEAR), and one from Belgium (STRATEGIES). Stepwise Bayesian regression models were estimated in order to integrate results from the different samples. Results indicate that having more antipathy relationships was related to lower mental well-being. Additionally, having more cross-gender friends was related to lower well-being in sexual minority boys.

Chris Gaasendam

Ideologie, welvaart en stemgedrag: een vergelijking van de Vlaamse sp.a en de Franstalige PS

Ondanks een voornamelijke focus op culturele factoren en 'identiteitspolitiek', blijven sociaaleconomische problematiek en de welvaartsstaat als verantwoordelijke voor de herverdeling hoog op de politieke agenda staan van de Belgen. Uit eerder onderzoek is gebleken dat de opiniepatronen van Belgen aangaande de welvaartsstaat grotendeels herleidbaar zijn tot drie bekende ideologieën: liberalisme, sociaaldemocratie, en christendemocratie. Tevens werden twee kleinere welvaartideologieën gevonden: primordialisme en ecologisme. Dit roept de vraag op in welke mate deze ideologieën bepalend zijn voor het stemgedrag van de Belgen. In onze bijdrage zijn wij geïnteresseerd in de verschillen tussen de sociaaldemocratische partijen in Vlaanderen en Franstalig België. De veronderstelling is dat in de verkiezingen van 2014 de Vlaamse sp.a er niet in geslaagd is meerdere sociaaleconomische profielen aan te trekken, terwijl de Franstalige PS hier wel in slaagt. Meer precies ondervindt de sp.a concurrentie van de VB om de primordialistische kiezer, die egalitair is, net als de sociaaldemocratische kiezer, maar tevens welvaartschauvinistisch; van Groen, om de ecologistische kiezer, die zeer egalitair is maar een grotere nadruk legt op duurzaamheid; en van de 'catch-all' N-VA om de sociaaldemocratische kiezer én primordialistische kiezer. De PS, zoals gezegd, slaagt er in een sterkere coalitie te vormen van sociaaldemocratische, primordialistische, en ecologistische kiezers – mede dankzij de afwezigheid van concurrenten. Het is evenwel duidelijk dat die concurrenten bestaan: Ecolo voor de ecologistische kiezer en PTB voor de sociaaldemocratische én ecologistische kiezer. Door middel van een multinomiale logistische regressie vergelijken we de uitdagers van de sociaaldemocratische partijen in de twee regio's, welke eerder meetequivalent bevonden werden.

Christof Van Mol en Kim Caarls

Location-specific capital and labour market outcomes of study and internships abroad. A case-study of the Netherlands

Over the last decades, an increasing interest in the topic of international student mobility and migration can be observed. Consequently, our knowledge on general decision-making processes, experiences and outcomes of international student mobility significantly improved. Today, existing studies on the labour market outcomes of international student mobility mainly focused on differences between those who moved and those who did not in terms of wages, neglecting the likely influence of destination countries on domestic labour market outcomes. Therefore, in this paper we aim to investigate whether domestic labour market outcomes of student mobility differ according to the foreign country where students studied. Besides this focus on the location-specific capital that might be gained abroad and differently valued in the national labour market, we also investigate differences depending on the type of mobility, distinguishing between international mobility for study or international internships. Additionally, we focus on a broader range of labour market outcomes compared to existing studies, namely wages, unemployment spells, employment satisfaction and leadership. The analyses will be based on the WO-monitors 2009-2017, a bi-annual representative survey of former higher education students in the Netherlands (master level) two years after graduation.

Claire van Teunenbroek en René Bekkers

Follow the crowd: Social information and crowdfunding donations in a large field experiment

Guiding human decision making by a discrete suggestion, that is a nudge, is increasingly popular. One particular promising nudge is to provide individuals with the amount donated by others, i.e. social information. Social information is frequently used by practitioners to increase charitable giving, while the literate suggests that the effects are context specific and inconsistent. Also, the use of social information could decrease donation amounts and, therefore, prove costly for practitioners. Our article, based on a large natural field experiment (n = 24,070), adds to the literature by researching if social information is an effective stimulant for crowdfunding, a relatively new fundraising instrument in an online context. The literature has spent limited to no time to researching social information effects in crowdfunding, while the growing use of crowdfunding emphasizes the importance of understanding stimulants for crowdfunding donations. Our key hypothesis is that social information increases the amount donated. In addition, we tested three additional hypotheses stating that the strength of the effect depends on: (1) social norm, (2) reactance and (3) project funding period. The data was collected at Voordekunst, the largest Dutch culture and arts crowdfunding platform. We used a straightforward A/B test with two conditions: (1) control condition: without adding social information, and (2) treatment condition: adding social information using the following sentence: "Did you know that the average donation amount at Voordekunst is €82?". We show that social information increases the amount donated by 16%, similar to previous research.

Clemens de Olde

Den Buiten begint hier: stad en land als symbolisch construct in de Vlaamse verstedelijkingsagenda

In de sociale wetenschappen wordt het onderscheid tussen stad en land in toenemende mate gezien als een sociale constructie (Dymitrow & Stenseke, 2016). Desondanks blijft dit nog steeds deel uitmaken van de fysieke en mentale realiteit voor veel burgers en beleidsmakers (Stevenson, 2003). Dit geldt zeker in Vlaanderen met haar lange geschiedenis van het stimuleren van landelijk en suburbane bebouwing die geresulteerd heeft in een landschap getypeerd door urban sprawl (De Decker, 2011; De Maesschalck, 2011). Dit paper beschouwt het stad-land onderscheid als een symbolisch construct dat onderdeel uitmaakt van de "planningscultuur" die gedefinieerd kan worden als 'the result of the accumulated attitudes, values, rules, standards and beliefs shared by the people involved or the "built environment professionals"' (Othengrafen, 2012). Het laat zien hoe dit onderscheid een rol heeft gespeeld in het afbakenen van de stedelijke gebieden van Antwerpen en Mechelen die als doel hadden de ruimtelijke versnippering tegen te gaan, de steden te versterken en uiteindelijk de planningscultuur in Vlaanderen te transformeren. Middels een discoursanalyse worden verschillende rollen van het stad-land onderscheid in planning geïdentificeerd: als sprong voortwaarts; als politieke hulpbron voor zowel lokale besturen als hun oppositie; als middel om een (ander) doel te bereiken; of als complete afwijzing van alles wat stedelijk is. Op deze manier kan de rol van culturele beelden van stad versus land worden gesitueerd om ons begrip van hun effect op ruimtelijke ontwikkelingsprocessen te vergroten.

Conny Roobol

The role of the organisational context in midcareer and senior workers' decision to become a mentor: a vignette study

This study examines the intention of midcareer and senior workers to volitionally provide career-related mentoring to junior staff members, their protégés. Research into the effects of contextual conditions on general willingness to mentor is virtually absent. Building on self-determination and social exchange theory, we construe mentoring as a form of organisational citizenship behaviour that relates positively to an organisation's endorsement of intrinsic values (e.g. opportunities for self-development) and negatively to the presence of hindrance demands (e.g. restructuring). We carried out a vignette study to test our expectations. Results from our multilevel analysis show that, in line with our hypotheses, mentoring intention is positively affected by an organisation's promotion of intrinsic values and negatively influenced by the contextual presence of hindrance demands. Our results attest to self-determination theory in that values promoted in the work environment can facilitate or inhibit mentorships. Other – practical – implications and avenues for future research are presented.

Damiano Uccheddu, Tom Emery, Anne Gauthier and Nardi Steverink

Gender inequalities in health in later life: Does informal caregiving matter?

Numerous studies have shown that women generally report worse health conditions than men, even though they live longer. These gender inequalities in health may partially stem from caregiving responsibilities, precisely because they are often performed by women. This study aims at examining the mediating role of caregiving in the association between gender and health in later life. We used panel data from 28,109 individuals (76,845 observations) older than the age of 50 who participated in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) between the years 2004-2015. We employed random-effects logistic regression models and the Karlson, Holm, and Breen (KHB) decomposition method – adjusting for important covariates – to decompose the total effect of gender on health in its direct and indirect components. Caregiving activities included spousal and parental care. Health was measured by self-perceived health, depressive symptoms (EURO-D scale), activities of daily living (ADL), and instrumental activities of daily living (IADL). Preliminary results suggest that women, for each of the four health outcomes, report worse health conditions than men. Contrary to expectations, the health gaps between women and men appear not to be associated with differences in caregiving responsibilities. In our further analyses, we aim at investigating the role of the broader institutional context in shaping the relationships between gender, care, and health. Moreover, we aim at examining in a more detailed way the role exerted by different types of care activities.

Damiano Uccheddu, Tom Emery, Anne H. Gauthier and Nardi Steverink

Gender inequalities in health in later life: Does informal spousal caregiving matter?

Numerous studies have shown that women generally report worse health conditions than men, even though they live longer. These gender inequalities in health may partially stem from caregiving responsibilities, precisely because they are often performed by women. This study aims at examining the mediating role of spousal caregiving in the association between gender and health in later life. We used panel data from 21,759 married or partnered individuals (58,527 observations) older than the age of 50 who participated in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) between the years 2004-2015. We employed random-effects logistic regression models and the Karlson, Holm, and Breen (KHB) decomposition method – adjusting for important covariates – to decompose the total effect of gender on health in its direct and indirect components. Spousal caregiving activities included personal care, practical household help, and help with paperwork. Health was measured by self-perceived health, depressive symptoms (EURO-D scale), activities of daily living (ADL), and instrumental activities of daily living (IADL). Preliminary results suggest that women, for each of the four health outcomes, report worse health conditions than men. Up to a sixth (15.9%) of the health gaps between women and men appear to be associated with differences in spousal caregiving activities. In our further analyses, we aim at investigating the role of the broader institutional context in shaping the relationships between gender, care, and health. Moreover, we aim at investigating in a more detailed way the role exerted by different types of care activities.

Daniela Skugor

De arbeidsgeschiedenis van Belgische ouderen en de relatie met hun pensioeninkomen

Dit artikel biedt inzicht in de diversiteit in de arbeidsgeschiedenis van ouderen in België. Met behulp van retrospectieve data uit de derde golf (2008-2009) van de *Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe* (SHARE) wordt de arbeidsgeschiedenis tussen het 15e en het 65e levensjaar van 1.435 Belgische 65-plussers in kaart gebracht. Sequentieanalyse en clusteranalyse worden toegepast om te berekenen hoeveel elke individuele arbeidsloopbaan in de steekproef verschilt van alle andere individuele arbeidsloopbanen en om vergelijkbare arbeidsgeschiedenissen te groeperen. Ik onderscheid acht soorten arbeidsgeschiedenis en bespreek in detail de onderlinge verschillen en overeenkomsten. De traditionele loopbanen van continu fulltime werkende mannen enerzijds en huisvrouwen anderzijds worden geobserveerd, maar er blijkt ook in deze pre-babyboomgeneratie een hoge mate van heterogeniteit te zijn. Waar de overwegend mannelijke arbeidsloopbanen zich van elkaar onderscheiden in de timing van de arbeidsmarktuittrede, zien we bij de overwegend vrouwelijke arbeidsloopbanen een tweedeling tussen vrouwen die nooit gewerkt hebben of op zeer jonge leeftijd inactief zijn geworden en vrouwen die meer binding hebben met de arbeidsmarkt gedurende de levensloop. Voor jongere generaties die in deze studie niet geobserveerd worden, weten we dat genderverschillen op de arbeidsmarkt kleiner zijn geworden maar nog altijd substantieel zijn en dat atypische loopbanen gekenmerkt door bijvoorbeeld flexwerk, parttime werk of loopbaanonderbrekingen vaker voorkomen. Om ongelijkheden tussen ouderen te reduceren, is het daarom van toenemend belang om ongelijkheden die gedurende de levensloop ontstaan op die momenten aan te pakken in plaats van enkel maatregelen te nemen die de consequenties op latere leeftijd remediëren.

Daphne J. van der Pas

Women in the news: A comparative analysis of MP visibility in newspapers in six European countries

This article asks three questions: If, when and why do women in politics receive less media attention? Media attention is an invaluable electoral asset, and structurally less coverage could be detrimental to women's representation. So far, gender differences in media visibility have mostly been studied in single country studies, which are overwhelmingly focused on the US, with only a handful studying other contexts. While the consensus rising from the US studies is that the disadvantage in visibility women had has disappeared in the past decades, most studies in Europe, Australia and Canada still find a gender gap in media attention. As we lack truly comparative studies (excepting 2 or 3), we currently fail to understand why the gap is present in some contexts, but not in others. Moreover, many studies do not consider other factors that might influence the news value of a political actor or accessibility to journalists, such as political activity and prior political experience. This article aim to remedy these two shortcomings by comparing men and women parliamentarians' news visibility in six European countries while extensively controlling for a host of relevant variables, such as prior position, current position and activity, experience as an MP. To this end, we conduct a computer-assisted content analysis on two broadsheet dailies per country for over 3,000 MPs during one full legislative cycle. The results suggest that even after controlling extensively for individual differences, women parliamentarians are less visible in the news than their men counterparts. However, the difference in media attention varies widely over countries, and strikingly not consistent with gender equality norms.

David De Coninck, Graziela Dekeyser en Koen Matthijs

Het effect van ouderlijke scheiding op migratie-attitudes van Vlaamse jongeren

Volgens recente cijfers wordt één op vier Vlaamse jongeren geconfronteerd met een scheiding van de ouders. Mede daardoor neemt het aantal en het aandeel jongeren in diverse, vaak complexe gezinnen, toe (eenoudergezinnen, nieuw samengestelde gezinnen, lat-relaties, co-ouderschap, etc.). Dat heeft veel gevolgen. Veel onderzoek spitst zich toe op de relatie tussen de gezinssituatie van jongeren en hun sociaal en emotioneel welbevinden, en op hun attitudes over hun (latere) eigen gezinsvoorkeuren. Er is weinig onderzoek naar hoe het opgroeien in een niet-traditioneel gezin een "invloed" heeft op hoe jongeren denken over maatschappelijke thema's zoals migratie. Informatie over migratie-attitudes bij volwassenen wijst op een groeiende polarisatie, maar voor jongeren (op bijna-kiesgerechtigde leeftijd) is er daar geen informatie over. Dit onderzoek speelt in op die lacune. De centrale onderzoeksvragen zijn: (1) Heeft ouderlijke scheiding een "effect" op de attitudes van Vlaamse jongeren over immigranten?, en (2) Is dat eventuele verband te verklaren door een verschil in de aard van de ouder-kindrelatie in verschillende gezinstypes? Socio-economische status, gender, en onderwijstype zijn mediërende variabelen, en migratie-achtergrond is een controlevariabele. De data komen uit de Leuven/Louvain Adolescents Survey (LAdS) (https://soc.kuleuven.be/ceso/fapos/ongoingprojects/lago), verzameld in 2017-2018. Structurele vergelijkingsmodellen worden geschat op basis van een deelsteekproef van 881 Vlaamse scholieren uit het derde tot en met het zesde jaar secundair ond

Dorien Frans

Occupational welfare dynamics and labour market inequality

This paper examines occupational welfare, i.e. social benefits (e.g. pensions) as well as fringe benefits (e.g. company car, profit sharing), that is negotiated by the social partners in the collective bargaining process. In line with Trampusch (2007a; 2007b), this research tries to go beyond the national institutional level by examining industrial relations at sector and company-level. By studying the main research question whether occupational welfare contributes to (new) social inequalities on the labour market, this research tries to get an insight into the mechanism of the collective bargaining process regarding occupational welfare and its redistributive outcome. Here, the power relations and strength of the social partners are examined in order to explain the outcomes in terms of (re)production of the social inequalities. Using a qualitative case study analysis in the chemical and the food sector in Belgium, we look at skill-level, job status and company size as explanatory variables. In an attempt to increase our understanding of and provide an explanation for the variation in the distribution of occupational welfare among employees, this research contributes to the debate on welfare state retrenchment and social inequality as a consequence of a redistribution via collectively negotiated benefits.

Dorien Frans en Valeria Pulignano

Occupational Welfare Dynamics and Labour Market Segmentation: a theoretical contribution

In dit theoretisch artikel wordt 'occupational welfare' nader onderzocht. Deze vorm van welvaart wordt gegeven door de werkgever en onderscheidt zich van de 'social welfare' (wettelijke uitkeringen en bijstand) en 'fiscal welfare' (belastingsvrijstellingen en –verminderingen) (Titmuss, 1958). De laatste decennia is de klemtoon in vele West-Europese landen steeds meer verlegd naar occupational welfare. Een belangrijke vraag die gesteld moet worden is hoe het gebruik ervan bijdraagt tot arbeidsmarktsegmentatie. Uit voorgaand onderzoek blijkt namelijk dat verschillen in de doelstelling, maar ook in hun werking en vooral in het effect voor de werknemers bestaande ongelijkheden op de arbeidsmarkt kunnen versterken en zelfs nieuwe ongelijkheden kunnen creëren (Natali et al., 2014; Emmenegger et al., 2012). Om een beter zicht te krijgen op deze dynamiek, richt deze paper zich op de rol van de betrokken actoren en meer bepaald op de manier waarop occupational welfare onderhandeld wordt door de sociale partners (i.e. werkgever en werknemersvertegenwoordigers) op intersectoraal, sectoraal- en bedrijfsniveau in België. Occupational welfare wordt gedefinieerd als alle voordelen die worden gegeven bovenop het loon en die onderhandeld worden door de sociale partners. In België, gekenmerkt door een sterk overlegcultuur tussen de sociale partners, staat het onderhandelingsproces onder druk als gevolg van besparingen, deregulering en decentralisering. Dit heeft niet enkel de weg geopend voor occupational welfare, maar heeft op zijn beurt een invloed op (de aard van) het onderhandelingsproces zelf. De rol van de actoren, de strategieën en hun (machts)positie, binnen de institutionele beperkingen kunnen bepalend zijn in de arbeidsmarktsegmentatie tussen alsook binnen sectoren en tussen werknemers(groepen).

Dragana Stojmenovska

Women's underrepresentation in job authority in longitudinal perspective: Revisiting individual explanations

Women remain underrepresented in positions of job authority globally across industrial contexts. This article makes an empirical case for taking into account the gender status of both the employee and the type of job authority, when studying gender differences in access to positions of job authority. Three questions are addressed. First, if women's (under)representation in job authority depends on the gendering of the type of job authority position. Second, if individual characteristics, such as human capital attributes and household constellation explain the (gendered) underrepresentation. Third, if women's (gendered) representation in job authority is related to the gendering of the industrial sector in which the employee works. Based on multinomial logistic regression analyses, using a combination of Dutch survey and register data representative of industries and employees in the Netherlands, the findings suggest that not considering the gender status of both the job position and the individual may yield a partial understanding of an employee's representation in a particular position of job authority.

Dragana Stojmenovska, Stephanie Steinmetz and Beate Volker

Women's (under)representation in authority: causes, manifestations, consequences

Women continue to be underrepresented in positions of power and decision-making globally. A number of major developments in the respective literature are underway. Scholars have moved beyond traditional human capital explanations to studying employer discrimination and workplace conditions that facilitate or obstruct discrimination, organizational explanations of women's underrepresentation in authority, gender differences in human capital *returns* to authority, as well as workplace networks. In doing so, the literature has shifted towards offering more nuanced explanations, contextualizing what previously were deemed universal explanations of women's underrepresentation in authority. On the methodology front, the increasing availability of longitudinal data has strengthened grounds for making causality claims, and in-depth ethnographic work has provided detailed insights into the workings of organizations and recruitment. Parallel to the question of the causes of women's underrepresentation in authority, scholars have more recently begun to ask whether women's descriptive representation in positions of power has consequences that transcend those that concern the women occupying these positions. These concern broader societal consequences – such as the educational attainment and aspirations of girls – and more narrow organizational repercussions such as the effect of the share of women in management on the workplace-level gender gap in earnings. As important as these developments are, and in spite of the strong presence of the said topic in the media, the relevant scholarly work is not exhaustive in its extent and depth. This session welcomes both substantive and methodological contributions to understanding the causes, manifestations, and consequences of women's (under)representation in job authority and positions of leadership. These can be studies employing quantitative analyses based on survey and register data, laboratory and field experiments, qualitative approaches such as observation and interviewing, as well as studies that combine different paradigms.

Dries Van Gasse en Dimitri Mortelmans

Tijdslijnperspectieven op arbeidsgedrag van alleenstaande ouders

De combinatie van werk en gezin is een belangrijk issue bij alleenstaande ouders. Oplossingen voor deze problematiek kunnen zowel worden gezocht in de werkssfeer als in de gezinssfeer. Daarom is het ook moeilijk om een gefocust interview te hebben over 1 van de twee sferen, aangezien beide elkaar steeds beinvloeden. Daarom werd de methodologie aangepast en retrospectieve interviews gebruikt waarbij respondenten hun loopbaan konden uittekenen alvorens het diepteinterview plaatsvond. Met deze techniek konden de loopbaanbeslissingen van alleenstaande ouders bekeken worden in het kader van herstel na een scheiding. Tijdlijnen bleken een belangrijk instrument om respondenten structuur te geven in hun verhaal en de focus te houden op de arbeidsbeslissingen. Op de dag van de sociologie zal een uiteenzetting worden gegeven hoe methodologie en bevindingen elkaar beïnvloeden in de loop van mijn doctoraatsstudie. Enerzijds bleken diepte-interviews zonder de tijdlijnen onvoldoende om een adequate analyse uit te voeren over arbeid bij alleenstaande ouders aangezien de diversiteit en het tijdsperspectief te complex waren. Anderzijds konden we, door de methodologie aan te passen naar een meer dynamische vorm van interviewen, wel in diepte interviews afnemen rond het thema arbeid na scheiding.

Ellen Verbakel

De gevolgen van mantelzorg geven voor het welbevinden in verschillende levensfasen

Eerdere literatuur heeft uitgewezen dat het verlenen van mantelzorg overwegend negatieve gevolgen heeft voor het welbevinden van de mantelzorger. Onduidelijk is nog in hoeverre mantelzorgers in verschillende levensfasen dit in even sterke mate ervaren. Deze studie onderzoekt daarom of de veronderstelde negatieve invloed van mantelzorgen op welbevinden verschilt tussen mantelzorgers in verschillende levensfasen. Het *stress-process* model veronderstelt dat stressoren binnen de mantelzorgsituatie (bijvoorbeeld de gezondheidstoestand van de zorgontvanger en de hoeveelheid uren die men aan mantelzorg besteedt) ook tot stressoren buiten de mantelzorgsituatie leiden (bijvoorbeeld moeilijkheden met het combineren van mantelzorg met andere taken zoals betaald werk en psychologische spanningen zoals het gevoel geen zeggenschap meer te hebben over hoe je je leven inricht). Omdat deze stressoren naar verwachting niet voor iedere levensfase even sterk spelen, zijn er verschillen te verwachten in de gevolgen van mantelzorgen tussen levensfasen. Verschillen tussen levensfasen in de gevolgen van mantelzorgen zullen worden onderzocht met het LISS (Langlopende Internet Studies voor de Sociale Wetenschappen). LISS bevat informatie over ongeveer 7.000 respondenten van 15 jaar en ouder sinds 2008. Er zullen panelanalysetechnieken worden toegepast.

Elly Mansoury

Critical thinking as an antidote to polarization. A conceptual analysis of radicalization, polarization and monological belief systems

Many articles try to understand "radicalization" and how youngsters get caught in an inflexible way of thinking without being able to reflect on their own thoughts or acts. This research will not focus on the whole psychological and criminological aspects of this phenomenon. We will focus on the conceptual meaning of radicalization and polarization. This article examines how these processes are already settled in academic literature and which concepts are related to it. We will look for concepts which can function as anchor points regarding radicalization and polarization. The concept radicalization is intertwined with current various forms and processes of polarization (McCauley & Moskalenko, 2008). Is the process of radicalization or polarization a new phenomenon? And to what other concepts is it related? Radicalization and polarization processes are intertwined with monological thinking. Polarization is an early stage of causing 'mental heart attacks' which is based on what Aupers (2012) calls monological thinking or conspiracy thinking. Polarization can lead to new cleavages (Lipset & Rokkan, 1967). This article concludes that monological thinking is the basis to be able to apprehend the concepts that we analyzed. Radicalization and polarization are consequences because of a lack of reflecting who pressurize social cohesion. Finally, we discuss an empowering alternative for youngsters through schooling: critical thinking (Jeliazkova, 2017).

Elly Mansoury, Ellen Huyge, Dimokritos Kavadias en Bram Spruyt

Sociale Cohesie in Brussel. Een exploratief kwalitatief onderzoek inzake de perceptie van polarisatie bij jongeren in Brussel.

Brussel is na Dubai de meest diverse stad ter wereld met meer dan 60% van de bevolking met buitenlandse roots. Sociale cohesie, het vraagstuk hoe mensen met een verschillende achtergrond kunnen samenleven, is een prangende maatschappelijke en academische kwestie. In deze paper onderzoekgaan we de perceptie en ervaring van sociale cohesie en diens tegenpool, polarisatie, bij Brusselse jongeren. We geven Brusselse jongeren een stem middels een exploratief kwalitatief onderzoek aan de hand van semigestructureerde interviews met 36 leerlingen uit het Nederlandstalige secundair onderwijs uit het 4de, 5de en 6de jaar (leeftijden tussen 15 en 19 jaar) in het Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest. We gaan dieper in op (1) hoe jongeren in Brussel sociale cohesie ervaren; (2) welke rol superdiversiteit in hun identiteit speelt; (3) welke invloed ze ervaren van de aanslagen van 22 maart 2016; (4) hoe controversiële onderwerpen zich in de klascontext en daarbuiten uiten. Uit de thematische analyse blijkt dat ze Brussel als een fundamenteel onderdeel van hun identiteit ervaren. Enerzijds ervaren ze een samenhorigheidsgevoel in Brussel, anderzijds maken ze zich zorgen over de toename van identity politics (homogene subgroepen in termen van etniciteit en religie die zich van elkaar afzonderen). Binnen de Brusselse jeugd worden opvattingen gevormd op basis van sociaaleconomische, etnische en religieuze breuklijnen. Deze lijken samen te vallen in de segregatie tussen verschillende schoolcontexten.

Erik Hitters, Pauwke Berkers and Arno van der Hoeven

The ecological approach to live music: a critical review

Many studies into the creative industries have adopted the concept of ecology to focus on the integrated nature of the relationships among institutions, social groups, and their environment. In our POPLIVE-project on the economic and sociocultural value of local live music sectors, we use an ecological perspective on live music. This perspective, which has been developed by British music researchers (Behr, Brennan, Cloonan, Frith & Webster, 2016), focuses on the changing ways in which different actors contribute to the qualities of the live music sector. It views the live music sector as a (inter)local network of different social actors (e.g. musicians, bookers and policy makers) as well as materialities (e.g. venues size, urban setting). Adding to related concepts like art worlds, cultural fields, local scenes or cultural milieux, such approaches principally map socially networked worlds of actors, institutions and intermediaries. Our approach adds a material dimension by including the spatial physical environment of live music (e.g. music venue size and the urban setting). Furthermore, the intangible aspects of live music ecologies concern, among other things, the musical experience and the histories associated with a specific venue. In this paper, we aim to critically evaluate the concept of the live ecology. While recent studies in the UK have adopted an ecology of music approach to study live music, we know little about what makes a live ecology 'healthy' (sustainable) or how we should measure this. Also, despite the increasing popularity festivals, this emerging actor in live ecologies has largely been ignored.

Ewoud Vandepitte, Frédéric Vandermoere en Lesley Hustinx

Civiel anarchiseren: culturele patronen van legitimiteitspolitiek in de klimaatrechvaardigheidsbeweging

We presenteren een etnografische studie over de casus Ende Gelände, een Duitse actie van massale burgerlijke ongehoorzaamheid voor klimaatrechtvaardigheid. We bekijken deze actie en haar organisatie vanuit theorieën over de burgermaatschappij en meer bepaald hanteren we een performatieve symbolisch interactionistische benadering waarbij we nagaan hoe strijd over legitimiteitsprocessen wordt gestructureerd en geconstrueerd doorheen stijlen van burgerschapsactie. Deze stijlen vormen culturele patronen bestaande uit verwachtingen over wat er gaande is en wat gepast is in een zekere situatie. Meer specifiek beschrijven we in onze casus een dominant patroon civiel anarchiseren (CA). In dat patroon wordt legitimiteit continu onderhandeld tegenover zowel interne als externe stakeholders, volgens culturele verwachtingen over wat gaande en gepast is. We vergelijken deze CA-stijl met de stijl 'gepersonaliseerde politiek' - een meer individu-gerichte stijl uit de literatuur (Lichterman & Eliasoph, 2014) en beschrijven de spanning die voortvloeit uit het voorkomen van beide verwachtingspatronen. We beargumenteren dat de CA stijl meer vruchtbare grond voor politisering biedt door de nadruk dat het legt op collectieve strategie. Ten slotte beschrijven we hoe de CA stijl functioneert als een onderhandelde hybride tussen civiele en onciviele verwachtingen, en zo op een specifieke manier legitimiteitspolitiek vorm geeft.

Famke Mölenberg, Famke Mölenberg, Mark Noordzij, Alex Burdorf and Frank van Lenthe

Playgrounds in deprived neighbourhoods: a causal effect on outdoor play and sedentary behavior?

Objectives: We used the introduction of dedicated playgrounds in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, to study the causal impact of changes in distance to dedicated playgrounds to changes in outdoor play and sedentary behavior, and to evaluate if these effects were similar between population subgroups. Methods: We included 2340 Dutch children from the Generation R Study who participated at two subsequent measurement waves when the children were, on average, 6.0 and 9.7 years old. Between waves new dedicated playgrounds were build. Individual-level fixed-effects models were used to evaluate changes in distances (determined by Geographical Information Systems) from home to the nearest new dedicated playground, to parent self-reported outdoor play and sedentary behavior. Results: The median distance to the nearest dedicated playground decreased from 1347 meters to 1011 meters during follow-up. Introducing a dedicated playground within a 400 meters buffer around home non-significantly increased outdoor play with 94 min/week (95% CI: -14, 201 min/week), and within an 800 meters buffer with 44 min/week (95% CI: -16, 104 min/week). However, for each 100 meters reduction in distance to a dedicated playground within the 800 meters buffer, outdoor play increased with 18 min/week (95% CI: 0, 36 min/week). No changes were seen for sedentary behavior. The impact of reducing the distance was largest for children with lower parental education level and within families with net household income below average Dutch income. Conclusions: Introducing dedicated playgrounds is an effective approach to increase children's outdoor play, especially for children from more disadvantaged families.

Fatma Zehra Colak

'They want us to become like them': Acculturation strategies of Turkish-Belgian university students in Belgium Ides Nicaise

Drawing on findings from qualitative interviews with Flemish and Turkish-Belgian students, this article explores the acculturation definitions and strategies of students in a campus environment. Acculturation strategies of students are analysed building on the model developed by Berry et al. (1989), which describes two acculturation dimensions: intercultural contact and cultural maintenance. Both groups of students refer to integration as the ideal acculturative goal that minorities should aspire to achieve by speaking one of the national languages and interacting with the majority community without sacrificing their ethnic identity. While most Flemish students expect minority students to also learn about Belgian culture and values, the majority of Turkish-Belgian students perceive the acculturation attitude of the wider community to be assimilationist.

Femke Roosma, Bart Meuleman and Koen Abts

Measuring welfare deservingness: validation and application of the CARIN deservingness principles

Deservingness theory claims that citizens' opinions tend to differentiate among target groups of social welfare. Based on five criteria -i.e., the CARIN criteria: Control, Attitude, Reciprocity, Identity and Need (Van Oorschot et al., 2017), some target groups are deemed to be more deserving of benefits and services than others. In essence deservingness theory answers the traditional question of redistribution: who should get what, and why. However, it is striking that there is no agreed-upon strategy to measure deservingness. Too often deservingness figures as a heuristic to describe opinions towards different target groups rather than measuring the deservingness principles that underlie citizens' attitudes towards social welfare. Our contribution attempts to remedy this shortcoming by developing a new measurement instrument: the CARIN deservingness principles scale. Analysing survey data from the Belgian National Election Study 2014 (Abts, 2015) by means of a Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) approach, we (1) test the dimensionality, validity and reliability of our measurement instrument, and (2) verify to what extent the five deservingness principles play their ascribed pivotal role between social structure and policy preferences. Our analysis shows that the five deservingness principles are distinctly related to social structural variables and have divergent consequences for policy preferences vis-à-vis target groups. The findings illustrate that the CARIN criteria represent theoretically distinct logics of social justice, and corroborates that our measurement instrument is capable of tapping into the essence of these criteria.

Fenneke Wekker

Hoe 'ras' werkt in de Nederlandse sociologie

Kritische en activistische Nederlandse en Belgische denkers vragen al decennialang aandacht voor het feit dat 'ras' vrijwel geheel afwezig is als onderzoeksgebied binnen de sociale wetenschappen. Afgezien van het werk van een paar geïsoleerde hoogleraren en hun promovendi, staat 'ras' en de intersectie met klasse, gender en seksualiteit nog altijd niet standaard op de Nederlandse onderzoeks-agenda. In mijn presentatie zal ik niet ingaan op hoe dit komt en waarom het van belang is 'ras' serieus te nemen als onderzoeksobject; ik wil laten zien hoe 'ras' al diep doorwerkt in het Nederlandse en Belgische sociologische denken over de samenleving, in de onderzoeks-categorieën die gebruikt worden en in de maatschappelijke 'problemen' die door sociale wetenschappers gedefinieerd worden. Het dominante denkbeeld dat kleurenblindheid gelijk staat aan objectiviteit, heeft als gevolg dat het benoemen van 'ras' of 'raciale overwegingen' binnen onderzoek als subjectief en onwetenschappelijk kunnen worden weggezet. Deze assumptie bemoeilijkt het om te reflecteren op hoe 'ras' ons onderzoek en haar uitkomsten diepgaand beïnvloedt. Een kennis-sociologische benadering helpt ons maatschappelijke problemen scherper te analyseren en inzicht te krijgen in de werking van 'ras' binnen zowel de samenleving als de sociologie.

Gerald Mollenhorst en Beate Volker

'Tijdelijk buiten dienst?' Over de terugkeer van verdwenen netwerkleden

Hoewel sommige persoonlijke contacten een leven lang blijven bestaan, vervangen mensen veelvuldig een deel van hun netwerkleden. Eerder onderzoek bevestigde dat 'verloren' vriendschappen en kennissen worden vervangen door anderen om aan de (on-)veranderde sociale behoeften van het individu te voldoen. Ook weten we dat velen van hen die ooit deel uitmaakten van de kern van het persoonlijke netwerk maar daar niet langer toe behoren, niet geheel uit het netwerk zijn verdwenen maar nog steeds deel uitmaken van het netwerk, zij het met een andere functie en meer in de periferie. We weten echter niet of / onder welke voorwaarden netwerkleden die 'uit het zicht' raakten terugkeren in het netwerk of zelfs hun prominente positie binnen het netwerk terugkrijgen. Wij onderzoeken in hoeverre schijnbaar verdwenen netwerkleden (d.w.z. panelrespondenten noemden specifieke netwerkleden in een volgend interview niet opnieuw) inderdaad voor altijd hun belangrijke functies verloren hebben of zelfs volledig zijn verdwenen uit de levens van de respondenten. Kennis over de terugkeer van persoonlijke netwerkleden geeft inzicht in de dynamiek van persoonlijke netwerken gedurende de levensloop. Tevens draagt deze studie bij aan de discussie omtrent het verzamelen van betrouwbare longitudinale netwerkgegevens. We onderzoeken namelijk aan de hand van zeer gedetailleerde netwerkgegevens van ongeveer 400 Nederlandse panelrespondenten het voortbestaan, verdwijnen en het terugkeren van persoonlijke netwerkrelaties tussen 2000 en 2017. We bespreken meerdere verklaringen voor het verdwijnen of minder belangrijk worden van netwerkleden alsook voor de terugkeer of het terugkrijgen van een prominente positie binnen het netwerk door sommige van hen.

Gert Stulp

Collecting large personal networks in a representative sample of Dutch women

Sociology relies heavily on the idea that social interactions with people in the network are important in changing minds and behaviours. Information on the personal networks of individuals is therefore of great interest to many researchers. Unfortunately, such data are rarely collected because of the respondent burden of naming many individuals in their network and repeatedly answering questions about these individuals. Using GENSI—a recently developed (freely available) graphical tool to collect personal networks—we collected large personal network data from a representative sample of Dutch women between 18 and 40 (N = 758) through the LISS-panel; a longitudinal internet survey of Dutch individuals. Respondents had to list exactly 25 names of individuals with whom they had communicated within the last year, and answered several questions about these individuals, including demographic characteristics and fertility outcomes. In this talk, we show the workings of GENSI; report on the experiences respondents had with the survey; and reflect on the quality of the responses. Our results show that collecting large personal networks is feasible through this method without burdening the respondents too much, generating unique data. The value of data on large personal networks in representative samples will be discussed for sociological questions.

Gijs Custers

Patronen van stedelijke ongelijkheid

Studying inequalities within and between urban areas is at the heart of urban studies. Urban areas are dynamic, meaning processes of gentrification, deterioration and neighbourhood change take place at the same time. Researchers take different approaches in studying the 'urban', including GIS analyses, statistical analyses, and field research. In this panel we bring researchers together to present some of their work on predominantly Dutch and Belgian urban areas. This includes research relating to the following themes: How is socioeconomic inequality in urban areas conceptualized? Which perspectives and measures are being used? What patterns of inequality are observed on the neighbourhood, city and regional level? How can these patterns be explained? How do these patterns of inequality relate to other outcomes of the researcher's interest (e.g., civic participation, school attendance, job accessibility)?

Gijs Custers, Godfried Engbersen and Erik Snel

Social class in the city: Patterns of class divisions in Rotterdam

Inequalities and differences within cities are frequently studied using socioeconomic indicators such as income or unemployment. However, such indicators have limited capability for uncovering the diversity of lifestyles and people within cities and their geographical distribution. Based on recent advancements in social class research, we identify a typology of social classes in Rotterdam using economic, social and cultural capital indicators. Based on the Rotterdam Wijkprofiel data (N = 14,500, 71 neighbourhoods), nine social classes are distinguished using latent class analysis. We selected three neighbourhoods in Rotterdam with similar income characteristics, which are regarded as socioeconomically mixed neighbourhoods. The application of our typology shows that these neighbourhoods differ substantially in their shares of various social classes. Our study therefore provides a wider perspective on neighbourhood inequalities than previous studies based on traditional socioeconomic indicators.

Gözde Pelivan Cemgil

What is after Convergence? Responses to Movement Fragmentation in the Follow-up Networks of the Gezi Movement in Turkey

The Gezi movement aligned political actors with unprecedented diversity in its initial phase in 2013 in Turkey. Appropriation of urban commons by authorities for the use of private capital was one of the major factors that contributed to the alignment of diverse protestors. The movement transformed itself first into a series of public park forums, then a number of neighborhood solidarities and defenses in Istanbul, campaigning for a variety of causes ranging from environmental concerns to more everyday agendas in the face of the neoliberal onslaught on urban space. In time, numbers of activists within the suggested networks diminished. Meanwhile, in the face of both external and internal factors fragmenting these groups, a set of practices have been developed to maintain diverse activists inside the group by fellow network members. Drawing on this, this paper problematizes the democratic practices in the follow-up phases of the Gezi movement. It explores the practices to preserve differences inside the movement networks, major limitations in achieving this, and to what extent the said follow-up networks have been successful in going beyond the sources of fragmentation. The ethnographic fieldwork carried out over a period of twelve months in 2016 suggests that sustaining movement practices peculiar to the initial phase of the movement was influential in maintaining diversity in earlier phases of the movement. Furthermore, despite limitations, 'concrete targets' of the networks in 'the local' played binding roles in the face of fragmenting political fault lines at national scale in the later phases of the movement.

Graziela Dekeyser en Orhan Agirdag

De invloed van taalgebruik, taalvaardigheid en taalinput op de etnische identificatie van meertalige kinderen in Antwerpen, België

Via taal worden we gesocialiseerd in onze cultuur. Dat maakt dat onderzoekers lange tijd hebben gesuggereerd dat taal de rol van een zgn. identity marker vervult. Amerikaans onderzoek heeft echter uitgewezen dat dit niet voor alle etno-culturele groepen in dezelfde mate geldt. Belgisch onderzoek over dit onderwerp is echter beperkt. Bovendien zijn de meeste studies verricht onder adolescenten en volwassenen, waardoor kennis over het belang van taal voor identificatieprocessen van lagere schoolkinderen beperkt is. In deze studie beantwoorden we twee onderzoeksvragen: 1) In welke mate beïnvloeden verschillende taaldimensies (taalgebruik, taalvaardigheid en taalinput) de etnische identificatie van 10 tot 12 –jarigen? 2) Zijn deze verbanden verschillend naargelang etno-culturele herkomst? We onderzoeken twee identificatieprocessen: identificatie met het herkomstland en met België. Controlevariabelen zijn: socio-culturele socialisatie, contact met het herkomstland en migratiegeneratie. We maken gebruik van de Meertaligheid in Antwerpen (MiNA) dataset (https://soc.kuleuven.be/ceso/fapos/ongoingprojects/mina). Binomiale logistische regressiemodellen worden uitgevoerd op een subsample van 528 kinderen met een Marokkaanse, Oost-Europese, Turkse en etnisch gemengde herkomst. Preliminaire analyses suggereren dat Turkse en Oost-Europese kinderen zich minder sterk dan Marokkaanse kinderen identificeren met het herkomstland. Taalgebruik met ouders is gerelateerd aan identificatie met België maar niet met identificatie met het herkomstland. Taalvaardigheid in de herkomsttaal van het kind en van de vader (maar niet van de moeder) is positief gerelateerd aan identificatie met het herkomstland. Nederlandse taalvaardigheid en taalinput via ouders en siblings vertonen geen verband met de afhankelijken. Tenslotte is een sterk negatief verband gevonden tussen het gebruik van het Nederlands als emotietaal voor positieve (maar niet voor negatieve) emoties en etnische identificatie.

Harry Ganzeboom en Yosef Arab

De invloed van opleidingsniveau op partijkeuze in Nederland: Zijn lager en hoger opgeleide Nederlanders door de jaren heen meer gaan verschillen in partijvoorkeuren?

De invloed van opleiding op partijkeuze blijkt uit eerder onderzoek niet sterk en voor een groot deel indirect (via beroepsklasse en inkomen) te verlopen. De Nederlandse politieke arena kent wel een Partij van de Arbeid en (voorheen) een Boerenpartij, maar er zijn geen partijen die zich specifiek richten op de belangen van lager of hoger opgeleiden. Wel geeft eerder onderzoek aan dat lager opgeleiden politiek minder actief zijn en eerder geneigd zijn bij verkiezingen thuis te blijven. Sinds de opkomst van populistische LPF en PVV lijkt in deze situatie verandering te zijn gekomen. Bovens (2011, 2012) speculeert dat de populistische partijen niet alleen "partijen van de hoger opgeleiden" kunnen worden genoemd, maar ook dat hun opkomst de laagopleide kiezer naar de stembus heeft gelokt. Daartegenover lijkt te staan dat partijen als GL en D66 zich in hun programma specifiek als partijen voor hoger opgeleiden manifesteren. De voorlopige stelling van Bovens (2012) dat in Nederland opleiding nog niet als breukvlak in de samenleving kan worden beschouwd omdat de scheidslijn tussen hoger en lager opgeleiden niet politiek geconsolideerd is, wordt steeds meer ondergraven. In onze bijdrage gaan we aan de hand van ESS-NL gegevens 2002-2016 (over retrospectief gerapporteerd en voorgenomen stemgedrag) na hoe de opleidingsprofielen van de Nederlandse politieke arena zich ontwikkeld heben sinds 2002, met als bijzondere vragen (A) of de opleidingsverschillen tussen politieke partijen zijn toegenomen, en (B) of de opkomst van LPF en PVV kiezers heeft gelokt die voorheen niet stemden.

Hideko Matsuo and Koen Matthijs

Life course pathways to healthy ageing based on the analysis of European Social Survey (2002-2016)

Aiming to identify processes and outcomes for active ageing, this paper provides evidence of life course trajectories of well-being [subjective well-being (SWB) and subjective general health (SGH)] through effects of time (i.e. age, period, cohort), and socio-economic, demographic as well as behavioral determinants. Our paper addresses two research questions: 1. What are the time effects on well-being levels?; and 2. Do we observe widening differences of well-being in terms of socio-economic, demographic and behaviour characteristics over time? Use is made of ESS data (2002-2016) on non-institutionalized men and women, aged 18-89 years, in 11 European countries. Models include both individual and country level time variables, aligning with active ageing index indicators. While SWB/SGH-levels differ cross-nationally, the relationship between SWB and SGH is bidirectional, and both are affected by time. Generally, positive effect of age and even stronger effect at old age is found for SWB. Consistent negative effect of age for SGH, but for some countries, lessened negative effect at old age, is identified. Rather than period effects, cohort effects are more present: the younger the cohort, the higher the SWB/SGH-levels. SGH-levels are generally higher for male, native-origin and the high-educated than for women, non-native and the low-educated, whereas SWB-levels are consistently higher for females and native-origin, but only in some extent for high-educated. Moreover, better neighborhood security and perceived economic position, as well as active social involvement positively affects SWB and SGH. While stable partnership and having children positively affects SWB constantly, this effect is less prominent for SGH.

Inge Sieben, Tim Reeskens, Inge Sieben en Loek Halman

Een toenemende opleidingskloof? Nederland van 1981 tot 2018

In het maatschappelijke debat, maar ook onder onderzoekers, is er een toenemende zorg dat opleidingsgroepen steeds meer uit elkaar groeien. Mark Bovens en Anchrit Witte waarschuwen hier bijvoorbeeld voor in hun invloedrijke boek 'Diploma Democratie'(2017), waarin ze stellen dat de democratie onder vuur ligt omdat lager opgeleiden, met andere interesses, behoeften en zorgen dan hoger opgeleiden, steeds minder vertegenwoordigd zijn in de politiek. In Amerika refereren Inglehart en Norris (2017) aan een groeiende tweedeling in de samenleving: globalisering zou de maatschappij verdelen in winnaars (zij die profiteren van globalisering en de complexe maatschappelijke processen die eronder liggen begrijpen) en verliezers (zij die benadeeld worden door globalisering en die de vaardigheden missen om betekenis te geven aan hedendaagse gebeurtenissen en patronen). In deze studie willen we het idee dat opleidingsgroepen de laatste decennia uit elkaar zijn gedreven onderzoeken door vijf rondes van het Nederlandse deel van de European Values Study (EVS) te analyseren. De eerste EVS ronde vond plaats in 1981; het veldwerk van de laatste ronde is net afgerond. Klopt het dat de opleidingskloof in relevante politieke en sociale waarden, normen en houdingen in Nederland in deze periode gegroeid is?

Ingrid van Tienen, Alice de Boer en Simone Roos

Ongeoorloofd schoolverzuim onder jonge mantelzorgers

Deze bijdrage gaat na in hoeverre het opgroeien met een ziek gezinslid (ouder, broer/zus), en daarmee het zijn van een jonge mantelzorger, bijdraagt aan ongeoorloofd schoolverzuim onder middelbare scholieren. De vraag wordt gesteld of opgroeien met een ziek gezinslid een unieke voorspeller is voor schoolverzuim van scholieren, waarbij ook rekening wordt gehouden met andere determinanten van schoolverzuim die bekend zijn uit de literatuur. Met behulp van data van de Health Behavior in School-aged Children (2013/2014) wordt in beeld gebracht welke factoren een rol spelen bij schoolverzuim onder scholieren en wordt er gekeken of het opgroeien met een ziek gezinslid hier als verklaring aan kan worden toegevoegd. Daarnaast wordt er onderzocht of er verschillen bestaan tussen de groepen jongeren die al dan niet opgroeien met een ziek gezinslid en of er sprake is van een relatie tussen diverse achtergrondkenmerken (o.a. sociaaleconomische achtergrond, opgroeien in een onvolledig gezin) en het opgroeien met een ziek gezinslid. Tot slot wordt er onderzocht in hoeverre de verschillen in schoolverzuim tussen jongeren met en zonder ziek gezinslid verklaard kunnen worden door verschillen in de sociale steun die zij ervaren.

Ioana Van Deurzen en Femke Roosma

The treatment gap for mental health in Europe

Our research focuses on the treatment gap for mental health in Europe and starts from the finding that almost half of Europeans in need of mental health medical care do not receive it. Furthermore, it appears that this gap is not equal in all countries, e.g., the percentage difference between the number of people needing treatment for mental illness and the number of people receiving treatment is 54.8 percent in Czech Republic but only 21 percent in The Netherlands. We set out to understand better the individual and contextual factors that explain this variation in the treatment gap in mental health in Europe. In the present paper we define mental health by looking at depression and we approach the measurement of the treatment gap in a more nuanced manner. We differentiate between underuse, i.e., no access of medical services by persons with severe levels of depressive symptoms, and overuse, i.e., access of medical services by persons with low levels of depressive symptoms. While we will examine the usual individual-level factors expected to relate to the treatment gap, we will specifically look at stigma surrounding mental illness, and we will test whether individual but also contextual level of stigma relates to the underuse and overuse of medical services. We use the individual-level data collected by the Eurobarometer in 2010 in 27 countries. Our preliminary results show a strong relationship between the prevalence of underuse in medical care for depression and the level of contextual stigma surrounding mental illness.

Jacob Boersema

Waar is ras in de Nederlandse sociologie?

In dit thematisch panel laten drie onderzoekers en één activiste zien hoe het concept 'ras' er toe doet in de Nederlandse samenleving en sociologie. Inmiddels bestaat er een brede consensus dat 'ras' weliswaar een sociaal construct is maar met levensechte gevolgen, niet alleen voor Nederlanders van kleur maar vooral ook voor witte Nederlanders. Toch bestaat er nog veel ongemakkelijkheid en weerstand tegen het benoemen van de rol van 'ras' in bijvoorbeeld de maatschappelijke discussies over segregatie en het vluchtelingenverkeer, óók bij sociologen. De presentaties in dit panel gaan onder andere in op: de rol van verschillende groepen in het maatschappelijke debat, zoals o.a. antiracisten, witte mensen, sociologische onderzoekers, anti-antiracisten, en Afro-Europeanen; de specifieke verschillen tussen de Verenigde Staten en Europa; de rol en plaats van de Verenigde Staten in het Nederlandse racismedebat, de rol van 'ras' en kleurenblindheid in het huidige sociologische onderzoek; en de richting van toekomstige sociologische onderzoek naar 'ras' en racisme.

Jacob Boersema

Witte Onschuld en het (schrik)beeld van Amerika in het Nederlandse racismedebat

In deze presentatie onderzoek ik het beeld van Amerika in het Nederlandse racismedebat en de vraag hoe dit beeld strategisch en retorisch wordt ingezet door zowel de antiracisten als de anti-antiracisten—de verdedigers van de status quo. Sinds het protest tegen zwarte piet in 2011 in volle hevigheid losbarstte, is er in Nederland een publiek debat over racisme. Nederlandse antiracisten maken in dit debat regelmatig gebruik van in oorsprong Amerikaanse theoretische concepten om racistische praktijken in Nederland te duiden en aan de kaak te stellen. Toch blijkt uit mijn onderzoek dat de antiracisten evengoed aansluiting zoeken bij de specifiek Nederlandse antiracistische traditie. Dat het Nederlandse racismedebat toch vaak draait om de vraag of en hoe Amerikaanse terminologie toepasbaar is in de Nederlandse context, komt vooral door de retoriek van de anti-antiracisten. Uit mijn analyse blijkt dat deze groep witte Nederlanders—journalisten, wetenschappers en andere opiniemakers die in naam antiracisme belijden maar de status quo verdedigen—'Amerika' vaak performatief inzetten om discussies over racisme te neutraliseren en buiten de Nederlandse context te plaatsen. Deze groep probeert zo, om met Gloria Wekker te spreken, de witte onschuld van Nederland in stand te houden.

Jacobien Niebuur, Aart C. Liefbroer, Nardi Steverink and Nynke Smidt

Transitions into and out of voluntary work over the life course: what is the effect of major life events? Results from the Lifelines Cohort Study

Doelstelling: In hoeverre hangen belangrijke levensgebeurtenissen samen met transities in deelname aan vrijwilligerswerk gedurende de levensloop? We maken gebruik van de 'Social Production Function (SPF) Theory' om hypothesen op te stellen. Methoden: Longitudinale data (volwassenen 18+) uit de Lifelines Cohort Study worden gebruikt om de samenhang tussen levensgebeurtenissen en deelname aan vrijwilligerswerk te bestuderen. Het verband tussen levensgebeurtenissen en (a) starten met vrijwilligerswerk (sample van niet-vrijwilligers op baseline (n=46,876) en (b) stoppen met vrijwilligerswerk (sample van vrijwilligers op baseline (n=26,579)) wordt onderzocht dmv. Linear Probability Modeling. Resultaten: Er worden duidelijke verbanden gevonden tussen het meemaken van belangrijke levensgebeurtenissen en starten en stoppen met vrijwilligerswerk. De verbanden tussen het meemaken van levensgebeurtenissen en het stoppen met vrijwilligerswerk zijn sterker dan met het starten met vrijwilligerswerk. Baanverlies (β=0.071,95%BI[0.052;0.090]) en pensionering (β=0.084,95%BI[0.065;0.103]) leiden tot een grotere kans om te starten met vrijwilligerswerk, terwijl het krijgen van kinderen juist de kans op starten met vrijwilligerswerk verkleint (β=-0.029,95%BI[-0.042;-0.016]). Daarnaast vergroot het krijgen van kinderen de kans om te stoppen met vrijwilligerswerk (β=0.039,95%BI[0.008;0.070]), net als trouwen (β=0.094,95%BI[0.053;0.135]) en starten met een baan (β=0.052,95%BI[0.017;0.088]). Conclusies: Belangrijke levensgebeurtenissen zijn van verschillend belang voor starten en stoppen met vrijwilligerswerk. De meeste bevindingen komen overeen met onze op de SPF-theorie gebaseerde verwachtingen en bevestigen dat (1) vrijwilligerswerk bijdraagt aan het voorzien in de behoefte aan status, gedragsbevestiging en stimulatie en dat (2) levensgebeurtenissen die enerzijds verlies of winst in deze behoeften veroorzaken, samenhangen met starten of respectievelijk stoppen met vrijwilligerswerk.

Jan P.R. de Jonge

Current problems of the Past

Is it true that institutional racism in the Netherlands is responsible for the discrimination of ethnic minorities? Do Afro-Dutch citizens experience racism in daily life? To elucidate this problem I have investigated the claim that institutionalized racism reigns in The Netherlands due to its colonial heritage. To understand this claim I have used the writers of two documents as my guide. Essed and Nikamo have investigated the Dutch research on ethnic policy. Gloria Wekker exposes manifestations of institutional racism in various political and social practices in her book "White Innocence" . In the last section I present evidence about educational segregation and discrimination. I have added an appendix about race, racism and critical race theory.

Janna Michael

Legitimate but popular? The field of classical music and its efforts to mobilize new audience

The field of classical music is undergoing considerable transformations. While the music is omnipresent in contemporary film and games, many concert halls and orchestras struggle with declining, aging audience, subsidy cuts and a dull image. These developments indicate a changing status of the field, its accompanying practices and highbrow culture. Actors within the sector are applying a range of strategies reacting to the changing conditions under which they operate. The need to recruit and engage new, more diverse audiences manifests itself in new forms and locations of concerts, collaborations with other cultural genres and adjusted marketing. This paper takes a closer look at these strategies, new intended audience and the implications for status of the sector as a high art. How do stakeholders navigate the need to popularize while protecting their notion of artistic autonomy and quality? I draw on interviews with stakeholders within the Dutch classical music sector, participant observation and marketing material. Implicitly, these strategies often aim at recruiting younger consumers and people that are already engaged with other institutionalized cultural genres. While the stakeholders emphasize the need and desire for a more diverse audience many of the prominent practices appear consistent with changes in upper middle class culture. They can be read as manifestations of changes in the composition of legitimate culture and cultural capital. At the same time, they may leave a relatively homogenous cultural form intact.

Jannes de Vries en Wendy Smits

Employability, cursussen en de loopbanen van werknemers

De afgelopen decennia is de Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt flexibeler geworden. Een baan voor het leven komt minder vaak voor, waardoor het accent is verschoven van bij dezelfde werkgever blijven naar aan het werk blijven. Een belangrijke vraag is daarom wie inzetbaar/employable zijn, oftewel wie in staat zijn om aan het werk te blijven, ook al verliezen ze hun baan. In dit onderzoek wordt gebruik gemaakt van de Nationale Enquête Arbeidsomstandigheden (NEA) waarin employability is geoperationaliseerd door aan werknemers te vragen of ze makkelijk een nieuwe baan/functie bij hun huidige werkgever en of ze die makkelijk bij een andere werkgever kunnen krijgen. Daarnaast wordt gekeken of werknemers de afgelopen twee jaar een opleiding of cursus hebben gevolgd voor hun werk. Vervolgens wordt onderzocht in hoeverre de loopbanen van werknemers die aangeven makkelijk een andere baan/functie te kunnen krijgen verschillen van die van werknemers die menen dat dat voor hen minder makkelijk is. Ook kijken we naar de verschillen tussen werknemers die wel en die niet in de afgelopen twee jaar een opleiding of cursus hebben gevolgd. Dit doen we door registerinformatie aan de NEA te koppelen voor een periode van 38 maanden na de enquête. Daarmee kan gekeken worden of mensen werknemer, zelfstandige of scholier zijn en wat voor uitkering ze ontvangen. Met sequentie- en clusteranalyses worden de loopbanen geanalyseerd. Vervolgens wordt gekeken in hoeverre employability en het volgen van een cursus samenhangen met de kans om in een bepaald loopbaancluster te zitten, rekening houdend met andere kenmerken van werknemers.

Jasper Dhoore en Henk Roose

Intergenerationele sociale mobiliteit en subjectief welbevinden in de Verenigde Staten

Het doel van deze studie is om de impact van intergenerationele sociale mobiliteit op subjectief welbevinden (SWB) te onderzoeken in de Verenigde Staten. Voortbouwend op Sorokin's dissociatiethese verwachten we dat neerwaartse én opwaartse sociale mobiliteit schadelijke ervaringen zijn die het SWB van sociaal mobielen beperken. Er wordt gebruik gemaakt van Diagonale Referentiemodellen op data (2006-2016) van de 'General Social Survey' (GSS) bekomen bij 9058 respondenten uit de Verenigde Staten. De resultaten van de Diagonale Referentiemodellen tonen aan dat neerwaartse sociale mobiliteit schadelijk is voor het SWB van sociale dalers in de Verenigde Staten. Sociale stijgers ervaren geen impact van hun opwaarts mobiliteitstraject op hun SWB wanneer wordt gecontroleerd voor de effecten van sociale positie van oorsprong en bestemming. Onze studie is één van de eerste empirische studies die gebruikmakend van Diagonale Referentiemodellen bewijs vindt voor het bestaan van een funest effect van neerwaartse intergenerationele sociale mobiliteit.

Jasper Muis, Tobias Brils and Teodora Gaidytė

Dissecting support for populist right-wing parties. A comparison between mature and post-communist European democracies

This paper investigates which individual-level factors explain electoral support for populist right-wing parties in Europe. It employs European Social Survey data (2014) collected in 16 countries. We use a threefold comparative research design. First, we compare three explanatory approaches: 'threatened socio-economic status', 'cultural backlash' and 'protest vote'. Second, we contrast populist right voters with voters of the centre-right, voters of left-wing parties and the abstainers. A multilevel multinomial regression model is used to conduct this comparison. Third, we compare mature and post-communist democracies to grasp to what extent the three accounts for electoral support for the populist right differ between these two regions. We conclude that the explanations in mature and post-communist democracies are generally similar. However, the strength of these explanations widely varies between voters of the different party families and the abstainers. We find that populist right voters are clearly not the so-called socio-economic "losers" when compared to the abstainers: non-voters are lower educated and have lower incomes. In terms of the cultural domain, populist right-wing voters in post-communist countries are not the "losers" of globalization either: when compared to left-wing voters they do not differ in their perceived ethnic threat.

Jelle Lössbroek

Turning grey to silver. How do organizational personnel policies and managerial age discrimination influence older workers' productivity and preferred retirement age?

Due to demographic trends and increased legal pension ages, the proportion of older (50+) workers has increased in all European countries. Organizations therefore face the challenge to keep the increasingly older workforce productive and motivated to work. To prolong productive working lives, organizations frequently implement personnel policies, most notably training, flexibility and phasing out polices. However, these goals may be hindered by the behavior of middle level managers, who sometimes hold age-discriminatory attitudes. This paper tests to what extent older worker's preferred retirement age and self-reported productivity are increased by participation in training, flexibility, and phasing out policies, and decreased by working for ageist managers. Multilevel regression is used to analyze data from the European Sustainable Workforce Survey, which contains workplace and personal data of over 3,000 older employees working for 259 organizations in nine European countries. Preliminary results indicate that productivity is higher among older workers who use training or flexibility policies, and unaffected by phasing out policies or managerial ageism. Preferred retirement age is higher among workers who use flexibility policies, and unaffected by training, phasing out or managerial ageism. Sub-analysis by age group shows that the impact of personnel policies declines as workers age, with the exception of training, which contributes to productivity even among 60+ workers. Mirroring this finding, managerial ageism (although insignificant in the main models) only influences 60+ workers.

Jessica De Abreu

Ras, witheid, en de (on)zichtbaarheid van racisme

In deze presentatie laat ik zien hoe de verschillende geschiedenissen en sociale contexten van de Verenigde Staten en Nederland van invloed zijn op de aanwezigheid en de omgang met racisme in deze twee landen. Het blootleggen van deze verschillen is volgens mij een belangrijke eerste aanzet tot het herdefiniëren en bespreekbaar maken van 'ras' in de Nederlandse context. Deze context vraagt om een nieuwe taal en manier van denken om racisme zichtbaar te maken. Ondanks de Nederlandse geschiedenis van kolonisatie, slavernij en immigratie blijven vraagstukken rondom racisme een onderbelicht onderwerp. Toenemende discriminatie en segregatie maken onderzoek naar de rol van 'ras' nog meer noodzakelijk. Hoewel 'ras' als biologische concept allang is verworpen, is er weinig verdieping in hoe het zich manifesteert binnen Europese samenlevingen na het koloniale tijdperk. Inmiddels bestaat er een sociologische consensus, vooral in de Verenigde Staten, dat 'ras' weliswaar een sociaal construct is maar met levensechte gevolgen, niet alleen voor Nederlanders van kleur maar vooral ook voor witte Nederlanders. Ik zal specifiek ingaan in deze presentatie op de rol van witheid en de daarbij horende macht rondom de vorming en ontwikkeling van de (on)zichtbaarheid van racisme in Nederland.

Jessie Gevaert, Deborah De Moortel and Christophe Vanroelen

Job quality and self-employment in Europe

In this paper, the job quality of the European (EU28) self-employed is explored with data from the 2015 (Wave 6) European Working Conditions Survey. The first aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between self-employment types (dependent solo self-employed, independent solo self-employed, and self-employed with employees) and various job quality indicators (e.g. working time regularity, work intensity and work quality (skills and discretion)). As a second aim, we study the intermediate effects of essential covariates of both the individual (e.g. sex, age, education, citizenship, life stage, seniority and income decile) and meso level (occupational type and occupational sector) using multilevel random intercepts modeling. Preliminary results show that the self-employment types differ significantly from employees in an indefinite contract on working time regularity, work intensity and work quality. We also found that some of the covariates are related to the job quality indicators, this is especially the case for sex, education, income, occupational types and occupational sector. The findings from this study implicate that while self-employed have less working time regularity, they do experience less work intensity, and better work quality than employees in indefinite contracts. We also found further variation between these three self-employment types, suggesting that the self-employed are not a homogeneous group in terms of job quality.

Joia de Jong, Christian van der Veeke and Gera Noordzij

Class and precarious labour: resisting automation in the Rotterdam harbour

Among the last remnants of industrial society are the Rotterdam harbour workers. Yet, with the dawn of automation they are facing a precarious existence. Instead of accepting the erosion of labour, the workers strike against the changes that threaten their work's future and content. In line with a novel expanded Marxist framework, as deduced by Harvey from Capital, we show how the surge of innovation in the Rotterdam harbour, fuelled by the global capitalist economy, fosters a new constellation of mental conceptions, social relations and reproduction of daily life for the harbour workers. Through interviews with ten harbour workers and one union leader, it became clear that the harbour workers are conscious of these interrelationships as well. This consciousness helps them negotiate their class standing, as their awareness of the capitalist mode of production enables them to unite and strike. Yet, it has also fostered feelings of job insecurity and alienation. They are cognisant of how corporate culture is attempting to produce ideal workers and simultaneously alienate workers from each other by a strategy of divide and conquer. This leads to increasing mistrust and a culture of fear. Yet, although the harbour workers are conscious of capitalist processes and reject the economic imbalance between companies and people, hegemonic discourses encompassing the inevitability of automation and 'fighting for what is' co-exist. This renders the protests not truly counter-hegemonic. Additionally, we argue that the envisioned loss of harbour work is displacing the workers' masculine harbour identities and sense of belonging.

Jolien Klok, Theo G. van Tilburg, Tineke Fokkema and Bianca A. Suanet

Comparing transnational behaviour of four generations of Turkish migrants

We investigate how four generations of migrants differ in their transnational social network and how this impacts their transnational economic, socio-cultural and political behaviour. We expect that earlier generations have a larger transnational social network due to their longer spent time in the country of origin, and, accordingly, that they engage more in transnational behaviours to sustain these ties, compared to later generations. We further expect that a transnational network has greater impact on transnational behaviour for earlier generations of migrants as generations do not only differ in their transnational network size, but also in norms, preferences, needs and opportunities. Data come from "2000 Families: Migration histories of Turks in Europe", entailing information on first generation migrants (G1) (N = 260), and their descendants: G1.5 (N = 200), G2 (N = 118) and G3 (N = 262). We observed that G1 deviates from other generations significantly on almost all transnational and social network variables; having more social relations in Turkey and engaging more in transnational behaviour. Subsequent generations differ among each other in a more differentiated manner. In multivariate regression analyses we observed that the social network is only determinative for economic transnational behaviour for G1. There were differences in effect sizes between generations. The social network for G1 has indeed a moderated effect on economic transnational behaviour, compared to G2. We conclude that the often made assumption that social relations lie at the heart of transnational linkages may be more nuanced depending on type of transnational behaviour and generation.

Joost Oude Groeniger, Willem de Koster, Jeroen van der Waal, Carlijn Kamphuis and Frank van Lenthe

Socioeconomic inequalities in body weight: assessing milieu-specific dispositions to explain the relationship between cultural capital and body mass index

Recent studies have started to identify cultural capital as an important determinant of body weight and a potential determinant of socioeconomic inequalities in obesity-related diseases. The underlying mechanisms that explain the relationship between cultural capital and body mass index (BMI) however, are rarely studied. Based on the work of Pierre Bourdieu we identified several milieu-specific dispositions – innate preferences referred to as 'habitus' – that are likely acquired in a high cultural capital environment and related to BMI. Questionnaires were developed in order to measure these dispositions and to examine to what extent these dispositions mediate the relationship between cultural capital and BMI. Structured interviews were conducted in 2016 among 597 participants. In addition to reporting on the dispositions-questionnaires, participants reported on various socio-demographic characteristics, cultural capital indicators and self-reported height and weight, which were used to calculate BMI. First, the newly developed questionnaire was validated. Results showed that four distinct and reliable dispositions could be identified: reflexivity, asceticism, general sophistication and food sophistication. Second, mediation analyses were performed. Results showed that cultural capital was associated with reflexivity, general sophistication and food sophistication, but not with asceticism. Reflexivity, asceticism, general sophistication, but not food sophistication were associated with lower BMI. Reflexivity and general sophistication together explained 42% of the association between cultural capital and BMI. These findings indicate that participants with high levels of cultural capital were more likely to have dispositions that encourage a high level of reflexivity and a preference for sophistication which contributed to lower BMI.

Josje ten Kate, Willem de Koster and Jeroen van der Waal

The role of status-oriented culture in educational differences in mental well-being in European countries

Although it is well-documented that the less educated experience lower mental well-being, the influence of education on mental well-being is larger in some European countries than in others. Moving beyond the traditional focus on economic country characteristics, we examine the role of cultural factors in shaping the relationship between education and mental well-being in Europe. We do so in two ways: 1) we investigate whether educational differences in well-being are amplified or mitigated in countries that are more status-oriented; 2) we delve deeper into the mechanisms that underlie this by analysing whether cultural entitlement (the sense that one is a relevant and legitimate participant in society) is a more important mediator of the education-well-being relationship in countries that are more status-oriented. We use the European Social Survey (ESS) to measure individual-level indicators and we append country characteristics derived from aggregated ESS data, OECD, Eurostat and the World Bank. Multilevel models are used to test the hypotheses.

Joukje Swinkels, Theo van Tilburg, Alice de Boer en Marjolein Broese van Groenou

De zorgbelasting van partner-mantelzorgers over tijd: determinanten en gender verschillen.

Uit voorgaande onderzoeken weten we dat vrouwen meer overbelasting ervaren met mantelzorg voor hun partner dan mannen. Minder bekend is hoe de ervaren zorgbelasting zich ontwikkelt over de tijd, of die toe/afname verschilt voor mannen en vrouwen, en in hoeverre die toe/afname te relateren is aan determinanten van zorgbelasting. Met behulp van de longitudinale TOPICS-MDS data worden de veranderingen in zorgbelasting van partner-mantelzorgers over een periode van 12 maanden geanalyseerd. Multilevel regressie analyses , met metingen genest in respondenten en tijd als interactie variabele worden toegepast. Uit voorlopige resultaten blijkt dat voor zowel vrouwen (N=443) als mannen (N=279) de ervaren zorgbelasting over de tijd toeneemt, terwijl het aantal uren verleende zorg in diezelfde periode afneemt. Gestratificeerde analyses wijzen uit dat voor vrouwen de overbelasting over de tijd sterker toeneemt dan voor mannen, en dat de ervaren gevolgen van mantelzorg (op de kwaliteit van de relatie en andere taken in het leven) voor vrouwen sterker toenemen dan voor mannen. Deze studie roept de vraag op hoe we partner-mantelzorgers nog beter kunnen ontlasten in de loop van het zorgtraject.

Julia Peters and Henk Roose

The state of the artist: valuation in visual artists' subsidy requests, 1965–2015

To what extent can an artist retain artistic autonomy during communication with the state? We present a first diachronic exploration of this question through a study of 500 Flemish visual artists' grant application letters between 1965 and 2015. We find six value registers with which artists legitimate their requests, and consider how these relate to the discussion on the autonomy of the field of art. By situating these value registers in time, we observe a shift in the late nineties in which applicants 1) begin to embrace the social-political and scientific fields, and 2) relocate responsibility from the government to themselves. We contextualize these shifts in historical changes in the fields of art and politics, and suggest that rather than attributing shifts in value registers to either art-internal trends or art-external pressures, fields inform, reinforce and/or diminish one another. This study contributes to the sociology of culture by exploring what types of legitimation artists use in the context of the state, by providing a historical approach of such legitimations, and by using Bourdieu's well-read but scarcely applied field theory. Finally, this study goes beyond the sociology of culture, as we observe that neoliberal ideology can be found in a place one might least expect: the language of artists.

Julian Rengers and Liesbet Heyse

"I just am what I am" – Organizational Inclusion of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Queer Staff Members in Doctors without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières)

This exploratory study set out to examine Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Queer (LGBQ) humanitarian aid workers' perceptions of organizational inclusion, and the organizational factors that influence these perceptions. In this study, I explicitly focus on their perceived levels of authenticity and belongingness within two organizational settings, these being either the office or the field. By conducting 11 semi-structured interviews with self-identified LGBQ staff members of Médecins Sans Frontières – Operational Center Amsterdam, I aimed to shed light on the particular elements that do enhance or diminish this group's perceptions of inclusion. Through this qualitative approach, I was able to identify issues faced by LGBQ staff working in the field, previously unaccounted for in research literature. These include the additional burden placed on coming out in an expat team and the stress following from identity management to people outside of the organization. Additionally, findings show that, especially in the field setting, authenticity levels of LGBQ employees are thoroughly compromised, as homosexuality generally is illegal in most contexts in which they work. However, as belongingness levels were unanimously reported to be high, not in all cases participants did experience low levels of inclusion; differences were caused by, among other things, organizational tenure and the belief whether the organizational mission strongly or moderately trumps being true to one self. Contributions to existing literature on workplace experiences of LGBQ employees and inclusion are discussed. Furthermore, implications and potential avenues for future res

Julian Schaap, Jeroen van der Waal and Willem de Koster

Black music, white music: Race-ethnicity, cognition and the implicit associations of musical taste formation

Musical genres often reflect or/and are co-constitutive of ethno-racial groups. Hip hop music, for example, is typically both numerically and symbolically (perceived as) black, whereas rock music is often made and enjoyed by whites. Whereas ample qualitative research has demonstrated how musical taste preferences can be fundamental in producing social boundaries, the sociological puzzle on how musical genres are cognitively tied to aspects such as race-ethnicity has remained unsolved. In other words, to what extent are ethno-racial associations based on musical genres implicitly (i.e. unreflexively) or explicitly (i.e. reflexively) constructed by music consumers, and how do these relate to each other? According to Bourdieusian thought, the pattern-recognition abilities that foster the tying of race-ethnicity with cultural categories are deep-rooted cognitive consequences of the social conditions that socialize the individual. Despite convincing theoretical work by cultural and cognitive sociologists however, little sociological research has been conducted that effectively utilizes methodologies on cognition to empirically back such claims. Based on surveys in combination with Implicit Association Tests (n=750) conducted at Harvard's *Project Implicit*, this paper explores to what extent rock music's implicit whiteness and hip-hop's implicit blackness have become cognitively rooted amongst music consumers and how this relates to socio-cultural background characteristics, nationality (Dutch vs. American) and musical preferences. As such, the paper offers a much-needed attempt to empirically assess the relationship between culture and cognition in general, and the relationship between musical taste and race-ethnicity in particular.

Justus Uitermark, Cody Hochstenbach and Jolien Groot

Neoliberalization and state selectivity: The impact of public policy on urban inequality

Housing and urban renewal policies may play an important role in aggravating or dampening inequality. However, there is a dearth of studies that systematically study how public policy affects inequality within cities. Combining insights from critical urban theory and human ecology, this paper develops an approach to study the impact of public policy on three distinct dimensions of socio-spatial inequality, i.e., residential segregation, neighborhood status inequality, and housing market access. We compare Amsterdam and Rotterdam (the Netherlands) to chart the impact of policy interventions in respectively a booming city with a tight housing market and a city with a more relaxed housing market. By constructing a unique longitudinal dataset, we can distinguish the contribution of different policy interventions to the various dimensions of socio-spatial inequality. Results highlight that different policy interventions have markedly different geographies. Moreover, policy interventions have uneven impacts on different population groups and neighborhoods. The paper's overall conclusion is that policies have reduced segregation, but that this has come at the price of reducing access for low-income groups.

Katia Begall

"Catching them young": the intergenerational transmission of the division of household tasks

The pervasive gender inequality in the division of labor in the household, which persists in spite of women's growth in educational attainment and labor market participation, has prompted sociologists to argue that these patterns are brought about by childhood socialization. If gendered patterns of dividing tasks are 'learned' at a young age and remain relatively stable over the life-course this could partly explain why the division of household labor remains traditional. Previous research has strongly supported the notion of intergenerational transmission with regard to women's involvement in paid work: daughter's raised by working mother are more likely to hold a paid job when grown up; but few studies have focused on the intergenerational transmission of household work. Using two largescale Dutch surveys, the NKPS and the LISS panel , this study provides new evidence on the topic by showing in how far the division of household chores in the parental home is associated with men's and women's time spend on household chores as well as their relative contribution if they live with a partner. The implications of different mechanisms are tested by examining in how far this association is accounted for by education and labor force participation of the parents or gender role attitudes held by respondents.

Katrien Helmerhorst, L. van der Storm, N. Lucassen, en R. Keizer

Vergelijking tussen vader-kind en moeder-kind gehechtheidsrelaties en de mogelijke rol van SES

Een veilige ouder-kind gehechtheidsrelatie is van belangrijke positieve invloed op de sociaal-emotionele ontwikkeling van kinderen op lange termijn (Sroufe, 2005). De gehechtheidsrelatie met ouders vormt voor kinderen een veilige basis om te exploreren en biedt een veilige haven om terug te keren in geval van stress. Recent onderzoek suggereert verschillen tussen de vader-kind en moeder-kind gehechtheidsrelatie: moeders zouden voornamelijk de veilige basis bieden en vaders zouden het exploratie gedrag van kinderen stimuleren (Dumont & Paquette, 2013). Tot op heden is slechts in beperkte mate de gehechtheidsrelatie van jonge kinderen met zowel hun vader als moeder in kaart gebracht en is onderzoek voornamelijk uitgevoerd bij gezinnen van relatief hoge sociaaleconomische status (SES). De huidige studie poogt een completer beeld te schetsen van gehechtheidsrelaties door zowel vaders en moeders als gezinnen met hoge en lage SES mee te nemen. De huidige studie onderzoekt of en in welke mate vader-kind en moeder-kind gehechtheidsrelatie verschillen. En in hoeverre sociale klasse hierin een rol speelt. Daarnaast zal worden gekeken in hoeverre kemerken van het familiesysteem de verschillen tussen sociale klassen kunnen verklaren. Data zullen worden verzameld bij 50 gezinnen van relatief hoge SES en 50 gezinnen van relatief lage SES in Rotterdam e.o.. Vaders en moeders zullen tijdens huisbezoeken elk 1,5 uur samen met het kind worden geobserveerd. Gehechtheid zal worden geobserveerd met de Attachment Q-Sort (Waters, 1995). Aan de hand van voorlopig verzameld filmmateriaal zal worden besproken hoe eventuele verschillen dan wel overeenkomsten tussen vader-kind en moeder-kind gehechtheidsrelaties zich manifesteren en welke rol SES hierin speelt.

Kelly Huegaerts and Christophe Vanroelen

How do unemployed youth evalutate their chance of finding a job. A qualitative study

In the aftermath of the 2008 Great Recession, youth unemployment rates in the Brussels Capital Region increased. The aim of this research is to get a better understanding of how unemployed youth experience their first-time job search. To do so, we use qualitative survey data of 132 unemployed youth between 18 and 29 years of age who just started their job search. This data was collected in 2015 as part of a survey. We use the principles of grounded theory to analyze this data. Our main question in this analysis is "how unemployed youth evaluate their chance of finding a job".

Kenneth Hemmerechts and Nohemi Echeverria

Simulating social networks in Elias' One-Level Multi-Person Models

Sociologist Norbert Elias made it his lifework to describe and explain long-term processes. According to Elias, these processes cannot be studied voluntaristically by only focusing on human intentions or motivations. This is because they are the unplanned result of a whole spectrum of interactions of different people over time. According to Elias, these interactions between individuals interweave to produce a development that is relatively autonomous from the actions of individuals. To illustrate how the actions of individuals interweave and produce emergent dynamics, Elias constructed several theoretical models that are simplified versions of social processes. Importantly, the different models state precise propositions and consequences of specific types of interweaving that can be formally tested. This article simulates the Eliasian approach to social life. We reproduce the theoretical models of Elias with a method that is highly suited to investigate their emergent dynamics: agent-based modelling. Agent-based models are computer models that simulate agents (i.e., individuals or groups of individuals) and their interaction with other agents. More specifically, we test whether the theorized consequences of the Eliasian models exist when we implement their propositions in a computational framework.

Kim Knipprath, Koen Abts and Kim Knipprath

The Corrosive Effect of Social Resentment: How Ethnic Minorities of Turkish and Moroccan Decent become Political Cynics

The recent upsurge of populist anti-establishment rhetoric has renewed academic interest in popular disillusionment with mainstream political parties and the rise of widespread political cynicism. In this study, we focus on political cynicism among ethnic minorities of Turkish and Moroccan decent living in Belgium. More specifically, we empirically investigate the relationship between social resentment – conceptualized in terms of feelings of disintegration, economic insecurity, relative deprivation and powerlessness – and political cynicism. Several hypotheses that consider the specific context of ethnic minorities are also developed. We use survey data from the Belgian National Election Study 2014-2015, including a total of 779 respondents. Overall, we show empirically that political cynicism is affected by different feelings of economic and cultural vulnerabilities. However, it is not only the most vulnerable, the so called "losers" of globalization, but also those in intermediary positions in society who tend to be cynical about current politics. The effects of structural characteristics are mostly explained by social resentment. In particular, it is feelings of relative deprivation and powerlessness which show the strongest effect sizes on political cynicism. Furthermore, it is found that second generation migrants are on average politically more cynical than first generation migrants. Involvement in religious community structures is also found to increase political cynicism.

Kjell Noordzij, Jeroen van der Waal and Willem de Koster

A European Culture War? Understanding Anti-Establishment Politics as Opposition to Cultural Elitism

Anti-establishment politics, that is, little support for political institutions and having affinity with far-right parties, is noticeable across European democracies. The rationalist approach has been most dominant for explaining political trust, arguing that differences in political competence and countries' democratic performance underlie educational disparities in political trust. Yet, many accounts point to the importance of anti-elitism for understanding anti-establishment politics. We theorize and test a cultural approach that underlines that the political establishment's culturally progressive attitudes permeate the institution it represents and that the public, and among it particularly those who have least affinity with these culturally progressive values, perceives this as cultural superiority signaling by the political elite. They will, in turn, mock and ridicule the political elite for its perceived claims of cultural superiority. As a result, support for anti-establishment politics in Europe can be understood as a deeply-rooted cultural conflict, a European culture war, where the politicians' cultural progressiveness is perceived as cultural superiority signaling which the lesser-deemed 'cultural inferiors' resist. Our study finds more far-right affinity in countries where cultural elitism in party politics is more pertinent as well as little support for political institutions among those with least affinity with the culturally progressive attitude of the elite, especially in countries where party politics is characterized by cultural elitism more strongly. The rationalist approach's hypotheses are largely corroborated for support for political institutions, while this approach fails to predict far-right affinity.

Klaus Friedrich

The Social Context of Wmo Support

The Dutch Social Support Act (Wet maatschappelijke ondersteuning 2015, Wmo) decentralized a number of tasks related to social support to municipalities. Wmo-support aims at increasing the duration that individuals live at home and to enable societal participation. It is 'tailor-made' to meet the individual needs of the applicant while taking into account his or her personal social networks and municipalities are given leeway in implementation. The framework effectively aims at an individualization of social support. The paper (work in progress) takes this potentially high degree of heterogeneity in Wmo-support as its point of departure. The main research questions are: Do indicators of an individual's social characteristics (i.e. embeddedness, social capital) predict the receipt of Wmo support? Do such characteristics predict the intensity of support provided via the Wmo (e.g. number of hours of care per week)? Do social characteristics at the contextual level (neighbourhood) predict the duration for which Wmo support is received? Using a merged dataset containing registry and survey data, the paper estimates the relevance of contextual social factors on Wmo recipient status. Further, based on social capital theory and the literature on neighbourhood effects, the paper empirically contrasts the relevance of subjective measures of social characteristics opposed to more objective and aggregate measures of these characteristics.

Kobe De Keere

Op zoek naar het morele veld: een analyse van de homologie tussen klasse en moraliteit

Morele positionering is een onvermijdelijk onderdeel van de menselijke conditie. Wat echter de precieze relatie is tussen morele wereldbeelden en sociaaleconomische posities blijft echter nog steeds erg onduidelijk. Deze paper gaat na of er een structurele overeenkomst bestaat tussen sociale klasse en het morele veld. Om dit te analyseren maakt de paper gebruik van zowel Pierre Bourdieu's interpretatie van klasse in termen van een sociale ruimte alsook Mary Douglas' categorisering van verschillende wereldbeelden (i.e. worldviews). Op basis van een meervoudige correspondentie analyse van antwoorden op korte scenariovragen, over publieke en private issues, analyseren we hoe respondenten moreel positie nemen. De analyses tonen aan (1) dat respondenten gekenmerkt worden door een morele consistentie in de manier waarop ze reageren op de scenario's en (2) dat er een duidelijke homologie bestaat tussen, enerzijds, kapitaal volume en compositie en, anderzijds, de morele voorkeuren die respondenten hebben.

Laora Mastari

'Benevolent' en 'hostile' seksistische houdingen bij jongeren van Turkse en Marokkaanse origine in Vlaanderen

Hoewel de positie van vrouwen in Westerse samenlevingen in verschillende domeinen substantieel is verbeterd, is er nog steeds sprake van persistente gender ongelijkheden. Gender attitudes spelen een belangrijke rol in het in standhouden van deze ongelijkheden. Dit onderzoek bouwt verder op het door Glick & Fiske (1996) gemaakte onderscheid tussen 'benevolent' en 'hostile' seksisme en is uniek door het in rekening brengen van etnische verschillen met betrekking tot beide vormen van seksisme ten opzichte van vrouwen. Hiervoor wordt gebruik gemaakt van de data verzameld door het JeugdOnderzoeksPlatform (JOP) in drie Vlaamse steden bij jongeren tussen de 14 tot 18 jaar oud. Dit onderzoek focust op jongeren van Marokkaanse (N: 394) een Turkse herkomst (N: 473) in vergelijking met jongeren waarvan beide ouders van Belgische herkomst of Belgische buurlanden zijn (N: 3304). In lijn met voorgaand onderzoek suggereren de resultaten van dit onderzoek dat meisjes in vergelijking met jongens hoger scoren op benevolent seksisme, maar lager scoren op hostile seksisme. Voor beide vormen van seksisme werden etnische verschillen gevonden, hoewel deze verschillen relatief klein zijn. Dit onderzoek brengt nuance aan bestaand onderzoek door aan te tonen dat de genderverschillen in benevolent seksisme het minst uitgesproken zijn bij jongeren van autochtone herkomst en voor hostile seksisme het minst uitgesproken zijn bij jongeren van Marokkaanse en Turkse herkomst. Dit biedt een mogelijk stuk van de verklaring hoe genderongelijkheden in Westerse samenlevingen in stand worden gehouden.

Laura Baams and Stephen T. Russell

Gay-Straight Alliance Clubs: School Demographics and Differential Associations with Health and Wellbeing

Gay-Straight Alliances (GSAs) are student-initiated clubs in schools across Europe and Northern America. Overall, schools with GSAs have been found to be safer and more accepting of sexual and gender diversity. However, some work suggests that GSAs mainly serve heterosexual white students and provide less support for students of color and LGBTQ students. With the current study we examine what schools are more likely to have a GSA, and whether the presence of a GSA is differentially related to school functioning and mental health for LGBTQ students (versus heterosexual students) and students of color (versus non-Hispanic white students). The current study uses data from the California Healthy Kids Survey and GSA Network. First, in a population-based sample of 1360 California high schools, we found that GSAs were more likely to be present in schools with fewer socioeconomically disadvantaged students, more experienced teachers, higher academic achievement, fewer dropouts, and more heterogeneous racial/ethnic compositions. Second, in a sample of 865,525 middle and high school students, we found that students in schools with GSAs reported better school functioning, mental health, and lower substance use. However, for LGBTQ students in schools with GSAs, disparities in school functioning were not equally diminished. Further, for students of color in schools with GSAs, mental health disparities were not diminished to the same extent as they were for white students. Concluding, despite the generally positive role of GSAs for school climate, the findings suggest systemic differences for marginalized students that are not currently addressed. In addition, with GSAs being more likely to be present in better-resourced schools, already marginalized students may not have equal access to the supportive function of GSAs. The findings underline the need for an approach in which the diversity in needs and disparities among students are considered.

Laura Danique Keesman

Balancing the rope: mutual alignment and appropriate lines of action during violent interactions

Police officers work in highly intense conditions when faced with tense and antagonistic interactions. Having or gaining control in tense situations is an important part of their conduct, but officers must balance their act carefully; they need to keep themselves and others (i.e. civilians) safe, while conducting arrests, and preventing violence to escalate. Errors may have detrimental effects, making good cooperation urgent. But how in fact do police officers mutually align during antagonistic interactions? Moreover, how do they consider their lines of action appropriate? This paper reflects on antagonistic interactions in street-level policing in the Netherlands, and includes riot-police conduct as a contrasting case in violence management. It aims to understand how police officers work together, and how they consider their lines of action morally suited, affecting feelings of group-membership. While an abundance of (inter)national scholarly work has studied police conduct, it has failed to pay attention to embodied aspects of police work, and hinges on the idea that occupational norms guide action, leading to an 'individualistic and reductionist' (Manning, 2007, p. 60) writing on police officers behavior. This study moves beyond such a 'classic cultured' lens in police research, by taking a micro-sociological approach (Collins, 2008; 2013), putting the interaction on the foreground of the analysis. It combines an embodied view with a novel narrative approach to zoom in on police action.

Lennart Van Eycken en Mieke Van Houtte

Een sociologische blik op de self-efficacy van de leerkracht: Wat met de schoolcontext?

Leerlingen zijn meer gemotiveerd en behalen betere schoolresultaten, wanneer een leerkracht hoog scoort op self-efficacy. Self-efficacy van de leerkracht is de mate waarin de leerkracht zijn of haar doelgerichtheid inschat op vlak van instructies geven, klasmanagement en betrokkenheid naar de leerlingen toe. Gegeven de doorslaggevende rol van self-efficacy, is het belangrijk de determinanten bloot te leggen die self-efficacy beïnvloeden. Bestaand onderzoek focuste vooral op psychologische of pedagogische kenmerken. Hierdoor weten we welke (persoonlijke) leerkrachtkenmerken samengaan met hun self-efficacy. Sociologisch gezien, is het interessant na te gaan of self-efficacy ook bepaald wordt door de schoolomgeving. Er is echter weinig zicht op welke schoolkenmerken de self-efficacy van leerkrachten beïnvloeden, terwijl schoolkenmerken net meer vatbaar zijn voor aanpassingen. Het weinige voorgaand onderzoek geeft aan dat leerkrachten lager scoren op self-efficacy in scholen met veel leerlingen met een lage sociaaleconomische status of in scholen met een hogere etnische diversiteit. Er werden multilevel analyses uitgevoerd op de "Procrustes"-data (2012-2013) die verzameld werden bij 1247 leerkrachten in 84 Vlaamse secundaire scholen. In de eerste analyses blijken de beschouwde schoolkenmerken – de sociaaleconomische, etnische en geslachtssamenstelling en leiderschap – er niet toe te doen. De geslachtssamenstelling van de school oefent wel een invloed uit op de self-efficacy, maar enkel op vlak van klasmanagement. Leerkrachten schatten zich op dit vlak hoger in op scholen met meer jongens dan meisjes. Verder tonen de analyses dat de leeftijd, jobsatisfactie, werklast en stress eveneens verschillende dimensies van self-efficacy van de leerkracht beïnvloeden.

Leonie van Breeschoten, Katia Begall, Anne-Rigt Poortman and Laura den Dulk

The use of family leave policies in the workplace

Work-family policies are increasingly made available to and used by employees as a means of increasing work-family balance and job and life satisfaction. However, there is still a huge discrepancy between work-family policy availability and work-family policy use. It is often argued that this is because work-family policy availability is not the same as work-family policy accessibility – a workplace needs to do more than just make policies available in order to make people feel free to use these policies. In this paper we aim to take a closer look at which workplace characteristics relate to the utilization of work-family policies. Particularly, we look at support factors (supportive organizational culture, managerial support and collegial support), as well as institutional factors (size, ownership and competitiveness of the climate). We will do so using multilevel-data from the European Sustainable Workforce Survey (Van der Lippe et al., 2016) on 11,000 employees in 859 teams and 259 organizations. A great advantage of this dataset is its multilevel structure, which enables us to combine information provided by the employees with information provided by their manager and the organization. Additionally, special attention will be paid to gender differences, as the utilization of work-family policies by men remains understudied.

Lex Thijssen, Marcel Coenders en Bram Lancee

Etnische Discriminatie op de Nederlandse Arbeidsmarkt Nieuw bewijs van een grootschalige correspondentiestudie

De Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt wordt gekenmerkt door substantiële ongelijkheden tussen etnische groepen. Een verklaring die veel aandacht krijgt in de literatuur is etnische discriminatie op de arbeidsmarkt. In deze studie presenteren wij de resultaten van een recent uitgevoerde correspondentietest op de Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt. In deze studie beogen wij op drie innovatieve manieren een bijdrage te leveren aan het bestaande onderzoek. Ten eerste onderzoeken we in hoeverre discriminatie varieert naar etnische herkomst. We richten ons daarbij niet alleen op etnische minderheidsgroepen die veelvuldig worden geassocieerd met sociaaleconomische achterstanden (bijv. niet-westerse minderheden), maar ook op minderheidsgroepen die beter geïntegreerd zijn op de Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt (bijv. westerse minderheden). Op deze manier is te onderzoeken of dat discriminatie in een zelfde mate is gericht tegen alle etnische groepen of dat bepaalde etnische minderheidsgroepen meer worden gediscrimineerd dan andere. Een tweede vernieuwing is de schaal waarop dit veldexperiment is uitgevoerd. In het huidige onderzoek zijn in de periode tussen november 2016 en januari 2018 4.090 sollicitaties verzonden naar openstaande vacatures voor tien verschillende beroepen verspreid over heel Nederland. Hierdoor kunnen we beter vaststellen in welke mate etnische discriminatie varieert tussen beroepen, regio's en over tijd. Ten derde staan we stil bij de vraag waarom etnische minderheden worden gediscrimineerd op de arbeidsmarkt. Veelvuldig is geopperd dat het toevoegen van persoonlijke informatie ertoe leidt dat werkgevers minder discrimineren op basis van etnische herkomst. Door de hoeveelheid persoonlijke informatie te manipuleren kunnen we onderzoeken of dat minderheden inderdaad minder worden gediscrimineerd wanneer zij meer individuele informatie naar werkgevers versturen.

Lieselotte Blommaert

The gender gap in job authority: Do social network resources matter?

Women generally have less job authority than men. Previous studies have shown that human capital, family status and contextual factors cannot fully explain these gender differences in job authority. An explanation that has received surprisingly little attention in empirical research is that of social network resources. It is often argued that men's chances of obtaining top labour market positions are enhanced by the existence of 'old boy's networks', whereas women's chances are limited because their social networks consist of less beneficial contacts and resources than men's networks. Yet, empirical tests are scarce. This study examines to what extent gender differences in social network resources exist and to what extent they are able to explain (part of) the gender gap in job authority. Building on social network theories, predictions were derived about the role of network diversity (the number of different types of contacts in networks) and network composition (the amount of resources embedded in networks). Using representative, longitudinal data, we show that the fact that women generally had less diverse networks in terms of contacts' occupations and that they were less likely to know managers than men, partly explains why women on average had less job authority than men.

Lonneke van den Berg, Matthijs Kalmijn and Thomas Leopold

Culture or Structure? A Comparative Study of Leaving Home in Europe between 2002 and 2016

Societies differ strongly in the age at which young adults leave the parental home to live independently. Literature on leaving home typically offers two sets of explanations for these differences: cultural and structural explanations. The cultural explanations hold that differences in the age at leaving home could be explained by cultural factors such as familialism, the degree of religiosity, and age norms. Structural explanations focus instead on economic and institutional arrangements such as the welfare state regime, the unemployment rate, and housing prices. Despite the prominence of these two sets of explanations in theoretical work on contextual differences in leaving home, comparative research in which these explanations are tested is still limited. We offer one of the first studies that systematically reviews both cultural and structural explanations for cross-national and cross-time differences in the age at leaving home. Moreover, we analyze the interaction between cultural and structural explanations to estimate, for example, whether economic downturns matter more for leaving home in more familialistic countries. We use data from the European Social Survey from 2002 to 2016. We have supplemented this dataset with data from various sources such as the World Bank, Eurostat, and the European Value Study to retrieve indicators for our structural and cultural explanatory factors. First, we estimate country-, cohort-, and year-specific home leaving percentages. Preliminary findings show strong cross-temporal and cross-national variation in the likelihood to live with parents. Next, we add cultural and structural factors to explain these differences.

Lore Van Praag

Klimaatsveranderingen en migratieaspiraties in Marokko nader onderzocht

Migratie is van alle tijden en plaatsen. Mensen migreren omwille van een hele reeks van (gecombineerde) economische, politieke, humanitaire, sociale, culturele en omgevingsfactoren. Het belang van klimaatmigratie wordt de laatste jaren steeds meer erkend in de academische literatuur. Toch is de impact van klimaatsveranderingen op migratie moeilijk te bestuderen, aangezien klimaatsveranderingen ook andere migratieredenen onder druk zet en de gevolgen niet voor iedereen dezelfde zijn (IPCC, 2014). Vooral de impact van graduele veranderingen ten gevolge van het klimaat voor migratie zijn moeilijk te erkennen, zowel vanuit een internationale juridische migratiecontext als vanuit het perspectief van de betrokkenen zelf. Op basis van de kwalitatieve interviews die werden verzameld in het kader van het MIGRADAPT project, onderzoek ik in deze studie welke mate het 'aspirations/ability model' van Carling (2002) een bruikbaar conceptueel kader kan bieden voor de studie van klimaatmigratie. Vervolgens tracht ik meer inzicht te verwerven in de migratieaspiraties van personen die in regio's wonen waar de gevolgen van klimaatsveranderingen zich gradueel laten voelen, namelijk Tanger en Tinghir (Marokko). Uit dit onderzoek blijkt dat een aangepaste versie van Carling zijn 'aspirations/ability model' een vertrekpunt kan bieden maar dat er meer rekening gehouden moet worden met 1) de aard van de klimaatsveranderingen, 2) verschillen in de percepties van de ondervonden moeilijkheden met klimaatsveranderingen, 3) aanpassingsstrategieën, en 4) de specifieke aard van kapitaal en informatiestromen in de getroffen regio om met de gevolgen van deze klimaatsveranderingen om te gaan.

Lorenzo D'Hooge and Peter Achterberg

The Class of Death: A Study into Material Social Class, Subjective Class Identification, and the Age of Death in the United States

Previous studies on the social gradient regarding death suggest that material and subjective class are important for the age at which people die. I focus on how these two aspects of social class play a role. To study this I use data from the General Social Survey 1988- 2002 linked with the records of the National Death Index. My results estimated by Cox's proportional hazard and multivariate linear regression models show that subjective class identity mediates the role of material social class while itself being associated with differences regarding the age at which people die. When an individual subjectively identifies with a higher social class, death occurs at a later age. Further, material class only predicts the age at which people die when it coincides with subjective class. This importance of subjective class cannot be explained by certain, risk-related, causes of death which suggests that one's social class identity influences one's lifestyle resulting in an earlier or later age of death.

Louisa A. Firnenburg, Rafael P.M. Wittek and Liesbet Heyse

Committees and Cooperation - An Ethnographic Study of Governance in a Secular Intentional Community

Contemporary forms of secular intentional communities (SICs) enjoy increasing popularity, but oftentimes do not survive. In SICs, community members live together, share communal spaces and possibly other goods and services as well as a group identity. How do successful SICs maintain themselves? To organize cooperation sustainably, SICs rely on governance structures. By examining a successful SIC case ethnographically from an organizational perspective, we unravel the cooperation mechanisms within the governance structure of the study case. For this purpose, we compare cooperation within several community committees in a single-case embedded case study design. Ethnographic data collection includes participant observation, archival data and semi-structured interviews. Our findings point towards the importance of self-reinforcing or -defeating feedback cycles for sustainable cooperation. Also reputation, knowledge transmission, leadership and underlying values shape sustainable cooperation within the community committees relevantly. We present a model of the interaction between governance structures and sustainability mechanisms that might be useful for comparable research.

Lucas Pissens

Autoritarisme bij Turkse en Marokkaanse jongeren in Vlaanderen en Brussel anno 2013: een kwantitatieve benadering

Deze bijdrage zal zich toespitsten op het autoritarisme bij Turkse en Marokkaanse jongeren in Vlaanderen en Brussel. Zowel Turkse als Marokkaanse groepen vertonen een aantal kenmerken die in de sociologische literatuur als determinanten van autoritarisme worden aangewezen. Zo leven beide groepen doorgaans in minder gunstige sociaal-economische condities, en vertonen Turken een sterke groepsidentificatie. Deze bijdrage tracht na te gaan hoe de mate van autoritarisme verschilt tussen allochtone en autochtone jongeren, en welke factoren deze verschillen verklaren. Daarnaast worden ook onderlinge verschillen tussen Turken en Marokkanen onderzocht. Voor het testen van de hypothesen wordt gebruik gemaakt van data uit de JOP-schoolmonitor 2013, met een steekproef van Turkse, Marokkaanse en Belgisch-Europese jongeren uit de 2de en 3de graad van verschillende middelbare scholen in Vlaanderen en Brussel (N studenten = 3444, N scholen = 101). Op basis van deze data werden stapsgewijs lineaire regressiemodellen opgesteld. De analyseresultaten geven aan dat etnische verschillen in autoritarisme significant maar zeer beperkt zijn. Verklaringen in termen van louter positionele kenmerken volstaan niet, en vooral groepscohesie blijkt een belangrijke verklaarder van autoritarisme. Het effect van groepscohesie is het meest uitgesproken bij de Turkse jongeren. Bovendien blijken verworven statuskenmerken een significant effect uit te oefenen op autoritarisme bij Marokkanen, terwijl voor Turken het ouderlijk inkomen (een toegeschreven kenmerk) een significant verband met autoritarisme kent. Interetnisch contact blijkt enkel voor Turken als buffer tegen autoritarisme te fungeren.

Margriet van Hek

Do female managers improve women's job opportunities?

In this chapter we investigate whether female managers improve job opportunities of women in organizations. To this end, we analyze whether self-reported job opportunities of female employees are affected by the proportion of female managers in their organization, and by being supervised by a female manager. We propose opposing hypotheses stating that female managers are either change agents who actively improve opportunities of female employees, or cogs in the machine who do not affect, or even hamper, job opportunities of female employees. The employee-manager linked data of the European Sustainable Workforce Survey allows us to test our hypotheses in the most rigorous manner. Analyses show that women do not have more or less job opportunities when they work in organizations with a high proportion of female managers, nor when they are being supervised by a female manager.

Marguerite van den Berg

Precarious Masculinities and Gender as Pedagogy Aesthetic Advice for Workers in the Dutch Urban Economy

In the context of precarious post-Fordist urban labour markets, Dress for Success in the Netherlands provides dress advice to a clientele of mostly men. Dress advice consists of moments in which demands for immaterial labour find material translations into items of clothing. Building on ethnographic observations, I argue that dress advice-encounters should be seen as exercises in adaptability to new and ever changing economic circumstances. In these pedagogies, gender is a key instrument. Rather than a straightforward feminization of the urban economy, or a displacement of masculinities, what is at stake is a performance of openness towards becoming adaptable to future labour market demands. Asking men to depart their attachments to Fordist working class masculinities is an exercise toward becoming pliable enough for post-Fordist precarious labour markets.

Marijn van Klingeren and Niels Spierings

The changing linkage between Islamic religiosity and gender equality attitudes

Recently, the core markers of the supposed cultural divide between Islam immigrants and Western culture have become gender role attitudes (Shield, 2017). This clashing civilizations claim rests on the assumption that Islamic religiosity and gender equality attitudes are antithetical. Several studies indicate that there is a negative correlation between Islamic religiosity and gender equality attitudes. However, and crucially, academia has not yet engaged with the question: *whether and what the impact of migration is on the relationship between Islam and gender equality attitudes.* Based on social identity theory and acculturation theory it can be expected that migration actually partly resolves the antithesis between Islamic religiosity and gender equality attitudes. Whereas religion has a certain social and identity function in the destination society, gender equality attitudes are less instrumental and therefore more likely to be subject to extra-familial socialization in the destination society. We study this claim using the 2000Families data (Guveli et.al, 2017); which includes a compatible sample of Muslim migrants and non-migrants in various European destination countries (n= 5980). Our preliminary results indicate evidence to the contrary. There is very little, to no stronger correlation between religiosity and gender equality attitudes for migrants compared to stayers. We do find that the effect of religiosity is most strong among those who identify more strongly with their home country. Also, we find that second generation migrants are overall the least tolerant and most religious of all migrant groups in society, which presents us with new food for thought.

Mariska Hackert, Job van Exel, Werner Brouwer and Renske Hoefman

Measuring the wellbeing of older people: First results of a new outcome measure for economic evaluations of care services

Objective. There is a growing need for a single all-encompassing measure that captures health and wellbeing simultaneously to evaluate the benefits of care services for older people. This study introduces the newly developed Wellbeing Of Older People (WOOP) that may help to meet this goal. The WOOP contains 9 questions regarding physical health, mental health, social relations, support, adaptability, feeling valued, autonomy, finances and the living environment. Methods. In two stages, data were gathered from people aged 70+ in the Netherlands through an online questionnaire. 1,113 respondents participated in the first stage, which tested the validity by relating the WOOP to existing measures of wellbeing (e.g. ICECAP-O) and health (e.g. EQ-5D-5L, SF-12). To check the feasibility and test-retest reliability, 269 respondents also participated in the second stage, one week later. Results. The WOOP correlated moderately to highly with wellbeing and health measures, and differentiated between respondents with different scores on these measures. Factor analysis clustered the WOOP and the EQ-5D-5L on three factors concerning (1) physical health, (2) mental health, and (3) seven non-health dimensions of the WOOP. The reliability of the WOOP seems sufficient. Based on a series of open-ended questions about people's understanding of wellbeing and the WOOP, some questions may need to be reconsidered. Discussion. The WOOP seems to capture all domains of the wellbeing of older people satisfactorily, and the results of the validity and reliability tests are promising. Further research in a variety of health and social care settings is needed to confirm these findings.

Marjolein Broese van Groenou

Diversiteit in uitkomsten van mantelzorg

Mantelzorg, de zorg die men verleent aan een hulpbehoevende in het eigen sociaal netwerk, maakt een belangrijk onderdeel uit van onze samenleving. Met de herziening van de langdurige zorg in 2015 wordt verwacht dat burgers zoveel mogelijk hun eigen zorg organiseren en daarbij een beroep doen op hun eigen sociaal netwerk. Dit roept vragen op naar mogelijke ongelijkheid in het verlenen en krijgen van mantelzorg, omdat het appel tot mantelzorg mogelijk vooral wordt opgepakt door vrouwen, lager opgeleiden en part-time werkenden. Maar een groeiend beroep op mantelzorg kan tevens gevolgen hebben voor uitkomsten van het geven en krijgen van mantelzorg. In dit panel willen we meer inzicht krijgen in hoe de gevolgen van het geven en krijgen van mantelzorg verschilt tussen groepen (gender, levensfase, SES) en landen (Zweden, Denemarken), maar ook binnen bepaalde groepen (zoals jongeren en partners). Data zijn afkomstig van grootschalige surveys. De eerste bijdrage laat zien in hoeverre mantelzorg op jonge leeftijd samenhangt met schoolprestaties en in het bijzonder met schoolverzuim. In de tweede bijdrage wordt mantelzorg geven in verschillende levensfasen vergeleken op de consequenties voor het welbevinden. Ook in de derde bijdrage gaat het om hoe mantelzorg bijdraagt aan kwaliteit van leven, maar nu in cross-nationale vergelijking. De vierde bijdrage zoomt in op partnermantelzorg op oudere leeftijd en de mate waarin er genderverschillen bestaan in het beloop van ervaren zorgbelasting. Totslotte gaat de vijfde bijdrage na in hoeverre SES-verschillen in (mantel)zorggebruik en ervaren kwaliteit van zorg bijdragen aan SES-verschillen in ervaren kwaliteit van leven van ouderen.

Marjolein Broese van Groenou

SES-verschillen in uitkomsten van (mantel)zorg bij ouderen

Bekend is dat ouderen met een lagere sociaal-economische status (SES) vanwege hun grotere gezondheidsproblemen, meer informele en formele zorg gebruiken en een lagere kwaliteit van leven ervaren dan ouderen met een hogere SES. Onbekend is nog in hoeverre het verschil in zorggebruik en de ervaren kwaliteit van zorg samenhangen met ervaren kwaliteit van leven. Met behulp van de data van de Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA, waarneming in 2015/2016) van 607 ouderen die minstens een van vijf vormen van zorg gebruiken, wordt nagegaan of SES-verschillen in ervaren kwaliteit van leven (depressie, eenzaamheid) te verklaren zijn vanuit SES-verschillen in zorgbehoefte (fysiek en cognitief functioneren), verkregen zorg (aantal en type zorgverleners, intensiteit van zorg, aandeel informele zorg), en ervaren kwaliteit van zorg (tevredenheid en ervaren regie). Voorlopige analyses wijzen uit dat ouderen met een laag opleidingsniveau vaker mantelzorg (van partner, kinderen en overige familie) en professionele zorg aan huis krijgen dan ouderen met een hoger opleidingsniveau. Daarbij zijn ouderen met een lager opleidingsniveau minder vaak tevreden met de zorg en ervaren ze minder regie over de zorg. Multivariate analyses wijzen uit dat SES-verschillen in depressie en eenzaamheid vooral verklaard worden door SES-verschillen in gezondheidsproblemen, en in mindere mate door de SES-verschillen in zorggebruik en ervaren kwaliteit van zorg. De resultaten laten zien dat vormen van mantelzorg (hulp van niet-verwanten), het gebruik van formele zorg, en het ontevreden zijn over de zorg direct negatief samenhangen met depressieve stemming en eenzaamheid. De conclusies ondersteunen dat een verschil tussen gewenste en gerealiseerde zorgpatronen bij kan dragen aan ervaren kwaliteit van leven van ouderen in alle SES-groepen.

Mark Visser

Toenemende complexiteit van late beroepsloopbanen?

De Nederlandse overheid heeft de mogelijkheden om vervroegd uit te treden nagenoeg afgeschaft en de AOW-leeftijd wordt stapsgewijs opgehoogd. In deze context onderzoekt deze bijdrage in hoeverre late beroepsloopbanen in Nederland complexer zijn geworden over de tijd en in hoeverre dit verschilt naar opleidingsniveau. Theoretisch kan men verwachten dat het beleid van langer doorwerken de transitie van werk naar pensioen simplificeert door alternatieve uittrederoutes weg te nemen. Tegelijkertijd betekent dit dat men langer dient door te werken en dit vergroot wellicht het aantal transities van werk naar werkloosheid, arbeidsongeschiktheid, inactiviteit en vice versa. Tevens kan men verwachten dat met name lager opgeleide ouderen hierdoor complexere late beroepsloopbanen hebben gekregen. Zij lopen nu namelijk het risico om door te moeten werken terwijl zij dit mogelijk niet kunnen vanwege bijvoorbeeld gezondheidsproblemen. Om de onderzoeksvraag te beantwoorden wordt een maat gebruikt die is ontwikkeld voor sequentieanalyses: turbulentie. Deze indicator meet complexiteit door niet alleen te kijken naar de variatie in arbeidsmarktsituaties binnen beroepsloopbanen, maar ook naar de tijd die in deze situaties doorgebracht wordt en de variatie daarin. Turbulentie neemt toe als men langere periodes in verschillende arbeidsmarktsituaties doorbrengt en neemt af wanneer men langere periodes in één situatie verkeert. De beroepsloopbanen zijn gebaseerd op retrospectieve maandelijkse gegevens van 50 tot 65 jaar uit vier ronden van de Familie-enquête Nederlandse Bevolking. Een OLS regressieanalyse zal uitgevoerd worden met turbulentie als uitkomstmaat en geboortecohort, opleidingsniveau en geslacht als predictoren. Tot slot wordt een interactie getoetst tussen cohort en opleiding.

Marloes Oldenkamp, Mariët Hagedoorn, Rafael Wittek, Ronald Stolk and Nynke Smidt

Positive and negative caregiving experiences: the role of the quality of the informal caregiver-care recipient relationship and intrinsic caregiving motivations

We studied the associations of the quality of the informal caregiver-care recipient relationship and intrinsic caregiving motivations with both negative and positive caregiving experiences. 660 informal caregivers from the Lifelines informal care add-on study (Lifelines ICAS) answered questions about negative (self-rated burden scale) and positive caregiving experiences (Positive Aspects of Caregiving scale), and about primary (e.g. hours of tasks of caregiving) and secondary caregiving stressors (spill-over of caregiving into other life domains (Caregiver Reaction Assessment scale)). Relationship quality was rated on a scale from 0-100. Intrinsic caregiving motivations were assessed with items like 'I did it out of love and affection'. Caregivers were on average 53 years of age (range 24-88), and 74% was female. 17% was spousal caregiver, 64% adult-child caregiver, and 19% other caregiver. Multivariate linear regression analyses showed that high relationship quality and high intrinsic caregiving motivations related to more positive caregiving experiences, while primary and especially secondary stressors were related to negative experiences. High relationship quality and high intrinsic caregiving motivations buffered for increases in negative experiences and decreases in positive caregiving experiences. Results indicate that relationship quality and intrinsic caregiving motivations play an important role for positive and negative caregiving experiences. Special attention for caregivers with low relationship quality and low intrinsic caregiving motivations is needed in policy and interventions, to prevent negative spill-over of caregiving into other life domains.

Mathijs De Baere en Francisca Mullens

Levensstijl in acht vrijetijdsprofielen, een exploratie

Vrijetijdsactiviteiten worden vaak afzonderlijk onderzocht. Eerder onderzoek toont echter aan dat vrijetijdsactiviteiten niet los van elkaar staan, maar eerder binnen bepaalde levensstijlen met elkaar verbonden zijn. Op basis van representatieve data over vrijetijdsbesteding, cultuurparticipatie en smaak van het Vlaamse gewest uit de Participatiesurvey van 2014 (N=3949), en voortbouwend op eerder leefstijldifferentiatie-onderzoek, komen we tot de ontwikkeling van diverse levensstijlprofielen. We maken hiervoor gebruik van een latente klasse analyse, waarin uit 31 indicatoren voor vrijetijds- en culturele activiteiten acht profielen worden geïdentificeerd. Deze profielen onderscheiden zich in levensstijl en vrijetijdsvoorkeuren. Geïdentificeerde profielen onderscheiden zich niet alleen op een as van non-actief naar actief; ook binnen de zeer actieve groepen vinden we verschillende vrijetijdsoriëntaties terug. Zo oriënteren sommige groepen zich sterk naar kunstzinnige activiteiten, anderen richten zich voornamelijk op entertainment. De profielen worden vervolgens beschreven en vergeleken op vlak van socio-demografische kenmerken en smaakgerelateerde indicatoren. Op deze manier worden de eigenschappen van deze profielen verdiept. De drempels die de niet-participanten binnen een profiel opgeven (voor bezoek aan musea, theater en concerten), worden eveneens meegenomen in een verdere analyse. De uitkomst van deze latente klasse analyse kan fungeren als basis voor het opstellen van een eenvoudige segmenteringsmethode, die met een minimum aan vragen een persoon kan indelen in een cluster, in functie van communicatiesegmentering in de cultuursector.

Merijn Oudenampsen and Bram Mellink

The locus of authority: The role of policy elites in the neoliberal turn

How do deep economic crises reshuffle dominant policy frameworks? Since the financial crisis of 2008, neoliberalism and institutional change has been the object of renewed attention. Scholars such as Peter Hall, Colin Hay, Mark Blyth and Daniel Rodgers have particularly focused on the 1980s. The ascension of Thatcher and Reagan, characterized by fierce ideological contestation and open conflict with the trade unions, has become the symbol of a broader policy paradigm shift from Keynesian demand management to neoliberal supply-side policies. Based on this Anglo-American experience, it is common to assume that paradigmatic change involves a shift in the locus of authority: politicians and journalists take the lead in the battle of ideas, while policy makers have a more secondary role of accommodating the new paradigm. This paper introduces a counter-example. It focuses on the consensual multiparty system of the Netherlands. In this case, initiative lies with policy makers, while politicians and journalists take on a more accommodating role and overt ideological battles are strikingly absent. This paper seeks to complement and refine the literature on neoliberalism and institutional change, by confronting it with the specific context of consensual multiparty systems.

Michiel Lippens

Interethnic conflicts between teachers and pupils in the classroom: an ethnographic research in Flemish secondary schools

Ethnic discrimination in educational settings has been extensively studied by diverse disciplines, which resulted in a wide array of studies that analyze the connection between ethnic discrimination and its possible (negative) consequences on educational pathways of youngsters. Yet surprisingly, not a lot of research explores the myriad of ways interethnic conflicts between teachers and pupils can actually occur. This study tries to do so by building further on insights derived from the 'critical race theory'. The data collection occurred in the context of the ACCORD-Project, and constitutes ethnographic observations in classrooms of secondary education within the northern part of Belgium (Flanders). By relating the data to the concepts of racial/ethnic micro-aggressions and whiteness, the results demonstrate the different shapes in which interethnic conflicts between teachers and pupils can happen. The forms can be categorized from very explicit conflicts creating different sorts of tensions to more subtle forms that enter critical questions into the equation on how society actually perceives ethnicity and ethnic discrimination. Despite the need to reframe the critical race perspective within the Flemish context, the theory proves to be useful for the exploration of everyday interethnic conflicts as an element of the daily lived experiences of pupils and teachers. Still, more research is needed to explore 'the different forms of interethnic conflicts' in a school context. The results would provide valuable input for schools on how to handle these experiences and therefore train school staff to be more capable to frame and respond to occurrences of ethnic discrimination.

Michiel van Rijn, Femke Roosma and Peter Achterberg

The welfare state and social dimensions of social entrepreneurship: A crowding in or crowding out phenomenon?

The link between social entrepreneurship and welfare state policy has not attracted a great deal of academic scholarly attention yet. While empirical research on social entrepreneurship is up and coming, research on the link between welfare state policies and social entrepreneurship is rather thin and contradicting. In times of welfare state retrenchment and the rise of social entrepreneurial activity on a global scale, new questions arise. One of these questions takes a central place in our research and asks 'does welfare retrenchment encourages social entrepreneurship to fill the void? Or does the welfare state rather 'crowds in' social entrepreneurship by creating a stimulating institutional environment?' While entrepreneurs conventionally have goals that generate economic, societal and environmental value, we are specifically interested in the social dimension of entrepreneurship. As such, we will explore and evaluate the relationship between welfare state policies and the importance of social goals for entrepreneurs. Furthermore, we derived three testable hypotheses - institutional void, crowding out, crowding in/institutional support – from welfare state literature and the quantitative literature on the prevalence of social entrepreneurship. The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2009 will serve as the main data source for the dependent variable. Amongst others, the Social Expenditure Database by the OECD will be used to retrieve welfare state indicators. As for the methods involved, multilevel regression analyses will be used to disentangle individual level and macro level effects on our proxy of social entrepreneurial activity.

Michiel van Rijn, Manon Haverkate, Peter Achterberg and Aura Timen

Reaching the unreachable: The uptake of information about antibiotic resistance in the Netherlands.

Public health campaigns targeting the public-at-large show a variable degree of success. With our research we test the 'knowledge deficit' assumption that awareness on antibiotic resistance can be increased with the provision of related information. Furthermore, we study how the most likely targets of persuasive communication used in public health campaigns, such as the unknowledgeable and those who are culturally predisposed to reject all information that is meant to change their minds, are affected by information about antibiotic resistance. In line with this goal the research questions ask: (1) To what extent does the provision of information on the threat of antibiotic resistance work to increase the level of perceived severity? (2) How is it absorbed by the most likely target of this information in particular? In May 2016 a web survey was administered among 2,000 Dutch individuals. Within this web survey we deployed an intervention among two-third of the respondents. They were shown a video which explained what antibiotics are, how bacteria become resistant to antibiotics, and the importance of prudent use of antibiotics. With the inclusion of this experiment we are able to assess whether and how the uptake of this information differs between groups in society. Using a cluster analyses on a set of cultural predispositions, we show that respondents who are most distrusting towards society are, contrary to what we expected, affected most by the information used in the intervention. Furthermore, the knowledge deficit approach seems to work with this type of information.

Minke Hajer

Constructing citizenship daily: The struggle of creating citizenship from below in Amsterdam

Formal exclusion does not preclude activity by irregular migrants to become part of a (political) community or even to attain citizenship. The notions of 'Citizenship from Below' and 'Acts of Citizenship' (Isin 2002) provide a fruitful way of understanding the current mobilizations by irregular migrants in Europe, referred to as a 'new era of protest' (Ataç et al., 2016). In Amsterdam irregular migrants actively create citizenship through a wide process of constructing relations with local politics and existing left wing and activist networks by lobbying and demonstrating, neighbours and neighbourhoods by occupying buildings, and the cultural sector by creating art and participating in cultural activities. However by looking at their day-to-day lives, one can wonder whether this constructivist view of citizenship actually implies a never-ending citizenship struggle. Therefore the question this paper asks is: how do we relate these theoretical viewpoints to the daily reality of those who are actively creating their citizenship and belonging in (local) communities yet are constantly confronted and sometimes tantalized by the absence of a legal status? If citizenship has to be created and belonging has to be established over and over again, can one ever become an established insider or will it always remain conditional? Based on a study, combining ethnography, interviews and digital analysis, of a migrant social movement in Amsterdam; this paper discusses (1) the practices of citizenship in Amsterdam, (2) the (pre-)conditions for creating citizenship from below, (3) as well as the limitations of this theoretical framework.

Müge Simsek and Karen Phalet

Religious socialization and demand: A dynamic analysis of religion among Muslim immigrant youth in Western Europe

In light of the scholarly debates on accommodation of immigrant religiosity across Western Europe, this study examines the differential change in religiosity among Muslim immigrant youth over a two-year period during adolescence. We consider changes in both public and private spheres of religiosity by paying explicit attention to three indicators of religiosity, namely, subjective importance of religion, service attendance and praying frequency. Data come from the first three waves of Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU), which were collected between 2010-2013 with adolescents residing in 958 classes within 480 schools in England, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Growth mixture modelling reveals that there is a considerable extent of variability in the religious trajectories of Muslim youth in this developmental stage. Furthermore, results of latent growth models suggest that the variation in the change in religiosity among Muslim immigrant youth can only be partly explained by the differences in the diverse sources of religious socialization and individual level insecurities experienced in this developmental stage.

Myra Bosman

'Love, romance and sex techniques': The production of heteronormativity in Dutch sex advice reality TV

Sex advice on TV has become increasingly mainstream over the last decades. Combining a mixture of infotainment and humour, such TV programmes contain particular heteronormative assumptions about what sex is and should be like. This article aims to interrogate these normative ideas, by examining the Dutch series *Sex Academy*, in which, primarily male-female, couples are advised on how to reach or maintain a 'good' and 'healthy' sex life. In *Sex Academy,* sexperts teach six couples how to enhance their sexual knowledge and skills to 'improve' their sexual interactions, through workshops and homework assignments. Drawing on Swidler's notion of cultural repertoires, it was found that the series present a multitude of seemingly contradictory ideas on gender and sex. Ultimately, these function to (re)produce and (re)establish gendered understandings about the position of women and men in a relationship. Generally, men are urged to be more romantic and leading, while women are encouraged to be more sexual and seductive. Yet, both the sexperts and participating couples at times challenge and contradict these dominant norms, and negotiate alternative ways of relating. Based on these findings, this article argues that heteronormativity is not monolithic and rigid, but is made up of varying and at times contradicting norms around heterosex and gender.

Nella Geurts, Marcel Lubbers and Niels Spierings

The Integration Paradox Revisited: A Mismatch between Migrants' Educational and Economic Position and Host Country Identification

This study contributes both theoretically and empirically to previous integration paradox studies in questioning to what extent migrants' structural position hampers host country identification. Using the relative deprivation framework, we propose that a mismatch between one's educational and economic position can decrease such identification. This new mechanism will be explored in addition to previous explanations of the paradox such as perceived group acceptance and perceived group discrimination. We hereby empirically distinguish, besides educational level, multiple dimensions of migrants' economic position as indicative of their structural position. Moreover, we stress that host country identification also consists of multiple dimensions and therefore not only acknowledge, in line with previous research, migrants' attitude towards native Dutch but also their identification with the Netherlands. Hypotheses are tested for both dimensions of host country identification separately. We used three waves of panel data of the New Immigrants Survey Netherlands, which include migrants from Bulgaria, Poland, Spain and Turkey. These data enabled studying recent migrants' initial level of host country identification after migration and the development herein over time. Results suggest that a higher structural position limits migrants' identification with the Netherlands, whilst it does not affect one's attitude towards native Dutch. Where previous studies established that educational level decreases host country identification, we find that that the same goes for a higher economic position. A mismatch between educational and economic position does hereby not offer an explanation, whereas existing explanations are also limited in the extent they explain the integration paradox.

Niels Blom, Gerbert Kraaykamp and Ellen Verbakel

Couples' job insecurity and relationship satisfaction in the Netherlands. Are negative consequences enhanced for the lower educated?

Currently, many people feel insecure about their job continuation and this insecurity could influence their partner relationship. The insecurity people experience in the employment transfers to the partner relationship for instance by relationship behaviour and wellbeing. In this paper we studied if one's own and their partner's (feelings of) job insecurity affect one's satisfaction with the partner relationship. Furthermore, we investigated whether this is similar for people from higher and lower educated couples. We built upon research in three ways, namely that we simultaneously incorporated the spillover and crossover of job insecurity, included differential effects of educational level, and used longitudinal dyadic data. Our hypotheses were based on the spillover and crossover model and resource perspective. We estimated random and fixed effects models using the Dutch LISS-panel (2008-2015), comprising of 13,486 observations of 4,185 individuals in 2,114 couples. Our results showed that men and women were less satisfied with their relationship when they felt more job insecurity. Also longitudinally, when they their job became less secure, their satisfaction with the relationship declined. The job insecurity of the partner matters as well. Women were less satisfied with their partner relationship when their male partner experienced more job insecurity, but not vice versa. The consequences of job insecurity are more detrimental for the relationships of the lower educated. Job insecurity seemed especially harmful for the relationship satisfaction of people in lower educated couples, while people in higher educated couples were not or hardly influenced by their job insecurity.

Nikki van Gerwen, Vincent Buskens and Tanja van der Lippe

When do investments in training benefit the cooperative behavior of teams? Disentangling the positive and negative effects of employee training.

This study investigates whether investments in employee training benefit the cooperative behavior of teams. Although previous research has highlighted the role of training in motivating individual employees to cooperate, whether this result in higher levels of team cooperative behavior remains largely unknown. Building on arguments from the mutual-investment model and social comparison processes, this study argues that participating in training encourages employees to cooperate. Simultaneously, we argue that not participating in training while one of your coworkers does deters employees from cooperating. Furthermore, this study explores how these processes at the employee level together relate to cooperative behavior of the team. Hypotheses are tested using the European Sustainable Workforce Survey, which has linked employee and team level data on 11,011 employees in 869 teams. The teams not investing in training are be used as a null-group to which the cooperative behaviors of the trained and untrained employees can be compared. Results show that trained employees are more likely to cooperate than untrained employees. However, untrained employees do not indicate less cooperative behavior when their coworkers are being trained. Results also show that investments in employee training are related to more team cooperation, although this relation is curve linear.

Pauwke Berkers and Alex van Venrooij

Sociology of Music

Sociological interest in music dates back to the birth of the discipline, evidenced in the works of Max Weber, W.E.B. Du Bois, and Georg Simmel. Contemporary cultural sociologists (Pierre Bourdieu, Howard Becker, Richard Peterson and others) have extensively studied music to address classic sociological issues as social inequality and cohesion. Indeed, Bourdieu famously argued that "nothing more clearly affirms one's 'class,' nothing more infallibly classifies, than tastes in music" (1984:18). In their recent article in the *Annual Review of Sociology*, William G. Roy and Timothy J. Dowd (2010) demonstrate this wider sociological salience of the study of music, and show how it intersects with central sociological questions on social organization (how is the collective production of music made possible?) and social inequality and distinctions (how does music relate to broader social distinctions, especially class, race, and gender?). This panel consists of four papers which each contribute – theoretically, methodologically and empirically – to a better understanding of these key issues in the sociology of music. The papers by Van Venrooij, Hitters, Berkers and Van der Hoeven and Wilderom all deal with the critical question of how music is produced and enabled by forms of social organization such as 'fields', 'ecologies', 'institutions', and 'culture structures'. These thus show the intersection of the sociology of music with the sociology of organization, social movements, and culture. Schaap, Van der Waal and De Koster address how music relates to wider social distinctions by researching the implicit racial associations of rock and hip-hop music – thereby showing the wider implications of the study of music for the study of inequality and exclusion.

Paul Mepschen

Race, Class, and the Everyday Politics of Respectablity

In this paper, I will zoom in on the intersection of class and race in the politics of respectability in Amsterdam New West, where I did ethnographic research focusing on so-called 'autochthonous', white residents in 2010 and 2011. I argue that the boundary work that working class whites performed must be understood in connection with their specific social location vis-à-vis the state apparatus; the housing corporations; more affluent parts of the city; and their neighbors. Central to the everyday politics of respectability I encountered was the question of class, which effected people's sense of self-worth. People's location within the urban structure was of pivotal importance here: many of my interlocutors felt that they were under discursive attack because they lived in a stigmatized area of the city. In order to maintain the respectable and orderly conduct of things in their physical environment - including their homes - people living in public housing were forced to rely on the actions of civil authorities. Residents did not have autonomous control over the organization of their physical environment: they did not own their homes, but were dependent upon the actions and priorities of authorities and often lacked the cultural and social capital to influence the policy agenda in substantial or self-evident ways. The maintenance of a particular, desired 'culture of control' thus depended on public authorities like the state and the housing corporations, while many residents also resorted to discourses of alterity - including racialized ones - to make sense of individual and territorial stigmatization.

Quita Muis

Victimization, Corruption, and the Judicial Confidence Gap

The level of public confidence in judicial experts and institutions is changing, while at the same time, the level of confidence in the core principles of the justice system seems to be stable or even increasing. This paper is aimed at investigating whether there exists a gap between these two dimensions of confidence: a judicial confidence gap. Analyses of GfK (2014) data from the United States and European Social Survey (ESS) (2012) data from twenty-one countries show that there indeed exists such a gap, and it is further investigated whether this gap could be explained by the ineffectiveness of the justice system by conducting two studies. In Study 1, the American data are used to explore the role of victimization in the existence of the judicial confidence gap, and in Study 2, the influence of corruption on this relationship is tested by using the European data. The broader theoretical and societal relevance of the findings are discussed at the end of the paper.

Rene Bekkers

The Gift of Trust

Why are citizens in some countries much more trusting than citizens in other countries? How has trust changed over time? How can trends in trust be explained? What are the consequences of trust for health, wellbeing and the wealth of nations and individuals? How do the answers to these questions depend on the measurement of trust, the survey mode, sampling procedures and other features of the data collection and research design? Questions on trust have been answered using only a fraction of the data available. With a growing group of academics, gathered in the Global Trust Research Consortium (GTRC), we are harmonizing data on trust from surveys conducted throughout the world. The ambition of the GTRC is no less than to harmonize all the available survey data on generalized social trust. In this paper, we present the design of the GTRC and the harmonized trust database (HTD). The HTD is an ex post survey data harmonization (SDH) project. The HTD serves to answer both substantial questions on the correlates, determinants and consequences of trust, as well as methodological questions on the measurement of trust. The HTD currently includes 3,731,940 observations from 190 surveys in 169 countries, from 1953 to 2017. See https://globaltrustresearch.wordpress.com/status/ for updates. The exceptionally large number of observations in the HTD allows researchers to answer questions on trust with more degrees of freedom and statistical power than the typical study relying on a single data source.

René Stigt

Wat is leren in een politieke omgeving? Literatuuronderzoek cognitieve leer- en ontwikkelingspsychologie voor transfer van kennis: een algemeen onderzoek ten behoeve van een focus op gemeenteraadsleden

Het begrip leren kan etymologisch worden onderscheiden in leeractiviteiten die de persoon betreffen en in een ander doen leren. In dit onderzoek gaat het om het eigen leren en die betekenis komt in de volgende definitie tot uitdrukking: 'Iemand leert of heeft iets geleerd, wanneer we een relatief stabiele verandering in zijn of haar gedrag of in gedragsdisposities constateren, die het gevolg is van leeractiviteiten en een zekere mate van wendbaarheid heeft' (Boekaerts en Simons, 2012). De Boer et al. (2013) hebben hun definitie van ontwikkelen als volgt geformuleerd: het actief maken van verbindingen tussen nieuwe en reeds bestaande kennis en deze informatie structureren om de opslag van deze kennis in het lange termijn geheugen te bevorderen. Gemeenteraadsleden verrichten hun raadswerk voor het merendeel naast hun reguliere werk en hebben motivatie om persoonlijke- en partijdoelen na te streven. De zelfdeterminatietheorie geeft aan dat cognitieve en motivationele zelfregulatie en competenties gecombineerd worden toegepast voor het realiseren van goede en beheerste doelen. Een politiekgemeentelijke omgeving heeft haar eigen karakteristieken en mechanismen die invloed hebben op leren en transfer van kennis bij gemeenteraadsleden. Een gemeenteraad vormt geen eenheid, zoals een onderneming dat doet, vanwege het ontbreken van een gedeelde missie, visie en strategie voor hun gemeente. Aangezien gemeenteraadsleden vanwege hun leeftijdssamenstelling, opleiding en werk in meerderheid een rijke ervaring hebben, leidt hun motivatie, startpositie en de praktijk van de raadsperiode tot bevindingen van leren en ontwikkelen van raadsleden die kunnen bijdragen aan het verbeteren hiervan.

Rens Wilderom

From fringe revelry to growth industry: public discourse and the structuration of electronic dance music fields in the US, UK, and the Netherlands, 1985-2005

How do innovations which sharply contrast with existing standards ultimately become accepted and develop into blooming fields? In the present paper, I focus on this question by studying public understandings of electronic dance music, a relatively young music genre which originally emerged in the US around the mid-1980s, and later became especially successful in European countries, such as the UK and the Netherlands. Public discourses on dance music were studied by analyzing newspaper articles (N ≈ 48.000) with topic models, an automated text analysis technique to identify 'frames' or 'topics': "groups of words that are associate under a single theme" (DiMaggio, Nag, and Blei 2013). While this quantitative method was very useful to process such a large textual database and to identify changing conceptions of dance music, I complemented this work by qualitatively analyzing subsets of newspaper articles to understand which factors underpinned the transition from stigmatizing to legitimating frames. The analysis shows that this discursive shift created the conditions in which 'pirate' entrepreneurs, controlling bodies, and other field constituents started to cooperate in order to regulate the quickly growing dance music movement. In other words, the process of legitimation in public discourse had a self-fulfilling effect on the dance music field's emerging practices. These findings are discussed with respect to the literature on field structuration.

Renske Verweij and Gert Stulp

Postponement of fertility in the Netherlands

Childlessness has been increasing in the Netherlands, with one in five individuals remaining childless, and many people are remaining childless despite the desire to have children. An important reason why people are remaining childless or are having less children than desired seem to be postponement; the intention to have children is planned far in the future and at higher ages with a consequence of higher risks of childlessness due to decreasing fecundity with age. In this study, we examined 1) reasons why some people intend to have their first child in a short timeframe whereas other choose a longer timeframe; 2) whether these intentions are met (i.e., whether individuals have a child within their desired timeframe). We use data from the LISS panel which is a representative sample of men and women in the Netherlands. We find that people who have a partner intend to become a parent on a shorter term (b=-2.951***), as do men and women who own a house (b=-0.542**), work full-time (b=-1.276***), and have a permanent contract (b=-0.811***). With regard to realizing the intention, we similarly find that those who have a partner more often realize their intentions (OR=0.238***) and those who are afraid of losing their job less often realize their intentions (OR=-0.011*). Our findings indicate that individuals desire to first establish a stable relationship, career and housing situation before they intend to have children. Therefore uncertainty at the labour market and a tight housing market could have the unintended consequence of increased involuntary childlessness.

Rob Franken en Maurice Gesthuizen

Economische deprivatie en radicaal rechtse stemintentie

In dit artikel werd getracht inzicht te krijgen in de onderliggende motieven voor het stemmen op radicaal rechtse partijen. De doelstellingen van dit onderzoek zijn (1) het nagaan van de mate waarin economische deprivatie samengaat met een stemvoorkeur voor de Partij voor de Vrijheid (PVV), en (2) het nagaan in hoeverre deze relatie wordt verklaard door sociaal-politieke attituden: intolerantie, nationalisme, politiek wantrouwen, en politiek cynisme. Daarna werd deze relatie verder uitgediept, door (3) te onderzoeken in welke mate de ervaring van sociaal isolement en psychologische stress – consequenties van economische deprivatie – samengaan met deze sociaal-politieke attituden, en in hoeverre dit bijdraagt aan een stemvoorkeur voor de PVV. Er werd data van 1451 individuen gebruikt van de eerste golf van de Nederlandse Levensloopstudie (NELLS, 2010). Uit de analyses blijkt dat economische deprivatie geen direct significant effect heeft op het stemmen op de PVV. Echter, er zijn wel indirecte effecten, voornamelijk via intolerantie, maar ook via politiek wantrouwen en politiek cynisme. Verder blijkt dat sociaal isolement en psychologische stress samengaan met politiek wantrouwen en cynisme, en dat deze sociaalpsychologische verschijnselen de relatie tussen economische deprivatie en politiek wantrouwen en cynisme mediëren. Verder blijkt dat van deze sociaalpsychologische verschijnselen, alleen formeel sociaal isolement een positief significant effect heeft op een stemvoorkeur voor de PVV.

Robin Kemper

Nieuwkomers in de onthaalklas: pragmatisme of ideologie? Een analyse van het institutionele onderwijsaanbod voor nieuwkomers in Vlaanderen

Migratieprocessen confronteren het onderwijs met belangrijke uitdagingen en verantwoordelijkheden met betrekking tot het bieden van mogelijkheden voor anderstalige leerlingen. In de literatuur vindt men doorgaans pleidooien voor een snelle integratie van anderstalige nieuwkomers in het reguliere onderwijs. Op het gebied van het aanleren van taal zijn er de nodige indicaties dat dit effectiefst verloopt binnen een integraal model waarin contact met Nederlandstalige leerlingen plaatsvindt. Tevens wordt de onderbouwing voor een geïntegreerd onthaalonderwijs vormgegeven vanuit ideologische overwegingen binnen een inclusiviteitsparadigma. Tegelijkertijd weten we echter dat segregatie ten nadele van nieuwkomers in het onderwijs eerder regel dan uitzondering is. In Vlaanderen worden, net als in veel verschillende landen, anderstalige nieuwkomers initieel apart onderwezen (OKAN, oftewel: onthaalklas anderstalige nieuwkomers) alvorens ze doorstromen naar het reguliere onderwijs. Bovendien staat het middelbare scholen relatief vrij 'OKAN' aan te bieden en vorm te geven. Dit roept de vraag op hoe scholen hun onthaalonderwijs organiseren en wat daarbij de achterliggende uitgangspunten zijn. In deze presentatie wordt ingegaan op de organisatorische respons van het Vlaams secundair onthaalonderwijs en hoe scholen dit kaderen. In andere woorden: welke keuzes maken scholen en waarom? We baseren onze bevindingen op representatieve surveydata, verzameld in het kader van onderzoek van het departement Onderwijs van de Vlaamse regering, aangevuld met interviews met belangrijke actoren (directieleden, leerkrachten, zorgleerkrachten) binnen een vijftal secundaire onthaalscholen, geselecteerd om de diversiteit van de verschillende onthaalonderwijspraktijken te vatten. De bevindingen tonen onder meer dat ook in deze specifieke onderwijscontext typisch 'schoolse' keuzes worden gemaakt door de betrokken actoren. Ondanks hun sterke bewustzijn van het ambigue karakter van die keuzes, geven uiteindelijk praktische prioriteiten de doorslag.

Roos van der Zwan, Marcel Lubbers and Jochem Tolsma

Ethnic minority candidates in the Netherlands: the influence of neighbourhood characteristics on support for ethnic minority candidates

With a growing part of the electorate with a non-native background, the inclusion of ethnic minorities in political parties has gained importance in many Western countries. The nomination of ethnic minority candidates increases descriptive representation and is a strategy to win the ethnic minority vote because it is often assumed that voters prefer candidates with shared characteristics, such as the same ethnic background. Yet, there have been few empirical investigations into the extent to which ethnic minority candidates really attract the ethnic minority vote in the Netherlands. Therefore, this study examines preference votes for ethnic minority candidates at the neighbourhood level. We argue that ethnic minority candidates receive more preference votes in neighbourhoods with larger ethnic minority populations, but that the share of preference votes is affected by both neighbourhood (e.g. ethnic composition) and candidate (e.g. ethnic group, party affiliation) characteristics. Using a geographical perspective, we focus on the spatial patterns of support for ethnic minority candidates. To test our hypotheses, election results from the Dutch national parliamentary election of March 2017 were analysed at the neighbourhood level.

Samira de Groot, Dymph de Boer, Natascha Notten en Jochem Tolsma

Spuriousness or Causality? Deviant Behaviour Unraveled: The Relation between Problem Behaviour and Criminal Behaviour

Deviant behaviour appears in many forms and research often considers these various forms one and the same. However, scarce research has demonstrated a relation between two forms of deviant behaviour: problem and criminal behaviour (Moffitt, 1993). This could indicate that the use of the umbrella term deviant behavior is unjustified. More importantly, this begs the question whether the relationship between problem and criminal behaviour is the result of common determinants or whether there is in fact a direct causal relationship between the two phenomena. Available research regarding the relationship between problem and criminal behavior mainly focuses on adolescents, so it remains unknown whether and to what extent this relation exists among adults. Therefore, this paper will examine (a) to what extent previous offered explanations of adolescent deviant behaviour are applicable to adults, (b) whether these explanations are equally relevant for both problem and criminal behaviour and, (c) whether there still is a direct bidirectional causal relationship between problem and criminal behaviour after controlling for these common determinants. Multivariate generalized estimation equations were conducted to analyse five waves of the CrimeNL panel data (for more information see Tolsma, Rokven, Groenenstijn, Gouweleeuw & Goudriaan, 2014). Results show that not all previous offered explanations of adolescent deviant behaviour are relevant for adults (childhood factors, institutionalized bonds and peer criminality). Moreover, some predictors only affect specific types of deviant behavior (e.g. parental divorce on criminal behaviour but not on problem behaviour). Lastly, a two-way causal relationship was found between problem and criminal behaviour.

Shauni Van Doren en Anja Declercq

De sociale context van zorgvragers in de thuiszorg: De ontwikkeling van een sociaal supplement bij de BelRAI instrumenten voor de thuiszorg in de verschillende sectoren

DOEL: Deze studie maakt deel uit van een groter onderzoeksproject binnen het Steunpunt Welzijn, Volksgezondheid en Gezin (SWVG). In een eerste fase wordt het supplement ontwikkeld, in de daaropvolgende fasen wordt het supplement getest en geëvalueerd. Hier hebben we het enkel over de eerste fase. In de huidige BelRAI instrumenten wordt bijna uitsluitend gekeken naar de fysieke en psychische zorgnoden. De sociale context waarin een persoon zich bevindt heeft ook impact op de zorgnood en het zorggebruik, maar blijft momenteel buiten beeld. Hoe die context kan worden gedefinieerd en welke contextaspecten een impact hebben op zorgnood en zorggebruik, is echter niet zo duidelijk. Daarom willen we in kaart te brengen hoe betrokkenen de sociale context definiëren en welke aspecten van die context volgens hen een impact hebben. Die aspecten zullen we vervolgens vertalen naar een instrument om zo een antwoord te bieden op de steeds complexere zorg- en ondersteuningsnoden in de thuiszorg. METHODEN: Aan de hand van een literatuurstudie en 9 focusgroepen met actoren uit de Vlaamse thuiszorg (zorgverleners en zorgvragers) zoeken we naar de verschillende thema's die een invloed hebben voor hen bij de zorgverlening. CONCLUSIE: De sociale context is een complex gegeven en niet eenvoudig om in afgebakende concepten te plaatsen. De deelnemers van de focusgroepen waren unaniem akkoord over het belang van (de draagkracht van) het informele netwerk. De fysieke leefomgeving werd eveneens aangeduid als een doorslaggevend concept ter indicatie van therapietrouw. Verder is onder andere het professioneel netwerk, de mobiliteitsmogelijkheden en sociaal welbevinden belangrijk om mee te nemen bij het opstellen van een doeltreffend zorgplan.

Shireen Bhalla and Roy Kemmers

"They were their age and they were their role models": Addressing and Shaping the Hidden Curriculum in Indian Peer-to-Peer Community Service Programs

Education is often regarded as the prime mode for tackling social inequalities. However, following Bourdieu, it also functions in the reproduction of inequality, legitimating elite norms and values. One mechanism through which this happens is 'the hidden curriculum', defined as "the unstated norms, values and beliefs that are transmitted to students through the underlying structure of meaning in [...] classroom life" (Giroux, 1979, p. 22). A hidden curriculum, however, works differently in different contexts, making this concept the start rather than the result of any analysis. We use it to analyse community service programs in India, in which private school students teach government school students in peer-to-peer classes designed to bring social groups together. Our analysis is based on data collection in two such programs, and the data comprise of focus groups with private school students, interviews with organisers, and observations in two peer-to-peer classes. The analysis shows that despite good intentions in both two programs in this study, one class appeared to do more to reproduce the inequality between the students, while the other did manage to challenge the disconnect. The pivotal difference lies in that the latter made the hidden curriculum an important part of the curriculum taught, while the former kept the emphasis on the formal curriculum and gave little guidance on how to approach the interaction. These findings add to the body of knowledge on hidden curricula, and allows us to suggest how community service programs can be made more effective in bringing about social change.

Silvia Klokgieters, Theo G. van Tilburg, Dorly J.H. Deeg and Martijn Huisman

The linkage between ageing, migration and resilience: Resilience in the life of young-old Turkish and Moroccan immigrants

Objectives: Immigrants are often affected by an accumulation of adversities resulting from migration. Yet, some immigrants might be resilient in dealing with adversities. This study investigates resilience in older Turkish and Moroccan immigrants living the Netherlands. Methods: Resilience was investigated using thematic analysis on 23 life story interviews with Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in the Netherlands aged between 60 and 69. Results: Circumstances in which individuals foster resilience coincide with four life phases occurring after the migration experience: settling in the host society, negotiating their stay, third age, and fourth age. Resources that contributed to resilience included education in the country of origin, dealing with language barriers, having two incomes, acceptance obtained through meaning of migration and religion, strong social and community networks, and ability to sustain and build a circular lifestyle traveling back and forth to the country of origin. Individuals who had an attitude towards actively improving their lives' conditions but also skillful in resigning to conditions that could not be changed, were more resilient. Discussion: The study illustrates a link between the conditions of ageing, migration and resilience. Useful resources can be tied to one specific life stage, or can be transferred to the next life phases depending on the resource.

Siyang Kong, Ineke Maas and Marco H.D. van Leeuwen

Gender occupational segregation and its impact on the gender wage gap among migrants in China

China's Economic Reform in the 1980s led to rapid urbanization and an increase in the number of rural-to-urban migrants. In 2016, this number was 245 million (National Bureau of Statistics of China). Unlike other developing countries, China's urbanization does not necessarily lead to feminization in agriculture, as women's off-farm employment rate is as high as, and sometimes surpasses their male counterparts. Meanwhile, female migrants still earn substantially less than males do. Gender occupational segregation is argued to explain gender wage gap, whereas few study has examined this causal link for Chinese migrants. One exception is the study of Meng (1998). However, he only studied four occupational groups: construction, industry, service, and self-employed, and used a relatively small sample (1504 migrants) collected in one city. Nowadays, with educational expansion and changes in the labor market, migrants work in many more occupations. In this paper, we aim to examine to what extent gender occupational segregation explains gender wage gap among Chinese migrants using decomposition methods. We will answer our research questions using data from the China General Social Survey, wave 2003 to wave 2015. The number of observations is 17332. We will show to what extent the gender wage gap is explained by occupational segregation and how this changes over time.

Stéfanie André, Roza Meuleman en Gerbert Kraaykamp

Healthy in the neighborhood? The educational gap in health related behavior in the Netherlands

In this paper we focus on educational inequalities in health related behavior in the Netherlands and the role neighborhoods can play in this relationship. Health equality is important because inequalities in health are related to other inequalities, for example, inequalities in the labor market. We take into account three neighborhood characteristics: population density, poverty and level of owner occupancy as a measure of wealth and residential stability. Our research question is: how can variation in the educational gap in health-related behavior be explained with neighborhood characteristics? To answer this question we use the 7th round of the European Social Survey (2014-2015) to assess different types of health related behavior more in-depth. We focus on: smoking, alcohol consumption, overweight, fruit consumption, vegetable consumption and exercise in the Netherlands. Besides analyzing these six types of health-related behavior separately we also analyze a summative scale of the six items. We will perform multilevel analysis of this data, first multilevel results will be available around June 2018. From a descriptive point of view we found that the educational gap in exercising is quite equal at different levels of population density. While the educational gap in alcohol consumption is largest in neighborhoods with almost none and in areas with mostly owner-occupied houses. When neighborhoods are of influence on the educational gap in health related behavior, it may be efficient to use the neighborhood for health-related interventions.

Stijn Daenekindt

Out of tune. Different understandings of social exclusion at concerts

Previous work on social exclusion in cultural settings focusses on the way people from lower social strata are excluded from highbrow contexts. I offer a more comprehensive view by considering social exclusion in highbrow and in lowbrow cultural settings, and by studying the way people differ in their 'understanding of social exclusion'. These understandings refer to criteria used for social exclusion. I scrutinize the way modes of consumption are central in these understandings. Using survey data, I inductively analyse attitudes towards classical and pop/rock concerts. I uncover four understandings of social exclusion, which are present in both types of concerts. The understandings differ in (a) whether they stem from an insiders' or an outsiders' perspective, and (b) in the way modes of consumption are used as criterion for social exclusion. Additionally, I find that the way people understand social exclusion drives what cultural contexts they consider to be socially exclusive.

Suzanne de Leeuw and Matthijs Kalmijn

The reproduction of educational inequalities in stepfamilies. What happens if two fathers are involved in the intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic characteristics?

In this study, the intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic characteristics in stepfamilies is investigated. In contrast to two-parent families, more than two parent figures are involved in the transmission process in stepfamilies and they are no longer automatically biologically related to the child or sharing a residence with them and this might change the transmission process. We focus on stepfamilies lived with the mother after divorce. We include a multidimensional measure of parental resources based on educational attainment, occupational status and cultural capital. In addition, we control for the financial situation during childhood. Furthermore, we make an important contribution to the literature because we do not only examine the role of pre-divorce conditions (e.g., the length of co-residence) but also the importance of post-divorce aspects (contact frequency as well as involvement) in the transmission process. We use the new OKiN data in which respondents are between 25 and 45 years old and we select 1,362 respondents who lived with the mother and a new partner after divorce. Our preliminary results indicate, in line with previous studies, that the length of co-residence does not change the association between parental resources and the educational outcomes of children. However, we find evidence that non-residential fathers who have more frequent contact with the child and who are more involved in the socialization are more successful in the transmission process. Meanwhile the role of stepfathers seems to be mostly larger when there is no frequent contact with the biological father.

Take Sipma, Marcel Lubbers and Niels Spierings

Populist partners: partner's social class and populist radical right voting

The extensive number of studies towards radical right voting from the past decades show that social class is one of the most important structural explanations of radical right voting. Even though this effect is rather consistent across studies, it does not mean that all people within these classes vote for the populist radical right; to the opposite, also within the working class the majority does not vote for the radical right (about 80 percent in our sample). In this study, we propose that we get a better understanding of the relation between social class and voting for the radical right when we consider a person's partner (if any) and the partner's characteristics. Partner characteristics may matter in two ways. First, because couples share economic resources, the partner's situation might be an important additional estimation of one's social class. Therefore, we study whether the social class of the partner has an effect on vote choice next to one's own position, as some other studies have shown for other parties. Second, we know people discuss politics most frequently with their partner. If so, partners' policy preferences, which could be a product of their social class, might also affect one's chance to vote for the radical right. Including partner characteristics next to individual characteristics is highly relevant to get a fuller understanding of the relation between social class and populist radical right voting. To test our expectations, we make use of the Dutch LISS household panel in which both partners are questioned.

Talitha Stam

Een pepermuntje in een zakje drop

"Ik voel mij net een pepermuntje in een zakje drop", is wat een van mijn respondenten vertelde toen ze voor het eerst aankwam op haar MBO niveau 2 opleiding. Zij is zelf opgegroeid in een 'witte' laagopgeleide omgeving (buurt, scholen, etc.), maar voor haar MBO opleiding kwam zij voor het eerst in aanraking met een 'super-diverse' omgeving (Crul, 2016; Vertovec, 2007). Een omgeving waarbij zij, als 'witte' studente, numeriek een van de minderheden is. Hoe ervaren deze meisjes hun nieuwe positie op school? En hoe gaan de veelal 'witte' middenklasse docenten om met deze specifieke meisjes? Kunnen deze meisjes profiteren van hun witheid? Of zit hun lagere sociale klasse dit in de weg? En hoe kunnen we dit duiden in de Nederlandse context, waar ras nog altijd een te weinig besproken begrip blijkt. Dit paper is onderdeel van mijn etnografische promotieonderzoek naar de aspiratievorming van 'witte' laagopgeleide Nederlandse meisjes in 'super-diverse' vmbo (basis en kader) en mbo (niveau 1 en 2) opleidingen.

Tara Koster, Anne-Rigt Poortman, Tanja van der Lippe and Pauline Kleingeld

The Influence of Residence, Repartnering and Gender

Due to the rise in divorce and remarriage, families have become increasingly complex. A divorce expands a family across multiple households, and the presence of stepparents further complicates the family. Although parental involvement in complex postdivorce families has fueled scholarly interest, little research has investigated differences in biological parents' involvement across a full array of postdivorce families. To understand variations in parental involvement, this study focuses on the role of residence arrangements (including shared residence), repartnering, and their interplay. This study also examines whether these associations differ depending upon the parent's gender and the type of parental activity. Regression analyses on 2,778 divorced or separated parents in the Netherlands show that residence is strongly related to all indicators of parental involvement, with resident parents being most involved, followed by parents in shared residence and then nonresident parents. Repartnering also influences parental involvement, but to a lesser extent than residence. Repartnering negatively affects parents' involvement in leisure activities and, particularly, irregular caring activities. Only the association between repartnering and influence in child-related decision-making depends on residence, with a smaller effect of repartnering for nonresident parents as compared to (shared) resident parents. Gender differences in the effects of (i) residence and (ii) repartnering are only found for influence in child-related decision-making: (i) mothers are more likely than fathers to lose their influence as shared resident parents or nonresident parents, compared to resident parents; (ii) repartnered fathers have equal influence as non-repartnered fathers, whereas repartnered mothers have more influence than non-repartnered mothers.

Tessa Kaufman, Laura Baams and René Veenstra

Disparities Between Heterosexual and Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adolescents in Chronic Victimization and Associated Internalizing Symptoms

Although society has become more accepting of sexual diversity during the past decades, lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) adolescents are still at higher risk to be victimized by peers compared to heterosexual adolescents. This study took a longitudinal perspective on these disparities and investigated whether LGB adolescents are at a higher risk for chronic, long-lasting victimization compared to heterosexual adolescents, or whether disparities decrease with age. We also assessed how change and stability in victimization was differentially associated with the development of self- and parent-reported internalizing symptoms such as depressive symptoms and social anxiety for LGB and heterosexual adolescents. Data came from five waves of the TRacking Adolescents' Individual Lives Survey (TRAILS) among adolescents (n = 1,275 heterosexual; n = 151 LGB) who completed a biennial survey (mean age at T1 = 11.1, at T5 = 22.3). Using latent class growth analyses, three trajectories were identified, representing three groups of adolescents who reported: (1) stable high (chronic) victimization (6.6%), (2) decreasing victimization (9.9%), or (3) did not experience (83.4%) victimization. Further, results from multinomial logistic analyses showed that LGB adolescents were more likely than heterosexual adolescents to report chronic victimization as compared to not being victimized (OR = 3.65; 95%CI[2.21-6.04]), and were marginally more likely than heterosexual adolescents to be chronically versus decreasingly victimized (OR = 1.75; 95%CI[0.93-3.27]). Last, victimization descriptively impacted LGB adolescents' internalizing symptoms, but less so for heterosexual adolescents. Overall, our findings call for awareness that LGB adolescents are overrepresented in the population of chronically victimized adolescents, for early strategies to tackle victimization before it becomes chronic, and adequate support to prevent the development of internalizing symptoms.

Thijs Bol

Credential closure. Educational credentialism, skills, and wages in Europe

Credentialist theory argues that education takes a central position in systems of stratification because educational degrees restrict access to highly-rewarding occupations. While credentialism is an important sociological explanation for why highly educated earn higher wages, very few studies have empirically tested if formal educational restrictions increase wages. More important, existing studies were not able to rule out issues with selection where occupations with formal educational requirements attract higher-skilled workers. In this article I combine data on educational requirements for 12 European countries with individual level data from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC). I estimate models where I exploit cross-national variation in educational requirements for the same occupations. My analyses find support for credentialist theory: when an occupation requires a formal educational degree to access, returns for workers are about 10% higher. I do not find any evidence that this is explained by the selection of higher-skilled workers in closed occupations.

Thijs van den Broek and Emily Grundy

Supporting ageing parents and changes in quality of life in Sweden and Denmark. A difference-in-difference study

The impact that providing care to ageing parents has on adult children's lives may depend on the long-term care (LTC) context. When affordable state supported care services are more widely available, there is less pressure on family members to provide care, which may mean that caregiving has less of an impact on caregivers' wellbeing. LTC coverage has traditionally been generous in Sweden and Denmark, but there has been substantial retrenchment in the 1990s in Sweden and more recently in Denmark. We used longitudinal Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) data, collected between 2004 and 2015, to explore differences between the two countries in the impact of caregiving on quality of life. The fact that similar cutbacks took place in both countries at different moments in time allowed us to conduct difference-in-difference analyses to estimate the effects of the availability of state supported LTC services. Fixed effects regression analyses showed that caregiving was more detrimental for quality of life in Sweden than in Denmark. However, this country difference did not weaken significantly when LTC coverage was reduced in Denmark. Possibly, the way caregivers are supported shapes the caregiving experience more than LTC coverage.

Thomas Swerts, Fatima Laoukili, Stijn Oosterlynck

Molenbeek unveiled: Civil society organizations and social innovations in the Belgian 'ghetto'

Ever since the 2015 terrorist attacks in Paris, Molenbeek has become internationally renowned as the European 'capital for jihadists'. Public accounts of Molenbeek frequently describe the municipality as a 'Eurabia' characterized by social disintegration, poverty, crime and radical religious extremism. Even before some of its infamous residents slandered the municipality's reputation, Molenbeek was framed by popular press, politicians and researchers alike as the quintessential 'ghetto' of Belgium. White flight and migration are often evoked as the twin culprits that gave rise to a homogenous, mono-cultural 'no-go zone' in the middle of the European capital. Yet, the bad reputation of this urban district is hard to rhyme with more recent trends like the gentrification and revival of the canal zone or the cutting-edge artistic and cultural initiatives that have popped up in recent years. Furthermore, in the effort to "clean up Molenbeek" (dixit Belgian Minister of Security and the Interior Jan Jambon), a state screening of civic organizations for potential links to terrorist or criminal activities revealed an above-average density of associational life in the commune, with a reported 1571 associations for a population of roughly 100,000 inhabitants. Surprisingly, little academic research has attempted to study the complex dynamics of civil society organization in Molenbeek. This paper presents preliminary results from an ambitious large-scale study on Civil Society Innovations in Flanders (CSI Flanders). We rely on a mixed methods research design, including survey, interviews with community leaders and selected case studies of CSOs to study patterns of civic organization in one of Brussels' most stigmatized and socio-economically deprived districts. By mapping Molenbeek's rich and diverse associational life, we attempt to empirically nuance and debunk some of the popular myths about the social disorganization and ghettoization of this municipality. Furthermore, our research indicates that the unusual social, political and cultural setup that characterizes Molenbeek as an urban district constitutes a favorable climate for social innovation in the field of civil society.

Tim Reeskens en Rodrigo Velasco

White Privilege or Black Penalty? The Effect of Skin Tone on Income in Mexico

While scholarship on wage discrimination has confirmed that 'racism' is persistent, recent insights indicate that 'colorism' – the idea that some skin tones are favored while others are disfavored – is able to explain why dark-skinned people have lower incomes than people with a lighter skin complexion. In this paper, theoretical arguments are discussed and are subjected to an empirical test: differential investment in human capital, i.e. education; variation in occupational status, i.e. being employed in indoor vs outdoor jobs; and concentration in richer vs poorer regions. The focus on this paper is Mexico, known as a country where race and ethnicity generally are not salient categories for social stratification, but skin tone is. We study the National Survey on Discrimination in Mexico, collected in 2010 and representative for all households. The advantage of this survey is that it has asked respondents to indicate their skin color. Based on regression analyses and matching techniques, we show that there is an effect of skin tone on income that cannot completely be explained by differences in education, occupational status or regional concentration. Important, we have no indications that darker skin tones are penalized; rather, the two lightest skin tones are privileged, giving evidence to 'colorism', yet, not in the direction that is widely assumed.

Tjeerd Piersma, René Bekkers, Wim de Kort and Eva-Maria Merz

A life course perspective on blood donation: the influence of life events across the donor career

How does prosocial behavior change across the life course? Previous studies showed that the likelihood of volunteering is related to life events in the work and family domain. It is assumed that life events which affect individuals' human and social capital change the likelihood of being involved in prosocial behavior. To test this assumption, our study focused on blood donation as a typical prosocial act. We examined whether various life events were related to blood donor lapse (transition from active to inactive donor) and whether human and social capital mechanisms were able to explain these relations. Two data sets were linked: the regular blood bank Donor Database, containing information on blood donor behavior (e.g. donation frequency, return rates), and Donor InSight study results, a large-scale longitudinal survey including information on donor characteristics and life events. Results indicated that health, work and family related life events all impacted donor lapse to some degree: childbirth, getting a job, and losing a job increased the likelihood of lapse; a blood transfusion for someone close and the death of a beloved decreased the likelihood of lapse. Regarding human and social capital mechanisms, increased difficulty in planning a donation, increased numbers of working hours, and being acquainted less to other blood donors partially explained why donors more likely to lapse after childbirth, getting a job, and losing a job, respectively. We conclude social and practical concerns to play a role in deciding on donating blood and that this decision is susceptible to change over the life course.

Twan Huijsmans and T. Gaidyte

Examining types of political participation around the world: the role of inequality

In our paper we examine the role of economic inequality at the country level on individual inclination to participate in politics. Furthermore, we analyse whether this effect varies between different income groups within a country, and whether this effect varies with a country's level of wealth. We analyse these effects of inequality on different types of political participation, namely, voting, institutionalised and non-institutionalised participation. We make use of a mega dataset which combines different waves of existing global surveys (European Social Survey; Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy; Afrobarometer; Latin American Barometer; Asian Barometer; International Social Survey Programme). Together, the datasets include information about the political participation activities of approximately 900 000 respondents in more than 100 countries around the world. First, our results indicate that income is in general positively related to all forms of political participation. Second, economic inequality at the country level depresses the likelihood of voting for individuals belonging to the highest income quintile in their country. Third, inequality positively affects the likelihood to participate in institutionalised and non-institutionalised forms of politics for lower income groups. Together, these findings imply that differences in political participation between income groups decrease when economic inequality increases. Fourth, the effect of economic inequality on differences in political participation between income groups is found to vary with a country's level of wealth. We conclude that the effect of economic inequality on political participation varies between types of participation, income groups, and a country's level of wealth.

Ulrike Hahn and Pauwke Berkers

This image does (not) make me feel climate change is important - (Artistic Information) Visualizations and Climate Change

Climate change is one of the most communicated topics of our time. In the Netherlands, many people are aware of the issue. However, it is essential to move beyond awareness to render it an important topic to be considered by the general public, i.e. to create feelings of salience. Communicators use different visualizations to achieve this, among them information visualizations. Artists have started to create artistic modifications of these information visualizations to creatively contribute to the augmentation of climate change visualizations. However, it is unclear how effective they are. This research therefore poses the following main question: How engaging in terms of feelings of salience does the general public perceive artistic information visualizations on climate change, and what reasoning for felt salience can be identified? Three-part qualitative research consisting of a short survey, sorting task and semi-structured interview was employed. Participants were asked to sort 25 visualizations: the artistic information visualizations and four other visualization forms, each form depicting the same five problem-focused climate change themes. The artistic information visualizations were found least engaging in comparison to the other four visualization types, i.e. they least made viewers feel climate change is important. It appears that – at least for this sample – artists' free choice of data focus and artistic styles faces limits when depicting a complex topic such as climate change. A need for clarity and accompanying descriptions to the visualizations, at least when targeted at the general public without art education or training, might be necessary.

Valeria Pulignano

Labour market segmentation and labour market mobility in Europe

Over the last years, there has been renewed interest in research into labour market segmentation and labour market mobility across Europe. One main focus has been the role of institutions or institutional change and their impact on labour market segments and labour market mobility. This includes social and employment policies regulating open-ended contracts on the one hand as well as policies facilitating flexible forms of employment on the other hand, e.g. fixed-term contracts, temporary agency work or self-employment. A second area of research has evolved around the role of actors, including firms, employee representatives and social partners influencing the actual use and empirical shape of different forms of employment, the mobility from unemployment into employment as well as the mobility between segments. Thirdly, the consequences of segmented labour markets in terms of professional careers and patterns of transitions, unequal access to social protection or implications for subjective wellbeing, health or families have been studied. Overall, notable differences in patterns of labour market segmentation have been found not only between countries, but also across sectors or occupations and over time. The proposed session is open to both conceptual and empirical papers. We encourage in particular the submission of papers that explore new ways to analyse labour market segments and labour market mobility. We invite contributions based on qualitative, quantitative or mixed methods. We are interested in both cross-country comparative papers or single country studies. They might focus on certain segments of labour markets, also if taking a sectoral or occupation-specific perspective.

Vera Buijs, Gerine Lodder, Bertus Jeronimus, Peter de Jonge en Nardi Steverink

Verschuivingen in sociale behoeftebevrediging over de volwassen levensloop en de relatie met subjectief welbevinden

Het vervullen van sociale behoeften is cruciaal voor gezondheid en welbevinden. Kennis over de mogelijk veranderende rol van sociale behoeften tijdens de levensloop kan helpen om het individuele welbevinden te verhogen. Deze studie beoogt leeftijd-gerelateerde verschuivingen in de vervulling van sociale behoeften in kaart te brengen. Daarvoor rapporteerden 11.406 deelnemers aan de HoeGekIsNL studie over hun welbevinden en de bevrediging van hun behoefte aan affectie, gedragsbevestiging, en status. Wij vergeleken deze behoeftebevrediging over verschillende leeftijdscategorieën. Onze resultaten wijzen op kleine veranderingen in de vervulling van de sociale behoeften over de levensloop. Het bleek dat oudere deelnemers gemiddeld minder affectie, maar meer status ervoeren dan jongere deelnemers. Rond de 60 jaar rapporteerden deelnemers de hoogste niveaus van gedragsbevestiging. Vrouwen ervoeren meer affectie dan mannen, maar minder status. De resultaten suggereren dat individuele verschillen de verschillen tussen leeftijdsgroepen overschaduwen, in het bijzonder op hoge leeftijd. Als volgende stap onderzoeken we of de invloed van sociale behoeften op het welbevinden verandert over de levensloop. Daarnaast zullen clusteranalyses uitwijzen of er profielen van sociale behoeftevervulling kunnen worden geïdentificeerd en of deze profielen samenhangen met kenmerken van sociale netwerken, waaronder het hebben van een partner, kinderen, of een baan.

Vera de Bel, Eric D. Widmer en Tom A. B. Snijders

Ambivalent triadic family configurations and mother's self-esteem

Family relationships characterized by warmth and tension simultaneously are classified as ambivalent family relationships. However, most current quantitative research only measures family relationships uni-dimensionally. Although previous research showed that conflict is associated with higher level of stress, more health-related problems, and weaker self-esteem, we argue that ambivalent dyads in a family network are not necessarily detrimental for an individual's well-being. However, when ambivalent dyads are embedded in certain triadic family configurations with other ambivalent dyads, or even purely conflict dyads, they might become detrimental for the focal individual. In this paper, for family networks in which dyads are allowed to be purely positive, negative, and ambivalent, we introduce the ambivalent triad census which summarizes the frequencies of the 18 non-isomorphic triads in the network. Consequently, we propose three theoretical principles according to which an ambivalent network structure may affect well-being: balance, divide and conquer, and diffusion of stress. We apply the ambivalent triad census and test these principles using the STEPOUT data, collected in 2009-2010 in Switzerland. 150 mothers from first-time families and 150 mothers from non-first-time families were asked about the relationships with and between her family members. Self-esteem was used as a measure of well-being. Differences between the 150 first-time marriages and 150 non-first time marriages will be investigated. Preliminary results show that mothers who are embedded in networks in which the balance principle or the (prevention of the) diffusion of stress concept are more prone are associated to higher scores on the social dimension of self-esteem.

Willeke van der Werf, Patrick Kenis, Pauline Slot en Paul Leseman

Diversiteit, Inclusie en Teamprioriteiten in kindercentra

In teams kunnen verschillende prioriteiten worden gesteld om de dagelijkse praktijk vorm te geven. In inclusieve organisaties worden verschillen tussen medewerkers gewaardeerd (diversiteit) en overbrugd, zodat iedereen erbij hoort (inclusie) en tot recht komt (D&I). Om het begrip D&I te operationaliseren, is aansluiting gezocht bij Roberson (2006). Zij noemt onder andere aandacht voor 'gelijke waardering', 'invloed', 'gelijke kansen' en 'professionele ontwikkeling' als aspecten die D&I in organisaties kunnen ondersteunen. De centrale vraag van deze kwalitatieve casestudy is, hoe managers en medewerkers van kindercentra D&I, in de genoemde aspecten, ervaren. Vervolgens is verkend of verschillende ervaringen zouden kunnen samenhangen met verschil tussen een voornamelijk publieke of marktgerichte oriëntatie van kindercentra, gemeten aan positie en autonomie van locatiemanagers. In dit onderzoek zijn 13 locatiemanagers en 26 pedagogisch medewerkers uit 13 verschillende kindercentra geïnterviewd (N=39). Uit een inhoudsanalyse blijkt, dat medewerkers invloed en kansen anders ervaren, omdat zij voldoening uit verschillende teamprioriteiten halen. In de onderzochte organisaties benoemen medewerkers in publiek georiënteerde kindercentra (N=5) positieve ervaringen met groep-welbevinden, scholingsaanbod en gedragen besluitvorming. Dit is vaker procedureel vormgegeven. In marktgerichte kindercentra (N=5) benoemen medewerkers positieve ervaringen met individuele ontplooiing en ruimte voor eigen autonomie, in praktische of rendementsgerichte acties. Dit komt overeen met gevonden verschillen tussen locatiemanagers die gezamenlijkheid respectievelijk zelfstandigheid benadrukken. De verschillende betekenis van D&I in deze context, kan worden vergeleken met Habermas theorie over betekenisverlening in communicatief (leefwereld-gericht) en strategisch (doelgericht) handelen. De onderzochte kleinere organisaties (N=3) laten geen eenduidig beeld zien. Vervolgonderzoek is noodzakelijk.

Ympkje Albeda, Lia Karsten, Stijn Oosterlynck

Raising children in diverse environments: parental narratives about diverse neighbourhoods and school choices

Recently, there is increasing scholarly interest in the strategies urban middle class families adopt regarding diversity in the neighbourhood and at school. However, it remains unclear how the strategies used in the neighbourhood and at school are interrelated. In addition, there is little known about the considerations of working class and migrant families. This paper tries to fill these gaps by investigating how parents from different socioeconomic and ethno-cultural backgrounds in Antwerp deal with diversity through an in-depth analysis of six interviews selected from a bigger sample. Results indicate that parents use different class informed strategies to deal with the diversity in the neighbourhood. Children of lower class parents are more exposed to diversity in the neighbourhood than middle class children, while middle class parents are more likely to mention diversity in the neighbourhood as an asset for their children. Both lower and middle class parents make school choices that contribute to segregation. But some middle class parents deliberately choose mixed schools to build on the multicultural capital of their children.

Zoltan Lippenyi and Tanja van der Lippe

Who wants a temporary job? A factorial survey on the relationship between employability and job preferences of European employees

European labor markets in recent decades experienced a large growth in temporary employment, although workers still value permanent jobs much higher. The flexicurity model promised TO bridge the preference gap between temporary and permanent jobs by combining flexibility and active labor market policies and incentivizing employers to invest in the employability of workers. However, this solution only works if 1) employer-financed training compensates for the disutility of temporariness of the jobs, and 2) workers who are secure about their employability are more willing to take the risk of temporary jobs. Current empirical evidence about preferences for temporary jobs are based upon self-reported job satisfaction and suffer from retrospective and adaptive bias. We remedy this problem by using a unique vignette survey design. In the European Sustainable Working Survey we asked 1,870 workers in 205 work organizations from diverse economic sectors in Spain, Finland and Hungary to rate fictive job applications and choose between alternative jobs. We randomized the type of contract, investment in training, and several other job characteristics and investigated variation across workers in preferences for temporary contracts by self-reported employability perceptions and education. Workers in all countries and sectors prefer a temporary contract less than a permanent contract, but there is significant individual-level variation in preferences for temporary contracts. We find support for the employability assumption: workers with higher self-reported employability and higher education rate jobs with temporary contracts better. However, we do not find a compensating effect of employer-provided training on preferences for temporary contracts.

Zouhair Hammana, Marc Verboord and Susanne Janssen

Cosmopolitan openness in classroom encounters with the Other

This article sets out to understand how secondary education teachers engage with (cultural) diversity. Departing from a 'cosmopolitan encounters' lens perspective, this research attempts to understand how secondary education teachers in the Netherlands perceive themselves in relation to students perceived as 'Other', in relation to teaching material perceived as 'diverse' and what practices of openness these teachers employ in classroom encounters. By treating cosmopolitanism as an 'emergent from interactions in social relationships', instead of just as a 'consciously constructed, normative, moral and political ideal of world citizenship', this research sets out to explore how secondary education teachers engage with (cultural) diversity through being reflexive in their encounters with (cultural) diversity. Instead of merely looking at cosmopolitanism as an identity, I approach cosmopolitanism in this research as an openness that is performed in encounters with the Other. This research has a qualitative approach. Secondary education teachers working in 'culturally diverse' secondary education schools (VWO, HAVO and VMBO) in Rotterdam and Amsterdam will be interviewed. Teachers teaching subjects such as: 'maatschappijleer' and 'maatschappijwetenschappen´ (civics), history, economics, philosophy, management and organization, geography, Dutch and 'levensbeschouwing' (life stance) will be interviewed.