
Inequality over the life course

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Origin and Destination: Ethnic Penalty Within and Across Education Systems

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Education trajectories of ethnically diverse groups in Europe is currently under the scrutiny in many studies and projects. Our paper addresses two empirical questions. We ask whether students of various origin are penalised differently within the same education system (H1) and whether there is a detectable pattern of discrimination (ethnic ranking) across European school systems (H2). Our second question is about the extent of ethnic penalty for the same ethnic group across different destination countries. We hypothesise that the magnitude of penalty will be different for the same origin group across different education systems (H3). We apply Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition on reading results in OECD PISA data from 2003 to 2015. Sample contains 12 European destination countries and 7 ethnic groups of origin. Our results confirm ethnic inequalities are being perpetuated in education systems leading to a clearly discernible ethnic ranking.

Keywords: Education, migration, origin, EU destination

*Speaker

Money and Marriage: Family in-law correlations in analyses of intergenerational inequality

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This study extends research on the intergenerational transmission of inequality by analyzing the relationship between marriage and parents and parent-in-law's wealth and income accumulation. Using administrative data from Danish registers, we introduce methods from sibling correlation models to estimate the association between the wealth of parents and parents-in-law for the population of 25-35 year-old married couples annually between 1990 and 2014. The analysis is supplemented with information about the couples' social mobility, i.e. upward mobile, stable or downward mobile. Results reveal a strong association between the wealth of the parents and parents-in-law. The main conclusion is that even in a Scandinavian welfare state with high levels of equality in terms of living conditions and social mobility, family background has a significant influence on marriage patterns.

Keywords: marriage, family wealth, parent, in, law correlations

*Speaker

Approximate Measurement Invariance of Positive and Negative Affect: Evidence from European Social Survey

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The major goals of this study were to investigate 1) the cross-country and 2) cross-time comparability of the positive and negative affect dimensions of subjective well-being using both the traditional exact approach to measurement invariance and the more recent Bayesian approximate approach. The results of cross-country and cross-time invariance tests of the 4-item positive and the 7-item negative affect scales measuring affective well-being in the European Social Survey Rounds 3 and 6 across up to 29 countries are presented, exploring the extent of item non-invariance in detail. While the exact measurement invariance test revealed only partial scalar invariance of the original (all-item) scales across a small set of countries, approximate measurement invariance was established in all countries and rounds for a modified version of the scales, allowing latent mean comparison over 44 groups/time points. Thus, the advantages of using the Bayesian approach to exploring measurement invariance in a large set of groups are introduced to subjective well-being research.

Keywords: subjective wellbeing, affective dimension, exact and approximate measurement invariance, European Social Survey, Bayesian analysis

*Speaker

Conservatism or Xenophobia? Ethnic Discrimination in Context

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We examine how discrimination of people with foreign names depends on the local context by conducting a nationwide field experiment in the Swiss housing market, sending N=11'460 queries for viewings from fictitious persons who vary by name to signal ethnic origin. The widespread use of referenda and popular initiatives in Switzerland allows us to characterise the context in which landlords operate. Notably, we can differentiate between conservatism and xenophobia – two aspects the literature struggles to distinguish at the contextual level. We find that people with a Kosovar or Turkish name receive fewer invitations to view an advertised property, while people with a name from neighbouring Germany, France, and Italy are not treated differently from Swiss names. The level of discrimination is higher in municipalities where the population supported xenophobic referenda and popular initiatives. However, once we account for conservatism in the multiple regression analysis, the coefficients for xenophobic contexts disappear. We conclude that discrimination is driven by conservatism.

Keywords: discrimination, housing, conservatism, xenophobia, field experiment, context

*Speaker

Losing Political Generations: Inequality, Scarring, and Political Disengagement among Millennials in Europe

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In this paper, we analyse the relationship between socio-economic inequalities and turnout inequality in Europe, focusing on the moderating effect of generation membership.

We examine how macro-level income inequality affects the probability of voting of individuals, on the basis of generation membership, educational attainment, and unemployment scarring. To explore this macro-micro relationship, we fit multilevel models with RE to European Social Survey micro-data (Rounds 4-8, 2008-2016) covering 29 countries, and to Eurostat macro-data on income inequality (Gini coefficients).

We find that inequality in political participation does indeed exist between European generations: in high-inequality settings, low-educated Millennials are 49% less likely to vote than high-educated citizens born before 1949. On the contrary, high-educated Millennials exhibit a probability of voting that is statistically equivalent to that of low-educated citizens born before 1949.

In summary, income and education inequalities jointly exacerbate turnout inequality between European generations, and are particularly harmful for low-educated Millennials.

Keywords: Political Inequality, Generations, Income Inequality, Social Stratification, Unemployment Scarring

*Speaker

Post graduation returns and non-returns of internationally mobile students: Good or bad for intergenerational social mobility?

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Positive selectivity of international student mobility (ISM) participants with regard to social class identifies ISM as a strategy of distinction. Research suggests that international students returning to their home country profit from the distinction their education offers at the local labour market. However, about a half of international students does not return to their home country after graduation. How is intergenerational transfer of social status affected by the decision to stay or return after ISM? While the occupational statuses of ISM returnees and non-returnees do not differ significantly, the similarity of occupation of graduates and their fathers is notably higher among those, who returned. This is demonstrated in a series of structural equation models, inspired by the basic model of Duncan and Blau, suggesting that many of the capitals of a graduate's family are not internationally transferable. Due to non-returns of ISM participants, ISM might in some cases actually foster social mobility in the sending country.

Keywords: international student mobility, social mobility, intergenerational reproduction, occupational status

*Speaker

Immigration, Occupation and Self-employment. A Comparative Study on Six Western European Countries

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The presence of migrants in self-employment has been interpreted as a reaction to their scarce employment opportunities. This argument has developed in Anglo-Saxon countries and the Netherlands, where there are relatively few small entrepreneurs in the among native population. In Southern Europe, where small business is a widespread pattern of social mobility for native blue-collar workers, migrants might face a harder competition from local small entrepreneurs, who might lobby in order to restrict their access to self-employment. This work analyses the presence of migrants in self-employment in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and UK. The aims are twofold: a) to study the probability of being a self-employed of natives and migrants; b) to establish whether entrance in self-employment is an effective strategy for migrants to deal with the employment difficulties they face. Empirical analyses are based on EU-LFS data (2005-2015) (N=3,234,614) by means of probit model with sample selection.

Keywords: self employment, migrantion, Western Europe, ethnic penalty, integration

*Speaker

The Social Stratification of Internal Geographical Mobility in Europe. A comparative perspective.

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Internal migration tends to be generated by the same forces that typically generate international migration: they are motivated by the opportunities for realizing economic gains and financial support for local activities, for investing in human capital and improving one's economic condition. We aim to add empirical results that can be relevant in the debate on long-range geographical mobility in different European societies.

We study the selection into geographical mobility, analysing the effects of socio-demographic characteristics on internal inter-regional mobility (NUTS-2 level), their interaction with time/cohorts and their changes according to the different definitions of geographical mobility (short/long distance, from rural to urban areas, etc.).

We use the SHARELIFE (2008-09) database. It is the third wave of SHARE (Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe) providing life-history information about a representative sample of about 27,000 respondents aged 50 and over living in Europe.

Keywords: geographical mobility, internal migration, social stratification, comparison, selection

*Speaker

Market forces, structural changes and the social gradient of socio-economic risks. A regional approach on European data

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The paper discusses theoretically and tests empirically the role of contextual economic and institutional changes (locally adverse economic conjunctures, market-driven changes in the occupational structure, labour market dualization) shape the capacity of specific workforce segments (defined in terms of social classes and occupational groups) to shelter their members against a set of labour-market-related risks (unemployment exposure, joblessness risk and relative income positions). We rely on EU-LFS micro level data from 1996-2016, covering twenty countries and, relatedly, about two-hundred regions. Longitudinal OECD data on regional accounts and time varying IFR data on diffusion of industrial robots, once aggregated at NUTS2 level, are then matched to micro EU-LFS data. The rationale of the analysis is to identify to what extent regional labour market characteristics are associated with high- or middle-class resilience in employment and income capacity, and which specific change in local labour market condition is instead associated with a modification of the social gradient of labour market risks.

Keywords: Labour market, Occupational structure, SBTC, Middle class squeeze

*Speaker

Labour market deregulation and inequality development from a life-course perspective in Germany and Italy

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There is an ample literature dealing with the short and long-term consequences of atypical employment for individuals' career opportunities. However, still little is known about the potentially differentiated consequences of entering (and remaining) in a "secondary" labour market for different social groups, such as social class of origin. We argue that social inequality in inter- and intragenerational mobility processes in the EU may result from the interplay between the institutional features of labour market deregulation "at the margins" and social stratification dynamics, namely Direct Effect of Social Origin. We ask whether and how social inequality, originated in the social stratification system, and institutionally originated forms of LM inequality interact, and to what extent they contribute to strengthening inequalities over the life-course in (two) western societies, Italy and Germany. For both countries we employ longitudinal data with retrospective information on individual life-histories.

Keywords: Labour market deregulation, social class of origin, social inequality, life, course, comparative

*Speaker

Parenting after medically assisted reproduction

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Abstract: Parenting style and practices represent an important channel through which parental background affects children's outcomes. There are different reasons why the use of medically assisted reproduction (MAR) may be associated with parenting, including the experience of the treatment itself and the selective characteristics of individuals who access the treatments. Using longitudinal data from the UK Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), this study examines whether MAR parents differ from the parents who conceive naturally (NC) on two dimensions of parenting up to when the children are 5 years old. Results show that MAR mothers tend to be more involved with the child and are more likely to read every day to the child compared to NC parents. However, such differences are related to their background characteristics rather than to the experience of the treatment.

Keywords: Parenting, fertility treatments, socio, economic background, child development

*Speaker

Explaining gender segregation in higher education: evidence from the French case

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Despite accessing and completing higher education more often than men, women are still under-represented in scientific fields and over-represented in the Humanities. This pattern of gender segregation in fields of study in higher education is a well-established finding of the empirical literature. However, little is known on the mechanisms at play in the European context, where curricular tracking is often more rigid and structured than in the American one. Using a very rich longitudinal dataset, we aim to test several possible mechanisms of gender segregation in higher education. Using multinomial logit models and KHB decomposition method, we assess the explanatory power of the following factors: a) performances in scientific subjects; b) competitive advantage; c) teachers grading; d) parental pressures; e) curricular and subject choices; f) career-aspirations and occupational preferences. Results highlight the importance of the track and options chosen during the whole of secondary education in explaining the gender segregation in humanistic and scientific fields of study in higher education.

Keywords: Gender segregation, Higher education, Tracking, France

*Speaker

The primary effect of ethnic origin – rooted in early childhood?

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We apply Boudon’s distinction between primary and secondary effects to ethnic educational inequalities and analyze primary effects of ethnic origin, i.e. ‘ethnic gaps’ in children’s school performance net of social origin. We examine the importance of such primary effects of ethnic origin in explaining the disadvantage of Turkish-origin children at the transition to secondary education in Germany. Furthermore, we trace the roots of these disparities. Using longitudinal data with about 500 children of native-born parents and 400 children of Turkish-origin from the age of three years until grade 4, results show that the primary effects of ethnic origin are just as important as the total (primary and secondary) effects of social origin in explaining unequal transition rates to the ‘Gymnasium’. The primary effects of ethnic origin can be traced back into early childhood – especially German language skills at age three are highly predictive for later ethnic inequalities in school performance.

Keywords: educational inequality, children of immigrants, transition from primary to secondary education, early childhood skills, primary effect of ethnic origin

*Speaker

Public Sector Employment and Social Mobility in Individuals' Life Courses —The Case of West Germany after 1945

Rolf Becker * ¹

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This study analyses to what extent the expansion of the welfare state and growth of public employment have affected intergenerational mobility in West Germany. Using longitudinal data from the German Life History Study and NEPS, age, period, and cohort effects on social mobility at entry into employment and across occupational careers are investigated for birth cohorts in the 1945–2008 period. Graduates indeed have profited from the expansion of the public sector. Well-educated novices became employed by the state and were more likely to experience intergenerational upward mobility in their first job. In periods when the public sector experienced extraordinary growth, it became a socially open labour market; and it became a closed market again in periods of contraction. For public employees' careers, the growth of public sector has contributed to allocations in favourite class positions due to increasing number of vacancies. The contraction of the public sector resulted in decreasing rates of upward mobility in the state sector.

Keywords: Intergenerational mobility, event, history analysis, welfare state, public employment, modernisation, educational expansion

*Speaker

Can Psychological Counseling Reduce the Gender Gap in Field of Study Aspirations? Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial.

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Throughout their educational career, girls overwhelmingly abandon careers in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), even though they possess comparable mathematical and analytical abilities as boys. In this study, we offer a novel approach to alleviate gender segregation in the transition to higher education that highlights the role of psychological resources. We frame this argument within the literature on gender differences in ability beliefs and the perception of STEM majors. Research has shown that girls frequently undervalue their competencies in math and science and tend to believe that success in these domains requires strong intellectual ability and talent. We argue that psychological counseling can alter these biased beliefs and thereby enhance the probability that students, particularly girls, opt for STEM majors. We present results of a randomized controlled trial aimed at increasing students' ability beliefs by conveying the notion that innate talent is not a prerequisite for success and that individual abilities are malleable through constant effort and training.

Keywords: Field experiment, gender segregation, psychological resources, higher education, counseling

*Speaker

Parental background, early adulthood work-family trajectories and wealth accumulation in the UK

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This paper examines wealth penalties associated with early adulthood work-family trajectories in the UK. Using British Household Panel Survey/Understanding Society, we study the accumulating effect of early adulthood work-family trajectories (ages 19-27) on wealth outcomes (home ownership and value) at early mid-life (30-44). The results point out three disadvantaged groups facing significant penalties on home ownership: low earner early parents, unemployed stayers and non-employed very early parents. For home value, there is a clear gradient from the most advantaged to disadvantaged groups. Parental background explains a small part of the penalties on home ownership (around 15%) and on home value (15-50%). Penalties on ownership and value are mainly related to duration and timing of employment states, but timing of first-child also explains some of the penalties on ownership. Disadvantaged groups face penalties on home value despite their advantageous family trajectories (e.g. early and long marriage premiums). The results reveal different sources of and mechanisms for penalties on ownership and value.

Keywords: Early adulthood work, family trajectories, wealth accumulation, parental background, wealth penalties, home ownership

*Speaker

Differences in Prosociality Among Identical Twins: Religion Matters, Education Does Not

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Understanding the roots of human cooperation, or prosociality, is one of the key scientific challenges. The present research asks to what extent the relations between prosociality and education and religiosity are due to unique environmental influences. Using a representative sample of US twins in a co-twin control study, we replicate the positive associations of prosociality, for both education and religiosity, and uncover new findings by examining differences within monozygotic twin pairs. For education, we find that the relation between prosocial behavior and level of education is not due to unique environmental influences. But for religiosity, we do find mediation by unique environmental influences. Among pairs of monozygotic twins we find that differences in levels of religiosity are associated with differences in levels of prosocial behavior. The more religious twin from a pair displays more prosocial behavior than the less religious twin. Religiosity is an important variable that helps to uncover the unique environmental, non-genetic influences on the development of prosociality.

Keywords: Education, religion, prosocial behavior, charitable giving, volunteering, twin study

*Speaker

When robots mean subjective insecurity: An industry-level study in Europe

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One understudied consequence of the impact of technology is related to the subjective experience of technological change. As thus, this paper aims to reframe the debate about the consequences of the process of increasing automation technology on the perceived employment insecurity of workers. Thus, we will focus on the interaction between the industrial robots usage and workers' perception of job instability.

Taking move from Dekker and colleagues' definition of robotization, we aim to analyse the association between robotic technologies and subjective feelings of job insecurity, thus enriching the debate about the socio-economic factors of subjective job uncertainty.

By taking a comparative perspective and employing data from the European Social Survey, we aim to shed light into the association between robotization and perceived insecurity. We employ data provided by the IFR on the stock of robots by industry, defined as fully autonomous machines that do not require a human operator and that can be programmed to perform several manual tasks.

Keywords: robotics, job insecurity

*Speaker

The Academic Greenshirting Puzzle: Social Background, Early School Entry and Children's Outcomes

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Many educational systems provide a single annual cut-off date for school entry, meaning that all children born in a given year enter at school at the same time. However, in Italy the anticipation of primary school enrollment ('greenshirting' as opposed to 'redshirting' that implies delaying entry) is allowed to children who turn six years old, by 30 April of the school year. While many Italian parents' attach positive value to school anticipation, there is also growing concern that school anticipation can harm pupils' development and subsequent achievement. We investigate the incidence, determinants and consequences of anticipation of school entry in Italy. We use data on a whole cohort of students surveyed in the 2nd grade (2009-10) and in the 5th grade (2013-14). Anticipation of school entry has a negative effects on test scores, teaching marks and pupils' social integration in school. However, this detrimental effect is larger among pupils with lowly educated parents compared to those with university educated parents.

Keywords: educational inequalities, month of birth, relative age, parental education, cognitive skills, non, cognitive skills

*Speaker

The impact of parenthood on life satisfaction in the light of changing gendered parenthood norms

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³ German Youth Institute – Germany

In recent decades, expectations pertaining to how to be a "good parent" have changed, for both men and women. Alongside this development, fertility behavior has changed, and work-family-arrangements have become more egalitarian. Previous studies indicate that both the transition to parenthood and the work-family-arrangement chosen subsequently influences life satisfaction but may do so differently for men and women. The gender-specific changes in parenthood norms are thus likely to have implications for life satisfaction both when comparing parents and non-parents as well as at the transition to parenthood. This article investigates the changing relationship between parenthood and life satisfaction over the last three decades in the light of changing gendered parenthood norms. The analyses are based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (1984-2015). A series of hybrid panel regressions is used to determine intrapersonal (within) and interpersonal (between) effects of motherhood and fatherhood on life satisfaction along changing gendered parenthood norms in Western Germany.

Keywords: Parenthood, Life Satisfaction, Social Norms, Gender, Germany

*Speaker

Hard-to-reach populations in cross-national social surveys – an inventory

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Intersectionality research has shown that membership of multiple disadvantaged groups is associated with labour market performance in complex ways. Yet, the literature shows that hard-to-reach populations are underrepresented in general population surveys, leading to less reliable parameters and estimates. The poster presents research into the representation and measurement of hard-to-reach populations in 27 EU wide micro-datasets. The aim of the research project is to provide an overview of how hard-to-reach populations (e.g. refugees, LGBT, elderly, disabled) and their intersection with other relevant strata, such as gender and class, can be identified and harmonized across 27 selected EU wide micro-datasets (e.g. the EU-LFS, EU-SILC, ESS, ISSP). Additionally, we examine data quality (related to coverage and sampling as well as item and unit non-response) by comparing probability to non-probability surveys as well as mode effects (face-to-face, telephone and web). Overall, the research will result in an inventory identifying which existing cross-national datasets are most suitable for the intersectional analysis of hard-to-reach populations.

Keywords: vulnerability, ethnicity, sexual orientation, migrant, disability, methodology

*Speaker

The Short or Long End of the Stick? Mothers' Social Position and Self-Employment Status from a comparative perspective.

Janna Besamusca * ¹

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Women with dependent children have repeatedly been shown to be more likely to be self-employed than other women. The mumpreneurship thesis explains this motherhood effect as a preference-based strategy to meet both good worker and good mother norms. The disadvantaged worker thesis argues that mothers in weak labor market positions are pushed into self-employment because of work-family conflict. Exploring patterns of motherhood effects across 23 high- and middle-income countries, I argue that the mumpreneurship and disadvantaged worker theses should not be considered as conflicting hypotheses, but rather as addressing separate social position groups. I identify four clusters of countries where either one, both, or neither of the two hypotheses can be confirmed. Country-level analyses indicate that more negative attitudes towards housewives are associated with larger motherhood premiums for women in high social positions, whereas higher enrollment and smaller classes in pre-primary education increase the motherhood premium for all groups.

Keywords: motherhood, self, employment, inequality, early childhood care and education, work, family conflict

*Speaker

Financial Literacy and Inclusion: Inequalities and Intersectionality

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Adopting an empirical approach to inequality by gender and race, in this paper we document and discuss the presence of key inequalities in financial literacy and inclusion. Using data from the 2015 U.S. National Financial Capability Study (NFCS), we show that, on top of expected and important inequalities along gender and racial lines, the intersection of gender and race reveals evidence that Black men, and to some extent Hispanic men, have lower literacy levels than expected from a non-intersectional perspective. Our research has implications both for the mechanisms through which inequality gets produced and reproduced in financialized economies, and for the targeting of policies aimed to support groups that are socially excluded and therefore subjects of structural inequality.

Keywords: intersectionality, financial literacy, financial inclusion, financialization

*Speaker

Do minimum wages reduce income inequality in the USA?

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The minimum wage has been criticized for its poor target efficiency as an anti-poverty tool. This tenor has lingered on even though rigorous analyses considering the affectedness of families by the minimum wage are lacking and it is unknown how low wages of individuals translate into low incomes on the family level. This study investigates how families living of minimum wage work have contributed to income inequality in the USA since 1989. On basis of 1990 and 2016 waves of the CPS-ASEC and an Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition of unconditional quantile regressions, I can show that the increase in the effective hourly minimum wage has compressed the income distribution and thus reduced income inequality. However, this was overshadowed by the sheer growth of the population that has to make a living of the minimum wage in the growing low-wage sector. The minimum wage hikes in the past 30 years have counteracted this and stabilized income inequality in the lower half.

Keywords: income inequality, minimum wage, relative poverty, unconditional quantile regression, decomposition

*Speaker

Ethnic school segregation and native flight. Quasi-experimental evidence from Norway

Gunn Elisabeth Birkelund ¹, Solveig Topstad Borgen ¹, Erlend Nordrum
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Ethnic residential and school segregation is a persistent reality in many cities, and may have negative effects on social cohesion, equality of opportunity and on the educational achievements of children attending segregated schools. The emergence of segregation patterns has been extensively theorized and studied, and white/native flight or selective moves based on own-group preferences (Schelling, 1971) are widely considered an important mechanism producing such patterns. In particular, a preference for ethnically homogenous or white-majority schools may motivate ethnic majority parents of pre-school children to move out of neighborhoods where the local schools have a high share of racial/ethnic minority pupils. However, the evidence for a causal effect of the local school or neighborhood composition on moving patterns is limited. In this paper, we present evidence on the causal effect of the ethnic composition of local schools on native flight pattern in Oslo, Norway.

Keywords: school segregation, ethnic segregation, native flight, natural experiment, Oslo

*Speaker

Past, present and perceptions of future economic hardship and the quality of partner relationships in the United Kingdom.

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Prior studies have found that couples who currently experience economic hardship or who expect a decline in income have on average more conflict and lower quality relationships. However, we do not know whether the quality of relationship recuperates after the initial shock of unemployment or if the negative impact of unemployment accumulates over time. Using the British Understanding Society (2009-2017) panel data, we analyze the influence of current economic situation, unemployment duration, past unemployed experiences, and perceptions of future economic hardship on partner relationship quality. We also investigate different dimensions of relationship quality, as well as gender differences. Preliminary analyses show that current and future perceptions of economic hardship are negatively associated with the quality of the partner relationship. The negative consequences of men's unemployment accumulate over time and do not immediately disappear when he is re-employed. The results differ between men and women, and between the dimensions of relationship quality.

Keywords: couples, relationship quality, United Kingdom, economic hardship, poverty, unemployment

*Speaker

Inequality in Life Expectancies Across Europe

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We use harmonized panel data from European countries (SHARE) plus US (HRS) and England (ELSA) to provide comparable measurements of education and gender differences in life expectancy, disability-free life expectancy, and the underlying multi-state life tables. We find significant interactions between socio-economic status and gender: (a) the education advantage in life expectancy is larger for males, (b) the female advantage in life expectancy is larger among the low educated, (c) education reduces disability years and this added advantage is larger for females, and (d) females suffer more disability years but this disadvantage is hardly present for the high educated. We also find that the education advantage in disability years is due to better health transitions by the highly-educated, and that the female disadvantage in disability years is due to better survival in ill-health by females. Inequalities are largest in Eastern Europe, lowest in Scandinavia. Education gradient in life expectancy for males correlates positively with public health spending across countries.

Keywords: life expectancy, healthy life expectancy, education gradient, gender gap

*Speaker

A new approach for Sequence Analysis. Going beyond sequence typologies: extracting and selecting relevant properties using data mining techniques

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Different studies have investigated the link between a previous trajectory and a given outcome. A common strategy to measure this relationship is to start by creating a typology of sequences before including it as a covariate in a subsequent regression analysis where the outcome of interest is the dependent variable. However, this strategy has several limitations. Trajectories are complex object. Identifying which aspects of the trajectories are relevant is of primary interest both in terms of prediction and testing specific theories.

In this work, we propose an alternative strategy based on data mining's features selection algorithms. We start by extracting many properties of the sequences that can be related to their sequencing, duration. Then, in a second step, we use feature selection algorithms to identify the most relevant properties. The method is illustrated through a study of the effects of family and work trajectories on health conditions of people aged 65 (SHARE data).

Keywords: Longitudinal data, Sequence Analysis, Statistical methods

*Speaker

Employment Uncertainty and Family Formation over the Life Course

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Using a life course perspective, we aim to study how job uncertainty and insecurity influences two phases of the family formation: entrance in a union and childbearing. Empirical studies have shown a strong link between family dynamics and economic condition. Previous works have focused either on specific groups (e.g., only women), or on one life event at the time (e.g., the effect of losing the job on the propensity of having a child) and often using a single indicator of either subjective or objective job insecurity. Using longitudinal data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey, the paper aims to improve understating of the link between job uncertainty and insecurity, and family formation using an integrative life course approach and looking at both subjective and objective measures of employment uncertainty.

Keywords: Family formation, Employment, Uncertainty

*Speaker

Why do employers prefer minority candidates? Results from correspondence testing in Switzerland

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², Eva Zschirnt *

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So far, the quantitative discrimination literature has disregarded instances where only minority candidates were invited in correspondence testing as noise. In this paper we argue that employers who prefer minority over majority candidates have good reasons to do so. We propose several theoretical mechanisms that explain why it would be desirable to hire individuals with a non-native background and test these expectations with correspondence test data that was collected in Switzerland between October 2017 and December 2018 using a paired design. We find partial support for our expectations, in particular, urban and likely more international settings; and owners who do the recruitment themselves in the context of small enterprises where close supervision is possible, are more willing to "take the risk" and invite minority applicants for a job interview. We argue that employer behaviour is likely to be complex.

Keywords: hiring discrimination, minority preference, correspondence test, Switzerland

*Speaker

Quantifying elite occupations. A proposal for an extension of the French socioeconomic classification

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While strong increases in inequalities at the top of the social hierarchy have been observed in the last decades, socioeconomic classifications are not well suited to measure such trends as they concern relatively small groups. This presentation proposes an extension of the French socioeconomic classification (PCS) to identify occupational positions belonging to the "elite". This work is part of a larger project to update the classification, which allows us to access unique information regarding fine-grained occupational titles, and to redefine the boundaries of occupational groups. We adopt a definition of elite occupations based on a high level of responsibilities, which is generally signaled by high earnings and/or high educational qualifications. Comprising employers, self-employed and employees, the definition includes around 2% of the workforce. We present empirical results regarding this group using the French Labour Force Surveys from 2003 to 2016 on a variety of social dimensions such as educational qualifications, income, social origin, assortative mating, housing and spatial segregation.

Keywords: elite, inequalities, socioeconomic classification

*Speaker

Sliding Doors. The Causal Effect of Children on Partners' Earnings

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We use a new method called Individual Synthetic Control to estimate the effects of the entry into parenthood for the earnings of men and women in Britain. The "motherhood wage penalty" and the "fatherhood wage premium" are well known, but we focus on couples to determine whether these are correlated. Preliminary results show the existence of both the penalty and premium but little effect on household income, suggesting that the mother's penalty and the father's premium co-occur in the same households. We shall address the duration of these effects and their heterogeneity across individuals and households. We shall also turn to mediation analysis to investigate the pathways by which these effects come about, specifically through changes in labour force participation after childbirth, changes in hours worked and through second births.

Keywords: motherhood wage penalty, fatherhood wage premium, synthetic control methods, causal estimates

*Speaker

Towards a Comprehensive Understanding of Fertility: The Model of Dyadic Pathways

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In this theoretical contribution, we propose a comprehensive and integrative heuristic model to explain fertility, the Model of Dyadic Pathways (MDP). We show how existing models often do not withstand empirical challenges, especially not individual self-reports in qualitative studies. Furthermore, existing models vary in their premises and foci, resulting in a collection of models which do not necessarily align with or supplement one another. We establish the MDP to reconnect theory with reality and to unify a variety of approaches. The MDP is grounded on the dyad of partners as the prevalent basis of fertility. It integrates reasoned and unreasoned fertility behaviour, the impact of individual- and couple-level life course, soci(et)al conditions, and the body as an "actor." The model explicitly accounts for the variety of different real-life pathways that lead to fertility. It thereby encourages researchers to, first, consider all potentially relevant factors and their mechanisms and, second, think of fertility and its measurement as a multilinear process.

Keywords: fertility behaviour, theory of planned behaviour, decisionmaking heuristic, dyadic relationship, lifecourse analysis

*Speaker

Do Parents' Resources and Behaviors Moderate the Effect of Children's Genes on their Cognitive Skills?

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Twin studies show that heritability in cognitive skills are lower for children from families with low socioeconomic status. These finding suggest that the social environment moderates gene expression. One possibility is that genetic inheritance has a stronger impact on skill acquisition in families with more socioeconomic resources and higher parental inputs. We analyze whether the relationship between the polygenic score for educational attainment and children's cognitive skills is moderated by: (1) parental socioeconomic resources and (2) cognitively stimulating activities. Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Well-being Study (FFCWS), we do not find that associations between children's educational polygenic scores and test scores at age 5 are moderated by maternal education, parental household income, or cognitively stimulating activities.

Keywords: social inequality, parenting, gene, environment interaction, polygenic score, cognitive skills

*Speaker

Social origin, education, occupation and the effect of cognitive and non-scholastic skills

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Previous literature has shown that competencies are positively associated with social origin, education and occupational status (Bowles & Gintis, 1979; Heckman et.al. 2006; 2013; Brunello & Schlotter, 2011; Barone & Van de Werfhorst, 2011). Moreover, the modernization process, after three industrial revolutions and the increase of technology, changes the set of competencies needed in educational pathways and in the labor market, similarly in all the western industrial economies. The aim of this work is threefold. First, it studies the factor analytic structure of 43 competencies, defining eleven factors in three domains: literacy numeracy and non-scholastic skills, which are homogeneous in 21 countries using PIAAC data (2013). Second, it studies the effect of parental education, education, occupation, income, age and gender on the 11 skill factors. Third, it looks at their variation depending on competencies used at work and in daily life.

Keywords: social origin, education, social destination, cognitive and not cognitive skills

*Speaker

Childlessness and Women's Education. Stabilities and changes in the educational gradient of childlessness across European Countries.

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Over recent decades, rates of childlessness have risen in most of the countries of Europe. Being women's level of education intimately linked with their reproductive behaviour, part of the literature relates the increase of childlessness to the growing investment in women's education, although the diminished cost of motherhood might suggest a changing relationship. By making use of data from the European Labour Force Survey, the present work documents increasing childlessness across European countries up to 2010, it considers changes over time in the propensity to be childless by female education and it shall examine the extent to which the rise of childlessness can be traced back to female educational expansion. Results show that childlessness rates have risen among all education groups, but that education loses importance in predicting a life without children. However, the educational gap does not appear to be narrowed over time, showing how better educated women remain more likely to be childless compared to lower educated counterparts.

Keywords: Childlessness, Education, EU, LFS, New Home Economics, Second Demographic Transition

*Speaker

Is having no children a risk factor for social and emotional isolation in mid and elderly life?

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The article addresses the issue of the consequences of childlessness in terms of loneliness. Data from the GGS are used to analyse late-life social and emotional loneliness in Italy, France and Bulgaria among people who are put on a continuum between those who never had children and parents who are in contact with children to a different extent. Random effect linear regressions are applied. Preliminary analyses, based on men and women aged + 50, shows the following: (1) greater emotional and social loneliness is associated with being childless; (2) after taking the heterogeneity of parenthood into account the association between childlessness and both emotional and social loneliness decreases; (3) socioeconomic conditions and life events account little for the different scores of loneliness due to familial ties, (4) as well as for country differences. Overall, ties with children represent factors within which to evaluate the experience of loneliness in mid and elderly life.

Keywords: Parenthood, Childlessness, Health, Emotional Loneliness, Social Loneliness.

*Speaker

Why are Newcomers so Happy? Subjective Well-Being of First-Generation Immigrants in Germany.

Hilke Brockmann * ¹

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Despite objective disadvantages, first-generation immigrants are surprisingly satisfied with their life compared to the local population in Germany. We test if selectivity, adaptation, and resilience are universal social mechanisms which orchestrate high levels of subjective well-being (SWB) for all newcomers irrespective of their national background. Using representative panel data from 5,008 first-generation immigrants for the years 1984-2014, we run growth curve models and identify positive mental but not physical health selection. Irrespective of selectivity, significant evidence supports purposive adaptation immediately after the time of arrival: First-generation immigrants maintain high levels of happiness by using relative income in relation to the local German population as a benchmark to evaluate their economic situation but not their family life. Consequently, there is a strong and steady economic but hardly any socio-cultural adaptation. Instead, we find evidence of higher social but not economic resilience to losses among first-generation immigrants than among Germans.

Keywords: First, generation migration, subjective well, being, selection, adaptation, resilience, growth curve model

*Speaker

Explaining persistent poverty. The effect of unemployment on poverty trajectories.

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The incidence of unemployment is among the most important trigger events for falling into poverty. However, little is known about the conditions under which people fall into long-term as opposed to short-term poverty. In this paper, we combine a trigger event perspective with a mixed-markov model to estimate the effect of unemployment on transitory and persistent poverty for Germany. First results based on SOEP data for the period between 2005 and 2009 show that unemployment mainly increases the risk of belonging to the persistent poverty group, but much less for transitory poverty. Theoretically, we expect heterogeneity of the effect of unemployment on different types of poverty by regional labour market conditions, individual educational level and age.

*Speaker

Employer Demand for Types of Computer Skills 1991-2017: Which ones generate wage premiums?

Marlis Buchmann * ¹, Helen Buchs ¹, Ann-Sophie Gnehm ¹

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This study examines patterns of wage effects associated with employer demand for types of computer skills from 1991 to 2017. The major mechanism through which to reap a payoff to skills is assumed to be the raising demand for the requisite skills that can only be insufficiently met by supply. The response from the supply side to the rising skill demand is expected to *vary* by type of computer skills and the degree of expertise requested, thus evoking different patterns of wage premiums. Analyses are based on job ads data taken from the *Swiss Job Market Monitor* (SJMM) that are matched to wage data taken from the Swiss Labor Force Survey (SLFS). Results confirm the stark differences in the magnitude and the pattern of the payoff to types of computer skills.

Keywords: computer skills, skill demand, wage premium, job ads, Switzerland

*Speaker

Educational tracking, student persistence and study effort in a stratified but permeable system: Effects on educational transitions

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This study used data from a 15-year panel survey ($n = 4986$, 43.8% male) to examine the extent to which tracking at the lower-secondary school level predicts students' probability of moving to an academic or vocational program at the upper secondary level - and how this in turn predicts the probability of ever enrolling at a university over a period of eleven years, when persistence and study effort are taken into account. Results of a structural equation model suggest that relative to students who attended a non-tracked school at the lower-secondary level, those attending an academically demanding track in a tracked system were around 14 percent more likely to transition into an academic program at the upper-secondary level. Attending an academic, rather than vocational, program at the upper-secondary level predicted a 42 percent higher probability of transitioning into a university in subsequent years. Other things equal, neither persistence nor study effort significantly influenced this latter transition probability.

Keywords: Institutional differentiation, Tracking, Social psychology, Life course, Structural equation modeling

*Speaker

Family Income Dynamics and Child School Performance in Context: A Comparison of Unites States and Germany

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³ University of Cologne – Germany

The aim of this research is to analyze the effects of exposure to different family income trajectories on children's school performance and whether these effects vary between US and Germany. Besides adding the comparative component, this research contributes to the literature in two other key ways. Firstly, it investigates the proportion of children exposed to different family income dynamics in US and Germany. In this way we look beyond snapshots of children living in or out of poverty and we capture a more realistic and dynamic picture of children's exposure to family income. Secondly, it advances the literature on income dynamics and child development by analyzing effect heterogeneity by country. We use two samples of children from the American National Longitudinal Study of Youth and the German Socio-Economic Panel. We model the data using structural nested mean models and inverse probability of treatment weighting, thus addressing the specific challenges of estimating the effects of time-vary in treatments, such as income.

Keywords: income trajectories, comparative analysis, child development, social stratification

*Speaker

Career interruptions and occupational downgrading after motherhood in Italy

Stefano Cantalini * ¹

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The paper investigates a) if and how long Italian women interrupt employment after motherhood, studying educational differences and disentangling whether education affects the *timing* or the *probability* of labour market re-entry after parenthood; b) if mothers experience occupational downgrading when they return to the workforce after parenthood, asking if the probability of experiencing downward mobility changes according to education and the time spent away from labour market. Analyses are based on the *Multipurpose Survey – Family and Social Actors* (2009). We divide our empirical strategy in two steps. First, by means of stratified Cox regression models, we study the time it takes women to return to the labour market after parenthood, especially studying the differences by education in timing and probability of labour market re-entry. Second, by means of stratified competing risks regressions, we analyse if education affects the risk of returning to a job with lower occupational prestige rather than to a job with the same or higher prestige.

Keywords: motherhood penalty, education, career mobility, Italy

*Speaker

Income Inequality and the Strength of the Origins-Health Gradient in 20 European Countries

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Health is determined by socio-economic position not only of the individual, but also by that of their parents. The intergenerational transmission of health via parental socioeconomic status is suggested to vary according to contextual factors such as income inequality. Earlier studies with a comparative perspective had a limited number of countries available. This study uses 20 countries at up to five waves from the European Social Survey (2008-2016) and SWIID in order to examine the extent to which income inequality is related to the origins-health gradient. The higher the income inequality of a given country and year, the stronger the origins-health gradient. Contrary to earlier findings, this association can be fully explained by intergenerational transmission of status, i.e. education. Implications of this finding are that health is largely determined by educational attainment and associated health behaviors, giving societal context a less prominent role than earlier studies suggested.

Keywords: Income inequality, intergenerational transmission, health gradient

*Speaker

Economic uncertainty, health & wellbeing: Selection or causation?

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Linking the large LifeLines dataset (Klijs et al., 2015) with CBS administrative longitudinal data (Bakker et al., 2014) opens an unique opportunity to disentangle the complex relationship between flexible employment and health. This combination of data enables us to control for sources of selectivity like (changes in) health behaviours (e.g. smoking and drinking), biological disposition, but also for socio-demographic characteristics (partner status etc.) in a longitudinal way. Another contribution of this study is that we are not only able to study subjective reports but also objectively measured health outcomes. And finally, this paper will fill the gap in the literature on the relationship between health and flexible employment by taking into account heterogeneity in the precarious workforce. Administrative data make it possible to distinguish between different kinds of flexible employment and different employment paths, which hasn't been done before (Bender & Theodossiou, 2017; Cuyper et al., 2008).

Keywords: economic uncertainty, flexible employment, health, wellbeing

*Speaker

Unemployment duration and the role of job related concessions for leaving welfare

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Unemployment strongly influences an individual's economic resources and life chances and thus being unemployed is also an important predictor of his or her position in the inequality structure. Especially for those among the unemployed who have to rely on means tested benefits, episodes of unemployment often go along with substantial material restrictions.

In our paper, we want to test whether being less selective with regard to future employment should improve unemployed persons' chances for overcoming welfare. To do so, we use a unique administrative data set on recipients of the social assistance for job seekers. Using these data, we analyze unemployed recipients' chances to regain paid employment and investigate, to which extent making job related concessions might improve these chances.

While in our analyses we can find no positive effect of making concessions on the chances of reemployment, searching for a different job (that does not necessarily imply a concession) has a substantial and positive effect.

Keywords: Unemployment, unemployment duration, job related concessions, economic resources

*Speaker

Adolescent word gap: the role of socio-economic status, parental vocabulary and children's reading habits in the UK Millennium Cohort Study

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Children from higher socio-economic status (SES) families tend to score higher in tests of verbal ability from an early age, but there is less evidence on the family- and individual-level predictors of adolescent vocabulary from large-scale longitudinal surveys. This paper investigates the roles of parental vocabulary and children's past reading behaviours, both offline and online, in influencing children's vocabulary at age 14, after accounting for family SES and the child's earlier verbal achievement, using longitudinal data from the United Kingdom Millennium Cohort Study. The analysis shows that frequent reading for pleasure at age 11 has a substantial positive effect on the child's vocabulary score at age 14. Children's internet use at age 11 has complex non-linear associations with adolescent vocabulary scores: moderate use of email to communicate with friends is positive while visiting social network sites is negative. Parental vocabulary mediates family SES and has a strong positive association with the child's scores, but only at higher values.

Keywords: inequality, socioeconomic status, vocabulary, inter, generational, longitudinal.

*Speaker

The institutionalisation of death in hospital settings in Italy: an historical perspective (1883-2013)

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The gradual displacement of the site of death from home to hospital settings has certainly been one of the most important change in the experience of death, that has occurred in Europe throughout the XX century. This paper examines three different hypothesis to explain this process. In order to analyse these aspects, register data at the Province level in Post-Unification Italy since 1883 have been collected from multiple administrative sources. The resulting dataset has a panel structure, that follows ninety-two Italian Provinces over nine occasions (years) from 1883 to 2013, thus covering a time period of 130 years. Random effects models show relevant effects of secularisation, urbanisation and, particularly, family size on the changes of the share of deaths in the hospital over the long run. However, the dynamics of family change show a different sign with respect to territorial variation of this variable. This aspect is further investigated through interactions at the territorial level. (see long abstract)

Keywords: Place of death, Italy, Random Effects Models, time, varying variables

*Speaker

Mechanisms behind horizontal sex segregation in fields of study

Benita Combet * ¹

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Occupational gender segregation is one of the most persistent gender inequalities in the labor market and one contributing factor is the lack of women in STEM fields. Possible explanations for this pattern are the characteristics of the fields of study (creative-associative versus analytical-systematic thinking style required, the number of mathematics courses, competitive atmosphere), and the characteristics of the job for which the field of study prepares for (risky transition to the labour market, social versus technical skills, income, prestige and family-friendly working conditions). However, previous research was not able to tell which factor really contributes to the gender segregation as the characteristics of the fields are highly correlated and cannot be disentangled with survey data. For this reason, I conducted a choice experiment with high school students two years before they start university. The results show that men and women have different preferences except for prestige and risk aversion and that they differ the most in their self-image.

*Speaker

The spillovers between joint family and work trajectories and multidimensional wellbeing

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Informed by the life course perspective, this paper investigates how employment and family trajectories are jointly associated to two dimensions of wellbeing. The aim of the study is to measure how subjective wellbeing as well as relational wellbeing are related to the simultaneous occurrence and accumulation of critical events in both work and family domains across the life-course. We draw on data from the large-scale, nationally representative longitudinal Swiss Household Panel (SHP, 1999-2017). The survey offers 19 annual waves of detailed information on family and professional life course events and biographical retrospective information on the entire work, partnership and childbearing trajectories. Moreover, the data include detailed socio-demographic and background information and a variety of well-being indicators. We adopt a multichannel sequence analysis approach to identify and describe the trajectories jointly defined by labor market and family transitions for men and women separately. We then use OLS regression models to assess the association between those trajectories and wellbeing.

Keywords: Well being, work family spillovers, life course, trajectories

*Speaker

To have or not to have a child? Educational differentials in late parenthood and childlessness across French cohorts (1950–1970)

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Late births are more and more frequent, and increasingly are first births in developed countries. Therefore, people reach higher ages being childless, but as time goes by, it becomes more difficult and less accepted to have a child. In conjunction with this, permanent childlessness also increases. This paper analyses these joint evolutions between cohorts of men and women, by investigating educational differences in pace of changes. It focuses on the case of France, using administrative panel data: the Permanent Demographic Sample (EDP). In addition to shares of first births among late births and permanent childlessness by educational groups for both genders, it also explores how inequalities in entry into parenthood may increase with age. The analysis suggests that more educated women, after having delayed a first birth, seem to catch-up their fertility at higher ages, whereas less educated men remain disadvantaged in the family formation process throughout their reproductive life.

Keywords: late parenthood, childlessness, educational differences, cohort analysis

*Speaker

The Shape of Parental Wage Effects among British, Finnish, and German Women and Men

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Do institutional supports for market and gender equality minimize between- and within-gender wage effects of parenthood? We select Finland, Germany, and the UK as country cases to answer this question. They represent different welfare regime types with low, medium, and high levels of income inequality, respectively. They also differ in the familialism that reinforces gender divisions of labor. Germany is historically explicitly familialist, whereas Finland has the most extensive supports for dual-earning and caring. The absence of institutional supports in the UK could magnify between- and within-gender differences. Our analyses of pooled 2000-2014 waves of national panel data in each country using unconditional quantile regression, however, do not support the institutional argument. Fatherhood net premiums similarly increase as men's wages increase in all three countries. Patterns of motherhood penalties do not follow the anticipated institutional patterns, being largest in Finland and smallest in Germany. These results encourage greater scrutiny of the equality rhetoric behind policy supports for maternal employment.

Keywords: comparative, gender, parenthood, unconditional quantile regression, wages

*Speaker

Mating market squeeze and educational assortative mating in a life course perspective

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The aim of this paper is to investigate if and to what extent an education-specific mating squeeze has an impact on patterns of educational assortative mating. Two main outcomes related to couple formation will be analyzed (1) selection into couple, that is, entering in a stable relationship and (2) the type of educational sorting. Adopting a longitudinal approach following individuals' through their life course, the analyses will be stratified across educational groups. Shifts in the relative distribution of educational attainment will be considered as a source of mating squeeze. The German context will be analyzed; this country-focus is especially interesting, since imbalances in sex ratios across educational groups are arising in German regions (Kröhnert & Klingholz, 2007). G-SOEP micro-data will be used for reconstructing individual partnership trajectories, and EU-LFS data will be employed for building the measure of the mating market composition.

Keywords: assortative mating, marriage market, reversed gender gap in education

*Speaker

Prenatal Pollution, Children Development, and Parental Response

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It is now a well-known fact that the gestation is a very sensitive period, and even a small shock may have long-lasting consequences for the children. Moreover, the consequences of an initial disadvantage or shock are not biologically given, and parents may play a crucial role in shaping children outcomes. However, whether parents do compensate or reinforce for an initial shock is still an open empirical question. In this work, I investigate whether prenatal exposure to ward-level pollution affects children development at birth and 11 years old. Most importantly, I investigate whether parents from different socioeconomic background compensate or reinforce for the initial shock. For this work, I use data from the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), which are provided with fine-grained pollution data. Preliminary results show a clear effect of pollution at birth, which is stronger for low-SES mothers children. Unclear results are found for cognitive ability at the age of 11.

Keywords: parental response, birth weight, pollution, children development

*Speaker

Foreign credential recognition and immigrants' chances of being hired for skilled jobs – Evidence from a survey experiment among employers

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A large body of empirical research has demonstrated that foreign education is a major cause of ethnic disadvantages in the labor market. However, there are few insights into how these disadvantages of the foreign-trained can be countered effectively. To improve skilled immigrants' access to adequate jobs, several countries have introduced policies to officially recognize foreign educational credentials. In this study, we first test whether having recognized foreign credentials improves foreign-trained immigrants' chances of being hired. Second, we examine whether recognition closes the gap between native- and foreign-trained applicants in the labor queue. Third, we analyze the relevance of recognition at different career stages. To identify the causal effect of foreign credential recognition on immigrants' chances of accessing employment in accordance with their qualifications, we focus on employers' hiring decisions. Using vignettes, we simulate a hiring process and show randomized profiles of applicants to employers who rate how likely they are to invite applicants to a job interview.

Keywords: Foreign credentials, recognition, factorial survey

*Speaker

Benefits of volunteering across the working life

Arjen De Wit * ¹

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How does participation in voluntary work contribute to individual health? The current study investigates how the benefits of volunteering depend on one's labor market status in different stages of the life course. It aims to distinguish different transitions in the labor market, and to describe changes in volunteering and health during these transitions. It does so by analyzing 10 waves (2007-2017, n=2,611) from the Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social sciences (LISS), a nationally representative panel survey from the Netherlands. First, graphical descriptions show the development of volunteering rates and self-rated general and mental health 5 years before and 5 years after a certain labor market transition. Second, first-difference regression models are deployed to examine how changes in health, volunteering and labor market status are interrelated. The results add evidence to the public debate about volunteering as a public health intervention in different segments of the labor market.

Keywords: volunteering, health, labor market

*Speaker

Long term consequences of accommodation histories on later life health

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To fully understand the impact of socio-economic conditions on later life health the entire life course has to be taken into account. In our analyses we will concentrate on accommodation history. Housing reflects the social position of an individual as well as his / her social origins. What makes housing even more interesting is that it is influenced by the family and the welfare state. Parents often help their children to buy a house, and houses are also frequently part of a bequest. Rent regulations, social housing or taxes for home owners are state means to regulate housing. As a result of different policies, there are huge differences between countries in the prevalence and preferences of certain accommodation types and housing assets. We will use life course data from SHARE to disentangle the impact of housing histories on later life health within different socio-economic contexts. Later life health will be considered as mental health as measured via the Euro-D Scale.

Keywords: Health, housing, life course, cumulative inequality

*Speaker

Welfare recipients' transition into employment and employment stability in Germany

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In Germany, work-first policy is the primary approach to welfare recipients' labour market integration, emphasising individual job-search efforts. We analyse welfare recipients' employment entry and stability, contributing to an in-depth understanding of the supply- and demand-side factors involved. We apply a multi-process hazard approach to large-scale register data for 2007-2014. Findings are that despite pressure to accept any available job offer, people with little or no employment experience, without an educational degree, or who are disabled have greatly diminished employment entry rates. These findings indicate that increasing the pressure on unemployed people is not sufficient to improve their labour market integration. While individual characteristics determine job entry rates, they affect job stability to a much lesser degree, indicating that people with low employment resources are able to hold a job if they are given a chance. Instead, job characteristics such as tasks and sector are crucial for job stability.

Keywords: employment entry, employment stability, survival analysis, unemployment, welfare recipients

*Speaker

Repartnering of women in the US: the role of economic hardship and vulnerability

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³ University of Amsterdam [Amsterdam] – Netherlands

We examine how women's economic conditions are related to their behaviours on the repartnering market in the United States. Using data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), we assess whether women's socio-economic position is predictive of the probability of repartnering. Second, we examine whether any potential inequalities in repartnering are more or less pronounced for mothers than for childless women. Finally, we study how the possible accumulation of disadvantages on the mating market (i.e., lower socio-economic position and motherhood) affects individual repartnering behaviours under conditions of economic strain (i.e., the Great Recession of the late 2000s).

Keywords: repartnering, Great Recession, socio, economic disparities

*Speaker

The heterogeneous effect of job loss on union dissolution. Panel Evidence from Germany and the UK

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This paper analyzes how unemployment affects the risk of separation in Germany and the UK. Unemployment may decrease a couple's risk of separation if the main benefit from partnership is insurance against negative earning shocks. In contrast, the risk of separation increases if unemployment produces stress that reduces the quality of couple relations. Moreover, the effect of unemployment may vary for different income groups. We examine this question based on panel data (SOEP, BHPS, UKHLS) that allows us to observe heterosexual couples one year before and three years after an unemployment spell. By combining fixed-effects regressions with a matching method, we obtain a control group of couples who do not experience unemployment. Our results show for both countries that the separation rate after an unemployment spell doubles, increasing from 2 to 4%. Moreover, in both Germany and the UK couples in low-income households face a higher extra-risk of union dissolution after an unemployment spell than middle and high-income couples.

Keywords: unemployment, union stability, divorce, panel data, causal design

*Speaker

Gendered races and diluted or amplified stereotypes: A cross-national field experiment on gender and ethnic discrimination in five European labour markets

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We examine the interplay between ethnic and gender discrimination, drawing on a factorial and cross-national field experiment conducted in Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Spain. We focus here on the callbacks received by applicants that differ in gender, ethnic origin and phenotype. We extend previous work on double burdens and intersectionality by relating existing theories on gender and ethnic discrimination to both the sociological literature on occupational sex typing and recent theoretical development in social psychology on role congruity theory, stereotype content and the gendered profile of different races. We find that applicants from an ethnic minority background are especially disadvantaged in those occupations that match their gender profile (i.e. female minority applicants experience strong discrimination in female-dominated occupations). These findings suggest that the activation of gender stereotypes varies by ethnicity: only women from the ingroup are perceived by employer as 'ideal workers' for gender-segregated jobs. By contrast, gender stereotypes are 'diluted' for women from ethnic minority groups.

Keywords: field experiment, hiring discrimination, intersectionality, gender, ethnicity, employers, stereotypes

*Speaker

Explaining why some young mothers become NEET, and why some of them eventually take up employment or education again.

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While women's labor market participation has dramatically increased, still many women leave the labor force upon child birth. At an early age, childbirth might be even more crucial to the emergence of inequalities and is associated with lower educational attainment, less labor market experience, and higher rates of welfare dependence around age 30. To understand which factors influence the decisions of young mothers to complete schooling and enter the labor force, we study transitions into and out of education, work, and inactivity of young mothers around the birth of their first child. More specifically, we advance on previous research by including longitudinal data of the economic activity and living situation of the partners and parents over time to test hypotheses deduced from human capital, social capital and the value of children theory.

Keywords: Life course, Labor market, Sequence analysis, Child birth, NEET

*Speaker

Diverging destinies? The contribution of family structure changes to inequality of opportunity between socioeconomic groups in the United States

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Childhood family structure figures prominently in debates on inequality of opportunity but recent empirical research has questioned the substantive importance of family structure in creating unequal opportunities between children from different socio-economic backgrounds. In this article, we aim to provide the first quantification of how important changes in family structures over time have been for socioeconomic inequality of opportunity in the United States. We use data from the NLSY 1979 and 1997 to explain socioeconomic background differences in cognitive skills, educational attainment, and labor income. We use Oaxaca-Blinder decompositions to estimate the cross-sectional contribution of family structure to inequality of opportunity in these outcomes. Subsequently, we simulate how high inequality of opportunity would have been in the most recent cohort if the distribution of family structures would not have changed over time. We conclude that even though family structure matters for socioeconomic inequality of opportunity in high school completion its role has not become more important over time.

Keywords: Inequality of Opportunity, Family Structure, Diverging Destinies

*Speaker

The story after immigrants' positive educational choices: Real improvement or back to square one?

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The finding of ambitious choices among immigrants at educational transitions has established itself in the last few years. Once controlling for prior achievement and socioeconomic status, children of immigrants are more likely to change to the more demanding tracks. However, less is known about the sustainability of these positive choices and whether they actually lead to more beneficial outcomes in terms of educational degrees. The current contribution is the first to investigate the actual role that positive choice effects play in the generation of inequalities in educational outcomes. As will be shown, positive choice effects help to reduce the disadvantages of students with an immigrant background regarding participation rates in general upper secondary education. However, students with an immigrant background face higher risks of dropping out from this more ambitious track. For some immigrant groups, the disadvantages in completion rates in general upper secondary education reproduce or even increase the disadvantage patterns observed prior to their positive choices.

Keywords: Positive choice effects, immigrants, sustainability, educational decisions, upper secondary education

*Speaker

Does spending time with your children make you happier? Evidence from the Italian Time Use survey

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The relationship between parenthood and happiness is complex. On the one hand, much empirical research indicates that, at least in Western countries, parents report lower levels of happiness and life satisfaction compared to non-parents. On the other hand, however, a growing body of literature points to the opposite and shows that parents are happier than or at least as happy as non-parents. To address these contrasting empirical findings, studies suggest that different research designs can lead to considerably different findings. In this article, I apply a modified version of the Daily Reconstruction Method using time use data from Italy, a country with underdeveloped welfare support for parents, to investigate whether parents who spent time with their children on the diary day report higher levels of life satisfaction than those who did not.

Keywords: life satisfaction, time with children, parenthood, time use data, Italy

*Speaker

Structural Incorporation of the Second Generation in Europe: Racialization, Assimilation, or Immigrant Advantage?

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A tension exists within the literature of the structural attainment of the children of immigrants in Europe. Overall, the recent literature documents a decrease in the significance of ethnic origins on education and occupational attainment, net of social origins. Some in this literature document a pattern of second-generation advantage, while the literature on ethnic penalties nevertheless document persistent barriers to structural integration among the second generation. In this article, we attempt at resolving this debate by using a large, harmonized dataset and comparing intergenerational social mobility patterns among natives and second-generation immigrants in seven European countries. Using a mix of loglinear models and multinomial logits, we find class attainment patterns among immigrants to be largely similar to natives, thus pointing to an overall pattern of assimilation as social reproduction without ethnic disadvantage nor ethnic advantage. These results have important implications for ongoing debates about the direction of immigrant incorporation and social policy.

Keywords: Immigration, assimilation, social mobility, social reproduction, social inequality

*Speaker

Trends and patterns in intergenerational income transmission: A multimodel investigation

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When studying the association between parents' and children's incomes, there are various operational choices to be made. Such choices can be based on theoretical grounds, but can also depend on the availability and quality of data. These include things such as income type, age at measurement, how to treat zeros, whether to take logs or not, whether individuals or households are the unit, etc. Drawing on rich population register data from Sweden, we study how these decisions affect the magnitude of intergenerational associations as well as their trend over time for cohorts of men and women born 1958-1972. Using all possible combinations of a range of reasonable definitions we arrive at a large number of alternative estimates ($\sim 500,000$). Across specifications, we find that the intergenerational association varies not only in level, but trends of opposite direction can actually be found. Our results suggest that specification issues deserve greater attention in this literature than has previously been acknowledged.

Keywords: intergenerational mobility, income mobility, inequality, register data

*Speaker

Is Immigrant Optimism Contagious? Peer Effects, Cross-Ethnic Friendships, and Educational Outcomes

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This paper asks how educational outcomes are affected by the presence of immigrant classmates and friends in school. Many studies have shown that students of immigrant origin tend to hold high educational aspirations. However, less is known about whether these high aspirations may lead to dynamic effects, possibly spilling over to native-background students in the same classroom. We approach this question using a unique Swedish dataset that combines administrative data on schools, student background, and educational outcomes, with students' self-reported friendship networks in their class. We implement a new instrumental variable strategy that uses gender homophily in friendship formation together with marginal variation in the composition of same-sex peers. In models not accounting for friendship selection, we find positive effects of friends with university educated parents on students' school grades, and a null effect of immigrant classmates. Once we account for the endogeneity of friendship formation however, there is a large and statistically significant positive effect of having immigrant friends.

Keywords: Immigration, education, friendship networks, peer effects, school fixed effects, instrumental variables, school segregation

*Speaker

The end of privilege? An analysis of the class pay gap in France over a quarter of a century

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Recent research from Laurison and Friedman (2016, 2019) has uncovered the existence of a "class pay gap" within managerial and professional occupations – so called "high-end" occupations – in Great Britain. Based on income inequality according to social background, the concept of "class pay gap" highlights that those who climb the social ladder earn on average less than those who come from high social strata.

Our presentation aims at studying the class pay gap in France since 1990. The main research question this research addresses is whether there exist a class pay gap in France, in particular within high-end occupations, and whether this class pay gap decreased over time in France? We also focus on the role played by education in this respect.

Preliminary analysis reports a significant class pay gap in high-end occupations. Several sets of regression models performed over the whole time period uncover a stable class pay gap over the whole period.

Keywords: income inequality, social background, social mobility, social reproduction, long, term trends.

*Speaker

Who gets the chance to become a doctor? The role of gatekeeping processes for social inequality in access to prestigious fields of study in Germany

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Medical degrees lead to high occupational prestige and income. Yet, they are also highly socially selective. We go beyond widespread individual-level explanations of educational decisions and examine the role of institutional gatekeeping processes for social background and gender differences in access to the most prestigious college programs in Germany. We use unique application register data for medical programs, which cover the whole population of applicants between 2012 and 2018. We combine them with data on selection criteria and procedures that each university used in each year. These criteria vary both between universities and within universities over time. Exploiting these sources of variation, we show the share of applicants by gender and social backgrounds who apply for and become admitted to universities with different selection criteria. To come closer to the causal effect of selection criteria, we use a difference-in-difference design and compare changes in (group-specific) application and admission patterns between universities that changed their criteria and those that did not.

Keywords: higher education, prestigious fields of study, gatekeeping, social background, gender

*Speaker

Older workers, low control, and cognitive health in a gender context

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Background: Limited job control can reduce work-related learning opportunities. Women may have fewer occupational resources to mitigate effects of low job control. Conversely, gender-role norms may moderate the influence of occupational risk factors. We examined if the link between low control and cognitive function was similarly gendered.

Methods: This observational study of employed adults, aged 50-64 years at entry into SHARE, used linear fixed-effect and random-effect models, stratified by gender, to explore performance on verbal fluency and memory tests longitudinally.

Results: Men in high control positions had a verbal fluency score 0.063 standard deviations (SD) higher than if they had had moderate control ($p=0.010$). Men in low control positions had immediate recall scores 0.212 SD higher than if they had experienced moderate control positions ($p=0.001$). We found no clear relationships in women.

Conclusion: We found evidence of gender differences in the control-cognition relationship. Later-life cognitive health should be considered in the context of gender differences in occupational opportunities.

Keywords: gender roles, occupational health, memory, verbal fluency, job strain

*Speaker

Fighting discrimination from within. Strategies to reduce job market access disadvantage for ethnic minorities.

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Research has shown that despite anti-discrimination legislation and Affirmative Action programs, labour market discrimination of national and/or ethnic minorities persists over time and stagnates at high levels. In this paper, we first develop a theoretical model of recruitment that distinguishes between two sorts of signals: those that are directly related to a candidate's productivity (hard signals) and those that are believed to be related to productivity in probabilistic terms (soft signals). We then identify a set of strategies that can reduce discrimination by limiting the impact of soft signals. We base our discussion on empirical evidence provided by experimental studies in sociology, economics and psychology. We conclude arguing that the most promising strategy is what we call "crowding out of soft signals", i.e. to provide more information to resumes that is directly relevant to assess the jobseekers' productivity.

Keywords: Labour Market Integration, Discrimination, Immigration, Public Policies

*Speaker

Internet Access Promotes Civic and Political Participation: Evidence from a Quasi-Natural Experiment

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With the diffusion of the Internet, opposing speculations emerged about how the Internet affects civic and political engagement. We investigate the validity of these speculations using data from the American National Election Studies of 2012. In that year, face-to-face interviewing was supplemented with a web survey and we exploit the fact that the firm that conducted the web survey—Knowledge Networks—offered laptop computers and Internet access for free to offline sample households. We thus analyze a quasi-natural experiment in which some offline households were sampled for the face-to-face survey while other offline households were sampled for the web survey and furnished with Internet access. We find that the quasi-random assignment of Internet access promotes turnout while it has no effects on stronger forms of political engagement (e.g., attending political meetings or trying to persuade others to vote). In addition, our results show that Internet access promotes various forms of civic engagement, such as organizational membership or doing community and volunteer work.

Keywords: civic engagement, political participation, Internet effects, digital divide, quasinalatural experiment

*Speaker

Women's advancement in medicine parallel worsening work-conditions. A trade-off between gender and social equality? Findings from Italy.

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This paper investigates women's under-representation in senior positions among physicians. The analysis are based on a dataset of more than a thousand doctors in Italy. Given a three-steps career ladder, the research shows that women's adjusted odds of promotion from the first to the intermediate level are 41% smaller than men's. No disadvantage is found from the intermediate to the final rank, suggesting that the vertical segregation is due more to a sticky floors mechanism than to a glass ceiling effect. Younger physicians experience no female disadvantage in promotion. Having children does not carry a penalty for women while a paternity premium persists. This study points out that even if gender discrimination is still an issue among physicians, positive changes towards equality are occurring because of women's strategies to reduce the motherhood penalty. Nevertheless, these changes parallel the deterioration of work conditions in the medical profession in Italy, calling for the existence of a trade-off between gender and social equality.

Keywords: gender equality, gender promotion gap, sticky floors, vertical segregation, women and science, women physicians.

*Speaker

Is the effect of field of study gendered? The male penalty and female bonus in the labour market outcomes of graduates

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This paper analyses the effect of field of study and gender on the labour market outcomes of graduates. While there are studies that scrutinize the effect of field of study and gender on occupational achievement, there are lack of studies that investigate whether men and women receive similar returns when choosing the same field of study be it female or male intensive. This paper has three contributions. First, it is one of the first studies that considers the combined effect of field of study and gender on employment outcomes. Second, since it focuses on advanced-degree holders, it provides a conservative setting. Third, it relies on an administrative and survey data, comprising about 80% of Italian graduates. Findings indicate a substantial effect of field of study that partially explains the gender gap in the labour market. However, non-standard field of study choices are punished when men choose the traditionally female fields, while being rewarded when women choose male intensive fields.

Keywords: field of study, gender, labour market returns, inequality

*Speaker

The Partner Pay Gap – Associations between Spouses’ Relative Earnings and Life Satisfaction among Couples in the UK

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Despite women’s recent gains in education and employment, husbands still tend to out-earn their wives. This article examines the relationship between the partner pay gap, i.e. the difference in earned income between married, co-resident partners, and life satisfaction. Contrary to previous studies, the analysis took into account recent changes in relative earnings positions within couples and related labour market transitions. An analysis of seven waves of the UK Household Longitudinal Study revealed that recent changes in proportional earnings were positively correlated with life satisfaction for men and, after accounting for employment changes, negatively for women. Minority-earning husbands reported lower average life satisfaction than primary-earning men, while such differences were not found for women. Recent employment changes could not fully account for this pattern. In addition, wealthier men experienced a psychological penalty in equal-earning households.

Keywords: couples’ subjective well, being, household specialisation, income comparisons, life satisfaction, partner pay gap, relative earnings

*Speaker

A new macro-micro approach to social inequality: a case-study of teacher expectations in Germany

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In this paper we develop a new theoretical model to describe how specific macro-level institutional characteristics ignite micro-level cultural processes that contribute to the (re)production of inequality. We demonstrate this new theoretical framework by studying inequality in the expectations that primary school teachers hold for students from different socio-economic backgrounds in Germany. Preliminary findings indicate that socio-economic inequality in teacher expectations stem from cultural processes of rationalization and identification. The sources of this inequality are surprisingly similar across different institutional contexts, except for the role of teacher stereotypes. In schools that do not apply standardized tests and in states in which teachers are forced to formulate binding track recommendations at an early age, teachers' positive stereotypes about students from higher socio-economic backgrounds are related to higher track recommendations for these students. We do not find this in schools that apply standardized tests and in states in which teachers formulate non-binding track recommendations or track students at a later age.

Keywords: educational inequality, educational institutions, cultural processes, teacher expectations

*Speaker

The long arm of children's age at migration: Educational outcomes in adulthood

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3

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The body of research literature on the effect of a child's age at migration on educational and labor market outcomes is quite modest in size, especially in the field of sociology of education. In this study, we aim at this lacuna by investigation long-term effects of age at immigration during childhood among immigrants to Israel from the former Soviet Union. More specifically, we examine the effect of child's age at migration on academic degree attainment: and possible mechanisms behind such an effect. The study utilizes a large representative national sample combining data from the Israeli population census, Ministry of Education and higher education institutions. By merging these sources of data, we are able to track native-born and immigrant individuals through high school into higher education focusing on their chances of bachelor's degree attainment.

Keywords: sociology of education, migration, age at migration, higher education, course, taking, tracking, high school, horizontal stratification

*Speaker

Children’s Life Course in Divorced Families: Time with Fathers, Mothers, and Daily Routines Before and After Family Breakdown

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This study is, to our knowledge, the first systematic longitudinal analysis on the impact of parental divorce on children’s time use across the life course. Using rich time-diary data for six waves of the *Longitudinal Study of Australian Children* (2004 – 2014), we adopt a longitudinal multidimensional approach by studying how divorce impacts child time with fathers, mothers and alone, as well as child involvement in key daily routines (e.g., educational, media or structured activities). Random effects (and fixed effects models and various robustness checks) suggest that mothers compensate for parental divorce by increasing time with children, yet this trend declines over time. Father-child time is moderately reduced over the years after divorce, while children increase their unstructured solo time, but also increase their educational time alone. The effect of divorce on time use is somehow stratified by parental education, but especially by gender. After family breakdown, boys substantially increase media and unstructured time, while girls increase educational time alone.

Keywords: Parental dissolution, family transitions, time use, gender, life course, child development, social stratification

*Speaker

Income after Labour Market Entry: Do institutional characteristics of training occupations matter?

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This paper addresses the mechanisms that lead to income differences at labour market entry both between individuals and between occupations. It examines how differences between vocational education and training (VET) programmes regarding their level of standardisation, vocational specificity and vertical differentiation affects VET diploma holders' income in their early career. We go beyond previous research by developing refined theoretical concepts of vocational specificity, standardisation and differentiation and by measuring them with novel curriculum-based data. Theoretically, we depart from the assumption that certain facets of training programmes' institutional characteristics determine income by influencing diploma holders' productivity as well as the signalling power of the degree. By combining institutional data from VET curricula with individual level data from the Swiss Labour Force Survey and applying multilevel regression analyses we find support for the assumption that institutional characteristics of VET programmes affect individual's income in their early career.

Keywords: Vocational education and training, income, standardisation, specificity, vertical differentiation, labour market entry

*Speaker

More equal and less equal at the same time? Measuring inequality in educational achievement of 15-year olds in 37 countries

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¹, Yekaterina Chzhen ¹

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We demonstrate the implications of using six different approaches to the conceptualization and measurement of inequality for cross-country and over-time comparisons of educational disparities. We analyze reading literacy performance of 15-year-old students using data from PISA 2009 and 2015 for 37 EU and OECD countries. We show not only that inequality of outcome and inequality of opportunity do not have to go hand in hand but that they can move in opposite directions. Our results suggest that indicators of variation in educational outcomes are more robust to the types of problems that affect international comparisons of educational achievement than the commonly measures of inequality of opportunity.

Keywords: inequality of opportunity, inequality of outcome, educational achievement, reading, PISA

*Speaker

The heterogeneous unemployment dynamics of natives and second-generation immigrants in Sweden

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Literature on the employment integration of the immigrant population in the Swedish labour market is rather rich. However, we know very little, if anything, about the longitudinal character of immigrants (un)employment experience and how this differs from the native population. This is of particular importance also because the negative consequences of unemployment – for example in terms of earnings, poverty risks, and health – are exacerbated if unemployment persists over time. Accordingly, this paper aims at filling part of this gap by investigating unemployment dynamics of natives and second-generation immigrants in Sweden. In particular, we ask: what are the unemployment dynamics of people in Sweden?

Keywords: Unemployment dynamics, Immigration, Socio, economic inequalities

*Speaker

Sibling Similarity in Income: A Life Course Perspective

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2,3

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The similarity in income between siblings is a measure of the total effect of family background on income. We estimate sibling similarity in income taking a life course perspective. We employ high-quality Swedish register data that does allow us not only to look at the variation in sibling similarity over the life course but also - for the first time - to estimate sibling resemblance in income accumulated over the whole life course. Our findings show that sibling similarity in accumulated income is higher than sibling similarity in income at any specific age. Sibling similarity in accumulated income is largely stable over the life course. It is lower for sisters than for brothers but differences diminish across cohorts. We also find higher sibling similarity in accumulated income in socioeconomically advantaged than in socioeconomically disadvantaged families but these differences are substantively small. We conclude that previous research underestimated the intergenerational persistence in income by focusing on non-accumulated measures of income.

Keywords: income, intergenerational mobility, siblings, stratification, quantitative methods

*Speaker

Equality of opportunity and mortality in Europe

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Objectives: To investigate if intergenerational equality of opportunity is linked to mortality in 30 European countries.

Methods: We used information on parents' and children's Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status from a large survey data-set for 2002-2010 to generate three complementary measures of equality of opportunity and linked them to administrative data on total and cause-specific mortality rates derived from the national statistical offices.

Results: We found that lower equality of opportunity, measured by the attainment of individuals from the lowest and highest quartiles of socio-economic status and by the overall intergenerational correlation in socio-economic status, was related to higher mortality rates, particularly in relation to diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs, diseases of the respiratory system, and external causes of mortality. In terms of gender differences, our measures of equality of opportunity were more consistently linked with mortality of men than women.

Conclusions: Equality of opportunity may be an important explanation of mortality that warrants further research.

Keywords: Social mobility, mortality, Europe

*Speaker

The Gendered Consequences of Experiencing Unemployment: A Factorial Survey Among Recruiters

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Spells of unemployment have been shown to negatively affect the hiring chances of job applicants. These so-called "scarring effects" might be gender-specific due to gender bias in recruiters' hiring decisions. However, systematic analyses of the conditions under which scarring effects become gender-specific are missing. Against this background, we examine how gender and the duration of unemployment interactively shape recruiters' hiring decisions.

We use data from a multinational factorial survey experiment among recruiters conducted in Switzerland and Norway. By focusing on a male-dominated (mechanics) and a female-dominated occupation (nursing), we test the hypothesis that gendered role expectations affect recruiters' hiring decisions towards unemployed young men and women.

We find, overall, evidence for heterogeneous scarring effects. By constituting new evidence on gender differences in scarring due to unemployment, this study contributes to our understanding of the demand-side barriers to successful and "gender-equal" transitions to employment.

Keywords: Unemployment, Scarring effects, Gender inequality, Hiring, Factorial Survey

*Speaker

Gender Bias in Academic Promotions, Myth or Reality? Evidence from a Factorial Survey Experiment

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Given the relatively equal share of women and men at the PhD level, there is a dramatic decrease of women's representation in higher stages of academic career. In this article, we study whether and how demand-side processes contribute to this decrease. We examine, in particular, an indirect bias occurring due to differences in the evaluation of network ties of men and women. We are able to do so by conducting a factorial survey experiment on internal promotion of male and female academics to full professorship. In this experiment, respondents evaluate a randomly assigned set of candidate's profiles, which vary randomly in their gender and type of network ties.

Keywords: gender inequality, factorial survey experiment, academia, promotion

*Speaker

The social stratification of student trajectories through German higher education: A sequence-analytical approach

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Higher education students from low social origin may not only enter higher education through alternative routes, but their trajectories in higher education may also systematically differ from those of students from high social origin. Prior research described higher education trajectories as an "additional layer of social stratification" as trajectory patterns affect dropout and degree completion. Among other hypotheses, it is expected that students from higher social origin follow smoother higher education trajectories due to a resource advantage. Using sequence analysis, the higher education trajectories of bachelor students in Germany have been reconstructed based on the student cohort of the National Educational Panel Study, a panel survey that follows first-time enrolling students in the academic year 2010/2011. The hypothesized social background effects find only partial empirical support for this selected group and mainly identifies decisions made earlier within the educational trajectory as sources of these differences

Keywords: higher education trajectories, social inequality in higher education, sequence analysis, higher education, study patterns

*Speaker

Partners' Relative Income and the Risk of Union Dissolution

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The paper investigates the link between stability and partners' relative income in married and cohabiting unions in Canada. Using a dataset linking survey data to information from respondents' annual tax records from over a period of nearly 30 years, the study explores changes over time and the role of institutional context (Quebec and the rest of Canada). The analysis does not support the hypothesis that specialization promotes stability. On the contrary, the data demonstrate that the risk of dissolution is lowest when his and her incomes are relatively similar. The U-shaped pattern holds for both marriage and cohabitation. If the couples deviate from the equality pattern, women's greater earnings constitute a more destabilizing factor than men's greater earnings, in particular for married couples in the English provinces. The observed U-shaped link between women's relative income and conjugal instability has not changed over the period of 30 years.

Keywords: divorce, dissolution, income, marriage, cohabitation

*Speaker

Family wealth, educational attainment and wealth formation - a three generational study of young adults in Norway

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1

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Many western countries have experienced growing inequalities in earnings and wealth. Scandinavian societies, such as Norway, are no exceptions to this trends. A growing body of literature indicates that parental wealth affects adult outcomes in important ways. We examine how educational attainment and wealth accumulation among young adults in Norway depend on grandparental wealth, in addition to parental wealth. More precisely, we estimate the total and direct effects of grandparents' wealth on the children's school performances in high school. We also assess these effects on educational choices net of their school performance and parental characteristics. Finally, we estimate the impact of family wealth on the children's wealth accumulation. This study contributes to the growing literature on wealth inequality by using a three-generational design. Among our main findings is that the impact of grandparent wealth is low for educational performance, but appears more substantial for educational choice. Not surprisingly, there is a substantial impact of grandparental wealth on own wealth accumulation.

Keywords: Three generational mobility, Family wealth, Educational attainment, Wealth accumulation

*Speaker

Career trajectories and occupational downgrading after childbirth in the UK: why do women's careers stall?

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Women with children suffer large pay penalties and occupational downgrading is one potential explanation for this.

This paper examines employment trajectories of women up to five years following childbirth. Using data from Understanding Society for 2010-2017, we assess the extent to which women, by opting out of employment, moving to part-time work or moving to lower status occupations, 'downgrade' their careers following childbirth. Using sequence analysis, we first produce a rich descriptive picture of the typical employment pathways following birth. Second, we examine how a broader range of pre-birth job characteristics (working hours, sector, etc.) influence employment trajectories and the risk of occupational downgrading.

Most women who return to work go back to the same occupation but withdraw from full-time employment or switch to different occupations over time. Staying with the same employer, working in the public sector, or in health and education is associated with a lower risk of downward occupational mobility but also with lower chances of progressing.

Keywords: female employment, occupational downgrading, maternal employment, lifecourse, gender gap

*Speaker

All you NEET is...?

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The European youth unemployment rate of 16.8% in 2017 indicates to ongoing problems young people face nearly ten years after the Great Recession. One critical life stage is the school-to-work transition, when occurring problems can lead to scarring consequences over the whole life course. With periods of neither participating in the labour market nor the educational system, youth experiencing NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) might face disadvantages in their employment opportunities. One solution to help them overcome these disadvantages is the participation in active labour market policies. Using administrative data and methods of propensity score matching, this paper finds positive participation effects on the probability of employment and apprenticeship for young unemployed welfare recipients in Germany. Although participation effects are greater for individuals with longer NEET periods, there remain individuals with too low labour market attachment who might need more (adequate) support for stable labour market integration.

Keywords: NEET, active labour market policy, evaluation, propensity score matching

*Speaker

Which kind of occupational change? Reassessing the routine-bias argument in a large sample of OECD countries

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This paper argues for and provides a critical reassessment based on a large sample of OECD countries of the routine-biased technological change (RBTC) hypothesis which predicts employment polarisation as a result of technological change. Macro-comparative research on the issue is rare and the RBTC argument has difficulties explaining employment changes in countries where there was no polarisation, as is the case in many European countries. Based on the hitherto largest comparative dataset of occupational employment shares based on the LIS, I argue and show empirically that if occupational routine-task intensity and task complexity are measured properly, there was no general pattern of employment polarisation but rather a process of parallel upgrading with regard to both the routine-intensity and complexity of occupations.

Keywords: occupational change, technological change, employment, skills, routine bias

*Speaker

Household Income Mobility in Germany and the United States: Taking a Fresh Look with Sequence Analysis

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1

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Intragenerational income mobility has long been of central interest to stratification researchers. A sizable literature investigates cross-national variation in the extent of income mobility, but many studies rely on highly aggregate measures of income mobility that may conceal important dynamics. In this paper we use sequence analysis on panel data from the PSID and SOEP to take a fresh look at two of the most extensively studied country cases: Germany and the United States. As a non-parametric approach that captures the temporal nature of mobility processes, sequence analysis is well-suited for elucidating complex patterns of income mobility that may have so far gone unnoticed. We use cluster analysis to identify a limited number of ideal typical income trajectories and assess the contribution of the trajectory types to overall mobility levels. We then estimate multinomial logistic regressions to understand how mobility patterns are linked to individual background characteristics and life course trajectories in the domains of education, family, and paid work.

Keywords: income mobility, Germany, United States, international comparison, non, parametric approach

*Speaker

Within-firm inequalities and self-rated health

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1

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Recent research suggests that economic inequalities and health outcomes are linked. This is presumably due to social comparisons: Inequalities induce status anxiety and chronic stress that translate into health problems. Previous research on the health impact of economic inequality has focused on inequality at the level of geographical and politico-administrative units. We examine a setting that has so far received little attention despite its importance for peoples' lives: the workplace. Using data from the project "Further Training as a Part of Lifelong Learning" (WeLL), a four-year panel of employees in mid-sized German firms linked to administrative data, we investigate the relationship between self-rated health and the level of within-firm earnings inequality. Our predictions are that greater within-firm inequality is associated with lower health among employees and that the association is particularly strong in the lower ranks of a firm's income distribution. The panel structure of our data allows us to use fixed effects to control for important sources of confounding.

Keywords: within, firm pay inequality, health, stress, social comparisons

*Speaker

Divergent trajectories after disappointment: Compensatory advantage in educational and occupational pathways after failure to access university

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Families with high resources are more capable of compensating for their child's disadvantageous life events than less privileged families. We study whether educational and occupational pathways in the following years after failing to access university are differentiated by social origin. Using full population register data from Finland, we analyse students who finished general upper secondary education in the year 2000 and applied to university the same year but did not gain access. We follow them annually until occupational maturity at the age of 34. Using multichannel sequence analyses we identify the most typical trajectories to occupational maturity differentiated by alternative routes to higher education, final educational attainment and labour participation. In addition, this is followed by three-way interactions showing how social origin, different school-to-work trajectories and socio-economic status at occupational maturity interact with each other.

Keywords: compensatory advantage, educational inequality, intergenerational inequality, sequence analysis

*Speaker

Who enters a populist right wing party? Life histories of political candidates in Sweden

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Political scientist have been left baffled by rapid surge in support for Sweden Democrats (SD). Researchers have tried to explain the raise of SD by looking at immigration, segregation, economic hardship, or the diminishing political distance between established left and right parties. One explanation which has not been explored is the characteristics and experiences of candidates themselves.

Relying on theories of political representation, we test the modernization losers thesis and ethnic competition hypothesis using Swedish register data linking political candidates to administrative data. We analyse education and employment histories and development of local job opportunities.

We find support to the modernization losers thesis: controlling for basic demographic variables, candidates for SD are more often low-educated and have more precarious employment histories or are out of labour market completely. We find only very weak support for the ethnic competition hypothesis.

Keywords: Populist right wing, political candidates, political representation, modernization losers, ethnic competition, employment, life trajectories

*Speaker

Linked Lives: Effects of Exposure to Neighborhood Level Economic Inequality on Mortality in the United States

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This study contributes to the ongoing debate on whether income inequality is harmful for health. We use repeated observation on individuals' cumulative exposure to neighborhood-level income inequality to improve upon prior work in three ways, by (1) bringing studies of income inequality in conversation with a life-course perspective, (2) allowing for a stronger causal claim through counterfactual models that account for the dynamic relationship between neighborhoods and health, and (3) being the first to consider the implications of income inequality within the US at the tract-level, where a more specific spatial unit is likely to better correspond with the actual experience of inequality within neighborhoods. Using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) over a period of up to three decades, we find that neighborhood income inequality matters above and beyond average income, where exposure to inequality increases the odds of dying by nearly three times for middle-aged members of impoverished families.

Keywords: Mortality, Inequality, Neighborhoods, Life, course, Marginal structural models

*Speaker

Why is there an educational gradient in divorce? A micro-level explanation

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Divorce is more common among lower education groups across many Western societies. The existence of a negative educational gradient in divorce is in line with Goode's thesis (1962) of marital strain. Whereas macro-level evidence supports this thesis, micro-level evidence is weak. We argue that this inconsistency arises from a concept of "strain" that is too limited. We reconceptualised strain and its role in the divorce process using the vulnerability-stress-divorce model. The gradient in divorce may come about (a) because the lower educated are more exposed to events and strains, or (b) because their limited coping resources render them more vulnerable to each event or strain. We used data from HILDA, a large representative panel of Australian married or cohabiting couples followed over a period of sixteen years. Using event history models and KHB analysis, we tested whether differential exposure and differential vulnerability to events and strains explain the educational gradient in divorce.

Keywords: Divorce, education, strain, life events, event history analysis

*Speaker

Do pre-vocational programs in Germany help lowly educated youths complete an apprenticeship?

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School leavers with low levels of education are at risk to remain without a vocational education because of difficulties to enter vocational education in the first place, and because of high dropout rates among those who entered vocational education in the second place. To address these problems, Germany has implemented prevocational programs including classroom training, career guidance and internships. These programs target school leavers who are unable to enter apprenticeship programs and are meant as "bridges" from school to apprenticeships. Their educational goals are to combat individual shortcomings in cognitive and noncognitive skills and to foster educational attainment, motivation, and career guidance. In this article, we investigate whether prevoc programs really enhance participants' future apprenticeship prospects and additionally prevent low-achieving youth from dropping out of apprenticeships. We address this question by using rich data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) and by applying entropy balancing as a matching approach to control for selection.

Keywords: school to work transitions, prevocational education, youth employment programs, drop out, low educated youth

*Speaker

The Perception of Fairness in the Division of Labour across the Transition to Parenthood

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1,2

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Domestic labour division is highly gendered in Germany, especially after the transition to parenthood. When having a child, more women than men are taking parental leave, and mainly women do the additional household chores. Using the German Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (Pairfam) data, this study explores the perceived fairness of the division of labour in a partnership before and after the transition to parenthood using fixed-effects regressions. The results show that, net of individuals' time invariant characteristics, men's perceived fairness of the division of labour is hardly affected by the transition to fatherhood. In contrast, among women motherhood leads to a more positive perception of fairness. The latter seems to be largely driven by women's labour market participation. These findings hint to a dissatisfaction expressed by employed women with the distribution of paid and unpaid work after transitioning to parenthood.

Keywords: Perceived fairness, transition to parenthood, division of domestic labour, employment, Germany

*Speaker

Attitudes towards immigrants in European countries: the complex role of contextual factors

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The relationship between the spatial location of immigrants and attitudes towards immigration remains a key concern in the migration research agenda. A recent cross-national study find that individuals who reside in areas with a higher share of immigrants have in general more positive attitudes (Weber, 2015). Contact theory is a commonly used framework for explaining this finding (Pettigrew, 1998). However, this effect might not always occur. Following Quillian (1995), the socioeconomic characteristics of the area might affect this relationship. While contact with immigrants might be positive for attitudes in better off areas, in line with threat theories (Blumer, 1958) a higher presence of immigrants might bring no or even a negative effect on attitudes in poorer areas. Using ESS data (2014), in combination with aggregated NUTS3 data, we ask: What is the relationship between attitudes towards immigration and share of immigrants? Does this relationship vary according to the socioeconomic levels of the areas? If so, in which way?

Keywords: attitudes towards immigration, Europe, NUTS3, immigrant concentration, regional unemployment

*Speaker

Heterogeneity in Family Size Effect on Educational Attainment: Evidence from China's One-child Policy

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This study uses the local variations in the implementation of "one-child" policy in rural China as an instrument variable for family size first, to examine the effect of family size on the educational attainment of the first child, and second, to see the potential heterogeneity of the effect by genders and by parental education levels. The main findings are, first, family size has an adverse effect on the average year of schooling of the first child. The IV estimates suggest a stronger negative effect of family size compare with OLS results. There is evidence showing that the Local Average Treatment Effect (LATE) uncovered by the IV is more likely for lower educated families since the IV triggers more fertility changes in less educated fathers. Second, there is heterogeneity in family size effect by gender and by parental education. The effect is stronger for girls and in lower educated families.

Keywords: family size, educational attainment, quality–quantity trade, off, natural experiment

*Speaker

Are track decisions risky? Evidence from Sweden on the assumptions of risk-aversion models

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In the Breen-Goldthorpe model, individuals management of future risks is a key driver of educational choices, but such risks has received surprisingly little attention. We study the risks involved in horizontal educational choices at the upper-secondary level in Sweden. Vocational education is considered the safe choice, and the preparatory academic track the risky, since one may end up without continuing to tertiary education. We contrast outcomes for graduates of academic and vocational conditional on that they take up no further education. We measure outcomes through the life course from age 20 to 32 with register data for cohorts born 1972-1980. We find that the vocational track offers insurance of adverse labor market outcomes, but that this advantage diminishes and becomes small at age 32. Given that the long term risk management is uncertain, and that vocational education leads to a head start in terms of stability and income levels, time preferences may be an important driver of educational choices.

Keywords: educational choice, risk, Breen, Goldthorpe model, labor market transition

*Speaker

The shadow of peasant past: Tracing educational inequality six generations back in northern Sweden

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We use administrative data for Sweden linked to church books for a number of parishes in northern Sweden to study multigenerational transfers of inequality from historical to contemporary time. Our data allows us to follow ancestors of individuals living in Sweden around the new millennium seven generations back, from the late 18th century into the 21st century. We analyze (a) up to 5th cousin correlations in years of education; and (b) the multigenerational correlations between ancestors' social class and descendants' years of education using a new averaging technique. In both approaches, we find persistence over six but not seven generations. There is excess persistence compared to a Markov model limited to sequential parent-child transfer. Our findings suggest earlier generations exert influence on today's life-chances even in an egalitarian part of egalitarian Sweden.

Keywords: multigenerational mobility, cousin correlations, dynastic correlations, education, historical data

*Speaker

Discrimination in Healthcare as a Barrier to Care: Experiences of socially disadvantaged populations in France

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² Duke university – United States

Background: People in socially disadvantaged groups face a myriad of challenges to their health. One issue that has received substantial attention is discrimination. However, less is known about experiences of discrimination specifically within healthcare settings, and how it may act as a barrier to healthcare.

Methods: Using data from a nationally representative survey of France with an oversample of immigrants, we examine rates of reported discrimination in healthcare settings, and whether discrimination could explain disparities in foregoing care across social groups.

Results: Rates of both reporting discrimination within healthcare settings and reporting foregone care in the past 12 months were generally highest among women and "visible minorities" – that is, immigrants from Africa or Overseas France, as well as Muslims. For all of these groups, experiences of discrimination explained significant proportions of their disparity in foregone care.

Conclusion: Experiences of discrimination within the healthcare setting may present an important barrier to healthcare for the people in socially disadvantaged groups.

*Speaker

Heterogeneous Effect of Social Origin in the UK: Education, Class, and Earnings

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Although mean-based studies on social mobility can offer insight into an overall level of social mobility compared with other societies, examining the distributional aspects of social mobility allows us to investigate where in society mobility is impeded and where it is most meritocratic and open. Nonetheless, the implications drawn from research on the two most frequently studied distributions – educational and occupational distributions - present an inconsistent or incomplete picture of social mobility. This paper suggests that greater insight with respect to the heterogeneous effect of social origin can be gleaned by moving the perspective from a point on the distribution to a coordinate. Our results show this approach can be useful in revealing a more nuanced picture of social mobility and confirm that the effect of social origin in terms of occupational access and within-occupation earnings is heterogeneous by educational attainments and occupational destinations.

Keywords: Class gap, Social mobility, Elite, Education, Occupation

*Speaker

Economic Downturn and Women's Part-time Work in Spain

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This article studies part-time work in Spain as a way of grasping the gender connotation of the economic downturn with respect to women's vulnerability to the recession and their potentially increasing precarisation. It explores to what extent the family economy accounts for women's part-time employment patterns in the context of the negative employment conjuncture. The analysis of Labour Force Survey data from 2007 to 2017 examines the importance of household employment relative to other household, individual and employment characteristics in explaining women's take up of part-time work, as well as involuntariness and underemployment among female part-time workers. Results show that the effect of household employment is particularly relevant, and is supported by the effect of other household and individual characteristics, while employment characteristics endorse the burden of labour market structures. Overall, the study points out that part-time work reinforces women's vulnerability through dynamics of labour market marginalisation within a strengthened familistic gender order.

Keywords: women, economic crisis, part, time work, household employment, Spain

*Speaker

Do school characteristics matter for ethnic and socioeconomic inequality in education?

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We ask whether school characteristics in three dimensions – school resources, school climate, and pupil composition – are associated with student educational outcomes, in the form of national test results, GPA, and transition to academic upper secondary studies; and whether such associations contribute to socioeconomic and ethnic inequality. We elicit indicators of characteristics of Swedish comprehensive schools from the data-set CILS4EU-SE ($n \approx 5,000$), with information from pupils, parents, teachers, and administrative registers. The results show surprisingly little variance and small disadvantages in school quality over origin groups, but large differences in pupil composition due to segregation. We find only weak correlations between school characteristics and educational outcomes, and almost no importance for (the substantial) inequalities between groups. Rather than implying that ‘schools don’t matter’, our results suggest that resource compensation and other equalizing mechanisms in the Swedish educational system reduce differences in school quality. However, the absence of peer effects, while consistent with other research, needs further study.

Keywords: Educational inequality, school effects, school resources, school climate, peer effects

*Speaker

Student attrition in gender-atypical fields of study. A matter of lacking social integration?

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Students in gender-atypical majors have a higher non-completion risk than students in gender-typical majors. In this paper I examine whether a lower social integration in the major can explain this phenomenon. Following the theory of tokenism I assume that minority sex students in a major face difficulties in interaction with students and staff of the other gender. I expect that lower social integration increases the non-completion risk. I conduct discrete time survival analyses with the university freshmen cohort of the German National Educational Panel. My results show that women in gender-atypical majors have a higher non-completion risk than women in gender-typical majors. There is no significant difference for men. Low social integration with students increases the non-completion risk; but it does not contribute to the explanation of the higher attrition of students in gender-atypical majors.

Keywords: gender inequality, university student attrition, social integration, university drop out

*Speaker

The dynamics of socio-economic segregation: Which role do private schools play?

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Residential segregation of the poor is increasing in many European cities. We examine potential determinants of changes in socio-economic segregation at the city level. Our main interest is in the role of private primary schools in these processes – a factor that is most often missing in segregation research. Looking at the period between 2005 and 2014, we draw on a uniquely compiled data set for 74 large and medium-sized German cities. Methodologically, we go beyond previous cross-sectional studies on the determinants of socio-economic segregation: We estimate time series regression models with fixed effects for each city to investigate which factors account for cities' segregation dynamics. Results show that a segregation-reducing effect of the share of private schools can only be found in West Germany. It is especially present in cities where many children under age 6 live and at the same time many poor people.

Keywords: spatial inequality, residential segregation, private schools, Germany

*Speaker

Orange trees predict where apples fall, but not as well as apple trees. The interrelationship between economic, occupational and educational origins and destinations

Aleksi Karhula * ¹, Hannu Lehti ¹, Outi Sirniö ¹, Sanni Kotimäki ¹, Jani Erola ¹

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The question of intergenerational transmission of economic, occupational and educational positions is a fundamental one in the social mobility research. Education, occupation and earnings are transmitted from parents to children and their transmission is interrelated. However, comparative research on interrelated predictive power of different destinations on different origins is scarce. Here we compare the predictive power of parental income, social class and education to sibling similarity on similar outcomes. We compare overall predictive power and predictive power independent of the other used measures. Our results show that apple trees do indeed predict where oranges fall, but orange trees do this even better, similar social origin measures predict outcomes better in case of education and earnings and at least equally well in case of occupation. This holds for both overall predictive power and predictive power independent of other measures. We conclude that one should prefer similar measures of social origin, if one wishes to maximize the predictive power of social origin.

Keywords: social mobility, sibling correlations, educational mobility, occupational mobility, income mobility

*Speaker

Necessity Rich, Leisure Poor: The Long-term Relationship of Low- and High-Income Cohorts on Consumption Through Age-Period-Cohort Analysis

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The paper examines the relationship of low- and high-income cohorts on consumption and income utilizing age-period-cohort methodology and Thorstein Veblen's theoretical framework. *First*, we study how inter-cohort income and expenditure profiles in high- and low income deciles have changed during years 1966-2016? *Second*, we research on what extent inter-cohort expenditure profiles differ in categories of consumption? This study utilizes the cross-sectional time-series data of Finnish Household Expenditure Surveys covering period of 1966–2016. We use APCGO with logit rank dependent variables as main statistical method. Results indicate that high-income groups are advantaged in regards of income and expenditures, although gap between high- and low income groups have remained stagnant. Further analysis reveals that expenditure gap on necessities has narrowed. Instead, income-elastic oriented spending in culture and leisure time has risen significantly in high-income group where expenditure gap has expanded 60 percentage units over cohorts. Simply put, necessity expenditures have become more equal while low income groups are increasingly "leisure poor".

Keywords: Age, period, cohort analysis, conspicuous consumption, consumption inequality, inter-cohort differences, life course

*Speaker

Bridging the representativeness gap: are radical right wing candidates offering a better descriptive representation to working class voter?

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Across various western polities, the question of representativeness of politicians has become a front page issue. Movements as diverse as Yellow Vest in France, Tea Party in the USA, Podemos in Spain, and M5S in Italy have denounced the capture of democratic power by a minority. Political scientist have been left baffled by rapid surge in support for Sweden Democrats. Explanations for the rise of SD focus on voters' reaction to immigration, socio-economic marginalization or convergence of established political parties. Using unique Swedish data linking political participation to administrative registers, this project focuses on a less explored aspect: political candidates and their fit to the electorate. By the extent to which SD are a break from political elites we study whether success of candidates running for populist right party can be partly explained by them breaching a gap in descriptive representation in the constituency.

Keywords: descriptive representation, radical right, Swedish politics, democratic deficit, political representation

*Speaker

The Extremely Rich Are Not Extremely Smart

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Do differences in the right tail of the wage distribution reflect differences in cognitive ability? One reason to expect top earners not to be that much smarter than those making regular wages is that extreme success may be a tell-tale sign of non-meritorious generative processes, such as ascription and cumulative advantage. Past studies lack the necessary coverage of top incomes to investigate this. We draw on Swedish register data containing measures of cognitive ability and wage for 285,000 men who took a compulsory military conscription test. Surprisingly, we find that above about \$60,000 per year, wage says nothing about cognitive ability at all.

Keywords: cognitive ability, wage, intelligence, inequality

*Speaker

Active labor market policy for benefit recipients without German citizenship

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Immigrants often face various employment obstacles, such as language difficulties, non-recognized degrees, few network contacts, or discrimination. Social policies such as employment programs may help to counteract such disadvantages. We analyze the degree to which unemployed people without German citizenship participate in training and workfare programs for means-tested benefit recipients. Using longitudinal register data, preliminary results indicate that people from African countries are slightly more likely to participate in vocational training programs than Germans, while people from southern European countries and Turkey are less likely to participate. This may indicate a greater need to compensate for non-recognized degrees among recent African immigrants. Non-Germans are generally less likely to participate in firm-based training programs, possibly due to language difficulties. Concerning employment outcomes, we expect the greatest positive program effects for recent groups of immigrants, as they are likely to have the fewest initial network contacts and greater language difficulties.

Keywords: Immigration, Employment, Citizenship, Labor market policy, Germany

*Speaker

Ethic inequalities in tertiary education: How do academic performance and aspirations affect immigrant students' dropout in Germany?

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Despite their high educational aspirations, immigrant students are facing educational disadvantages throughout their life course. While previous research covers immigrants' education from pre-school age until the upper secondary level, we still know little about their pathways following the transition into tertiary education. Furthermore, it is unclear whether immigrants' high aspirations safeguard them against dropping out when facing obstacles during the course of study. To address these shortcomings, we analyze data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), which maps the higher education trajectories of natives and different immigrant groups. It turns out that all immigrant groups, except North and West European, have higher dropout risks. Immigrants' higher dropout risk appears to be entirely due to the socio-economic background and academic performance. We do not find evidence for comparative advantages of immigrants due to initially higher aspirations. Our results, therefore, suggest that high aspirations might be a long-term disadvantage.

Keywords: aspirations, ethnic inequality, dropout, tertiary education, Germany

*Speaker

Who benefits from tracking and why? Gene-environment interactions in educational attainment

Antonie Knigge * ¹

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Sorting children at an early age into equal-ability tracks is argued and shown to make educational attainment depend less on ability and more on family background. However, with conventional sociological methods, it is difficult to test whether a younger tracking age indeed increases inequality of educational opportunity because ability and family background are difficult to measure accurately. This study takes a different approach and uses twin methods to get around this problem. This method allows to disentangle genetic from environmental influences. If tracking leads to inequality of opportunity, one would expect genetic influences to be lower and shared environmental influences to be larger when tracking occurs at a younger age. We examine this form of gene-environment interaction for 10,249 Dutch twins. First results show indeed that genes matter less and the shared environment matters more when children are tracked immediately after elementary school compared to when definite tracking is delayed for the first year(s) of secondary school.

Keywords: Education, Tracking, Genes, Inequality, Stratification

*Speaker

When your accent betrays you: The role of foreign accents in school-to-work transition of the ethnic minority youth in Germany

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This study explores the role of foreign accent in structural transitions within education and training system and to the labour market among immigrants and their descendants in Germany. We hypothesize that an accent penalty might emerge if accent is detrimental for performance at school or functioning at a working place (human capital explanation). The accent penalty should, however, disappear once associated productivity-relevant characteristics are included into the model. If we still observe a residual effect of accent after controlling for productivity-relevant characteristics, this could potentially signal (signaling perspective) a more general lack of motivation or ability on part of young people or indicate perceived lower productivity of a speaker with foreign accent in eyes of employers. We test these assumptions based on data from the 6th (and 7th) waves of the CILSEU-DE data, which contains several unique features, including audio records of individual accents and life-history calendar information for more than 2,000 young people with migration background aged 20-24.

Keywords: Accent, ethnic inequalities, education, training, labour market, ethnic minorities, Germany

*Speaker

Does facilitated access to the health system for asylum-seekers improve physical and psychological health outcomes? Evidence from a quasi-experiment

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As long as their asylum application is not yet recognized or their duration of stay does not exceed 15 months, asylum-seekers who require doctor visit have to claim it either by the local authority for foreigners or the responsible social assistance office in Germany. Several Federal states and municipalities in Germany have introduced electronic health cards (eHC) which allow immediate direct access to the health system for asylum-seekers. In this paper, we examine whether being eligible to the eHC as a result of the policy change has had a causal effect on the health outcomes of asylum-seekers in Germany. For empirical identification, we take an advantage of the variation of the policy change across regions and over time. Relying on the data from the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of refugees we find that the introduction of the reforms allowing asylum-seekers' faster and more direct access to the health system indeed had positive impact on their health outcomes.

Keywords: asylum, seekers, health, Germany, natural experiment

*Speaker

Educational differences in depressive and anxiety symptoms during pregnancy: exploring the social mechanisms

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This study examines whether mother's educational level predicts the level and development of depressive and anxiety symptoms over pregnancy. The second aim is to explore if early socioeconomic conditions and adverse childhood experiences account for the educational gradient in prenatal stress. Third, the aim is to analyse the role of other maternal resources as mediators or moderators of the connection.

Based on prospective FinnBrain Cohort Study, linked to Finnish longitudinal registers, panel random-effects regression is used to examine analytical sample consisting of 2685 pregnant women (complete cases). Prenatal stress is measured by Symptom Checklist (SCL-90-anxiety subscale) and Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, observed once at each pregnancy trimester. Results showed less depressive and anxiety symptoms in the more educated mothers over pregnancy. The educational gradient in depressive and anxiety symptoms was largely attributable to distressing childhood events, suggesting that the role of education as such in mental health is smaller than previously thought.

Keywords: anxiety, depression, pregnancy, education, socioeconomic

*Speaker

The transmission of value orientations in immigrant families: Assimilation to the liberal societies of the Western world?

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¹, Paul Kühn ¹, Thomas Saalfeld ¹, Astrid Schütz ¹, Ilka Wolter ²

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This contribution assesses whether adolescents of migrant origin assimilate over time and across generations to the values prevalent in the liberal Western world. It focuses on attitudes towards sexual liberalism in terms of homosexuality, premarital cohabitation and abortion. We pay special attention to the role parents play in the formation of their offspring's value orientations and accordingly study the transmission of values across generations. Starting out with the notion of assimilation theory, we develop a set of arguments, which consider that young people of migrant origin grow up in distinct socio-cultural environments that might shape their attitudes. For the empirical study, we use several waves of the *Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries* (CILS4EU). We find that young people of migrant origin are less liberal than the majority. Some groups show particularly traditional views. We are able to account for most of the observed differences; and we can show that intergenerational transmission processes are at work.

Keywords: immigrants, adolescents, values, intergenerational transmission, assimilation

*Speaker

The role of social relationships in the adverse effect of unemployment on mental health – Testing the causal pathway and buffering hypotheses using panel data

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Social relationships are considered crucially important for understanding the adverse effect of unemployment on mental health. Social relationships are assumed to either bring about the health effects of unemployment (causal pathway hypothesis) or shield the unemployed from such effects (buffering hypothesis). However, there is scarce empirical evidence, especially based on longitudinal data, regarding these two hypotheses. In our analysis, we use up to ten waves of the "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS) German panel study and apply fixed effects panel regressions to account for unobserved confounders. We test several indicators that cover different aspects of social relationships (number of strong and weak ties, conflict in the household, employed friends, general and job search-specific social support). We find no empirical support for the causal pathway hypothesis and only very limited support for the buffering hypothesis.

Keywords: Mental Health, Unemployment, Social Relationships

*Speaker

Moral Pressures for Women to Stay Home: Incorporating Gender Role Attitudes into a Categorical Labour Supply Model of Couples

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This study investigates the importance of gender role attitudes and financial incentives for the labour supply decisions of couples using data of the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) 2004 and 2017. To account for the interdependence between partners, we apply categorical labour supply models that treat labour supply as a joint decision of the couple. We take account of hourly wages and other income of the two partners, taxes, childcare costs, various socio-demographic characteristics, gender-role attitudes and mother's employment during childhood. Results show that labour supply reacts only weakly to economic incentives with the exception of cross-wage elasticities. Values and cultural aspects reveal to be of much higher importance. Not only women's own, but also their partner's attitude are highly relevant for women's paid working hours. Moreover, women with home-oriented attitudes tend to react differently to financial incentives than women with paid-work oriented attitudes.

Keywords: labour supply, working mothers, couples, division of labour, attitudes, finance

*Speaker

Does Deregulation Lead to Better Economic Performance Among Immigrants? The 2004 Reform of the German Trade and Crafts Code as a Natural Experiment.

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Previous studies indicate that immigrants' economic performance is a key aspect of integration. Yet, previous research shows that immigrants often perform poorly in the host country's labor market. I analyze how eliminating structural constraints affects immigrants' economic performance. The 2004 reform of the German trade and crafts code abolished occupational licensing requirements for 53 of 94 occupations. Using the German micro-census and the reform as a natural experiment, I apply triple difference-in-differences estimators to identify the causal impact that the reform has on the wages and employment stability of immigrants. I find that the reform has a causal effect on the wages, marginal employment, and unemployment of immigrants. Immigrant craftspeople, particularly those who recently arrived, earn higher wages, are less likely to be marginally employed, and more likely to have stable employment conditions in Germany. The reform improves the labor market integration of immigrants leading to better economic outcomes.

Keywords: Labor market integration, occupational closure, difference, in, differences, crafts and trades reform, immigration

*Speaker

Fear of Crime and Anti-Immigrant Attitudes in Europe 2010–2016

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Anti-immigrant attitudes have intensified throughout Europe during the 21st century. This study examines how fear of crime is associated with perceived threat from immigrants on the economy, culture and the general quality of life between and within European countries. Pooled cross-sectional analyses and mixed-effects linear regression are used. The research data come from the European Social Survey 2010–2016 and country-level data provided by Eurostat. The analyses include 18 European countries.

The results indicate that stronger fear of crime is a significant predictor of a stronger tendency to perceive immigrants as a threat to the economy, culture and general quality of life in a country. Socioeconomic factors, generalized trust and the amount of social engagements appear to be mediating factors on the individual-level. These results support the integrated threat theory and show that fear of crime is a significant factor in the formation of tensions between immigrant groups and the native population. Further implications of the results are discussed.

Keywords: fear of crime, anti, immigrant attitudes, pooled cross, sectional analysis, mixed, effects linear regression, integrated threat theory

*Speaker

The impact of focused time on children's academic performance and subjective wellbeing

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This paper explores the relation between parental time perceptions and children's outcomes. The squeezed feeling of time might influence the hurriedness of parental time, the quality of parental engagement and thereby the creation of social capital. The paper aims to grasp the often used notion of quality time by concentrating on the aspect of focus in parental attention. Consequently, the paper examines the impact of focused time – from the perspectives of both, parents and their teenage children (aged between 12 and 16) – on two aspects of children's outcomes: academic performance and wellbeing.

This study analyses recent Hungarian quantitative data of a representative parent-child linked survey consisting data of subjective estimations, preferences and evaluation of parental time. The results confirm that focused time have positive impact on children's outcomes. We argue that investigating the perceptions of family members and concentrating on the aspect of focus broadens the debate of the quality time and might contribute to comprehend its complexity.

Keywords: parental time, focused time, children's outcomes, academic performance, subjective wellbeing

*Speaker

The Long-lasting Impact of Inequality of Educational Opportunities on Later-life Cognitive Functioning

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Later-life cognitive function is partly determined by educational attainment, presumably by length and quality of schooling increasing cognitive reserve. Early-life inequalities of educational opportunities (IEO) may prevent some children from lower socio-economic backgrounds to be adequately educated and reach their full cognitive potential, which could result in lower cognitive performance at later ages. This study tested the link between IEO and later-life cognitive functioning and aging. We used age-matched respondents' education and that of their parents in EU-SILC as country-level IEO, and cognitive assessments across five waves of SHARE of a total of 18,029 respondents aged 50-59 years from 16 European countries and Israel. Longitudinal mixed (random-effects) models controlled for country-level health development and individual confounders. Country-level IEO was negatively associated with later-life cognitive levels (Coef. -0.904, SE 0.402), but not with cognitive aging. We discuss potential mechanisms, affected subgroups, and possible study limitations.

Keywords: Life course, inequality of educational opportunities, comparative studies, older age, cognitive reserve

*Speaker

Educational and gender inequalities in income trajectories: The role of educational disparities in family life courses

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Educational differences in family trajectories have gained much attention in family demography and stratification research. Family demographic differences by education have the potential to strengthen social inequality, both within and across life courses. We ask whether differences in family trajectories by education among White American women and men shape educational and gender inequalities in income over the life course. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth 1979, we will estimate educational differences in the (hazard) rates of experiencing various family formation and dissolution events and the effects of these events on income. Finally, we will combine these estimates to simulate income trajectories assuming that all educational groups follow the family demographic life courses of the college educated. We will use results from these simulations to assess whether-and how much-educational differences in family life courses contribute to inequalities in life course patterns in income.

Keywords: family demography, income, inequality, education, gender

*Speaker

The Labour Market Returns to Higher Education in Italy. Evidence from a natural experiment

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Estimating the returns to investment in education has always been a difficult task due to endogeneity issues such as unobserved heterogeneity, measurement error and selection bias. Benefiting from an exogenous increase in the supply of university graduates in Italy, induced by the Bologna Process reform, I estimate the Local Average Treatment Effects (LATE) of obtaining a university degree on different labour market outcomes. I use a novel identification strategy which combines Jump and Kink estimators in a fuzzy Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD). Results show that obtaining a university degree still pays off for recent Italian youth cohorts in the labour market. Nevertheless, despite the fact that women are more likely to obtain university degrees than men, a considerable gender gap is observed between male and female university graduates; this confirms specific structural problems in the Italian labour market.

Keywords: Higher Education, Returns to education, labour market, gender inequality, Natural Experiment, RDD

*Speaker

Hard Times: Economic Hardship and Family Life under Austerity

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Parenting is at the core of the intergenerational transmission of (dis)advantage. While much is known on the consequences of parental investments, we focus here on what shapes parenting in the first place. Specifically, we ask if the working-time arrangements of employed mothers and fathers shape their parenting styles. Our main tenet is that if such a relationship exists, it works mainly through how different working-time arrangements preserve (deplete) the attention parents may then devote (or not) to their children. Relying on a rich source of data (UK-HLS) and focusing on Britain, we complement previous studies who have, on the one hand, investigated the stratification of parenting across social classes rather than depending on working time and, on the other, studies concerned with how working time shapes parental time allocation, but not parenting styles. We illustrate our empirical strategy contrasting mothers working part-time v. full-time and plan to expand our analyses to parenting dimensions and to other aspects of working time.

Keywords: working time, parenting styles, UK, parenthood, gender

*Speaker

Choosing wisely: The effect of field of study on school-leavers' career development

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This paper investigates the effect of the field of study and educational specificity on school leavers' career development in terms of duration until first employment and the employment and income security of the career following the first job. This is done by using Competing Trajectories Analysis, which is a method that combines event history analysis and multichannel sequence analysis, with data of school leavers in the Netherlands from the 2009/2010 cohort.

Keywords: Sequence analysis, labour market, school leavers, field of study, educational specificity

*Speaker

Do childless women really punish working mothers? Delving deeper into the so-called "Queen Bee" syndrome and the motherhood wage penalty

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This paper builds on recent research in Switzerland which has found that a large part of the motherhood wage penalty can be explained by employer discrimination. With this in mind, we seek to uncover if all recruiters discriminate in the same way. To answer this question we use a factorial survey amongst Swiss human resources managers. These recruiters were asked to indicate wages for fictional CVs that varied randomly across several dimensions, including gender and parenthood status. The survey also collected information about the recruiters themselves, meaning it is possible to ascertain differences between different groups of recruiters based on their own gender and parenthood status. We use split-sample fixed effects regressions and random-intercept multilevel models to see if these differences do exist and, if so, whether or not they are significant. We find almost no difference between groups, suggesting that motherhood is a salient signal for recruiters in general and is not influenced by their own personal situations.

Keywords: Motherhood penalty, employer preferences, employer survey, survey experiments

*Speaker

Parental employment, work-family conflict and child outcomes in middle childhood

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While there is a burgeoning literature on the issue of work-life conflict (McGinnity and Whelan, 2009), the effects of such conflict on children’s well-being and parent-child relationships has received less attention. Previous research has also focused on mothers’ employment and child outcomes, though the work-life conflict literature emphasises the importance of household work strategies (Scherer and Steiber, 2007).

The study draws on the child cohort of the longitudinal *Growing Up in Ireland* Study to address the following research questions: are household employment patterns at age 9 associated with child/family outcomes (child socio-emotional outcomes and the parent-child relationship) at age 9 and at age 13? Is this relationship mediated by the level of work-family conflict in the household, household income and maternal activities with children?

Preliminary findings suggest that parental employment is associated with child/family outcomes in middle childhood and in addition higher work-family conflict is associated with both higher child socio-emotional difficulties and poorer quality mother-child relationships.

Keywords: workfamily conflict, parental employment, child development, gender, Ireland

*Speaker

The influence of cyber-physical systems on workplace bullying

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Employers have applied new technologies, as cyber-physical systems (Industry 4.0) to increase productivity for some time. Research investigating the influence of such systems on (harmful) workplace behaviors and employment relationships between employees their supervisors and colleagues is, however, in its infancy at best. This study is, to the best of our knowledge, the first to investigate how supervisory bullying and bullying by colleagues is influenced by cyber-physical systems and other forms of work. We use unique, representative linked-employer-employee data from 3,538 employees working in 100 large German workplaces and random effects regressions. Our results indicate that employees working with cyber-physical systems are less likely to experience supervisory bullying. The influence of cyber-physical systems on bullying by colleagues is less strong; We find only a marginally significant, negative effect for employees without high school diplomas. Moreover, the likelihood of supervisory bullying is higher for all employees with higher secondary school degrees in a workplace when cyber-physical systems are more common.

Keywords: workplace bullying, cyber, physical systems, workplaces, linked, employer, employee data, organizational attributes

*Speaker

Routes to Integration? School-to-Work Transitions of Students from Schools for Learning Disabilities in Germany

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We draw attention to a particularly vulnerable group of school leavers that is often overlooked in research on school-to-work transitions: young people taught outside of the regular school system in special-needs schools. We focus on students from special-needs schools in Germany and ask if these schools fulfill their goal of enabling students to participate in vocational training and the labor market after leaving school. We exploit new data from the German National Educational Panel Study that allows for the first time to study the school-to-work transitions of a representative sample of students from schools for learning disabilities (the most important type of special-needs schools in Germany). We apply coarsened exact matching to compare these students to similar students from lower-track regular schools. We find a substantial negative effect of special-needs school attendance on the risk of being in NEET at age 20 and investigate potential mechanisms explaining this effect.

Keywords: school to work transitions, NEET, special needs schools, matching

*Speaker

A Revolution in Abortion Provision: The Global Diffusion of Mifepristone Approvals

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Medical abortion (MA) has revolutionized the field of reproduction control. Since it relies on highly effective medications and doesn't require surgery, MA has rapidly spread internationally and is now a standard method of reproductive control in many countries. Despite the importance of this reproductive revolution, we still know little about its socio-political origins. We shed light on the causes of MA diffusion by focusing on the worldwide wave of liberalizations of mifepristone – one of the two main MA technologies. Between 1988 and 2014, 60 countries legalized mifepristone use. Using event history methods, we show that mifepristone approval is a multicausal process influenced by economic, political and social conditions. We specifically stress the role of an under-explored factor in previous comparative research: a country's link to international women's nongovernmental organizations (WINGOs). Supporting our theoretical approach, countries more deeply embedded in the international women's movement are significantly more likely to legalize mifepristone.

Keywords: abortion, policy diffusion

*Speaker

The role of cultural tastes in accessing educational, occupational and political network resources

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By discussing and demonstrating cultural tastes, people identify shared preferences and group membership. Relatedly, policy makers often assume that cultural tastes facilitate bonds between people. Nevertheless, the role of individuals' cultural tastes in accessing socioeconomic network resources remains unclear. Combining insights from cultural sociology and social network theories, and setting out to test the two competing frameworks of Bourdieu (status maintenance) and DiMaggio (route to mobility), this study examines i) to what extent individuals' highbrow and popular cultural tastes are related to their networks' socioeconomic resources, and ii) to what extent these relationships differ between higher and lower social status groups. To answer these research questions, I use the Family Survey Dutch Population, 2018. Initial results show that highbrow and popular cultural tastes are positively related to various socioeconomic network resources (i.e. the networks' mean level of education and occupational status, as well as actual educational and political network resources).

Keywords: cultural stratification, cultural capital, social capital, network, resource generator

*Speaker

People changing or changing people? Generational effects and religious trend in Europe

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When dealing with the issue of religious change, there is no clear consensus about whether European religious landscape is changing because people change or because a change of people. This issue is often framed within the Age-Period-Cohort debate and overwhelmed by pure-statistical approaches. This contribution adopts a more theoretical reasoning to reduce estimation problems and frames the research puzzle in a way which is theoretically robust and statistically feasible. Starting from this, we take advantage of the cumulative dataset CARPE (which covers 45 countries for the period 1970-2016 and the 1900-1990 cohorts) to disentangle the effect of periods succession and cohorts replacement in explaining societal-level religious change. Results from cross-classified multilevel models show how the change in religious practice in Europe is mainly a matter of cohort replacement. Moreover, this long-time trend takes a clear logistic shape, meaning that we are observing a population dynamic which is common to many other demographic changes.

Keywords: religious change, age, period, cohort, multilevel

*Speaker

Where DESO Disappears: Spatial inequality and social stratification at labour market entry

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At country-level, research documents a lingering direct effect of social origin (DESO) on labour market outcomes, net of educational attainment. What is true at country-level is not always true below country-level, however. Building on growing evidence of large sub-national heterogeneity in the origins-destination relationship, I investigate whether local labour market conditions moderate the size of DESO at labour market entry, such that there are places in which DESO disappears. Multilevel models offer support for the disappearing (and reappearing) DESO hypothesis in the contrasting institutional contexts of the United Kingdom and Germany. Whereas DESO largely disappears in strong local labour markets, young people in weak labour markets are 11-15 percentage points less likely to enter employment within a two-year period of leaving education if their parents are shop workers rather than secondary school teachers, and typically obtain first jobs that are 5-8 ISEI points lower in status. These findings have important implications for our collective understanding of social stratification processes.

Keywords: spatial inequality, labour market entry, job quality, school, to, work transitions, social stratification

*Speaker

Not participating in education, employment or training (NEET): Hope to mitigate new social risks in the UK?

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Young people not participating in any education, employment or training (NEET) is a key policy concern in Europe. A person's family background is a critical determinant of educational and employment outcomes, but cannot fully explain differential risks of inactivity. We examine whether hope – an important form of individual agency – has a protective or enabling effect, accounting for family background. Hope as a cognitive process comprises a 'way' which is being able to see goals or a future; and a 'will' moving towards goals or the future. Estimations based on Understanding Society micro-data (2009-2017) show that hope is associated with lower NEET risks in the UK. This is especially the case for young parents (women), a group falling under 'new social risk' policies in liberal welfare states. For the UK, building young peoples' capacity to envision their future in education or a job over the long-term, may prove a cost effective policy approach.

Keywords: Inactivity, intergenerational transmission, unemployment, hope, NEET, youth

*Speaker

Valuation of Labour Market Entrance Positions among (future) Apprentices - Results from two Discrete Choice Experiments

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This study investigates the determinants of choice between labour market entrance positions. In this paper we estimate the relative value of different employment characteristics when choosing between job offers, and test assumptions derived from sociological rational choice theory on preference heterogeneity by individual-level and macro-level characteristics. For this purpose we analyse data from two discrete choice experiments, one focusing on the choice of an apprenticeship position and the other on the choice of first employment position after vocational training, which were conducted on students respectively one year prior to leaving compulsory school, and during vocational training, as part of the DAB panel study on educational and occupational trajectories of adolescents in German-speaking Switzerland. The findings show that the most relevant aspect when choosing a labour market entrance position is, that the job should match the desired occupational specialisation. Furthermore, considerable preference heterogeneity is found, which can partly be accounted for by individual- and labour market-specific subjective utility.

Keywords: choice experiment, labour market entry, job choice, school, to, work transition, vocational training

*Speaker

Parental mediation in the age of mobile technology

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The use of mobile devices among children has generated many negative expectations, e.g. that devices have a powerful distracting force. As a consequence of this phenomenon, deteriorating school outcomes, for example poor grades can be expected.

In a recent research we have investigated parental mediation strategies among parents of 12-16-year-old adolescents. They reported about the strategies how they control, supervise, punish or discuss the use of mobile devices and applications. Respondents also reported about the conflicts emerging between parents and young people connected to the use of mobile technology. The survey was carried out in Hungary in 2017.

Preliminary results show that four main groups of parents can be identified: active mediators, ad hoc mediators, careless parents and punishing parents. The four clusters can be distinguished by parents' socio-economic status and subjective well-being, parenting performance and children's age. The types of parenting mediation are in correlation with school outcome as well.

Keywords: parental mediation, mobile technology, adolescents, school outcome

*Speaker

Downward Mobility? Intergenerational status preservation over four West German birth cohorts (1945-1988)

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Following current diagnoses in German sociology - about how and whether it is possible to achieve at least the same social position as his parents - two questions are to be answered in this article. First, did it become more difficult to reach the parental occupational status over time? Second, is there a trend towards a society of downward mobility? This study uses data from The German National Educational Panel Study to answer these questions. In summary, on the individual level, it has not become more difficult for individuals to maintain the status of their parents across cohorts. As a result of social change, more people are facing the more difficult challenge of having to achieve higher status positions in order to maintain the status of their parents. In the most recent cohort, almost two-thirds of those surveyed managed to achieve the status of their parents, so it is not appropriate to speak of a society of downward mobility.

Keywords: downward mobility, social stratification, cohort comparison

*Speaker

Higher Education Dropout and Labor Market Integration: Experimental Evidence from Germany

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Thousands of students leave higher education without graduating, and worry about the negative consequences of dropping out on labour market success. However, research on how employers evaluate higher education dropouts is lacking. And while studies on school-to-work transitions are plentiful, most of them focus on the consequences of successfully attained educational qualifications – and ignore the consequences of unsuccessfully attempted qualifications. Drawing on human capital, signalling, and credentialism theories, we conducted a series of factorial survey experiments with random samples of employers ($N = 1350$) to answer the following research questions: First, what is the causal effects of a dropout on the hiring prospects for different types of positions? Second, which factors facilitate labor market entry for dropouts? Our findings indicate that employment chances depend heavily on the type of job dropouts compete for, and on the mode and duration of the study episode.

Keywords: higher education dropout, hiring prospects, school, to, work transition, factorial survey experiment

*Speaker

School to work trajectories among Swedish school leavers with immigrant background

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Taking a life course perspective, this article studies the school to work trajectories of Swedish school leavers with foreign background. Youth with foreign background often exhibit stronger academic preferences. At the same time, they are more likely to suffer from discrimination and socio-economic disadvantage. Using data on 6791 school leavers completing compulsory school in 2000, four principal school to work trajectories were found through sequence analysis: *exclusion, low-income, education, and career*. The likelihood of each trajectory varied with school leavers' gender and immigrant background. Finally, the career and education trajectories were found to be associated with the highest income at age 30. However, for school leavers with African background there was almost no difference in outcome for the four trajectories. The results highlights the importance of trajectories of school to work transitions, but also how specific intersections of gender and background interact with trajectories to produce and reproduce inequality.

Keywords: Life course, Children of immigrants, School to work transition, School leavers, Income

*Speaker

Can nontraditional pathways into higher education lessen inequalities in the labor market?

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Higher education alumni in Germany can generally expect the highest socio-economic status (SES) attainment in comparison to all other educational degrees. For a long time, a university entrance qualification certificate was necessary for entering higher education and attaining a tertiary degree. Furthermore, access to this educational pathway was highly selective on social origin. In 2009 higher education was made accessible for those who previously didn't hold a university entrance exam. The proposed talk focusses on the status attainment of nontraditionals, who first completed their vocational training and then entered and finished higher education with an occupational qualification but without holding a university entrance certificate. Using data of 155 nontraditionals and 1,881 traditionals of the National Education Panel Study (NEPS) I can show that over 15 years after graduating, nontraditionals attain a lower SES in comparison to traditionals. I conclude that although alternative route to an educational degree lessen educational inequalities, they do not disappear but manifest in the labor market.

Keywords: Nontraditional alumni, status attainment, labor market, higher education

*Speaker

The advantage of mother's education: Parental heterogamy and educational outcomes among children of highly educated parents

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Combining individual-level data from PISA 2015 with country-level data on gender egalitarianism drawn from European Value Survey and World Value Survey, this paper explores the role of relative parental education on expectation of college graduation among adolescents of thirty countries. The analysis is replicated for actual graduation combining the same country-level data with individual-level data drawn from rounds 4-7 of the European Social Survey. As a key independent variable, relative parental education is split up in three different categories: homogamy, hypergamy and hypogamy. Female advantage in expectation of university education is found higher among children of hypogamous couples and lower among children of hypergamous ones. Such a female advantage among children of hypogamous couples is confirmed for college graduation (European Social Survey). Father's or mother's occupation does not seem to be behind this parental gender effect. Gender egalitarianism at the country level helps explaining female advantage in expectation of college graduation among children of hypogamous couples.

Keywords: gender, educational expectations, parental gender, hypogamy, homogamy, gender egalitarianism

*Speaker

Inequality at the top. The gender wage gap among the educational elite in the early career

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The gender wage gap is a highly debated phenomenon in advanced economies. A few studies have investigated gender inequalities at the top of the educational hierarchy, that is among doctoral graduates. We fill this gap by inspecting whether women obtain lower wages compared to men in the early career stage, and which characteristics explain their disadvantage. We use population data from the ISTAT Survey on Italian PhD Graduates including information on four cohorts of PhDs graduated in the period 2004–2010. Heckman selection models and Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition methods are used to establish the existence of gender differences in wages and assess the role of various PhDs' characteristics in accounting for the gender gap. The preliminary results show that a gender wage gap exists even among the educational elite: women earn on average 13–14% less than men. Occupational characteristics account for less than half of the overall gap, while early academic career and doctoral education characteristics play a minor role.

Keywords: gender wage gap, income inequality, PhD, occupational outcomes, educational elite

*Speaker

Diversity Policies, Relational Power Allocation and Immigrants' Wages in Public and Private Sector Workplaces

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We investigate the influence of diversity policies and relational power allocations on first- and second-generation immigrants' wages and examine how these processes are shaped by the institutional settings of the public and private sectors. Using unique linked employer-employee data combining administrative and survey information for 6,138 employees in 120 large German workplaces, we estimate multilevel workplace fixed effects regressions. The implementation of inclusive diversity policies, such as mixed teams, decreases immigrants' wage disadvantages in public sector workplaces but has no effect in private sector workplaces. Group-specific policies, such as language courses, show no effects in the public sector but increase first-generation immigrants' wage disadvantages in the private sector. In public sector workplaces, where natives hold more relational power, as measured by the allocation of job autonomy between immigrants and natives, immigrants' wages are lower. Thus, even in the highly formalized public sector some mechanisms subtly restore native wage premiums.

Keywords: organizations, diversity policies, inequality, immigrant, native wage gap

*Speaker

Ethnic Penalty in the European labour markets: a multilevel approach

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The debate on ethnic penalty in the labour market, both in terms of employment status and occupational attainment, has been particularly intense in Europe in recent years (Kogan 2006; 2007; Heath, Cheung, 2007; Pichler, 2011; Ballarino and Panichella, 2015; 2018). The literature has traced two different models of immigrants' labor market incorporation: in Central-Northern Europe immigrants suffer from a double penalty in comparison to natives, in terms of chances of being employed and having a good job; in Southern-European countries, instead, employment chances are similar between natives and immigrants, but the latter are more penalized in terms of job quality. In this respect, using the EU-LFS we estimate three-level hierarchical multilevel model to verify to what extent the local labor market affects the variance of ethnic penalty. Furthermore, we distinguish pre- and post-crisis years, so to check the effect of the Great Recession on immigrants' labor market incorporation.

Keywords: Ethnic Penalty, labor market, multilevel, occupation, job quality

*Speaker

Educational intention homogeneity within close friend networks. Does information matter?

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This article is concerned with the influence close friends have on intended university major and location of pupils close to graduating high school. Research shows that there is significant overlap between the intended choice of major and choice of university between pupils and their friends. One of the reasons for educational intention overlap is that friends tend to offer mostly redundant information. By introducing new information into the network, the overlap between the intended choice of major and choice of university between pupils and their friends decreases. An effect that is more pronounced for pupils from socioeconomically disadvantage (low SES) households compared to pupils from high SES households. Support for these assertions are provided by the analysis of an information intervention experiment in Germany.

Keywords: social influence, information, educational intentions, experiment

*Speaker

Parental Social Positions and Early Educational Transitions: Testing an Extended Rational Choice Model for Childcare Choices in Germany

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Early childhood education is the first step in the educational career of individuals and (high-quality) childcare has been shown to influence an array of various cognitive, social, and economic outcomes, especially for children coming from less advantaged backgrounds. However, if much is already known on the characteristics that correlate with childcare selection, the mechanisms that predict care choices are less understood. Aim of this paper is to examine the micro-mechanisms that, at the household level, lead to a possible unequal use of childcare services, by adopting an extended version of the Rational Choice Theory (RCT). Data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), Newborns Cohort are used to address this issue in Germany, testing RCT on early educational transitions. Preliminary results from logistic regression suggest that social origins and parental considerations on the benefits linked to early childhood education matter for the selection of formal care facilities at early ages.

Keywords: Educational Stratification, Rational Choice Theory, Early Educational Transitions, Formal Care, NEPS Newborns Cohort

*Speaker

Education for all, graduation for some? Trends and determinants of intergenerational educational inequality in sub-Saharan Africa

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While cross-country comparison on trends in educational inequality by parental socioeconomic status (SES) is abundant for OECD countries, the evidence for low-income countries is scarce. In this paper we study inequality in children's chances to attend and complete primary school by parental education in Sub-Saharan Africa. We investigate inequality trends over the last three decades, and explore the extent to which national-level contextual factors explain cross-country variation in inequality levels. Our findings reveal that intergenerational inequality to attend school has decreased over the last decades, while inequality by SES in completing primary school has remained stable. We also find that for school attendance, variation in inequality across countries is to a large extent explained by national-level differences in living conditions, government spending on education, and school fee abolition reforms. The level of inequality in school completion, on the other hand, does not vary by most macro-level factors.

Keywords: intergenerational inequality, educational opportunity, economic development, school reform, sub, Saharan Africa

*Speaker

What happens after the honeymoon? The development of subjective well-being after the transition to retirement.

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The transition to retirement has been studied for many years now. The studies come to the main conclusion that retirement leads to an increase in subjective well-being in mental health. This effect is often called the honeymoon effect. The continuity of this effect, however, has yet to be confirmed. Therefore, the aim of the present study is to follow retirees into the transition to retirement. I will include at up to 4 observations with a delay of 2 years to investigate how SWB develops in the first years after the retirement transition. The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe provides the data to this research. In the analyses, I use the waves 2, 4, 5, and 6. Using a fixed effects model, I can eliminate individual heterogeneity. The first results show that retirement increases life satisfaction significantly and that it stays higher for up to 4 years.

Keywords: Subjective well, being, Retirement, Transition, SHARE, Fixed effects

*Speaker

Intergenerational Transmission of Education Across the 20th Century. A Sibling Correlation Approach

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We offer a fresh take on the question whether societies are becoming more open by analyzing sibling correlations in education across thirty countries and ten birth cohorts over the twentieth century. Sibling correlations can be interpreted as omnibus measures of family background effects, and less sibling resemblance in education indicates a weaker family background effect. Our data comprises 148 country-cohort combinations from 30 countries across all of the twentieth century, drawing on information of almost one million individuals. We show important variation in the family background effects across countries, revealing that in some countries families account for about a fifth of children's educational attainment, in others the family influence is almost three times as big. We further identify eight countries where family background effects have been decreasing over time (e.g. Greece, Belgium, Italy, Australia), and one country with the opposite trend-China.

Keywords: Social mobility, intergenerational transmission, education, family background

*Speaker

Does a bridge close the gap? The role of travel distance to university for inequality in higher education choices. Results from a natural experiment.

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Geographical distance between young adults residence and the nearest university is known to relate to enrollment. At the same time, participation in higher education and the field of study choices depend on social origins. We hypothesize that less privileged students more frequently live further away from higher education and that their enrollment choices are more affected by distance to the nearest university due to transaction (travel) costs. In order to investigate these hypotheses, we exploit a remarkable change in travel times between different parts of Denmark that was caused by the opening of the Storebælt crossing in 1996. Our findings so far do not confirm that the new opportunities change enrollment patterns. The vast majority of young adults continues to enroll in universities that have traditionally been visited from upper secondary school graduates of their home region. This is especially the case for children from lower social origins.

Keywords: Inequality in higher education, social origin, natural experiment, distance to university

*Speaker

Relations, Context and Composition: How group-level socio-economic statuses affect ethnic integration

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In high-immigration societies in which the integration of youth with ethnic minority background is often seen as a challenge, interethnic friendships can provide ethnic minorities with a form of social capital which can be utilised in their educational and occupational careers, counteracting ethnic stratification. The formation of interethnic friendships has been proposed to be an interplay of micro-level preferences of individuals who are embedded in macro-level opportunity structures. Utilising friendship network data from the CILS4EU, consisting of 424 school classes and 8,558 individuals, the paper investigates the extent to which the emergence of interethnic friendship is affected by the socioeconomic composition in the classroom. This is achieved in a two-step analysis, combining multilevel network models to estimate ethnic homophily as a random effect, the resulting parameters then being regressed on socio-economic group characteristics. Preliminary results indicate higher tendencies toward interethnic friendships in classrooms with more diverse parental backgrounds, controlling for average level of parental education.

Keywords: Interethnic friendships, group, level characteristics, SES

*Speaker

Pension Knowledge and Social Policy Preferences: Evidence from a Survey Experiment in Germany, Spain and the United States

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It is widely believed, but not clearly established, that well-informed people tend to prefer different policies than ill-informed people. This paper contributes to public opinion research by analyzing attitudes towards welfare reform in the wake of demographic ageing. Our study draws on newly conducted online surveys in three advanced democracies with ageing populations – Germany, Spain and the United States. Based on a split-ballot experimental approach, we examine how ‘hard knowledge’ influences policy preferences. Specifically, the paper analyzes how information on the financial sustainability of pension systems affects support for welfare state reform. The first objective of the project is to ascertain how the random exposure to the treatment – which varies in content across the study countries - shapes policy preferences. By exploiting variation in respondents’ prior pension knowledge, our second objective is to find out to what extent measured impacts are driven by priming or information effects, respectively.

Keywords: pensions, welfare reform, information, survey experiment, international comparison.

*Speaker

A Configurational Analysis of Vocational Education and Training Programmes: Types of Education-Employment Linkage and their Explanatory Power

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To deepen scholarly understanding of unfavourable youth labour market outcomes of vocational education and training (VET) programmes, this paper develops an empirical typology of VET programmes in developed countries. Building on a theoretical framework that draws on the theory of social systems, the paper analyses the linkage between actors from the education and employment systems in VET in preventing unfavourable youth labour market outcomes, such as unemployment and skills mismatch. Based on empirical data on the largest upper-secondary VET programmes in 18 countries or states within them, this paper identifies five real types of VET programmes. These real types represent different combinations of the education-employment linkage in any process phase of curriculum design, application, and updating. Importantly, this paper provides evidence that only real type VET programmes with a strong education-employment linkage throughout the entire curriculum process are associated with high youth labour market integration.

Keywords: Vocational Education and Training, Education, Employment Linkage, Typology, Qualitative Comparative Analysis

*Speaker

Does the adaptation of working hours reduce the problems faced by employed mothers and fathers to balance work and family life and contribute to their well-being?

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We study the link between family events over the life course and well-being. This relationship can be moderated and mediated by several characteristics. In this presentation, we focus on an essential mediator - work-life conflict - and on a moderator – changes in working-time and flexibility in working hours. A vast literature suggests that reducing working-time is critical to alleviate the problems faced by employed mothers and fathers. Our hypothesis is that family changes (for instance a birth or the fact that children grow up) will change the level of work-life conflict and thus subjective well-being and perceived health. But we assume that this link can be moderated by an adaptation of working time, a certain flexibility or predictability of working hours. It is assumed that the effects will differ by level of education and gender. We use the two waves of the French survey on working conditions and psycho-social risks and panel regressions to test these hypotheses.

Keywords: work, family conflict, parenthood, well, being, working time, gender, panel regressions

*Speaker

Young adults from disrupted families. A study on relations

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Many changes are affecting the family today, transforming the foundations of self-identity, which are the core models for everyday personal life. The situation of family disruption, such as separation and divorce, raises either a number of human and social issues, and transitions which deserve to be better understood. Results from a PhD research thesis carried out on a sample of young Italian adults, showed in the form of qualitative data the main features of two visual methods, the Family map and Life line. They defined the structure, the positions of family members, the relationships between them and conceptualized who belongs to a family that has changed, with crucial events related. The challenge posed for this visual methods enlightens the interdependence with self, others, and the world during the course of life. A great contribution of this tool sui generis is that it opened and opens the door to numerous additional questions that need answers and further research.

Keywords: children of divorce, visual methods, qualitative research, network maps, relational approach

*Speaker

The wealth origins of income mobility: drivers of early career performances

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The social costs of wealth inequality and lack of income mobility have become a central focus of both public and academic debates. We combine de-identified, client-level financial and demographic data on career starters from a large European bank in Belgium. We find higher earning performances for individuals with higher financial wealth at the start of their careers. We evaluate three possible mechanisms behind the observed positive relationship between wealth inequality and income immobility, namely, social capital, innate ability, and human capital allocation. Neither social capital nor innate ability fully explain this finding. However, evidence is found for a transmission channel via human capital allocation, in the form of job-matching efficiencies. This result suggests that wealth mitigates budget constraints in job searches and leads to more optimal human capital allocations for those who can afford it, contributing to the perpetuation of economic inequality.

Keywords: wealth inequality, social mobility, social capital, behavioral finance, job market, micro, data

*Speaker

Environmental Inequality and Selective Migration: A Household-Level Panel Study on how Pollution Affects the Probability of Moving

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This study investigates the process of selective out-migration triggered by environmental pollution using household-level data of the German SOEP from 1986 to 2016 and fixed-effects logit models. More precisely, we test whether the impairment through air pollution selectively affects the probability of out-migration based on income and minority status. We find that air pollution has a stronger effect on the likelihood of moving out for households experiencing an income increase, though the effect is rather small. Interestingly we find only small and mostly non-significant differences between native German and first generation immigrant households, and a relatively large proportion of this difference can be explained by income. This indicates that selective out-migration processes substantially differ from selective in-migration processes, and environmental inequality research should be more careful in distinguishing those two parts of the causal pathway.

Keywords: environmental inequality, selective out, migration, moving trajectories, fixed effects logit, German SOEP

*Speaker

Impact of ethnic segregation on labor market inequality across immigrant generations in post-Soviet Estonia

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The disadvantages experienced by immigrants in education and labour markets have been a matter of growing concern in many countries in recent years. One of the most basic questions that this research has considered is whether the labour market opportunities of immigrants and natives converge or diverge over time. Compared to Western countries, much less research has been undertaken about ethnic inequalities in the labour market in Eastern Europe, and especially in post-Soviet societies with their large shares of population with migrant backgrounds and the substantial change of legal status of this population after the demise of the Soviet Union. This study considers the integration of the immigrant population into the labour market in post-Soviet Estonia. Our first main aim is to investigate whether there was a convergence between Russian-speaking immigrants and natives in labour market outcomes. Our second aim is to study how does ethnic segregation contribute to ethnic inequalities in the labour market.

Keywords: Ethnic segregation, labour market inequality, immigrant generations

*Speaker

The social class achievement gap at university. Why and where do continuing generation students outperform first generation students? Evidence from Germany.

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This paper deals with the relationship between social origin and academic achievement (GPA) in different study degrees at German universities. First, I ask in which study degrees (bachelor's, master's, state examination for the traditional professions) there are social class achievement gaps. In a second step, I investigate mechanisms explaining the academic achievement gap between different social origin groups. My findings point to pronounced social class achievement gaps among students in the traditional professions and in bachelor's degrees. The analyses hint at a considerable explanatory contribution of psychological concepts and prior performance at school. They also indicate that direct heritability of the field of study is important only in the professions: parents' help in tackling study content seems to be a mechanism by which privileged students secure their advantage among their study peers. My results also show, that performance differences by social origin during university studies are 'added' on top of performance differences that exist at school level.

Keywords: academic achievement gap, first generation students, higher education, mechanisms, social inequality

*Speaker

Labor Market Regulation, Fixed-Term-Employment and Family For-formation across the Life-Course. A comparison of Germany and the UK

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This study investigates how job stability and predictability in employment contexts affects the propensity to start a family. The goal of this study is to identify, whether fixed-term employment undermines the ability to make lasting commitments in the life course like becoming a parent. I contrast the deregulated labor market of the UK with the German one, characterized by moderate levels of employment protection. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP), and the British Household Panel Study / Understanding Society, 1991-2015 the cross-national comparison also aims to disentangle what job stability means in a highly de-regulated labor market as in the UK, opposed to a context of encompassing EPL. Moreover, I focus on whether fixed-term work functions the same way among men and women, when planning to start a family (leading to a delay), and whether there are differences along gender lines across countries. The findings present insights on changing work-family roles in these two countries.

Keywords: Employment uncertainty, labor market inequality, Family, formation, Germany, UK, event history analysis.

*Speaker

The stratification and growth of skills across the life course – a task based approach

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Recent fundamental transformations of work processes have resulted in a steadily changing demand for skills with substantial consequences for employment and wage inequality. Nevertheless, our knowledge on skills, their distribution across social groups and over individuals' life courses remains scant. We address this issue from a life course perspective and provide a dynamic account of skill levels and skill growth. We ask 1) How much variation in skills is there within and across individuals? 2) How are skills distributed across the life course of men and women, across educational and social origin groups? 3) Which factors influence skill growth? Analyses are based on the adult cohorts of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) which includes a specifically designed survey instrument with a repeated measure of work skills. Preliminary results indicate substantial variations across the five skill dimensions over the life course, between educational groups and pronounced gender differences therein.

Keywords: Work skills, job tasks, occupational careers, life course, NEPS

*Speaker

Gendered Work- and Family-Life Preferences. Results from a Factorial Survey Experiment.

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Despite of extensive gains in gender equality on many arenas in large parts of the Western world, women and men continue to choose different educational paths, resulting in persistent horizontal gender segregation in the labour market. Both cultural and rational choice explanations for horizontal gender segregation contend that gendered educational and occupational choices reflect preferences. By analysing data from a factorial survey experiment conducted among upper secondary students in Norway, this study aims to examine whether, and to what extent, young men and women who have not yet entered the labour market hold different preferences regarding work- and family-life dimensions. Preliminary results suggests the existence of some gender differences in preferences with regard to occupation. However, pay seems to be more important than type of occupation to both boys and girls. Furthermore, the preliminary results suggests an interaction between pay and occupation for boys.

Keywords: gender, occupation, factorial survey experiment, horizontal gender segregation

*Speaker

Does your class give more than a hint of your lifetime earnings? An empirical assessment of the association between class and skills measured at different ages using full information on lifetime earnings in Sweden

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Lifetime earnings can be viewed as the ultimate indicator of individuals' economic performance in the labour market. A common assumption in stratification research is that social class is a valid indicator of lifetime earnings but empirical evidence is scarce. Labour economists would rather stress the importance of skills. This paper will study the associations between class, education and annual earnings, on the one hand, with lifetime earnings at different ages, on the other hand, for a few Swedish cohorts (mainly born 1943 to 1947) where all registered earnings across the life cycle are summed. The findings will shed light on (1) measurement issues: how lifetime earnings can be captured in research by proxies when full information is missing and (2) economic inequalities in a life cycle perspective: to what extent lifetime earnings are predictable at relative young ages.

Keywords: Social class, skills, lifetime earnings

*Speaker

Working conditions, social policy and health after retirement

Ola Sjoberg * ¹

¹ Ola Sjoberg – Sweden

By studying individual life courses from a number of European countries, the aims of this paper is to analyse: (1) how physical, psychological and social working conditions in late working life shape individuals' retirement trajectories; (2) the extent to which these retirement trajectories are influenced by the institutional arrangements of the welfare state; and (3) how these retirement trajectories are related to health after retirement. A central point of departure for the paper is that exit from working life for many individuals is an extended process over time characterized by different combinations of work and time outside the labour force and sources of income. Work environment factors, together with welfare state arrangements, are important in this context as they may influence the exit routes that are open and possible for individuals to take. The paper uses individual-level panel data from the SHARE survey combined with country-level data on welfare state arrangements from the so-called SPIN database.

Keywords: Working conditions, social policy, health

*Speaker

Explaining Differences in Children's Academic Performance Grade 1 to Grade 7 According to Parental Educational Level. A Dynamic Panel Modelling Approach.

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¹ Norwegian University of Science and Technology – Norway

Objectives: We aimed to i) examine associations between parental education and children's academic performance and ii) to assess whether parental education influences child's performance through parental involvement or through impacts on child's executive functioning and behavior.

Methods: 969 Norwegian children from a representative community study were biannually followed up from grade 1 to grade 7. Parental involvement factors included parental involvement in schooling, educational expectations and number of books at home. Child factors included intelligence, executive functioning and problem behavior. The data was analyzed using dynamic panel modelling within structural equation modelling, which makes it possible to control for unobserved time-invariant confounders.

Results: Parental education predicted children's school performance in first, third and fifth grade. Parental involvement factors did not predict children's school performance. The effect of parental education on performance in first grade was mediated by child's language comprehension, behavioral regulation, working memory and externalizing problem behavior.

Keywords: Education, academic performance, social inequalities in education, parental involvement

*Speaker

Stuck in the Middle of Maslow's Pyramid: Self-expressive relationships and the effect of personal values on marriage

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In the 20th century, marriage was moored in social and moral norms and transformed into a self-expressive signal of commitment. The reinterpretation of relationships led to a rising age of first marriage. The second demographic transition narrative refers to self-expressive and individualistic values as one cause of later marriage age. I argue that the Second Demographic Transition narrative misconstrues value orientations pertaining to self-expression, individualism and self-development. It excludes benevolence values – the social aspect of self-development. Neither does it clearly distinguish self-enhancement values – the importance of social status – from openness to experience values. Event History Analysis shows that benevolence values are associated with earlier age of first marriage and higher probability of marriage but only for men. Achievement values are associated with lower probability of marriage regardless of gender. I conclude that in a post-industrial society such as the Netherlands self-developmental values do not hinder marriage but that the importance of status does.

Keywords: Marriage, Second Demographic Transition, Personal Values, Gender

*Speaker

The rationality of caring: Deciding on the timing of early institutional childcare in Germany

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This study investigates some of the mechanisms, which lead to social inequalities in the usage of early childhood education and care (ECEC) by focusing on a recent period of childcare expansion in Germany. Based on sociological rational educational decision models, we model the decision to use formal childcare as a rational cost-benefit investment strategy, which simultaneously affects the human capital of mothers and children. We test our assumptions with German data from the new-born cohort of the NEPS, estimating event history models. Results indicate that cost-benefit calculations are indeed relevant for the timing of ECEC take-up, but do not explain social differences. Mothers who perceive ECEC take-up as an investment into child development and as an opportunity to maintain their own occupational status take up ECEC earlier. This association is particularly pronounced for higher educated mothers.

Keywords: Educational decision, early childcare, timing of childcare, rational cost benefit consideration

*Speaker

Religiosity and natives' social contact with new refugees. Explaining differences between East and West Germany

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The recent migration of refugees to Germany allow for the investigation of social contact between new arrivals and the longer-residing population. By examining this contact from the perspective of natives, I try to explain why West Germans have more frequent contact with refugees compared to East Germans. I add the role of natives' religiosity to the explanation and, thereby, integrate it into the 'opportunities–preferences–third parties' framework, which is commonly used to explain inter-ethnic contact. Based on data from the German General Social Survey (2016), I show that natives' religiosity is a facilitating factor for the establishment of contact with refugees and that the East-West divide in contact with refugees is partly attributable to natives' lower degree of religiosity in East Germany. In conclusion, I provide an example of how differing contexts of reception, secularised East Germany and less secularised West Germany, shape social contact between natives and refugees, and, thereby, also influences the early integration of new arrivals.

Keywords: inter, ethnic contact, refugees, religiosity, secularisation, religion, KHB decomposition

*Speaker

The interrelation between task sex segregation and the gender wage gap – Some evidence of within-occupational gender inequality for the Netherlands

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² University of Amsterdam – Netherlands

³ Universidad Camilo José Cela – Spain

Although in times of progress towards gender equality, women continue to earn less than men. One core factor explaining this gap is the fact that women and men are concentrated in different occupations. However it fails to provide an answer to why even within the same occupations this gap persists. One answer might be related to the particular tasks women and men are doing within the same occupation. It might be that: i) women and men in the same occupation may perform different tasks and women may carry out the less paid ones; or ii) women and men in the same occupation perform the same tasks but they receive different compensations. This task-specific approach has been rarely considered due to data limitations. Using unique data from the Netherlands, this paper aims to answer whether task sex segregation exist; and if so, whether it explains part of the gender wage gap?

Keywords: task sex segregation, occupational sex segregation, gender wage gap

*Speaker

Motherhood and Women's Attainment of Workplace Authority

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This article studies the effect of motherhood on women's attainment of workplace authority. Whereas a sizeable body of literature using life course data has found motherhood penalties on earnings and other labor market outcomes such as job mobility and occupational prestige, the relationship between motherhood and workplace authority remains elusive. Studies that have looked at this relationship have largely employed a static approach. Using life course data from four rounds of the Family Survey of the Dutch Population and fixed effects models, we study within-person changes in having workplace authority among women and men around the birth of their first child.

Keywords: Gender, Workplace Authority, Motherhood

*Speaker

State Power and Self-Reinforcing Secularization. East and West Germany 1949 - 2010 as a Natural Experiment

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Germany was a divided country from 1949 to 1989. During this time, West Germany remained a rather religious country, while East Germany became one of the most secular regions of the world. We exploit this case of a natural experiment to test Voas' model of secular transition. We find, first, that the form of the Voas' model of secular transition does not hold for East Germany. Here, contrary to the model's predictions, the secular transition did not take the same path as in West Germany or the other European countries. Second, the underlying mechanism implied by Voas - i.e. religious socialization - is however an important part of the explanation of the East German case as well. The East-German state had such a strong secularizing influence because it succeeded in both prompting mass-disaffiliations and making parents stop religiously socializing their children. This led to a rapid and self-reinforcing rise of people who had never been raised in a religion at all.

Keywords: Religion, Secularization, Natural Experiment

*Speaker

How couples' division of labour influences their caregiving activities – a European comparison among the 50+ population

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The need for informal care has increased in most European countries, as has women's employment participation in the second half of life. Previous research points at problems of reconciling informal caregiving and employment. Our paper contributes to the existing literature by addressing the role of couples' division of labour on different types of caregiving activities (e.g. physical care vs. other types of practical help). We moreover employ a comparative perspective, assuming that both social policies pertaining to care as well as the degree of gender equality affect how couples negotiate unpaid care work in the context of their respective employment constellations. Not least, other than previous studies we employ longitudinal data in order to control for potential selection effects into caregiving on the basis of employment participation or couples' employment arrangement. In order to do so, we estimate Fixed Effects Panel Regression models. The empirical analysis is based on five waves from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement (SHARE).

Keywords: Informal caregiving, couples, European comparison, SHARE

*Speaker

Family Demographic Processes and In-Work Poverty across the Life Course in Comparative Perspective

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In this study, we go beyond institutional and stratification approaches to in-work poverty by analysing the role of family demographic processes in the risk of belonging to the working poor across the life course. Longitudinal data from five countries – the US, Switzerland, the UK, Australia and Germany – and fixed-effects models are used to estimate the age-specific probabilities of in-work poverty after entering parenthood and having additional children as well as entering and dissolving a marital union. Our results show that marriage tends to lower and transitioning into parenthood or divorce tends to increase the probability of in-work poverty for men and women. However, the strength of those associations and their timing in the life course varies substantially across our study countries. The next steps of this study will explore whether the composition of national labor markets and the generosity of family policy account for the cross-national differences we observe.

Keywords: Parenthood, Marriage, Divorce, Poverty, Cross, National

*Speaker

Changes in the stratification of adolescent risk behavior: the case of contraceptive use at first intercourse in Italy, 1950-2006

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Risk behaviour in adolescence is consequential for the life course and its socially structured nature affects life chances differently across social groups. Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse is one indicator for risk behaviour. Previous research finds contraceptive use to be stratified both by social background and by gender. Analysing data from the "Survey on Italians' Sexual Behavior" (2006), our study is the first to study these links in Italy. Looking at changes in contraceptive use at first intercourse before and after liberalization of family planning institutions in Italy, we find no difference by social background in the restrictive regulation period, but difference for young men in the liberal period. The probability of contraceptive use occurred for both young men and women, but women remain less likely to use contraception than their male counterparts even after liberalization. For studying the role of specific institutions, we will include macro-level indicators for access to and information on contraception in the next steps.

Keywords: contraception, risk behaviour, gender, social background, Italy

*Speaker

Turning Points, Transitions and Trajectories. Reshaping the Conceptual Blocks of Life Course Research

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Life course studies draw on a conventional understanding of objective time, as an empirical linear and unidirectional construct tied to the notions of clock and calendar. And yet, linear direction and uniform pace do not correspond to the way individuals experience time in their lives. The paper draws on subjective understandings of time (as nonlinear, multidirectional, elastic) as opposed to clock and calendar time (as linear, unidirectional and based on objective markers) to rethink the conceptual blocks of life course research: turning points, transitions and trajectories. The empirical study includes three waves of narrative interviews with 38 lone mothers and fathers of the ongoing qualitative prospective longitudinal study *The multiple faces of lone parenthood*, conducted between 2012 and 2018 in French-speaking Switzerland. Findings show how a relative perspective on time allows time to be multidirectional, multidimensional and multilevel, just as life courses are. This provides a more complex view of trajectories, understood as master narratives.

Keywords: Life course, relative time, turning points, transitions, trajectories

*Speaker

Motherhood and mental health in the United Kingdom: Does Medically Assisted Reproduction matter?

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Previous studies have shown that the transition to motherhood is associated with a short-term increase in happiness and well-being. However, far less is known about whether the effect of motherhood may vary by mode of conception. In this study, we use the UK Household Longitudinal Study to examine mental health trajectories before and after pregnancy, by distinguishing between natural and medically assisted conceptions. The results show that, consistent with prior evidence, for women who conceived naturally mental health increased in the year after pregnancy and then returned to previous baseline levels. In contrast, women who used medically assisted reproduction to conceive experienced a decline in mental health in the years just before pregnancy and then recovered to baseline levels. Overall, the findings shed new light on the health implications of medically assisted reproduction, indicating that subfertility might result in a deterioration of mental health but also that with pregnancy women are able to recover to previous levels of mental health.

Keywords: Mental Health, Medically assisted reproduction, Motherhood, life course trajectories

*Speaker

Better times to come? Intergenerational class mobility of labour market entrants in Germany and the UK since the 1950s

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This paper thoroughly describes over-time changes in intergenerational social class mobility for labour market entrants in Germany and the UK since 1950. We use the German Socio-Economic Panel (1984-2016), UK Household Longitudinal Study (2009-2016), and the 2014-2017 UK Labour Force Survey to calculate absolute and relative mobility rates. Using a cohort approach, we map over-time changes in these rates separately for men and women entering the labour market over a period of almost 70 years. Absolute mobility rates are reported in percentage terms, while relative mobility is examined by calculating average global log-odds ratios and performing log-linear modelling. We find no significant change in total absolute mobility rates for both countries, but a reverse trend with respect to upward and downward rates: While in Germany (the UK) upward mobility is constantly rising (falling), downward mobility is steadily declining (increasing). By contrast, our data suggests cross-country similarity in "trendless fluctuation" when it comes to relative mobility rates.

Keywords: Social mobility, social class, labour market entry, over time change, Germany, UK

*Speaker

The reproduction of social inequalities in schools: Students' social background and teachers' grading

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The aim is to assess whether teachers' grading is socially stratified on the basis of students' social background, that is whether teachers reward differently pupils with different backgrounds but analogous subject-specific competencies.

I investigate whether the SES effects vary across school levels, school subjects and along the ability distribution, and which characteristics of social background are more important in driving the advantages enjoyed by high-SES children. Finally, I show preliminary results on whether grading mismatch affects later educational achievement and transitions. Research hypotheses are derived from theories on cultural capital, stereotypes and discrimination.

The empirical analysis makes use of data collected by the National Institute for the Evaluation of the Italian School System (INVALSI) on the *whole population* of students in specific grades in primary, lower and upper secondary education. On the methodological side, to answer the research questions I make use of classroom fixed-effect regression models. Implications for sociological theories and educational policies are discussed at the end.

Keywords: social inequalities, teachers, grades, competencies, social background, educational opportunities

*Speaker

Comparative Analysis of Path Dependency and Accumulation of Inequalities over the Life Course: Training in Older Age

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Investments lifelong learning (LLL) often bring unsatisfactory results and contribute to the reproduction of inequalities. A lifecourse approach and study of longitudinal patterns of behaviours provide a promising perspective to study accumulation mechanisms, showing how path dependency in behaviours is related to the macro-level mechanisms. Using data from Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we trace individual training trajectories in population 50+ in a comparative lifecourse perspective for twelve European countries. First, we ask whether training participation is path-dependent. Then we shift to a comparative perspective and ask about what factors can explain differences in access to training between countries. Using hierarchical Bayesian modelling, we show that accessibility of training differs between countries and can be related to macro-characteristics such as economic performance, demand for human capital, role of education in welfare system, and active ageing climate. We argue that lifecourse perspective must be taken into account to adequately address policy measures related to path-dependent behaviours.

Keywords: lifelong learning, population ageing, path dependency, training, older people, inequalities, public policy

*Speaker

Chatting Alone? The Relation Between Young People's Leisure and Social Exclusion Outcomes

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This paper uses a stratified random sample (LIVES Cohort survey, N=904) to identify the relation between young people's leisure activities and social exclusion outcomes, focusing on social capital and health indicators. We performed a principal component analysis (PCA) to identify a simplified structure of offline (highbrow vs. lowbrow) and online (instrumental vs expressive) leisure activities. Thus, we performed a K-mean clustering resulted in five leisure patterns which we refer to as disengages, traders, omnivorous, digitals and popular. Our preliminary results suggest that people who confined the leisure time to chat and social media (digitals) experience most likely feeling of loneliness and depression. On the contrary, young people from higher class background seem to engage with a wider range of outdoor activities (omnivorous), thus obtaining higher (emotional and practical) returns from their social capital. The paper sheds light on the consequences of the social differentiation of young people's leisure practices in Switzerland.

Keywords: Leisure, Youth, Social Exclusion, Social Capital, Health

*Speaker

The Meaning of "Meso Level". A Network-based Perspective for Life Course Research

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The aim of this article is to clarify the notion of meso level, to define it, and to illustrate its relevance for life course studies from a sociological and social psychological perspective. By doing so, the article discusses the fundamental theoretical issues and empirical challenges to operationalize a unified conceptual framework contributing to the on-going integration between Social Network Analysis (SNA) and Life Course studies (LC). Looking at how people and groups are concretely tied, a network-based insight on meso level helps us to explain the intrinsic properties of social relationships (embeddedness, dual positioning and synchronization) and its function of mediation between individuals and macro-structures. The article enriches the life course paradigm with a "macro, meso, micro" model (so-called Agency within Social Networks within Societal Structures, ANSS) that merges network theory and LC principles to explain the interdependencies among levels of social reality across the life course.

Keywords: Life Course, Social Networks, Multilevel, Structure, Agency

*Speaker

The Social Stratification of Parental Time in the UK.

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Little is known about how time together in families differs by social class in the British context. No description exists of what parents do with their children and how family practices changed over time. Given the importance of early childhood experience, a description of the social stratification of family time will provide new insights on the creation and reproduction of inequality and mobility.

The aim of this paper is to explore the changes in time with children experienced by British families over the last 30 years. Three waves of the UK time use surveys (1983-2000-2015) are used in this study. The three surveys provide information for both partners (couple-level) and make it possible to explore time together not only from a class perspective but also from a gender perspective.

Our preliminary analysis suggests that there is a small growing gap between classes in terms of time spent with children in reading, playing and teaching activities.

Keywords: education, gender, family, social stratification

*Speaker

Family Size and Wealth after Age 50 in Europe

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As baby boomers enter retirement, an increasingly large portion of the population in Europe will rely on wealth as a source of financial security. This study addresses two research questions: how is family size related to household wealth after age 50 and to what extent does the association vary across 21 European countries. We use SHARE data to estimate the associations between the number of children and accumulated wealth. Our findings indicate that the relationship between family size and wealth varies considerably across countries. In 10 of 21 countries, we find that adults with four or more children have less wealth than childless adults. This corresponds with arguments that the high costs of childrearing make it difficult for parents to save while active on the labour market. The next steps of this study will explore whether cross-national variation is attributable to differences in the costs of children, e.g. childcare expenditures.

Keywords: Wealth, Family Size, Inequality, Childless, Family

*Speaker

Baby Boomer and Millennial Cohorts Compared: Race and Gender Differences in Parenthood Wage Gaps Across the Life Course

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We combine an intersectional and quantitative life course perspective to map parenthood wage gaps over the life course for white, Black and Hispanic men and women for baby boomer and millennial birth cohorts in the United States. We use data from the 1979 and 1997 National Longitudinal Studies of Youth (NLSY79 and NLSY97) with fixed effects modeling to compare age-specific parenthood wage gaps for the Baby Boomers (born 1957-64) and Millennials (born 1980-1984) from ages 20 to 45. Findings corroborate smaller wage penalties and premiums for Black and Hispanic men and women compared to whites that are concentrated in early adulthood and dissipate after age 25. Further, gender and race specific parenthood wage gaps do not change notably across the two generations. Taking parenthood wage gaps as an indicator, social change in gender and race relations on the labor market was negligible between the Baby Boomer and Millennial cohorts.

Keywords: Parenthood Penalty, Wage Gap, Life Course, Gender, Race, Intersectionality

*Speaker

Family Size and Economic Wellbeing following Divorce in Cross-National Perspective

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Studies have documented the negative effect of divorce on women's economic wellbeing in several countries. However, there is little research on whether family size moderates this association. We address two research questions in comparative perspective: how does economic wellbeing change in the years following divorce and do these trends vary by family size. We draw on longitudinal data from the Cross-National Equivalent File and use hybrid random-effects regression modeling to estimate the change in the household income and poverty risk in the ten years following divorce by the number of children in the household preceding divorce. We find that divorce decreases economic wellbeing and increases the risk of poverty for women, especially with larger family sizes, but not for men. However, countries differ in the initial change in economic wellbeing, how it varies by family size, and the speed at which the negative effect of divorce on economic wellbeing diminishes.

Keywords: Divorce, Poverty, CNEF, Family Size, Comparative

*Speaker

Intragenerational Mobility and Career Fluidity in France Over Birth Cohorts and Across Age (1970-2015): The Role of Counter-Mobility and Other Types of Career Patterns

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Based on the FQP surveys, this research examines time trends in intragenerational mobility in France from 1970 to 2015. The dynamics of intragenerational mobility are characterized first by an overall increase in work-life mobility from 1970 to 2003 and second by a decrease between 2003 and 2015 for men and by a constant increase for women. On the other hand, employment status mobility has been steadily declining for both genders. However, a more detailed analysis of the mobility patterns reveals that without removing the proportion of counter-mobility types of movements from the measure of intragenerational mobility, one would systematically overestimate the rate of (social) intragenerational mobility. Moreover, it is only for women that we detect any change in social fluidity, implying a reduction in the rigidity of the intragenerational mobility regime. Finally, we extend the previous results by adopting a cohort perspective, and by implementing the Goodman-Hout approach.

Keywords: intragenerational mobility, counter mobility, career paths, cohort perspective, career fluidity

*Speaker

The Impact of Occupational Characteristics on Status Mobility

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In this paper, we investigate how occupational characteristics affects status mobility. In highly stratified qualification-based labor markets, there is a strong connection between occupation-specific qualification and access to labor market positions within occupational segments. Such conditions impose mobility barriers along particular credentials and occupation changes might devaluate occupation-specific human capital. For individuals starting their careers in less advantageous position, it becomes increasingly difficult to improve their status in segmented labor markets. To find empirical evidence for the explanatory power of the occupational characteristics on horizontal and vertical status mobility, we use data of the adult sample of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS-SC6). Occupational characteristics are included in form of standardization of certificates, occupational licenses, and specificity of skills. With a multinomial logistic regression model we show how previous and target jobs with these characteristics promote or prevent status mobility and thus contribute to consolidating existing social inequalities.

Keywords: Status mobility, occupations, social inequality, target job, NEPS, SC6

*Speaker

Bilingualism and education: between prejudice and appreciation

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In many countries, the prevalent idea is that a State should be monolingual. Accordingly, bilingualism has been suspected of causing linguistic disadvantages, with only a recent acknowledgment of potential benefits. Researchers have argued however that this evolution has not served all languages equally and that, beyond potential neurocognitive benefits, specific languages would entail diverging responses depending on social circumstances. By using a nationally-representative survey carried out in 2003 and 2014/15 in continental France, we test this hypothesis by analysing the correlation between the language(s) spoken during the respondent's childhood and later educational outcomes. Our preliminary results show that the linguistic environment during childhood is linked to educational outcomes. Bilingualism at the age of 5 increases the chances of acquiring lower diplomas, but not higher ones, while the absence of contact with French at this age always has a negative coefficient. Current analyses show no clear variation for specific languages.

Keywords: bilingualism, education, inequalities, languages, trajectories

*Speaker

Fast track to employment? How asylum process durations affect labour market outcomes of refugees

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Unduly lengthy procedures for granting the right to asylum are a key fundamental rights concern as asylum seekers are left in limbo and forced to be inactive. They are also related to efficiency concerns as they are regarded as legal obstacles to the economic integration of recognized refugees. However, little is known about how employment prospects are affected by different asylum process durations. We aim to extend the knowledge base by analysing how fast refugees with different process durations enter employment, contingent on gender, education, source countries characteristics and the existence of ethnic networks in the host country. Based on human capital considerations in combination with cultural theory we expect that the effect of process duration on subsequent employment is not linear and varies across origin countries, education and gender. We find that longer asylum procedures relate to a faster employment integration, that well-educated refugees seem to need more time to find (adequate) employment.

Keywords: refugees, employment, cox proportional hazards, gender role attitudes, source country characteristics

*Speaker

When do negative life events push people to the populist right?

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¹ FORS – Switzerland

Negative life events such as relationship dissolution, loss of a job, or a health crisis often are accompanied by a loss in resources, increased stress levels and may change future prospects and expectations. As a result, they may translate into changed views on society, with the potential to affect political party preferences. Using data from the Swiss Household Panel (1999-2017), this study assesses whether the experience of relationship dissolution, job loss or a health crisis increases support for the populist right in Switzerland (SVP, MCG, Lega dei Ticinesi). We then assess whether changes in financial resources and in attitudes towards immigration, social spending and gender equality occur, and if these changes explain increased support for the SVP. Finally, we examine whether increased support for the populist right may be especially likely among those with lower income levels and those who already are close or in line with the views of these political parties prior to the event.

Keywords: life events, populism, political party preference, divorce, unemployment, health

*Speaker

The Wealth of Parents: Trends over Time in Assortative Mating Based on Parental Wealth

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This paper presents trends in parental wealth homogamy across union cohorts formed between 1987 and 2013 in Denmark. Data from registries on the wealth of parents during the year of union formation indicate that the correlation between partners' levels of parental wealth is relatively low, but has been increasing across union cohorts in Denmark. Parental wealth homogamy is particularly high at the top of the parental wealth distribution, and individuals from wealthy families are relatively unlikely to partner individuals from families with low wealth. Even though the time of measurement appears to be consequential for how high estimates of parental wealth homogamy are, all specifications indicate an increase in parental wealth homogamy in the 2000s as compared to the 1990s. This raises concerns about the consequences of changes in partnering behavior for wealth inequality between households and social boundaries between groups based on parental wealth.

Keywords: Wealth, Homogamy, Inequality, Parental Wealth, Intergenerational

*Speaker

Linked lives and couples' later life well-being in Finland and Germany: A three-channel sequence analysis of couples' life courses

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¹, Miika Mäki *

², Anna Rotkirch *

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We study couple's life courses in a comparative perspective, applying multichannel sequence analysis (MCSQA) to the life courses of couples of the birth cohorts 1926–1967 in Finland, East- and West-Germany covering the age-span 18 to 50 (N=2428). Based on life history information from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) for the subdomains working life and fertility we define three channels including both spouses' employment histories and their common fertility history. Our three country cases represent different types of welfare and gender regimes, and diverging historical developments. Based on comparative welfare state and household bargaining theory we present a theoretical framework to explain cross-national and cross-cohort differences in couples' life course arrangements. Using MCSQA, we identify seven clusters of couples' life courses, which cover range from male breadwinner to dual carer couples, and link these to women's later life income as a first step. We plan to include measures of subjective well-being in the next steps.

Keywords: life, course, gender inequality, old, age income, sequence analysis, comparative

*Speaker

Socioeconomic models and trends in qualification-job mismatches: Great Britain and Germany between the 1980s and the 2010s

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The paper questions universalistic diagnoses of credential inflation on the one hand, and of ubiquitous skills-shortage on the other, by decomposing trends in qualification mismatch rates in two institutionally different countries, the United Kingdom and Germany. The paper shows that qualification-mismatches do not easily follow from technological developments, but are created by the interaction of the education system with national labor market patterns. By relying on a counterfactual simulation approach, which draws on series of survey data from the United Kingdom and Germany, it provides empirical estimates of the contribution of national skill-formation policy, regional qualification-supply and -demand imbalances, and of immigration, to observed trends in under- and overqualification rates in the United Kingdom and in Germany between the 1980s and the 2010s. Results suggest that occupational change was not always matched by the evolution of the education system. These patterns result in growing undereducation in Germany and in growing overeducation, particularly of middle-skill workers, in the UK.

Keywords: Occupational Change, Overeducation, Undereducation, Educational Expansion, Comparative Analysis

*Speaker

What can the language used in essays written at age 11 tell us about children's future social mobility?

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² Stony Brook University – United States

³ The University of Melbourne – Australia

In 1969, more than 10,000 11-year-olds taking part in the 1958 National Child Development Study, a national birth cohort study being followed since birth, wrote an essay imagining what their lives would be like by the time they were 25. In this research we used machine learning tools to extract linguistic features from these essays, and explore whether the language used in childhood can provide clues with respect to their future income mobility, and specifically their propensity to have adult earnings or income that are higher or lower than that predicted by their parents' income (or, 'against the odds'). We build on previous research on intergenerational income persistence, resilience, and vulnerability. Our findings indicate that mentions of certain topics in childhood predict both future economic status, and likelihood of upward or downward mobility over the life course.

Keywords: social mobility, resilience, machine learning, language

*Speaker

Gendered Time Allocation and Family Formation in Great Britain: 1992-2016

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Marriage and parenthood signify the gendered division of labor, but how the gendered time use pattern evolves distinctively over the formation and development of marriages and parenthood and how these associations vary recently remain less clear. Using data from the BHPS and the Understanding Society, results from fixed-effect regressions show that women and men gradually adapt traditional gendered time use patterns as marriage continues. The gender time use pattern only reaches the most traditional temporarily after the birth of a child. Marriage and parenthood play distinct roles in the formation of the gendered time use pattern. Over the last 25 years, although women are less likely to conform to traditional gender roles as wives and mothers, there is little erosion of men's breadwinner role in a family even until the 2010s.

Keywords: Gender, Family, Time use

*Speaker

A way out of the gender-class inequality trade-off? A longitudinal analysis of gender and class income inequality in different institutional contexts.

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² Universitat Pompeu Fabra [Barcelona] – Spain

In this empirical investigation, gender and class income inequality, as well as their relationship, are analyzed in different European countries and over time (2004-2014). The consequences of gender egalitarian trends on income inequalities are investigated by means of two-step multi-level analyses and hybrid panel regression models. The possible effect of changes in macro-level gender equality is also analyzed in interaction with level of education. At the macro-level, no strong empirical evidence is found in favor of a trade-off between gender and class inequality in European societies. Results also suggest that increases in structural gender equality are effective in reducing gender income inequality. Nonetheless, this positive impact appears to be solely driven by highly-educated respondents, while the lower-educated experience a worsening of gender income inequality. The same bi-directional effect is also found to be exerted by increases in macro-level attitudinal gender equality. These results raise concern as to whether gender egalitarian trends might in fact lead to even stronger social polarizations.

Keywords: gender inequality, class inequality, income inequality, social stratification

*Speaker

Better grandparent, better grandchild? Evidence from Chinese multigenerational co-resident households

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² Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI-KNAW) – Netherlands

³ University of Groningen [Groningen] – Netherlands

Prior research on the influence of grandparents on grandchildren's development has focused mainly on western societies. Very little quantitative evidence has been documented in China, a country that has a considerable proportion of multigenerational households and grandparental caregivers. This study focuses on the contemporary influences of co-resident grandparents' cognitive functioning on their grandchildren's cognitive development in their teens with data from two waves of the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS). The fixed effect models showed a positive direct effect of grandparents' cognitive levels on child cognitive ability outcomes. Comparing the three-generation household to the skip-generation household, further analysis showed no statistical difference of the grandparent effect across different types of household structure regarding the presence of parent(s). Findings support the potential socio-emotional pathway of multigenerational transmission. These results indicate that grandparental effects exist in Chinese multigenerational co-resident families, but grandparents cannot play the substitute role even as custodial caregivers.

Keywords: Grandparent, child development, multigenerational transmission, household structure, China Family Panel Studies (CFPS)

*Speaker

The Restorative Effect of Work after Unemployment: An Intra-individual Analysis of Subjective Well-being Recovery through Reemployment

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⁴ Durham University – United Kingdom

Previous research shows that unemployment has lasting detrimental effects on individuals' subjective well-being. However, the issue of how well-being evolves after individuals switch back into the labour force has received little theoretical and empirical attention. This study examines the extent to which reemployment restores individuals' subjective well-being following a period of unemployment. Applying fixed effects models to the large-scale longitudinal data from the British Household Panel Survey, we find that recovery of subjective well-being upon reemployment is fast, complete and enduring, even when individuals take less favourable employment options to return to work. By contrast, transitions into economic inactivity following unemployment are accompanied by persistent scars on subsequent well-being trajectories. This study advances our understanding of well-being development over the entire employment-unemployment-reemployment cycle.

Keywords: Recovery, unemployment, reemployment, well, being, longitudinal data analysis

*Speaker

Different Sides of the Same Coin - Disparities in changing gender ideologies among three cohorts from East and West Germany

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Previous cross-sectional studies show persistently less traditional gender ideologies among East Germans and even suggest slightly increasing East-West disparities after reunification, thus, challenging the assumption of stable ideologies over the life-course as well as cohort replacement based convergence over time. Hence, this study investigates East-West disparities in the change of gender ideologies, focusing on three cohorts that experienced different regime socialisation during the German division and post-reunification time. The analysis uses data from the German Family Panel pairfam (2008-2017) and applies fixed-effects panel models. Preliminary findings suggest less traditional ideologies over time in East and West, with more pronounced changes among West-German males and East-German females. Results revealed most traditional attitudes among the youngest cohorts, who experienced a greater change towards less traditional ideologies over time. For older cohorts, the less traditional ideologies remained comparatively stable. The results point to the importance of cohort differences but also alterable gender ideologies.

Keywords: gender ideology, gender role attitudes, welfare regime socialisation, life, course effects, East and West Germany

*Speaker

Does Childhood Household Composition affect Genetic Effects on Children's Cognitive Ability?

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The Scarr-Rowe hypothesis states that the relative importance of genes on IQ is higher for advantaged compared to disadvantaged children. Our study's aim is to apply a behavior genetics approach to sociological theories on the importance of family composition. Specifically, we hypothesize that parental divorce lowers children's chances for gene expression through several pathways, such as higher levels of stress. We draw on newly collected data from the TwinLife panel study which is a population-register-based sample of twins and their families residing in Germany. Results of ACE-variance decomposition show that heritability is smaller among single-parent compared to two-parent households. Our results hold when adjusted for mothers' education and income, indicating that household composition influences the expression of genetic predispositions beyond parents' socio-economic standing. We conclude that the integration of behavioral genetic approaches to family sociology enhances our understanding of the mechanisms that drive the transmission of social inequalities across generations.

Keywords: Cognitive Ability, Family Composition, Gene, Environmental Interplay, Twins

*Speaker

Marital shocks and mortality in France: recent evidence from panel tax data

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Over the last decades, baby-boomers' cohorts have experienced an increase in divorce and separation, cohabiting partnerships and remarriage. This high diversification of marital trajectories over time may impact on health and mortality risks among older population in the future. Beyond the selection effects of being in a union, marriage can play a protective role on health whereas divorce and widowhood can deteriorate health. Further, a huge socio-economic gradient in mortality risks is still observed. This paper analyzes the association between marital status and income and mortality risk for seniors over 50 in France. Do we observe a mortality shock at all ages, for both sexes and for all considered events? Does the duration since the event play a role? May a high income attenuate marital shocks? First results show that being married is still protective. Income moderates marital status. Widowhood seems detrimental, while divorce has limited effect on mortality risk.

Keywords: mortality, marital status, marriage, divorce, widowhood

*Speaker

School Context Effects on Sociopolitical Attitudes in Four European Countries

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Using multilevel models, this study estimated whether the school context is of relevance for sociopolitical attitudes, by analyzing whether there are systematic between-school differences in them and whether these are related to the religious and ethnic composition of their student bodies. Data came from the first wave of the CILS4EU project. In most cases, the effect of the ethnic composition of schools was stronger than the effect of the religious composition of schools. Furthermore, for attitudes not directly related to ethnicity (progressiveness and gender role attitudes), the effects of school level variables seemed to by and large be compositional effects: When individual level ethnicity and religiosity were controlled for, their effects disappeared. For attitudes related to ethnicity, several significant contextual effects were however detected: The more ethnic minority students in a school, the more positive students thought of ethnic minority people yet the more negative of ethnic majority people, over and above the effect of individual ethnicity.

Keywords: Education, Sociopolitical attitudes, Ethnicity, Religiosity

*Speaker

Did the Great Recession limit chances for intergenerational mobility? Evidence from 32 European countries

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This paper addresses the question of how parental education influence later labour market entrants' salaries before and after the Great Recession (GR). Using multilevel models on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), we show that labour market entrants (16-35 years old) coming from disadvantaged parental background face more negative consequences in the years after the GR compared with equally educated labour market entrants coming from advantaged parental background. This result suggests that inequalities in intergenerational mobility become stronger during recessions which could lead to a long-lasting impact on the life course of individuals from disadvantaged parental background who entered the labour market at the "wrong" period.

Keywords: Intergenerational transmission, Great Recession, Social origins, Stratification, EU, SILC

*Speaker

The relationship between early child-care types and parents' well-being – What you arrange is how you feel !

Valeric-Anne Ryser * ¹, Marieke Heers ¹

¹ FORS – Switzerland

Working parents rely on non-parental child-care to enable them managing the simultaneous demands of work and family. This study investigates what child-care patterns, parental, non-institutionalized and institutionalized care, parents of 0 to 4-year-old children use; and, how these arrangements relate to different domains of parents' subjective well-being (SWB) and work-family balance (WFB). Based on 16 waves of the Swiss Household Panel, a nationally representative survey, multilevel regressions models were used to estimate the relations between child care types and parents' SWB and WFB. Our results demonstrated that compared to grandparent child-care, the use of formal and mixed child-care modes tends to decrease life satisfaction, while mixed child-care modes tend to increase the negative affect. Falling back on relatives, institutions or mixed child-care modes decreases the positive affect. Finally, mixed child-care modes tend to increase the difficulty to combine work and family.

Keywords: child, care, wellbeing, Swiss Household Panel, work, family conflict, multilevel analysis

*Speaker

Careers pathways and retirement age of the European women

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Some studies show that job histories are crucial for retirement timing choices (Radl, 2012; Han and Moen, 1999). Periods of unemployment, inactivity or part-time during the life course can influence financial resources and late-life decisions.

This study investigates the relation between the type of career trajectories and the transition to retirement, focusing on European women. Data from SHARELIFE are used. The respondents' job histories are collected through a retrospective survey that considers the yearly work status until retirement or until the exit from the survey.

The aim of the paper is to examine the existence of several career pathways and the way in which they influence the timing of retirement. To carry on the first point and describe the life-course work pathways, sequence analysis will be used. In order to study the retirement timing, a discrete-time event history model will be performed, using the pathways resulting from the OM as independent variables.

Keywords: retirement timing, life course, women, sequence analysis, career pathways

*Speaker

When women make better supervisors: satisfaction with one's supervisor among male- and female-led employees in different inclusive company climates.

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In this paper we investigate employees' level of satisfaction with their supervisor, using a recent Dutch survey with innovative data on 1,339 supervised employees. The common theoretical notion is that male supervisors will be evaluated more positively because of traditional gender expectations. Yet, in contemporary companies the definition of a successful supervisors is redefined and traditional gender roles are challenged within societies. This raises the question whether and when this male leadership advantage still exists. Nevertheless, empirical research on employees' satisfaction with various skills of their supervisor in varying company-contexts is largely lacking. We theoretically and empirically address the impact of inclusive company climates (i.e. structural, cultural and policies) on differences in employee satisfaction between employees supervised by a woman or a man. Employees rated their supervisor's functioning, social skills, token of appreciation and understanding of an employee's care tasks at home. Preliminary descriptive results showed that female-led employees are generally more satisfied than male-led employees, significantly for social skills.

Keywords: employees' satisfaction, gender, inclusive company climates, supervisor's skills

*Speaker

Do temporary contracts matter for family formation? A mediation analysis of perceived employment insecurity

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Spurred by the increased flexibility in employment relationships, recent studies have shown that individuals working on temporary employment contracts postpone major family formation transitions like marriage and childbearing. This effect is assumed to be explained by higher perceived employment insecurity among temporary workers, but little attention has been paid to empirically testing this mechanism. To address this shortcoming, this study links data from a survey among Dutch employees to register data on marriage and first births. Logistic regression models estimate the effects of temporary employment on marriage and childbearing, and mediation analysis is adopted to assess to what extent these effects are explained by different dimensions of employment insecurity. Preliminary results show that respondents employed on temporary contracts are more likely to perceive job insecurity and, to a lesser extent, labor market insecurity. Further analyses will show how these variables are related to the transitions to marriage and first birth.

Keywords: temporary contracts, employment insecurity, family formation, marriage, fertility

*Speaker

Leaving Home and the Intergenerational Transmission of Family Instability

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One possible explanation for the intergenerational transmission of family instability is the *escape from stress hypothesis*. This hypothesis holds that children from divorced families are more likely to experience family instability because they are "pushed" out of the parental home at a young age. We test this hypothesis with OKiN data, a survey on adult children and their (step)parents in the Netherlands. Our findings show that young adults from divorced families are more likely to leave home at a young age, which is partially explained by friction in the parental home and remarriage. Next, we show that young adults from divorced families are more likely to divorce and to be a single parent. This is partially mediated by early home leaving. Moreover, the effect of parental divorce is moderated by early home leaving; young adults of remarried parents experience stronger effects of early home leaving on divorce and single parenthood.

Keywords: leaving home, intergenerational transmission of divorce, stress hypothesis

*Speaker

The role of worksite health promotion in social inequalities in health

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Within Europe, unhealthy lifestyles are spread widely and unequally. Many small differences between people from a different socioeconomic status (SES) accumulate such that low SES have higher morbidity and mortality than high SES. One of the contexts affecting health is the workplace. Differences in the types of jobs employees from different SES hold result in health differences. However, workplaces are also settings where people can engage in health-promoting activities, as organisations increasingly offer worksite health promotion (WHP): activities geared towards increasing the health of employees. So far, studies only assessed whether WHP influences health of all employees, but not how WHP relates to social inequalities in health. It is currently unknown whether low-SES employees less often use WHP than high-SES employees and how this relates to health. Using unique data, we study whether WHP accounts for the relation between SES and health.

Keywords: health, SES, worksite health promotion

*Speaker

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