



Dag van de Sociologie 27 juni 2019

Programma



UvA

(ENGLISH BELOW)

Welkom op *De Dag van de Sociologie 2019*

27 juni

- aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam -

Roeterseiland-Campus

Het departement Sociologie aan de Faculteit der Maatschappij- en Gedragwetenschappen van de UvA is namens de NSV dit jaar de organisator van de jaarlijkse bijeenkomst van Nederlandse en Vlaamse sociologen. Het departement verheugt zich sociologen van de lage landen te verwelkomen op de (nog steeds) nieuwe Roeterseiland-campus! Het belooft een prachtige dag te worden met 32 papersessies waarin ongeveer 150 sociologen een scala aan interessante sociale vraagstukken bespreken.

De dag is tweetalig, waarbij zowel het Nederlands als het Engels een *Lingua Franca* zijn. Dat betekent dat sommige sessies in het Nederlands zijn, sommigen in het Engels en sommigen tweetalig. De taal van de presentatie is doorgaans op te maken uit de samenvatting.

Het programma omvat drie timeslots met parallelsessies. In de namiddag vindt de plenaire bijeenkomst plaats getiteld *Utopian Universities*. Er wordt veel gesproken over wat er allemaal misgaat aan universiteiten en in het hoger onderwijs in het algemeen. Maar wat is het ideaalbeeld van de universiteit van de toekomst? Hoe ziet studeren er dan uit? En hoe wordt het onderzoek ingericht? Is een utopische universiteit realiseerbaar? Hoe? Met prikkelende bijdragen van Patrick Brown (UvA), Sara Geven (UvA), Halleh Ghorashi (VU), Giselinde Kuipers (UvA) en Willem Schinkel (EUR).

Aansluitend worden de prijs voor de beste master scriptie en voor publieke sociologie uitgereikt.

In de middag een uitgebreide **lunch** met ruime vegetarische en veganistische opties. Tijdens de lunch wordt ook de **ledenvergadering NSV** gehouden. De Dag van de Sociologie wordt afgesloten met een feestelijke **borrel**.



UvA

Welcome to the
Dag van de Sociologie 2019
June 27
- At the University of Amsterdam
Roeterseiland-Campus

The department of Sociology at the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences at UvA is on behalf of the NSV the organiser of the yearly meeting of Dutch and Flemish sociologists.

The department is very pleased to host the sociologists of the low-countries on the – still new – Roeterseiland-Campus. Prospects are excellent and it will be an inspiring day with 150 different presentations in 32 sessions on interesting and very important social issues.

Both, Dutch and English are *Lingua Franca* at this day. The language of the presentation is indicated in the abstract. Both languages will be used. Sometimes a session will be in English, sometimes in Dutch and sometimes both.

The programme consists of three timeslots with parallel sessions. In the afternoon the plenary session '*Utopian Universities*' will be held: 'There is much ado about what is wrong at the universities and with higher education. But what is actually an ideal picture of the future university? How would studying look like? And how would doing research be organized? Can the dream of a utopian university be realized? How?

With thought-provoking contributions of five sociologists: Patrick Brown (UvA), Sara Geven (UvA), Halleh Ghorashi (VU), Giseline Kuipers (UvA) en Willem Schinkel (EUR).

After the session the prizes for best master thesis and public sociology will be awarded.

A lunch will be served with vegetarian and vegan food. During the lunch, there is also the NSV-members' business meeting. At the end of the day drinks and snacks will be served.



Overzicht dagprogramma:

09.00 – 9.30 uur	Registratie en koffie
09.30 – 11.00 uur	Parallele sessies 1 (90 min)
11.00 – 11.25 uur	Koffiepauze
11.25 – 13.05 uur	Parallele sessies 2 (100 min)
13.05 – 14.00 uur	Lunch en ledenvergadering NVS
14.00 – 15.30 uur	Parallele sessies 3 (90 min)
15.30 – 15.45 uur	Koffiepauze
15.45 – 17.30 uur	Plenaire sessie (in English)
17.30 – 18.30 uur	Borrel

Zalen/ locations (see also map)

Sessies/Sessions: zie programma

Koffie/thee: hal bij de ingang/entrance

Lunch: muziekzaal CREA

Ledenvergadering: REC B1.01

Plenaire Sessie: C1.03

Borrel: muziekzaal CREA

PRESENTEREN, VOORZITTERS, TIME-SLOTS, EN VOERTAAL

Voor de sessies 1 en 3 zijn 90 minuten ingeruimd. Omdat in sessie 2 alle sessies met 5 of meer sprekers zitten, duurt deze 10 minuten langer: 100 minuten. Om wisselen tijdens sessies mogelijk te maken moet een tijdschema van **max 20 minuten per presentatie** worden aangehouden.

We vragen alle sociologen die presenteren zich aan de maximale tijd van 15 min spreektijd te houden – alleen dan zijn 5 minuten discussie mogelijk. Dit is ongeveer twee, tweeëneuhalf A4 tekst: 800-1200 woorden. Let op dat als je een PowerPoint gebruikt, deze ook aansluit. En let erop dat tekst op een slide waar je niet aan refereert ruis is.

De taak van de voorzitters is de sprekers te helpen hun spreektijd van maximaal 15 min. te bewaken. Als een spreker toch over de tijd gaat, wordt de tijd voor Q&A van max. 5 min korter.

In de sessies waar dan tijd nog over is kan een afsluitende discussie door de voorzitter worden georganiseerd, of kan er gekozen worden nog aan te schuiven bij andere sessies. De presentatoren hebben hun voorkeur voor de taal van de presentatie aangegeven. Bij twijfel raden wij aan de presentatie in het Engels voor te bereiden. Indien iedereen van de aanwezigen Nederlandstalig is kan ter plekke worden gewisseld.

De bijdragen op de plenaire sessie zijn Engelstalig, de discussie tweetalig.

PRESENTATIONS, CHAIRS, TIME-SLOTS AND LANGUAGE

Session 1 and 3 last 90 minutes. Timeslot 2 is for all sessions that host at least 5 papers. These sessions are 10 min longer: 100 minutes. In order to allow people to switch, each presentation should not last longer than **20 minutes!**

We kindly remind all presenters to keep the maximum time of 15 min in order to have 5 minutes time for discussion. This means that your talk should count around 2, 2,5 pages or 800-1200 words written text. Keep in mind that also the use of a PowerPoint presentation has to be timed. Texts on the slides that are not directly addressed are experienced as distraction.

The Chairs will help the presenters keep track of time of 15 min. In case a presentation is longer, the Q&A of max 5 min. will be shorter.

If there is time left in a given session, chairs can organize a concluding discussion or participants can switch to another session of individual choice.

The language of the presentation is indicated in the abstract. If you are a speaker and doubt whether you should prepare yourself in English or Dutch, we advise to prepare the presentation in English – if possible – and switch language if everyone present speaks Dutch.

The contributions at the plenary session are in English, the discussion will be in English or Dutch.

Overzicht sessies, voorzitters en presentatoren

Sessies 1: 9.30 – 11.00 (90 min)	Sessies 2: 11.25 – 13.05 (100 min)	Sessies 3: 14:00 – 15.30 (90 min)
Burgerschap: C2.01 - Engbersen Ramaeckers, Van Niekerk, Fiers	Seksualiteit: B3.09 – Davidson Hertoghs, Sun, Davidson, Van Heesch, Abdalrahman	Criminaliteit: C2.01 – Ruiter Nivette, Weenink, Ruiter, Peeters
Cultuur 1: C2.02 – Velthuis Losi, Van Bohemen, Peters, Visser	Cultuur 2: C2.02 – Saharso Noordzij, Driezen, Van den Haak, van Noord, Saharso	Onderwijs 2: C2.02 – Bol Bussemakers, Van Eycken, Van der Vleuten
Sociale netwerken 1: C2.03 – Volker De Bel, Tulin, Volker, Van Teunenbroek	Sociale netwerken 2: C2.03 – Corten Bruggeman, Geurkink, Singh, Otero	Bevolking 2: C2.03 – Verweij Verweij, Blom, Van den Broek, Van Houdt
Flexible Labor C3.03 – Van Deurzen Mattijssen, Verheul, Chkalova, Lössbroek	Politiek: C3.03 – Balan (ov) Baute, Diets, Balan, De Corte, Huijsmans	Parental involvement: C3.03 – Vrolijk Vrolijk, De Leeuw, Van der Storm, Hogue
Stratificatie 1: C3.05 – Tolsma Schaap, Sno, Van der Veer, Geerts	Jeugdonderzoek: C3.05 – Spruyt Mastari, Serie, Coenen, Wondolleck	Stratificatie 2: C3.05 – Rözer Barbonetti, Rözer, Kong, Carbone
Nederlandse waarden 1: C2.05 - Reeskens Luijckx, Roosma, Muis, Scheepers	Gender: C2.05 – Bracke Öztürk, Seibel, Stojmenovska, Steinmetz, Besamusca	Informele zorg 2: C2.05 – De Boer & Broese van Groenou Swinkels, Grunwald, De Kievit
Informele zorg 1: B3.05 – De Boer & Broese van Groenou Broese van Groenou & De Boer, Plaisier, Josten	Migratie 1: B3.05 – Van Klingereren & Spierings Van Klingereren, Spierings, Abts, Glas, Djundeva	Migratie 2: B3.05 – Tubergen Nijs, Conkova, Hendriks
Food: B2.08 – Schneider Schneider, Van der Horst, Morrow, Andriessen	Labor 1: B2.08 – Niebuur Niebuur, Visser, Van Mensvoort, Janietz, Vanajan	Labor 2: B2.08 – Besamusca Stovell, Eismann, André, Been
Social inequality and health: B3.08 – Willems & Bracke Mandemakers, De Prez, Oude Groeniger, Klokgieters	Society Rebooted: B3.08 – Ten Oever & Milan Taylor, Wyatt, Morgan, Maineri, Arora, Rachovitsa	Stad en stedelijkheid: B3.08 – Van den Berg Van de Kamp & Welschen, Huizenga, Le Borgne, Dewilde
Onderwijs 1: B1.03 – Bol Amitai, Stienstra, Vandelannote	Visual methods: B1.03 – Kuipers & Schaap Kuipers, Schaap, Hahn, Vandebroek, Leopold & Kuipers, Halauniova & Sezneva	Nederlandse waarden 2: B1.03 – Gielens Matthijssen, Van Rijn, Gielens
Bevolking 1: B3.09 – Van den Berg (ov) Koster, Van den Berg, Van Wijk, Hogendoorn	Arbeidsmarkt: C2.01 – Pavlopoulos Pavlopoulos & Matthijssen & Smits, Matthijssen, Smits & De Vries, De Vries, Gardeniers, Dicks	

15:45 – 18:30
 Plenaire Sessie in C1.03 (in English):
Utopian Universities
 Prijsuitreikingen
 Receptie in CREA

Sessies 1 - 9:30-11:00

Burgerschap	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Godfried Engbersen	Zaal C2.01
<p>Marlou Ramaekers: When prosocial socialisation results in informal volunteering. Examining the conditioning effects of resources.</p> <p>Rosan van Niekerk: Too busy to volunteer? Time use and civic participation among university students</p> <p>Ruud Fiers: Dividing between ‘us’ and ‘them’: the framing of gender and sexuality by online followers of the radical</p>			
Cultuur 1	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Olav Velthuis	Zaal C2.02
<p>Lucilla Losi: Trusting losers. Trust in medical professionals as sources of health knowledge in European information societies</p> <p>Samira van Bohemen: Sexy selfies: How young people use Instagram and Snapchat as technologies of sexiness</p> <p>Julia Peters: Strategisch discours of onopzettelijke habitus? Een veldanalyse van beeldende kunstenaars en hun rechtvaardigingen voor overheidsgeld</p> <p>Vivian Visser: Tussen “mijn stem doet er voor hen toch niet toe” en “we houden ervan de boel op te schudden”: Naar een beter begrip van de (non-)participatie van lager-opgeleiden in burgerinitiatieven</p>			
Sociale netwerken 1	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Beate Volker	Zaal C2.03
<p>Vera de Bel: Embeddedness in ambivalent family triads and ego’s well-being: An application to family networks of mothers from step- and first-time families and her self-esteem</p> <p>Beate Volker: Open mind - open network? On the relation between individuals’ cognitive patterns and their social networks</p> <p>Marina Tulin: Whom do we lose? The role of tie decay in fostering homogeneity in personal networks</p> <p>Claire van Teunenbroek: Others are doing it too: How donation behavior and joy of giving are affected by social information</p>			
Flexible labor	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Iona van Deurzen/Sonja Bekker	Zaal C3.03
<p>Lucille Mattijssen: A multichannel typology of temporary employment careers in the Netherlands: Identifying traps and stepping stones in terms of employment and income security</p> <p>Ásta Berglind W. Verheul: Families in precarious employment: the role of family policies to mitigate their risks</p> <p>Katja Chkalova: Economic uncertainty and health: Selection or causation?</p> <p>Jelle Lössbroek: Workplace technological change and job satisfaction: stressing or blessing?</p>			

Stratificatie 1	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Jochem Tolsma	Zaal C3.05
<p>Julian Schaap: The habituality of (un)healthy lifestyles: Milieu-specific socialization and the stratified obesity pattern</p> <p>Tamira Sno: Statusverwerving en intergenerationele mobiliteit bij intrede op de arbeidsmarkt, Suriname 1970-2010</p> <p>Sabine van der Veer: Student funding regimes and social inequality in enrollment in higher education</p> <p>Robbe Geerts: Sociale klasse en duurzame gedragspraktijken. Naar een verklaring voor sociale stratificatie in duurzaam gedrag</p>			
Nederlandse waarden 1	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Erwin Gielens	Zaal C2.05
<p>Ruud Luijkx: EVS 1981-2026</p> <p>Femke Roosma: Veranderende solidariteitgevoelens met verschillende sociale groepen: Hoe onveranderlijk is de universele deservingness rangorde in Nederland?</p> <p>Quita Muis: Tolerantie in seksueel-ethische aspecten: trends in Nederland 1981-2017</p> <p>Peer Scheepers: Het zijn aardige mensen, maar liever niet als burens... Veranderingen in sociale distantie tegenover migranten, moslims, Roma en homo's in Nederland 1991-2017</p>			
Informele zorg 1: Trends en topics	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Alice de Boer/ Marjolein Broese van Groenou	Zaal B3.05
<p>Marjolein Broese van Groenou & Alice de Boer: Veranderingen in zorggebruik en welbevinden van ouderen in Nederland</p> <p>Inger Plaisier: Verschillen in ondersteuning bij werkende mantelzorgers en de relatie met kwaliteit van leven</p> <p>Edith Josten: Zit mantelzorg betaald werk in de weg?</p>			
Food	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Mindi Schneider	Zaal B2.08
<p>Mindi Schneider: Food, power, and society: Placing critical agri-food studies in the Netherlands</p> <p>Hilje van der Horst: Food banks in the Netherlands stepping up to the plate? Shifting moral and practical responsibilities</p> <p>Oona Morrow: Utopian food (waste) governance in New York City</p> <p>Thirza Andriessen: Dignity in the context of food aid: A case study of filet divers</p>			
Social inequality and health	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Barbara Willems/Piet Bracke	Zaal B3.08
<p>Jornt Mandemakers: Partners in health? Investigating social genetic effects among spouses</p> <p>Vincent De Prez: Cervical cancer (over)screening in Belgium: cross sectional trends in social inequalities</p> <p>Joost Oude Groeniger: Time-varying effects of screen media exposure in social inequalities in childhood obesity</p> <p>Silvia Klokgieters: Cohort differences in the role of education, occupation and income as socioeconomic determinants of health</p>			

Onderwijs 1	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Thijs Bol	Zaal B1.03
<p>Ama Amitai: Percepties van leerkrachten over uitval en burn-out: de rol van het leerlingenpubliek en de school</p> <p>Kim Stienstra: The interplay between family and school environment in educational performance: a study of Dutch twins</p> <p>Isis Vandelannote: Een kwestie van controle? De invloed van self-efficacy, futiliteit en futiliteitscultuur op de doorstroming naar het hoger onderwijs</p>			
Bevolking 1	9.30 – 11.00	Voorzitter Lonneke van den Berg	Zaal B3.09
<p>Tara Koster: Fairness perceptions of the division of labor: Housework versus childcare</p> <p>Lonneke van den Berg: Pushed into an unstable relationship? The role of family structure and early home leaving for union instability</p> <p>Daniël van Wijk: Waarom beïnvloeden tijdelijke contracten familievorming? Een mediatie-analyse van inkomen en percepties van arbeidsonzekerheid</p> <p>Bram Hogendoorn: Why is there an educational gradient in divorce? The strain explanation revisited</p>			

Koffie/ thee in hal bij de ingang

Sessies 2 - 11:25-13:05

Seksualiteit	11.25-13.05	Voorzitter Robert Davidson	Zaal B3.09
<p>Maja Hertoghs: The state's sexual desires. The performance of sexuality in the Dutch asylum procedure</p> <p>Zhipeng Sun: Revisiting stigma: Why gay men are still thought to have HIV/AIDS in China</p> <p>Robert Davidson: Collaborative advocacy? Contemporary movement-government relations in dutch gay/lesbian politics</p> <p>Margriet van Heesch: Intersex trouble: I'm coming out ...I want to let you know</p> <p>Rokaya Abdalrahman: "I lost my femininity": Egyptian women's experiences with female genital mutilation</p>			
Cultuur 2	11.25-13.05	Voorzitter Sawitri Saharso	Zaal C2.02
<p>Kjell Noordzij: What inspires distrust of politicians among the less educated? Exploring the role of affinity with elite culture</p> <p>Ariadne Driezen: Everyday cosmopolitanism and religion among urban diverse youth in Belgium</p> <p>Marcel van den Haak: Esthetiek versus ethiek revisited. De terugkeer van morele argumenten in de beoordeling van kunst</p> <p>Jochem van Noord: Misrecognition on the educational ladder: Contextualizing and charting the sociopolitical consequences of education-based status</p> <p>Sawitri Saharso: Troubling issues of gender and culture in the GPs consultation room: a contribution from the Netherlands</p>			
Sociale netwerken 2	11.25-13.05	Voorzitter Rense Corten	Zaal C2.03
<p>Jeroen Bruggeman: Collective action explained by a critical mass model without rationality assumptions</p> <p>Bram Geurkink: How social capital and experiences in the workplace mediate the relationship between education and political participation</p> <p>Sanjana Singh: Gender diversity outcomes: An organisational network perspective</p> <p>Gabriel Otero: Class, social capital and segregation of occupational networks in Chile</p>			

Politiek	11.25-13.05	Voorzitter Victoria Balan (ov)	Zaal C3.03
<p>Sharon Baute: Public expectations of European integration for social protection: The interplay between national and supranational politics?</p> <p>Noomy Diets: Understanding public attitudes on development aid</p> <p>Victoria Balan: Group identity and authoritarian dynamics in the 2012 U.S. Elections: evidence for a left-wing authoritarian vote?</p> <p>Joris De Corte: Beleid, inspraak en de vraag naar tegenmacht</p> <p>Twan Huijsmans: The income gap in voting and attitudes towards politics: moderating effects of income inequality</p>			
Jeugdonderzoek	11.25-13.05	Voorzitter Bram Spruyt	Zaal C3.05
<p>Laora Mastari: Gender stereotypische beroepsvoorkeuren bij jongeren tussen de 10 en 13 jaar</p> <p>Colinda Serie: Het welbevinden van Belgische jongeren: resultaten van een grootschalige schoolsurvey</p> <p>Ena Coenen: Jongeren en delinquentie: Dader- en slachtofferschap onder Belgische jongeren besproken</p> <p>Laura Wondolleck: Materialistic values in children's advertising: Obvious, hidden or nonexistent?</p>			
Gender	11.25-13.05	Voorzitter Sara Bracke	Zaal C2.05
<p>Aslihan Öztürk: 'A society can never be free without women's liberation': Hoe (gender)representaties de nationale identiteitsvorming van Koerden in Turkije heeft beïnvloed</p> <p>Verena Seibel: How migrant men and women differ in their social network building</p> <p>Dragana Stojmenovska: Parenthood and women's underrepresentation in workplace authority</p> <p>Stephanie Steinmetz: Different forms of harassment at the workplace - effects of social class and gender in Europe</p> <p>Janna Besamusca: The price of motherhood: The effect of social position on the existence and size of a child wage effect in 13 countries</p>			
Migratie 1	11.25-13.05	Voorzitter Marijn van Klingeren/Niels Spierings	Zaal B3.05
<p>Marijn van Klingeren: Assimilation processes among Russian Orthodox Christians and Turkish Muslims regarding attitudes towards homosexuality</p> <p>Niels Spierings: The role of acculturation, religiosity and destination hostility on the attitudes towards homosexuality among European Muslims with a migration background</p> <p>Koen Abts: Resentment and political cynicism among ethnic minorities in Belgium</p> <p>Saskia Glas: How contexts condition non-Western migrants' acculturation and support for gender equality in the labor force</p> <p>Maja Djundeva: Social support networks and loneliness of Polish migrants in the Netherlands</p>			
Labor 1	11.25-13.05	Voorzitter Jacobien Niebuur	Zaal B2.08
<p>Jacobien Niebuur: The development of a comparative scale to assess volunteer motives among volunteers and non-volunteers</p> <p>Mark Visser: Opleidingsverschillen in ervaringen en opvattingen over langer doorwerken</p> <p>Carly van Mensvoort: Employees' satisfaction with their supervisor. The role of supervisor's sex in different inclusive company climates</p> <p>Christoph Janietz: Occupations, organizations, and wage inequality</p> <p>Anushiya Vanajan: Why do older workers with chronic health conditions prefer to retire early?</p>			

Society Rebooted	11.25-13.05	Voorzitter Niels ten Oever/Stefania Milan	Zaal B3.08
<p>Linnet Taylor: Living labs as surveillance infrastructures Sally Wyatt: SURF's up: Dutch digital research infrastructures Ryan Morgan: Click "accept": Exploring justification & responsibility in unravelling the 'privacy paradox' Angelica Maineri: IN ZUCK WE TRUST? A quasi-natural experiment to study trust in social media Payal Arora: Piracy infrastructures and entertainment governance in informal economies Mando Rachovitsa: (International) Law as AutoCorrect</p>			
Visual Methods	11.25-13.05	Voorzitter Giseline Kuipers/Julian Schaap	Zaal B1.03
<p>Giseline Kuipers: A cross-national study of beauty standards and social boundaries using visual Q methodology Julian Schaap: How race-ethnicity and gender function in classification styles of cultural content Ulrike Hahn: (Artistic information) Visualization and climate change Dieter Vandebroeck: When words fail. Visual methods and a cultural sociology of childhood Liliya Leopold & Giseline Kuipers: Social norms, body weight and well-being: A comparison of Germany, Korea, the Netherlands and the United States Anastasiya Halauniova & Olga Sezneva: Studying urban aesthetics visually and with the body: the use of Q-sort and Go-along in urban research</p>			
Arbeidsmarkt	11.25 – 13.05	Voorzitter Dimitris Pavlopoulos	Zaal B2.01
<p>Dimitris Pavlopoulos & Lucille Mattijssen & Wendy Smits: The impact of field of study on career development Lucille Mattijssen: Occupations and the non-standard employment career: how task level and task type influence the career outcomes of non-standard employment Wendy Smits & Jannes de Vries: Employability van flexibele en vaste werknemers in Nederland Jannes de Vries: De loopbanen van flexibele werknemer in Nederland Maura Gardeniers: Dubbel benadeeld? Het carrièreverloop van flexwerkers die werkloos zijn geraakt Alexander Dicks: Young mothers in NEET: The economic activity of parents and partners</p>			

Lunch in de muziekzaal van het CREA

Sessies 3 – 14:00-15:30

Criminaliteit	14.00 – 15.30	Voorzitter Stijn Ruiter	Zaal C2.01
<p>Amy Nivette: Hate crimes in the Netherlands: Assessing the influence of neighborhood characteristics Don Weenink: Turning points in violent encounters Stijn Ruiter: The roads to nodes: How travel paths affect burglary location choices Hugo Peeters: Crime control through self-control: the emergence of neurobiology as a target of Dutch crime policy</p>			
Onderwijs 2	14.00 – 15.30	Voorzitter Thijs Bol	Zaal C2.02
<p>Carlijn Bussemakers: Adverse youth experiences and educational careers in the Netherlands Lennart Van Eycken: SES en spijbelgedrag: De school doet ertoe! Maaïke van der Vleuten: Gender differences in field of study choices. Having a comparative advantage in mathematics</p>			
Bevolking 2	14.00 – 15.30	Voorzitter Renske Verweij	Zaal C2.03
<p>Renske Verweij: Remaining childless: Examining the different pathways that lead to a childless life for men Niels Blom: Past, present and perceptions of future economic hardship and the quality of partner relationships in the United Kingdom Thijs van den Broek: The more the merrier? The causal effect of high fertility on later-life loneliness in Eastern Europe Kirsten van Houdt: Why do parents feel closer to their children than vice versa? Family complexity as a test of the intergenerational stake hypothesis</p>			
Parental involvement	14.00 – 15.30	Voorzitter Paula Vrolijk	Zaal C3.03
<p>Paula Vrolijk: Mother's and father's autonomy support in relation to adolescent problem behavior Suzanne de Leeuw: Sibship size and parental involvement in stepfamilies: Resource dilution with full, half and step siblings Lisa van der Storm: Mothers' and fathers' parenting behavior in relation to children's prosocial behavior: A meta-analysis Sara Hogue: The role of parenting and child inhibitory control in bullying involvement: A Generation R study</p>			
Stratificatie 2	14.00 – 15.30	Voorzitter Jesper Rözer	Zaal C3.05
<p>Laura Barbonetti: Transitions to Motherhood Jesper Rözer: Keeping up or giving up? Income inequality and materialism in Europe and the United States Siyang Kong: Not just about being a mother: an assessment of the motherhood wage penalty among migrant women in China Luca Carbone: “No room for thinking, under the dome”. Flat earth and the boundary construction between science and non-science on Twitter</p>			

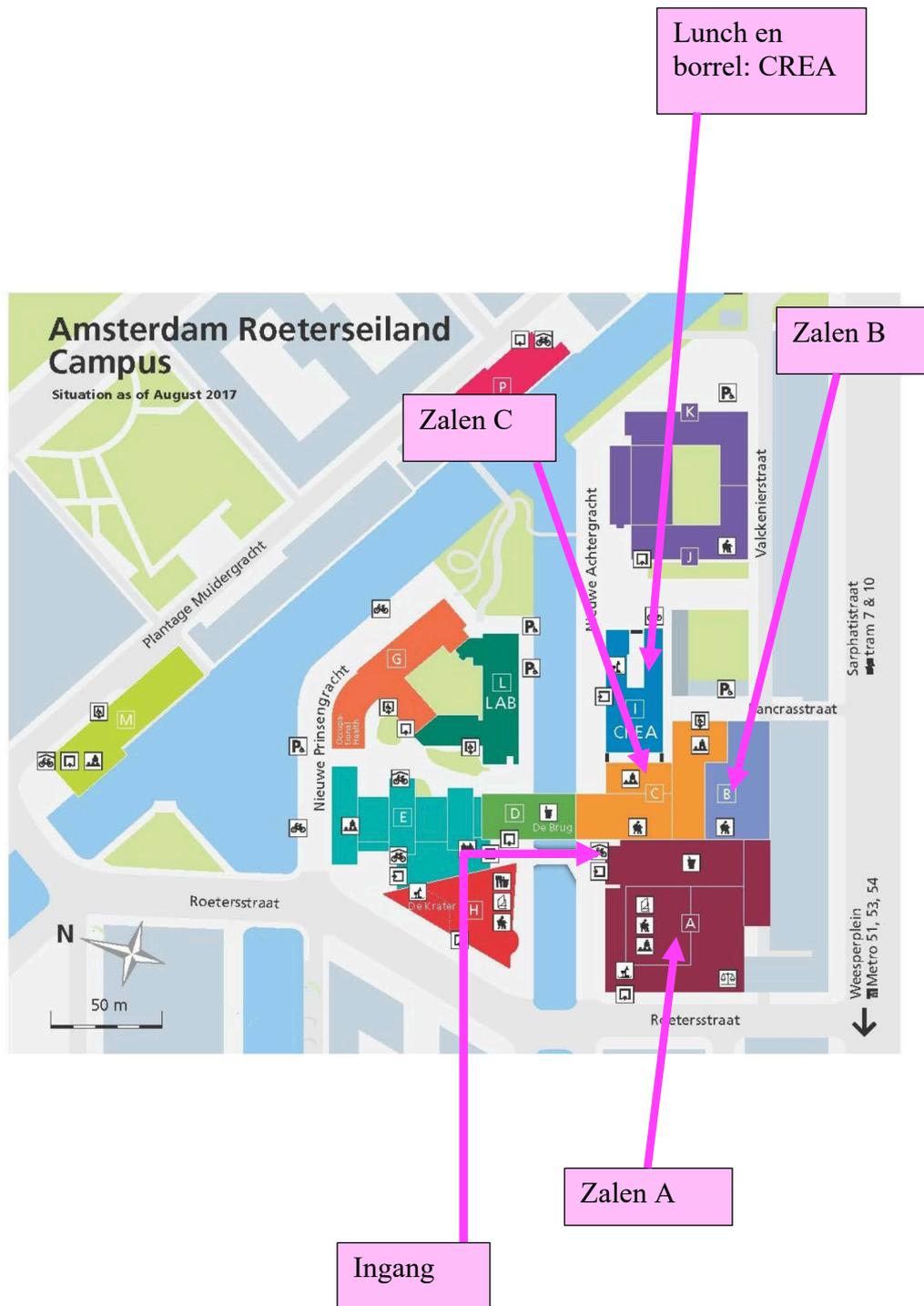
Informele zorg 2: Trends en topics	14.00– 15.30	Voorzitter Alice de Boer/Marjolein Broese van Groenou	Zaal C2.05
<p>Joukje Swinkels: Older couples: spousal caregiving and outsourced care Olga Grunwald: Providing informal care next to paid work: Explaining older workers' experiences in caregiving Femke de Kievit: Juridische hindernissen in de ondersteuning en stimulering van mantelzorgverlening</p>			
Migratie 2	14.00 – 15.30	Voorzitter Frank van Tubergen	Zaal B3.05
<p>Tom Nijs: 'This country is OURS': collective psychological ownership as an explanation for anti-immigrant and anti-EU attitudes in the Netherlands and the Brexit vote in the UK Nina Conkova: The experience of ageing and perceptions of 'ageing well' in the Netherlands: On the example of older migrants Inge Hendriks: Individuals' changes in resistance to asylum seekers and migrants between 2008 and 2018</p>			
Labor 2	14.00 – 15.30	Voorzitter Janna Besamusca	Zaal B2.08
<p>Clare Stovell: Full-time hours, part-time work: gendered parental working patterns in the UK Maria Eismann: Plans for retirement activities: Why some older workers plan more than others Stéfanie André: Parttime werken onder mannen: de invloed van genderrol-opvattingen, genderstructuur en cultuur op parttime werken van mannen in 42 landen Wike Been: That is just part of being able to do my cool job: Understanding low financial returns but high job satisfaction in the graphic design- and games industries in the Netherlands</p>			
Stad en stedelijkheid	14.00 – 15.30	Voorzitter Marguerite van den Berg	Zaal B3.08
<p>Linda van de Kamp & Saskia Welschen: Sociale cohesie in gentrificerende arbeiderswijken van Amsterdam-Noord Sabrina Huizenga: Imagineering democracy through urban labs: Unpacking experimental territories and re-writing meaning in the city Solène Le Borgne: Experiencing urban shrinkage in a declining historical neighbourhood: The role of social capital in inhabitants' trajectories and perceptions Caroline Dewilde: How trends in housing affect the association between income poverty and life-style deprivation across Europe</p>			
Nederlandse waarden 2	14.00 – 15.30	Voorzitter Erwin Gielens	Zaal B3.09
<p>Mitchell Matthijssen: Public polarization over climate change Michiel van Rijn: An empirical review of the social entrepreneurship spectrum Erwin Gielens: A solution to what? An exploration of which frames contribute to the popularity of basic income in the Netherlands</p>			

Plenaire sessie in C1.03
Utopian Universities

met bijdragen van:
Patrick Brown (UvA)
Sara Geven (UvA)
Halleh Ghorashi (VU)
Giseline Kuipers (UvA)
Willem Schinkel (EUR)

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Dag van de Sociologie 2019 @dag_2019



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ABSTRACTS per sessie

Dag van de Sociologie 2019

Sessies timeslot 1: 9:30 – 11:00

Sessie: Burgerschap

Marlou Ramaekers

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When Prosocial Socialisation Results in Informal Volunteering. Examining the Conditioning Effects of Resources

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Ellen Verbakel, Gerbert Kraaykamp

Samenvatting: Informal volunteering, i.e., casual helping of network members outside the family, such as friends and neighbours, importantly adds to feelings of belonging, trust, and social cohesion. Examples of informal volunteering are helping with chores, taking care of pets when someone is not home and driving someone somewhere. In contrast to formal volunteering, informal volunteering has received less attention. We test two established predictors of formal volunteering for informal volunteering. First, we examine the effect of prosocial socialisation by parents and the partner. We hypothesize that individuals with more experiences of prosocial socialisation, either through instruction (being encouraged to help others) or modelling (parents and partner being volunteers themselves), volunteer more informally. Second, we test the impact of resources, such as time, cognitive skills and social contacts, on informal volunteering, expecting that individuals with more resources engage more in it. Moreover, we examine the interplay between prosocial socialisation and resources, expecting that resources strengthen the relationship between prosocial socialisation and informal volunteering. We analyse data from a new wave from the Family Survey Dutch Population (N=2,469). We found that individuals who experienced more prosocial socialisation by their parents or partner volunteered more informally. Higher educated individuals engaged less in informal volunteering for friends, but not for neighbours. Other resources did not have an impact on informal volunteering, neither for friends nor neighbours. Finally, the effect of prosocial socialisation depended on education and employment status. Again, this was only the case for the effect of prosocial socialisation on informal volunteering for friends.

Rosan van Niekerk

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Sessie: Burgerschap

Too busy to volunteer? Time use and civic participation among university students

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Arjen de Wit

Samenvatting: In this paper we describe time use patterns and perceived time pressure in relation to civic participation among a convenience sample of students. Do students who spend more time studying, working, and providing care for others engage less in student activities and volunteer

work? Do students who spend more time studying, working for pay and engaging with others through social media feel they have to cope with too many things? How does time stress relate to civic activities and volunteer work? We answer these questions using pilot data for the A Broader Mind Longitudinal Survey developed at VU Amsterdam. This survey aims to study the personal, social and professional developments of students. In the current paper we present pre-test data gathered through the online platform Prolific and a first wave of data collected among first-year students of VU Amsterdam. The combined sample consists of 219 students, of which the majority resides in the UK (66%) and the Netherlands (18%). The findings suggest that civic participation is not hindered by time constraints. In the lives of students, working and studying compete with each other, but students are often able to be active in multiple areas. Providing care for a family member is most strongly associated with negative health outcomes. Because participation in the survey is likely to be selective with respect to both time use and health outcomes, these preliminary results may be biased. We conclude with strategies to further improve the methodologies of our study.

Ruud Fiers

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Sessie: Burgerschap

Dividing between ‘us’ and ‘them’: the framing of gender and sexuality by online followers of the radical right

Language: English

Samenvatting: The two-fold research question of this paper is to what extent and in which manner topics regarding gender and sexuality are discussed by online followers of two Dutch radical right parties, Partij voor de Vrijheid (PVV) and Forum voor Democratie (FvD). Multiple methods of content analyses of comments on Facebook shows that compared with the two core features of radical right parties – nativism and anti-elitism – gender sexuality issues get far less attention. Nevertheless, these issues are still often mentioned, but in a paradoxical manner. This paper accurately dissects this inconsistent framing of these issues. On the one hand, in particular among PVV followers, the framing of topics concerning emancipation of women and acceptance of homosexuality is strongly connected to nativism. In fact, gender and sexuality issues are so strongly embedded in anti-Islam and anti-immigration rhetoric, that they are exclusively mentioned in this context, never independently. This confirms the notion of a ‘liberal’ Islam-critique: claims about gender and sexuality are merely utilized as discriminatory tool to hammer a wedge between ‘us’ and ‘them’. On the other hand, however, radical right followers, and mainly FvD followers, criticize and attack another set of gender and sexuality issues. Indeed, gender diversity and feminism invoke strong negative sentiments. These seemingly paradoxical findings can be clarified theoretically. By implicitly claiming that emancipation of gays and women is already ‘completed’, the idea of further progress regarding other gender and sexuality issues is rejected as unnecessary and unnatural.

Session: Cultuur 1

Lucilla Losi

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Trusting losers. Trust in medical professionals as sources of health knowledge in European information societies

Language: English

Coauteur(s): prof. Peter Achterberg

Samenvatting: Confidence in doctors is a fundamental feature in the medical care sector, but as other forms of institutional trust it underwent a crisis in the last decades. In particular, drawing on the reflexive modernization theory, the decrease in trust in medical professionals is expected to be especially visible in more advanced information societies and among individuals with higher levels of education. Until now, this theorization did not manage to find empirical application and it remained stuck on a speculative level. This study is an attempt to investigate in which contexts trust is higher (or lower) and among whom. Using data from the Eurobarometer 354 (2010), which includes questions on people's confidence in various sources of information relatively to food-related risks, we investigated how confidence in doctors varies across European information societies and among individuals with different levels of education. Our findings show that, on average, high educated people are more trusting doctors than the lower educated. The context does not seem to have a relevant relationship with the dependent variable per se, but it influences the disparities among the actors: the gap in trust in doctors between high and low educated people is wider in more developed information societies. Contrary to the expectations guided by the *reflexive modernization theory*, this widening results from the increase of the trust among the lower educated and not from a decrease among the higher educated. To explain these findings, the critical citizenship and deference theory in information societies might represent alternative frameworks, but more research is needed.

Samira van Bohemen

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Sessie: Cultuur 1

Sexy selfies: How young people use Instagram and Snapchat as technologies of sexiness

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: In academic as well as public discourse, sexy selfies are often cast as expressions of extreme narcissism, insecurity and self-loathing generated by mobile technology meeting neoliberal culture. They are also particularly associated with young, middle-class, white women, in whose bodies this culture is primarily believed to materialize. Feminist scholars argue that neoliberal culture introduces new regimes of disciplinary power that recast inequality into a form of self-care,

heightening forms of self-regulation and body-management. But they are also criticized by other feminists, who argue the importance of not presenting these disciplinary forces as monolithically problematic 'girls-only' issues, but to consult more broadly with young people on how they use mobile technology for their sexy self-formations. That is also the objective of the current research for which twenty-five young people were interviewed on their sexy selfie practices on Instagram and Snapchat. These in-depth interviews show that sexy selfies are best approached from a 'technologies of sexiness' perspective, which offers a way out of the agency conundrum in feminist research. Mobile selfie technologies are regarded here in a double way, as at once offering young people the possibility of erotic self-formation and agency, which oftentimes results in pleasurable experiences when creating and sharing sexy selfies, whilst also recognizing that this agency is always related to and limited by these technologies themselves as well as the broader cultural context in which they are used. These technological and cultural affordances, moreover, differ greatly between Instagram and Snapchat, the implications of which are also discussed.

Julia Peters

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Sessie: Cultuur 1

Strategisch discours of onopzettelijke habitus? Een veldanalyse van beeldende kunstenaars en hun rechtvaardigingen voor overheidsgeld.

Language : Dutch

Coauteur(s): Henk Roose

Samenvatting: Voor veel beeldend kunstenaars vormen overheidssubsidies een essentieel onderdeel van hun carrière. We analyseren (1) wat voor rechtvaardigingen visuele kunstenaars inzetten wanneer ze overheidsgeld vragen, en (2) of de aard van deze rechtvaardigingen gerelateerd is aan veldposities van kunstenaars. Met andere woorden, we onderzoeken of het veldtheoretisch kader van Bourdieu, dat posities en disposities via de habitus koppelt, kan worden ingezet om variatie in de rechtvaardigingen van kunstenaars te begrijpen. We analyseren 500 Vlaamse subsidieaanvragen van beeldend kunstenaars (1965-2015) en vinden vijf waardenregisters die ten grondslag liggen aan rechtvaardigingen: het reputationele, esthetische, romantische, socio-logische en het ondernemerschapsregister. We verkennen met Multiple Correspondence Analysis of de kapitalen van artiesten—prijzen, eerdere subsidies, tentoonstellingscarrières—verband houden met deze waardenregisters en het subsidiesucces van een aanvraag (d.w.z. beslissing van selectiecommissie). Ten eerste vinden we dat subsidiesucces gekoppeld is aan symbolisch kapitaal, wat de betrouwbaarheid en validiteit van onze aanpak valideert. KapiLanguage is dus van groot belang voor subsidiesucces, en nog meer voor recentere aanvragen. Dit suggereert een Mattheus-effect dat ten grondslag ligt aan het subsidiëringsproces. We bespreken dit effect in het licht van de professionalisering van cultuurbeleid. Ten tweede vinden we dat de vijf waardenregisters slechts marginaal gerelateerd zijn aan de veldpositie van een artiest. De rechtvaardigingen die in de voorstellen wordt gebruikt, veranderen in de loop van de tijd, maar variëren nauwelijks met de veldposities die kunstenaars innemen. Vermoedelijk overschrijden

strategische belangen de werking van de habitus. Dit suggereert dat de habitus pas volledig werkt met de “medeplichtigheid van het onbewuste”.

Vivian Visser

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Sessie: Cultuur 1

Tussen “mijn stem doet er voor hen toch niet toe” en “we houden ervan de boel op te schudden”: Naar een beter begrip van de (non-)participatie van lageropgeleiden in burgerinitiatieven.

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Willem de Koster en Jeroen van der Waal

Samenvatting: Dit onderzoek biedt een beter begrip van de welbekende onderrepresentatie van lager opgeleiden in burgerinitiatieven. Geïnspireerd door de Bourdieusiaanse attenderende begrippen ‘feelings of entitlement’ en ‘taste for politics’, hielden we 15 diepte-interviews met lager opgeleide burgers uit Rotterdam. Op basis hiervan leggen we bloot dat subdimensies van deze concepten in verschillende combinaties voorkomen, wat resulteert in vier ideaaltypen: terugtrekkende non-participatie, pragmatische non-participatie, potentiële samenwerkende participatie en rebellerende participatie. Deze bevindingen maken de (non-)participatie van lager opgeleiden in burgerinitiatieven inzichtelijk. Daarnaast werpen onze resultaten nieuw licht op de noties ‘feelings of entitlements’ and ‘taste for politics’. In tegenstelling tot eerdere literatuur blijkt dat deze grotendeels onafhankelijk functioneren. Burgers die het gevoel hebben geen legitieme actor te zijn hebben niet per definitie een afkeer van de politiek, en vice versa. Bovendien leidt een afkeer van politiek bij sommigen tot non-participatie, terwijl het bij anderen juist een stimulans vormt om te participeren. In bredere zin onderstrepen onze bevindingen het belang van Bourdieusiaanse theorie voor het begrijpen van gestratificeerde patronen in politieke opvattingen en gedragingen.

Sessie: Sociale netwerken 1

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Sessie: Sociale netwerken 1

Embeddedness in ambivalent family triads and ego's well-being An application to family networks of mothers from step- and first-time families and her self-esteem

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Tom A.B. Snijders; Eric D. Widmer

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

Marina Tulin

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Sessie: Sociale netwerken 1

Whom do we lose? The role of tie decay in fostering homogeneity in personal networks

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Gerald Mollenhorst (Utrecht University), Beate Volker (University of Amsterdam)

Samenvatting: Personal networks tend to be homogeneous with regard to a range of sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., gender, age, education, and migration background). Previous research has often relied on cross-sectional data and focused on tie formation as a primary mechanism that produces homogeneity in personal networks. Due to the focus on cross-sectional data and tie formation, little is known about other processes, such as tie maintenance and decay that might contribute to homogeneity in personal networks. We predict that personal networks are homogeneous as a consequence of a higher rate of decay of dissimilar ties as compared to similar ties. To test this prediction, we analysed two waves of the Survey on the Social Networks of the Dutch (SSND, 2006/2007, 2013/2014). These Sessie data contain information on ego networks of more than 800 respondents, who were interviewed about a wide range of relationships as well as their alters' sociodemographic characteristics, alters' network function, where and when they have met their alters, as well as information on how and whether they maintain these relationships. Preliminary analyses showed two main findings: 1) Across the two waves, ego network composition stayed similar in terms of gender, age, migration background, education, marital status and work status. However 2) at the alter-level, we observe strong fluctuations: Two thirds of alters disappeared between the waves and dissimilar alters had a turnover rate that was substantially higher than the turnover rate of similar ties. These findings highlight the importance of longitudinal perspectives and alter-level dynamics for our understanding of homogeneity in personal networks.

Beate Volker

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Sessie: Sociale netwerken 1

Open mind - open network? On the relation between individuals' cognitive patterns and their social networks

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: This contribution examines the relationship between a person's open-mindedness and a number of important network characteristics. It is argued that a network rich of weaker ties, with a high diversity, and a broad range of resources is associated with more tolerance and lower dogmatism than a network that is more 'closed'. Data from the 2nd to the 4th wave of the Survey of the Social Networks of the Dutch (SSND) are used and networks as well as tolerance/openness are measured at three moments in time between 2007 and 2018. Preliminary analyses support the idea that network heterogeneity and an open mind go together but in particular, if these relationships are strong. Subsequent analyses will inquire into the question how changes in openness and changes in network patterns are related.

Caire van Teunenbroek

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Sessie: Sociale netwerken 1

Others are doing it too: How donation behavior and joy of giving are affected by social information

Language: Dutch

Coauteur(s): Rene Bekkers en Bianca Beersma

Samenvatting: Can a discrete suggestion, a 'nudge', about the donation behavior of other donors affect the happiness of later donors? The literature suggests that mentioning the donation amount of previous donors, that is social information, positively affects the individual donation amount. However, the current literature is ignoring the possibility that social information can also (negatively) affect the joy of giving, that is the feelings donors feel when donating. We conducted an online experiment among 1,029 participants to examine whether social information affects the joy of giving. We provided individuals with the donation amount of previous donors connected to descriptive and/or injunctive social norms. We found that stating the injunctive social norm increased donation amounts with 10% and donors' moods increased with 5%, while stating the descriptive social norm had no effect. Also, social information increased the participation rate, stating both norms resulted in the highest increase of 16.28%. Also, we found that donors who donate higher amounts report lower levels of expected happiness as a result of a donation. Based on this we expect that the increase in happiness is mainly due though the fact that donors donated, and not a result of the donation amount. It appears that social information mainly affects giving behavior by increasing the participation rate and in lesser extent the amount a donor donates.

Sessie: Flexible labor markets

Lucille Mattijssen

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Sessie: Flexible labor markets

A multichannel typology of temporary employment careers in the Netherlands: Identifying traps and stepping stones in terms of employment and income security

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Dimitris Pavlopoulos

Samenvatting: In this paper, we apply multichannel sequence analysis of labour market positions and incomes to create a typology of careers starting with temporary employment in the Netherlands. For this purpose, we use detailed register data from Statistics Netherlands for all workers who entered temporary employment in 2007 and were observed for 96 months. This approach leads to a typology of 17 different career types that shows a considerably larger variation - in terms of employment and income security - than previous research has shown. Specifically, the typology shows that 29.6% of the research population has a stepping stone career with high career and income security, while 39.7% has a dead-end career with low career and income security. However, a large part of careers – 24.7% – cannot be classified in this traditional distinction, as they combine high employment security and low incomes or high incomes and low employment security.

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Sessie: Flexible labor markets

Families in precarious employment: the role of family policies to mitigate their risks

Language: English

Coauteur(s): E.C.M Berkers, I.A. van Deurzen and S. Bekker

Samenvatting: This contribution examines the potential role of family policy, defined here in a general sense as including the strategies of paid parental leave, public childcare support, family cash and tax benefits and adaptable/flexible working hours, for families whose members have precarious labour positions. We understand precarious jobs as those that have high insecurity and uncertainty, limited social and economic benefits and a lack of legal protection (Kalleberg, 2018). Our interest is specifically directed to understand if and how family policies can act as a buffer for the advocated negative effect of precariousness on wellbeing. This includes the language and the objectives of family policies and their support to the working family's wellbeing.

With this in mind, we start by examining the empirical evidence linking precarious work and wellbeing within the context of the family and examine whether the literature has paid attention to the supporting role of family policies. We find rich empirical evidence but only when examining separate parts, i.e., the link between precarious work and well-being within the context of the family, and the link between family policy and wellbeing. However, the overall picture, where family policies buffer the effects of precariousness on well-being, is missing in the literature. We continue by critically examining how these seemingly separate strands of literature can inform and enforce each other, both from a theoretical point of view but also by giving concrete examples of family policies from various European countries.

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Sessie: Flexible labor markets

Economic uncertainty and health: Selection or causation?

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Ruben van Gaalen, Matthijs Kalmijn & Aat Liefbroer

Samenvatting: Flexible employment has been consistently associated with lower wages, lesser training and schooling opportunities and a greater risk of unemployment. By undermining job and income security, flexible employment could affect the health of the workers. Besides that, other job characteristics that are associated with flexible employment like working in shifts and restricted job autonomy are also associated with poorer health outcomes. Not surprisingly, flex-workers report lower subjective wellbeing and poorer health. However we do not know if this is due to selection or causation. People in flex-jobs may be less satisfied or healthy to begin with and this might be an important reason why they do not have permanent contracts.

Linking the LifeLines dataset with CBS administrative longitudinal data 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 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.

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Sessie: Flexible labor markets

Workplace technological change and job satisfaction: stressing or blessing?

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Tanja van der Lippe

Samenvatting: Organisations that implement technological changes possibly increase their performance. Such technological changes have the potential to influence the job satisfaction of their workforce: positively, via reduced strain and more interesting jobs, and negatively, via increased stress, learning deficits, overstimulation. Because job satisfaction potentially contributes to employee performance and loyalty, it is important to understand how technology influences different groups of employees in a different way.

We use random effects regression analyses to study European Sustainable Workforce Survey data about 3,000 employees in 113 organisations in nine European countries. Technological change is captured by a five-item scale (Cronbach's alpha: .74) about various kinds of workplace technological changes.

Our preliminary results indicate that, conform expectations, technological changes have a more negative impact for older workers than for younger workers. Based on the extra obstacles that sexist workplace environments pose for female workers to learn this new technology, we predicted a more positive influence for male workers, but no gender tech-satisfaction gap was found. Finally, we hypothesized that workers with more physical jobs would benefit more from technological change, which was confirmed by our data.

Sessie: Stratificatie / Klasse 1

Julian Schaap
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Sessie: Stratification / class 1

The habituality of (un)healthy lifestyles: Milieu-specific socialization and the stratified obesity pattern

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Jeroen van der Waal; Willem de Koster

Samenvatting: Cultural aspects of stratification may be very relevant for understanding the higher prevalence of obesity among the lower strata (e.g. Pampel et al., 2010). More specifically, two types of stratified behaviour could account for the stratified obesity pattern: food intake (e.g. Sato et al., 2016) and physical exercise (e.g. Engström, 2008). However, as advanced by Bourdieusian stratification analyses, stratified food and physical exercise preferences and practices are considered to be performed habitually, as they result from life-long, stratum-specific socialisation. The empirical sociological scrutiny of such habitual practices is, however, in its infancy. In the paper, we use Implicit Association Tests (IAT) in combination with surveys (n=1000, UK) to: 1) identify empirically the existence of different habitus among different social strata; and 2) determine their role in the stratified patterns pertaining to obesity.

In a first step, we uncover whether a negative (positive) implicit association with healthy (unhealthy) foods can be especially found among the lower strata, as expected based on Bourdieusian theorising. Second, by associating the IAT scores with survey data on a respondent's current and childhood social conditions, we assess whether such a stratified pattern in implicit associations is based on stratum-specific socialisation or other cultural or material influences. Subsequently, in a third step, we consider whether those stratified IAT scores account for the population-wide stratified patterns in food intake, and in obesity, that have already been extensively reported by means of survey research – in other words: whether the habitus does indeed underlie those stratified patterns, as widely assumed.

Tamira Sno

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Sessie: Stratificatie / Klasse 1

STATUSVERWERVING EN INTERGENERATIONELE MOBILITEIT BIJ INTREDE OP DE ARBEIDSMARKT, SURINAME 1970-2010

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): prof. dr. Harry Ganzeboom (VUA)

Samenvatting: In deze studie analyseren wij de invloed van de ouderlijke beroepsstatus en het eigen opleidingsniveau van de respondent op de beroepsstatus van mannen en vrouwen bij intrede op de arbeidsmarkt in Suriname tussen 1960 en 2010, daarbij gebruik makend van data uit een nationale representatieve survey (N=3929). Omdat zowel de status van het eerste beroep als de hoogst verworven opleiding en het ouderlijk beroep niet veranderen na intrede op de arbeidsmarkt, stelt dit onderzoeksdesign ons in staat trends te identificeren in genoemde periode, middels cohortvergelijkingen.

Onze hypothesen zijn afgeleid van de standaard moderniseringstheorie. Deze gaat uit van de verwachting dat ook in Suriname wereldwijde processen van modernisering ertoe leiden dat ascriptieve verwerving van beroepen wordt vervangen door meritocratische selectie. Wij zetten deze 'ascription-achievement hypothese' af tegen algemeen gangbare verwachtingen betreffende verschillen tussen Suriname's etnische groepen, die elk een traditionele specialisatie in de arbeidsverdeling en daarmee gepaard gaande intergenerationale reproductie veronderstellen.

Gebruikmakend van OLS regressie maken we onderscheid tussen collectieve en relatieve mobiliteit. Opwaartse collectieve mobiliteit is het sterkst voor de etnische groepen aan de onderkant (Marrons en Inheemsen), en verschilt niet tussen Aziatische en Afro-Surinamers.

Tegelijkertijd is er in de afgelopen periode een algemene trend naar meer relatieve mobiliteit opgetreden. Dit is ook hier het sterkste tussen de Marrons en Inheemsen, voornamelijk vanwege hun gestegen urbane aandeel.

Er zijn opmerkelijke verschillen tussen mannen en vrouwen. Surinaamse vrouwen neigen sterker naar hun moeder. Voor vrouwen is de meritocratische selectie erg sterk, waardoor zij intergeneratieel uiteindelijk minder mobiel zijn dan Surinaamse mannen.

Sabine van der Veer

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Sessie: Stratificatie / Klasse 1

STUDENT FUNDING REGIMES AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Harry Ganzeboom

Samenvatting: Student funding varies dramatically between European welfare states (OECD, 2017), both in COVERAGE (who is entitled to financial support) and AMOUNT (how much support is given). In some countries part of funding is provided as transferred income, in others there exist only student loans. Means testing is common, but varies between countries. Moreover, student funding regimes have changed much in the past decades, with most countries developing in the direction of welfare retrenchment. In this study, we examine the consequences of these (changing) macro-level conditions on the social inequality in enrollment in tertiary education, according to data from ESS Rounds 1-8 (2002-2016) combined with macro-level data taken from the EU-SILC income surveys. The ESS is unique in identifying simultaneous participation in education and the labor market, combined with detailed data on social origins, as measured by parental education and occupation. The ESS micro-level data allow us to study changing social inequalities in access to higher education, but also prevalence and inequalities in students labor market participation and leaving the family home, around Europe over a period of 14 years. We combine these patterns with macro-level data on student funding regimes constructed from EU_SILC and OECD statistics in a fixed-effect comparative multi-level design. Our provisional results (Van de Veer, 2018) indicate that both smaller COVERAGE and lower AMOUNT of student funding drives up social inequality in access to tertiary education sharply, but that its effects on student labor market employment and independent housing are only small.

Robbe Geerts

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Sessie: Stratificatie / Klasse 1

Sociale klasse en duurzame gedragspraktijken. Naar een verklaring voor sociale stratificatie in duurzaam gedrag.

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Frédéric Vandermoere

Samenvatting: Deze studie verkent de wijze waarop sociale klassenverschillen in duurzame gedragspraktijken tot stand komen. Voorgaande studies vonden een positieve relatie, maar er is een gebrek aan diepgaand onderzoek naar de onderliggende redenen hiervoor. Tegen deze achtergrond gebruiken wij data (N=1370) van de Vlaamse survey over Sociaal-culturele Verschuivingen (2010) en de International Social Survey Programme (2010) om een structureel vergelijkingsmodel op te stellen. We testen de invloed van sociale klassenfactoren - economisch,

cultureel en sociaal kapiLanguage - op duurzame gedragspraktijken (e.g. sorteren). Twee verklaringsgronden bieden zich aan voor de positieve relatie tussen kapiLanguage en duurzaam gedrag. Enerzijds kan dit verklaard worden door een verhoogde milieubezorgdheid bij mensen uit hogere klassen. Anderzijds worden sociale klassenverschillen bij gelijke milieubezorgdheid mogelijk verklaard door verschillen in de middelen die mensen ter beschikking hebben. Mensen uit lagere klassen hebben minder middelen om hun gedragspreferenties na te streven, wat een actie-cognitiekloof kan veroorzaken. In deze studie vinden wij bevestiging voor de eerste hypothese. Resultaten suggereren dat de relatie tussen sociale klasse en duurzaam gedrag gemedieerd wordt door milieubezorgdheid. Vooral socio-cultureel kapiLanguage blijkt belangrijk in het verklaren van (on)duurzaam gedrag. Tot slot vinden wij gemengde resultaten voor de tweede hypothese. Voor kapiLanguageintensieve gedragspraktijken (e.g. koopgedrag) is de actie-cognitie kloof het kleinst bij mensen uit hogere klassen. Voor niet-kapiLanguageintensieve gedragspraktijken daarentegen (e.g. energiezuinigheid) is deze kloof gelijk bij verschillende klassen of zelfs groter bij mensen uit hogere klassen. In het laatste geval zou kapiLanguage mensen de middelen geven om hun gedragspreferenties niet te volgen (e.g. huis doorlopend verwarmen).

Sessie: Nederlandse Waarden, tien jaar verder 1

Ruud Luijkx

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Sessie: Nederlandse waarden, tien jaar verder 2

EVS 1981-2026

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: Deze bijdrage is een introductie van de EVS survey in Nederland en Europa sinds 1981. De ontwikkeling van EVS staat hierbij centraal: hoe ziet de inhoudelijke en methodologische ontwikkeling eruit. Hoe verhoudt EVS zich tot de andere crossnationale surveys, zoals ESS en SHARE en in welke mate maakt EVS deel uit van de toekomstige internationale sociaalwetenschappelijke infrastructuur.

Dit is bedoeld als een inleiding tot de meer inhoudelijke bijdragen van de sessie.

Femke Roosma

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Sessie: Nederlandse waarden, tien jaar verder 2

Veranderende solidariteitgevoelens met verschillende sociale groepen: Hoe onveranderlijk is de universele deservingness rangorde in Nederland?

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: In de afgelopen twee decennia is Nederland op veel vlakken veranderd. De verzorgingsstaat is vervangen door een 'participatiesamenleving' waarin plichten centraler zijn komen te staan. Er woeden hevige maatschappelijke discussies over de opvang van vluchtelingen en de komst van immigranten. En een vergrijzende samenleving en de economische crisis zetten het debat over herverdeling en sociale zekerheid op scherp. Hoe ontwikkelen zich, in deze veranderende context, de solidariteitgevoelens van Nederlandse burgers ten aanzien van verschillende sociale groepen in onze samenleving; ouderen, werklozen, zieken en gehandicapten en immigranten?

Uit bestaand onderzoek weten we dat mensen zich, over het algemeen, het meest betrokken voelen bij ouderen en bij zieken en gehandicapten, en minder solidariteitsgevoelens koesteren ten aanzien van werklozen en immigranten. Deze 'rangorde' in solidariteitsgevoelens met bepaalde groepen wordt verklaard met behulp van deservingness theorie, waarin criteria onderscheiden wordt op basis waarvan we groepen beoordelen op in hoeverre ze onze solidariteit verdienen. Onderzoekers spreken over een zogenaamde universele deservingness rangorde; de deservingness heuristiek is zo verankerd in menselijke solidariteitsopvattingen dat deze onveranderlijk zou zijn over tijd en tussen (Europese) landen. Maar is dat inderdaad het geval?

Op basis van data van de European Value Survey (1999/2008/2017), onderzoek ik veranderingen in solidariteitsopvattingen van Nederlandse burgers ten aanzien van verschillende sociale groepen. Welke veranderingen doen zich voor en hoe kunnen deze worden verklaard? En specifiek, welke rol spelen verschillende cohorten hierin? De eerste resultaten laten zien dat de deservingness rangorde standhoudt over de gemeten tijdsperiode. Maar waar betrokkenheid bij ouderen de laatste jaren verder afneemt, is er geen dalende trend voor betrokkenheid bij immigranten.

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Sessie: Nederlandse waarden, tien jaar verder 2

Tolerantie in seksueel-ethische aspecten: trends in Nederland 1981-2017

Language: Dutch

Coauteur(s): Loek Halman, Tim Reeskens & Inge Sieben

Samenvatting: In deze studie onderzoeken we veranderingen in tolerantie onder Nederlandse burgers ten aanzien van seksueel-ethische aspecten in het leven zoals homoseksualiteit, abortus en euthanasie. Tolerantie wordt vaak gezien als een Nederlandse kernwaarde, maar stuit ook tegenwoordig nog op verzet in sommige delen van de samenleving, zoals we bijvoorbeeld hebben gezien in discussies rondom de Nashville verklaring, de abortuspil en de euthanasiewet. Recent onderzoek laat zien dat snelle waardeveranderingen kunnen zorgen voor een culturele terugslag, wat inhoudt dat zij die waardeveranderingen te snel vinden gaan, zich bedreigd zullen voelen en terug zullen grijpen naar traditionelere waarden. Omdat dit vooral het geval lijkt te zijn voor ouderen, focussen we hier in het bijzonder op generatieverschillen. We analyseren gegevens van de Nederlandse European Values Study (1981-2017) en observeren dat het algemene niveau van tolerantie de laatste decennia is toegenomen. Nederlanders staan het tolerantst tegenover homoseksualiteit, en het minst tolerant tegenover abortus, hoewel voor het laatst genoemde aspect een sterke toename in steun plaatsvond in het laatste decennium. Verder zijn jongere cohorten toleranter dan ouder cohorten, wat wijst op generatievervanging als oorzaak van de algemene toename in tolerantie. Verscheidene verklaringen voor deze verschillen zullen worden bekeken, zoals de economisch welvarendere context waarin jongere generaties zijn opgegroeid, hun gemiddeld hogere opleidingsniveau en de zwakkere invloed van religie op hun opvoeding. Toch zijn alle cohorten door de jaren heen ook toleranter geworden, wat duidt op bijkomende periode effecten.

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Sessie: Thematische sessie: Nederlandse waarden, tien jaar verder 2

Het zijn aardige mensen, maar liever niet als burens.... Veranderingen in sociale distantie tegenover migranten, moslims, Roma en homo's in Nederland 1991-2017

Language: Nederlands maar indien nodig in het Engels

Coauteur(s): Marcel Lubbers

Samenvatting: In hoeverre is sociale distantie tegenover migranten de afgelopen decennia veranderd onder de autochtone Nederlandse bevolking? Hoe verhoudt de verandering in distantie tegenover migranten zich tot distantie tegenover moslims, Roma en homo's? In deze bijdrage stellen we verwachtingen op om deze vragen te beantwoorden alsook over de mate waarin sociale categorieën verschillen in deze distantie en in hoeverre daar sinds de jaren tachtig verandering in is opgetreden. Op basis van de European Value Studies (1991-2017), bestuderen we hoeverre verschillen tussen cohorten, laag versus hoog opgeleiden en religieuzen versus niet-religieuzen zijn opgetreden in de mate waarin men zich uitspreekt tegen burens als migranten, moslims, Roma en homo's. De herhaalde cross-sections laten grote verschillen zien in trends in deze vorm van distantie tegenover sociale groepen. Waar distantie tegenover migranten en Roma is toegenomen, is die tegenover moslims relatief hoog, maar stabiel gebleven. De distantie tegenover homo's als burens is afgenomen tot vrijwel nihil.

Sessie: Trends en topics in de informele zorg 1

Marjolein Broese van Groenou & Alice de Boer

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Sessie: Trends en topics in de informele zorg 2

Veranderingen in zorggebruik en welbevinden van ouderen in Nederland

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: In de laatste jaren is de aandacht voor mantelzorg sterk toegenomen, en zijn er ingrijpende maatregelen genomen zoals de hervorming van de AWBZ in 2015. Dit roept de vraag op in hoeverre veranderingen in het aanbod aan langdurige zorg terug te zien zijn in het daadwerkelijk gebruik van de (0o.a.) informele zorg. Met behulp van drie waarnemingen van LASA (2008-20012-2016) wordt nagegaan of het zorggebruik, de tevredenheid met zorg en het welbevinden van ouderen is veranderd tussen 2008 en 2016. Beschrijvende analyses laten zien dat er een significante afname is in gebruik van mantelzorg (van 16% in 2008 naar 12% in 2016), een significante stijging in gebruik van formele zorg (van 21% naar 23%), particulier beLanguagede zorg (van 16% naar 20%) en het gebruik van gemeentelijke voorzieningen (van 15% naar 17%). De tevredenheid met de zorg verschilt niet tussen de waarnemingen. Multilevel logistisch regressieanalyses laten zien dat, gegeven achtergrondkenmerken en gezondheid, mantelzorg negatief samenhangt met thuiszorg en particulier beLanguagede zorg, en positief met het gebruik van voorzieningen. Tevredenheid met de zorg hangt samen met het gebruik van formele zorg en gezondheidsproblemen, niet met mantelzorg of gebruik van voorzieningen. Multilevel lineaire regressieanalyses tonen dat depressieve stemming in positieve zin samenhangt met gebruik van formele zorg en het niet tevreden zijn over het zorggebruik. Interactie tussen waarneming en zorggebruik op depressie is niet significant. De resultaten suggereren dat een afname in formele zorg een toename in mantelzorg laat zien, maar dat dit effect niet sterker is geworden in een veranderende beleidscontext.

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Sessie: Trends en topics in de informele zorg 1

Verschillen in ondersteuning bij werkende mantelzorgers en de relatie met kwaliteit van leven

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Alice de Boer en Mirjam de Klerk

Samenvatting: In Nederland geven bijna twee miljoen mensen met een beLanguagede baan hulp aan een naaste met gezondheidsproblemen. Die hulp wordt wel mantelzorg genoemd. De verwachting is dat in de komende jaren deze combinatie van werk en mantelzorg vaker samen zal voorkomen. Om deze combinatie mogelijk te maken bestaan er diverse regelingen en vormen van

ondersteuning, zoals inzet van verlof en flexibel werken. In deze bijdrage gaan we nader in op de kwaliteit van leven van werkende mantelzorgers en de mogelijkheden die zij hebben om de combinatie te versoepelen.

We maken gebruik van de landelijke enquête Informele hulp van het SCP/CBS 2016 met gegevens van 200 mensen die naast een baan van 12 uur per week of meer wekelijks intensief hulp bieden (minimaal acht uur per week). Kwaliteit van leven is op gevat als ervaren tijdsdruk en tevredenheid met het leven.

Geen van de vormen van ondersteuning op het werk hangt significant samen met tevredenheid met het leven, maar er is wel een verband met ervaren tijdsdruk. Flexibel kunnen werken (onverwachts een dag vrij kunnen nemen als dat nodig is of zelf werktijden kunnen bepalen) en het op het hoogste stellen van leidinggevend van de zorgtaak hangen samen met het ervaren van minder tijdsdruk bij intensieve helpers. Het gebruik van verlof of opnemen van vrije dagen is, tegen de verwachting in, niet gerelateerd aan het ervaren van minder tijdsdruk. De leidinggevende speelt dan ook een cruciale rol in de ondersteuning in de verlaging van tijdsdruk bij hun mantelzorgende werknemers.

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Sessie: Trends en topics in de informele zorg 1

Zit mantelzorg betaald werk in de weg?

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Ellen Verbakel en Alice de Boer

Samenvatting: De kosten van de gezondheidszorg stijgen door het ouder worden van de bevolking. De overheid wil daarom dat burgers vaker mantelzorg geven, zorg aan hulpbehoevende naasten. Ze verwacht dat dat het beroep op professionele zorg beperkt. Tegelijkertijd wil de overheid ook dat ouderen langer doorwerken en vrouwen hun arbeidsduur uitbreiden. Dit zijn juist net de groepen die van oudsher vaak mantelzorg geven. Het is daarom de vraag in hoeverre beide doelen – méér onderlinge hulp en méér werken – verenigbaar zijn met elkaar.

Deze studie geeft daar inzicht in. We laten zien wat er gebeurt met de arbeidsdeelname en het verzuim van werkenden wanneer zij mantelzorgtaken oppakken. We maken daarbij een onderscheid tussen meer en minder intensieve vormen van hulp (> 4 uur vs. ≤ 4 uur per week). We gebruiken longitudinale gegevens, die komen uit een langlopend Sessie, het ArbeidsaanbodSessie (2004-2016).

Onze uitkomsten laten zien dat starten met mantelzorg de arbeidsdeelname van vrouwen sterker beperkt dan van mannen. Het percentage dat langdurend verzuimt (≥ 2 weken) groeit in beide groepen na het beginnen met mantelzorg. De toename van het langdurende verzuim kan liggen aan zowel de zorgsituatie zelf, die belastend kan zijn, als de combinatie ervan met werk.

Sessie: Food

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Sessie: Food

Food, Power, and Society: Placing Critical Agri-Food Studies in the Netherlands

Language: English

Samenvatting: Starting in 1979, pork became the most produced and consumed meat in the world. The meteoric rise of global pork is due in large part to ongoing political-economic changes in reform era China. Waves of industrialization, liberalization, and capitalization in agriculture since 1978 have transformed a tradition of small-scale integrated pig farming into a highly productive and environmentally destructive pork industry. China today is home to half of the world's pork production, half of the world's pork consumption, and half of the world's pigs. It also boasts the world's largest pork company, as well as a suite of internationally active agribusiness firms operating in pig genetics, feed processing, and pork manufacturing. At the same time, the crises of industrial livestock production have emerged in China, deepening already existing rural-urban and class-based conflicts. Rather than understanding these changes and their implications as unfortunate and inevitable outcomes of 'development', this paper analyzes pork's rise in China as an inherently political project. Using the concept of an industrial meat regime, I discuss the politics and practices of China's pork boom, asking: Why pork? Why now? In whose interests, and to whose detriment? With what (geo)political and environmental implications? The paper details how China's industrial meat regime co-opts and displaces cultural and artisanal practices, rearticulating global trade, institutionalizing inequalities, and externalizing environmental costs.

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Sessie: Food

Food banks in the Netherlands stepping up to the plate? Shifting moral and practical responsibilities

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Leon Pijnenburg and Amy Markus

Samenvatting: The central issue addressed in this paper is how responsibilities for securing citizens' food needs have been affected recently by the emergence of food banks. There is a strong perception internationally that food charity is a form of welfare replacement. However, there is little empirical knowledge of the ways in which state welfare and charitable food assistance relate to each other, and how responsibilities are understood and practiced locally. The paper draws from existing research, policy documents, newspaper articles and websites, and a set of 15 interviews

with food bank volunteers, aldermen and municipal policy officers to offer more insight. In examining this issue, it has become clear that there is a separation being made between moral and practical responsibilities. Morally, people point to a continued responsibility of the government to prevent food insecurity. Practically, the food bank is seen as better positioned to take responsibility. Individual 'situations' are blamed for ad hoc problems of food insecurity which need an immediate response. By regarding the system of social security as more or less sufficient – and blaming individual 'circumstances' rather than any characteristics of the system as the cause of food insecurity – causes behind a need for charitable food assistance are not addressed. By servicing those who 'fall through the cracks' in the system, food banks may make it easier for the state to permit such gaps to persist.

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Sessie: Food

Utopian Food (Waste) Governance in New York City

Language: English

Samenvatting: Collaboration and solidarity are urgently needed for fostering sustainability transitions and alternative food futures. Grassroots innovations such as food sharing, solidarity purchasing, and public fridges are increasingly recognized for their potential to foster a new economic and environmental ethics around sharing. They can be sites for collective experimentation with new modes of provisioning, logistics, business, and socio-technical relations in agri-food systems. At the same time, their very existence can be disruptive to broader systems of food governance that have been shaped by the needs, dynamics, and risks of the "mainstream" food system. What happens when these innovations are recognized by policy makers and regulators? How are they institutionalized or marginalized? Transformed or transformative? This paper speculates on the role that urban policy can play in fostering solidarity oriented forms of urban sharing, and draws on ethnographic research in New York to examine the processes through which grassroots sustainability innovations in the realm of food sharing are being recognized and institutionalized through municipal waste management policies.

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Sessie: Food

Dignity in the Context of Food Aid: A Case Study of Filet Divers

Language: English

Samenvatting: Several scholars have attested that the charitable way of food aid provided by Foodbanks can violate receivers' dignity, reflecting on the repurposing of food waste, not providing product choice, and maintaining giver–receiver hierarchies in interactions. Meanwhile, new third sector initiatives have emerged throughout Europe trying to provide a non-stigmatizing,

dignified approach to food aid. To understand how these alternative approaches affect the dignity of food aid receivers, this case study explores how the dignity of food aid receivers is protected and promoted at 'Filet Divers', a social grocery store for food insecure people in Antwerp (Belgium).

Based on an ethnographic fieldwork of seven weeks, this research exposes how dignity for food aid receivers at Filet Divers is shaped by consumption experiences, social interactions and empowerment. It is analysed that the dignity of food aid receivers in the case of Filet Divers is protected and promoted by moving away from identifying people solely as food aid receivers, concealing interactions of charitable giving, counteracting social hierarchy through personal interactions, storytelling and participatory methods, providing opportunities for food aid receivers to empower themselves, and (as a condition for the previous aspects) taking care of an understanding for the situation of food aid receivers. This last condition highlights the subtle balance a dignified way of food aid asks for. Additionally, this research advocates for five conditions to approach food aid receivers in a dignified way: multilateral identification, understanding for the situation of poverty, respecting needs and preferences, unforced participation and clear management.

Sessie: Social inequality and health and/or health and context

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Sessie: Social inequality and health and/or health and context

Partners in health? Investigating social genetic effects among spouses.

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Kasper Otten

Samenvatting: N.B. voor de organisatie: zou ook in sessie bij sociale netwerken kunnen passen.

‘Social contagion’ research shows that health-behaviors (BMI, smoking, drinking, etc.) spread through social networks, including dyadic ties such as between spouses. However, homophily and shared environmental factors cannot be completely ruled out in observational studies. As it is not possible to obtain exogenous variation in long-term partnerships (‘random mating’), genetic approaches can offer a novel way to examine partner similarity and the role of social influence. This paper explores possible direct social genetic effects among spouses. We use the longitudinal HRS with data on health behavior and genomic data for both couples in a union to examine social genetic effects for BMI, drinking, and smoking behavior. For each outcome, we find support for social genetic effects. Americans of European descent were more overweight if they had spouses with higher polygenic scores for BMI net of their own polygenic score. Similar findings were found for the number of drinks per week and cigarettes per day. We further explored whether susceptibility to the partner’s social influence differed between men and women, but did not find consistent results across outcomes. Findings are further discussed in the light of ramifications of social genetic effects for the social and biological sciences.

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Sessie: Social inequality and health and/or health and context

Cervical cancer (over)screening in Belgium: cross sectional trends in social inequalities

Language: English

Samenvatting:

Objective

Many women take Pap smears outside the three-yearly cytological screening interval and outside the 25-64-year-old recommended age-range. We approach this kind of deviation from the medical norm from a medicalization perspective. By charting the social composition of Pap smear uptakers and its evolution over time in Belgium, we aim to shed light on the social determinants of over-screening as medicalization of preventive behavior, and how these are mediated by the governmental limited-reimbursement initiative that was implemented in 2009.

Methods

Data from 15455 women from five waves (1997-2013) of the Belgian Health Interview Survey are used. Over-screening is operationalized as the deviation from screening recommendations in a twofold manner, namely based on the frequency of screening (3-yearly intervals), and the age of the target population (25-64). Logistic regressions are performed.

Results

Pap smear uptake increased from 69,5% in 1997 to 72,9% in 2013. Among the screening women, the proportion that was screened within the last year remained stable around 68% between 1997 and 2008, but declined significantly to 52,4% in 2013.

Pap smear uptake is higher for women aged 30-50, having a high educational degree, and having high household income. These socio-economic indicators are not related to over-screening. Over-screening is highest in Brussels.

Conclusion

The women who get over-screened constitute a shrinking proportion in a generally growing group of women who get a Pap smear. Higher educated women are more susceptible to the medicalization of their preventive behavior and show more norm compliance. The limited-reimbursement initiative was successful.

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Sessie: Social inequality and health and/or health and context

Time-varying effects of screen media exposure in social inequalities in childhood obesity

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Willem de Koster, Jeroen van der Waal

Samenvatting: The prevalence of excess weight among children has risen dramatically in the last four decades, especially among socioeconomically disadvantaged children. The objective of this study was to investigate to what extent social inequalities in childhood obesity could be reduced by eliminating differences in screen media exposure. Longitudinal data from the UK-based Millennium Cohort Study were used (N=11,714). Mother's educational level was measured at child's age 5. Screen media exposure was calculated as a combined measure of television viewing and computer use (<1 hour, 1-<3 hours, 3-<5 hours, 5 or more hours) measured at ages 7 and 11. Obesity (at age 14) was derived from anthropometric measures. We fitted marginal structural models using inverse probability of treatment weighting to estimate the direct effect of mother's education on childhood obesity, not mediated by screen media exposure. By using this method we were able to adjust for a range of (time-varying) confounders without overadjusting for factors that are on the causal pathway from mother's education to childhood obesity. We observed a strong inverse relationship between mother's educational level and risk of childhood obesity. If differences in screen media exposure would be eliminated, inequalities in childhood obesity would be reduced by 18% (95%CI: 7%; 30%) for children from mothers with O'level qualifications

compared to university qualifications, and 22% (95%CI: 7%; 37%) for children from mothers with no qualifications compared to university qualifications. Strategies to reduce screen media exposure among children can have a significant impact on alleviating social inequalities in childhood obesity.

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Sessie: Social inequality and health and/or health and context

Cohort differences in the role of education, occupation and income as socioeconomic determinants of health

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Almar A.L. Kok, Marjolein Broese van Groenou, Martijn Huisman

Samenvatting: Background: The persistence in socioeconomic inequalities in health might be explained by changes in the roles of education, occupation and income. Sociohistorical developments suggest that education's role as a gatekeeper between access to occupation and income has become more important in recent decades. If this is the case, it can be expected that the role of education in explaining socioeconomic inequalities in health has become more important over time. Methods: Data from three birth cohorts born between 1928-1937, 1938-1947 and 1948-1957 from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam were used to investigate multi-group mediation models with physical limitations, physical activity and depression. Results: Health inequalities in physical limitations, physical activity and depression persisted across cohorts for all three socioeconomic indicators. The direct effect of occupation, not education, increased in later birth cohorts and the effect of income decreased in the later birth cohorts. However, the effect of income was not statistically significant in the last birth cohort. Indirect effects of education through occupation increased for physical activity only. Conclusion: While socioeconomic inequalities in physical functioning, physical activity and depression are indeed persistent over time, they cannot be ascribed to an increasing role of education. However, occupation seems to play a growing role suggesting that achieving a higher education alone is not sufficient to ensure a good health. Rather it is equally important to obtain an occupation at a level that matches the level of education.

Sessie: Onderwijs 1

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Sessie: Onderwijs 1

Percepties van leerkrachten over uitval en burn-out: de rol van het leerlingenpubliek en de school

Language: Dutch

Coauteur(s): Mieke Van Houtte

Samenvatting: De hoge mate van uitval en burn-out onder leerkrachten is een wijdverspreid probleem, voornamelijk in stedelijke contexten. Studies tonen aan dat de jobontevredenheid en uitval groter zijn in zogenaamde concentratiescholen, terwijl net in deze scholen de leerlingen het meeste baat hebben bij een stabiel leerkrachtenteam dat onderwijskwaliteit voorziet. Onderzoek toont dat de percepties die leerkrachten hebben over hun leerlingen meer bepalend zijn voor het welbevinden van leerkrachten dan meer objectieve leerlingenkenmerken. In deze studie gaan we na welke oorzaken leerkrachten in stedelijke scholen zelf aangeven voor uitval en burn-out en welke percepties ze construeren over moeilijke leerlingen. Er werden zes focusgroepen en één interview afgenomen met leerkrachten uit Gent en Sint-Niklaas. In toLanguage werden 21 leerkrachten bevraagd uit verschillende scholen en onderwijsvormen. Er werd gebruik gemaakt van een thematische analyse van de data. De eerste resultaten wijzen erop dat leerkrachten de combinatie van moeilijke klasgroepen en onvoldoende ondersteuning van collega's, directie en leerlingenbegeleiding aangeven als de voornaamste oorzaak van uitval en burn-out. Bovendien problematiseren de respondenten gevoelens van machteloosheid en isolatie tegenover een klasgroep. De machtsdynamiek tussen leerlingen, leerkrachten en andere schoolactoren lijkt hierbij van belang. De leerlingenkenmerken die volgens leerkrachten hun lespraktijk bemoeilijken zijn een gebrek aan schoolervaring en motivatie van leerlingen, een moeilijke thuissituatie, een verkeerde oriëntatie en de hoge diversiteit qua leerprofielen. Daarnaast nemen leerkrachten verschillende rollen aan afhankelijk van de leerlingen hun leeftijd, niveau en onderwijsvorm. Als laatste geven leerkrachten ook aan dat een beperkte schoolinfrastructuur en een gebrek aan vertrouwen in leerkrachten bemoeilijkende factoren zijn die kunnen leiden tot burn-out en uitval.

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Sessie: Onderwijs 1

The interplay between family and school environment in educational performance: a study of Dutch twins

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Antonie Knigge, Ineke Maas, Eveline de Zeeuw, Dorret Boomsma

Samenvatting: Previous social scientific studies often focus on the family and school environment for explaining educational performance, but it remains unclear to what extent and in what way these environments matter. One reason is that previous studies do not take into account the role of genes. Genetic and environmental factors are impossible to disentangle with conventional sociological methods. Another reason is that the school environment comprises many aspects, including resources, climate, and composition. Prior studies often focused on one specific aspect without taking into account the interrelatedness. Lastly, the family and school environment may not only have independent effects on educational performance, but could also interact. The school environment could compensate for a low-SES background and equalize inequality, or could be especially beneficial for high-SES students and thereby exacerbating inequality.

We address these issues and ask “To what extent do family SES, the school environment (i.e., resources, climate, and composition), and their interactions influence children’s educational performance in primary education in the Netherlands?”. We do so by applying twin models. Comparing identical and fraternal twins allow to disentangle genetic influences, shared environmental influences, and unique environmental influences. In this way, we can examine to what extent family SES, aspects of the school environment, and their interactions explain the shared environment component in educational performance. We use data from the Netherlands Twin Register which we have linked to school data from the Dutch Inspectorate of Education and the Education Executive Agency (‘DUO’).

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Sessie: Onderwijs 1

Een kwestie van controle? De invloed van self-efficacy, futiliteit en futiliteitscultuur op de doorstroming naar het hoger onderwijs

Language: Dutch

Coauteur(s): Jannick Demanet

Samenvatting: Een universitair diploma bezitten is geassocieerd met heel wat voordelen, zoals een hoger inkomen en een betere gezondheid. Hoewel steeds meer studenten doorstromen naar het hoger onderwijs, blijft sociale ongelijkheid in het hoger onderwijs bestaan. Het is daarom cruciaal om mogelijke barrières, zowel individuele als school determinanten, te onderzoeken die de

doorstroming naar het hoger onderwijs of de doorstroming naar academische bachelors verhinderen. Deze studie onderzoekt of de socio-economische compositie (SEC) van de secundaire school, ten minste gedeeltelijk, de doorstroming naar het hoger onderwijs en de keuze voor een academische bachelor verklaart. Waar onderzoek grotendeels gefaald heeft om te verklaren waarom de SEC een invloed heeft, focust dit onderzoek op self-efficacy, futiliteit en futiliteitscultuur als onderliggende mechanismen. Studenten die naar lage SEC scholen gaan, zijn geassocieerd met hogere futiliteit, futiliteitscultuur en lagere self-efficacy. Daarenboven is het aangetoond dat academische futiliteit en self-efficacy de onderwijscarrières beïnvloeden. We verwachten daarom dat self-efficacy, futiliteit en futiliteitscultuur het effect van de SEC op de doorstroming naar het hoger onderwijs en de keuze voor academische bachelors, medieert. Resultaten, gebaseerd op logistische multilevel analyses van longitudinale data (2013-2017) van 943 Vlaamse studenten, verspreid over 30 scholen, tonen aan dat studenten in hoge SEC scholen meer kans hebben om in het hoger onderwijs te zitten, omdat deze scholen geassocieerd zijn met lage futiliteitsculturen. Self-efficacy, daarentegen, bleek belangrijker voor de doorstroming naar academische bachelors dan futiliteit en futiliteitscultuur. Het onderwijsbeleid kan focussen op het verhogen van een gevoel van controle over onderwijsuitkomsten bij studenten.

Sessie: Bevolking 1

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Sessie: Bevolking 1

Fairness Perceptions of the Division of Labor: Housework versus Childcare

Language: Dutch

Coauteur(s): Anne-Rigt Poortman, Tanja van der Lippe & Pauline Kleingeld

Samenvatting: Even though women's labor market participation has increased considerably, women continue to do most of the housework and childcare. To understand unequal divisions of household labor and why these divisions are so resistant to change, research looked at fairness perceptions. Fairness in itself is interesting, as studies have shown that it is not the actual division of household labor that explains relationship outcomes (e.g., marital dissatisfaction or relationship conflict), but rather the perceived fairness of the division. Unequal divisions of household labor are often regarded as fair (Baxter, 2000). Fairness research, however, has foremost focused on housework, little research has investigated fairness perceptions in relation to childcare. Scholars have argued that housework is conceptually different from childcare in the context of the actual division of household labor. We contend that this may also be true for fairness perceptions, because childcare may be evaluated as more enjoyable and rewarding than housework. This study therefore focuses on both housework fairness and childcare fairness. We will examine for men and women to what extent they consider the division of housework and childcare to be unfair; how the division of housework and childcare are related to housework and childcare fairness; and whether these patterns are different depending upon whether housework or childcare is considered. We analyze data on the second wave of the New Families in the Netherlands survey (2015/16) on married and cohabiting parents from a heterosexual relationship with children aged below 18 (N ≈ 1,100). Descriptive analyses and regression analyses will be presented.

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Sessie: Bevolking 1

Pushed into an Unstable Relationship? The Role of Family Structure and Early Home Leaving for Union Instability

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Matthijs Kalmijn, Thomas Leopold

Samenvatting: Union instability is correlated across generations – young adults from separated families are more likely to experience union dissolution than young adults from two-parent families. The literature on early home leaving offers a possible explanation for the intergenerational

transmission of union instability. Early home leaving could push young adults into union formation in a phase in life that is more unstable, putting early home leavers more at risk of experiencing union instability. As young adults from separated families, and in particular women from stepfamilies, are more likely to leave home at a young age, early home leaving might explain some of the intergenerational transmission of union instability. Early home leaving might not only mediate the relation between parental family structure and union instability, but it might also have a stronger effect on union instability among young adults from separated families. According to the stress hypothesis, these young adults are more likely to be pushed out of the parental home. Guided by a push out of the home, they might move in with a partner despite uncertainties about life together with this partner. We test the role of early home leaving for the intergenerational transmission of union instability with OKiN data. Our analyses show that early home leaving mediates around 10 % of the relationship between parental family structure and union instability. Among women, the effect of early home leaving is moderated by belonging to a stepfamily; especially women from stepfamilies experience union instability if they left home early.

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Sessie: Bevolking 1

Waarom beïnvloeden tijdelijke contracten familie Vorming? Een mediatie-analyse van inkomen en percepties van arbeidsonzekerheid

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Helga de Valk en Aat Liefbroer

Samenvatting: Als reactie op de toename van het aantal tijdelijke contracten hebben studies recentelijk onderzocht hoe het hebben van tijdelijk werk de kans op familie Vorming beïnvloedt. Een aantal studies heeft aangetoond dat werknemers met een tijdelijk contract de beslissing om te trouwen en kinderen te krijgen uitstellen. Het blijft echter onduidelijk of dit komt doordat tijdelijk werkenden minder verdienen of doordat ze meer arbeidsonzekerheid ervaren. Om dit te onderzoeken koppelen we data uit de Nationale Enquête Arbeidsomstandigheden aan registerdata over huwelijken en geboortes. Logistische regressiemodellen schatten het effect van tijdelijk werk op de kans om na het interview te trouwen en een eerste kind te krijgen. Mediatie-analyses laten vervolgens zien in hoeverre de gevonden effecten verklaard worden door inkomen en door percepties van baan- en arbeidsmarktonzekerheid. Hieruit blijkt dat mannen met een tijdelijk contract een kleinere kans hebben om te trouwen, terwijl tijdelijk werkende vrouwen minder vaak moeder worden. Daarnaast hebben tijdelijk werkenden – gecontroleerd voor individuele, familie- en baankenmerken – een lager inkomen en een grotere kans om zich onzeker te voelen over hun baan dan werknemers met een vast contract. Inkomen heeft een sterk positief effect op de kans op een eerste kind en in mindere mate op de kans om te trouwen. Ervaren baanonzekerheid en arbeidsmarktonzekerheid hebben echter in geen van de modellen een effect op familie Vorming. Na controle voor inkomen verdwijnt het negatieve effect van tijdelijk werk voor een groot deel, en wordt het effect van tijdelijk werk op de kans om te trouwen significant positief voor vrouwen.

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Sessie: Bevolking 1

Why is there an educational gradient in divorce? The strain explanation revisited

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Matthijs Kalmijn, Thomas Leopold

Samenvatting: 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. A potential reason for this inconsistency regards a concept of "strain" that is too limited. In this paper, we therefore reconceptualized marital strain. We broadened attention to multiple life domains as potential sources of strain, considered both enduring strains and sudden life events, and suggested that strains be connected to divorce via a stress mechanism. To test these ideas, we used data from the longitudinal Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia survey (N = 9,471). These data comprise a national probability sample of cohabiting and married couples followed over a period of sixteen years, with extensive measures of strains and life events. We used event-history analysis and KHB mediation analysis to test whether differential exposure to strains and life events could explain the educational gradient in divorce. Preliminary results showed that differential exposure to strains in the economic and health domain accounted for approximately 20% of the educational gradient in divorce. Strains in other domains explained little, and life events explained almost nothing at all. These results contradict the general belief that educational differences in strain are responsible for the educational gradient in divorce. Instead, they suggest that other processes play an important role as well.

Sessies timeslot 2: 11:25 – 13:05

Sessie: Seksualiteit

Maja Hertoghs

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Sessie: Seksualiteit

The State's Sexual desires. The Performance of Sexuality in the Dutch Asylum Procedure

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Willem Schinkel

Samenvatting: The facticity of sexuality is a key driver of the asylum procedure in 'LGBT' cases, where non-heterosexual identities can be grounds for gaining a 'refugee status'. The procedure becomes a test of sexual veracity by means of a truthful performance. This performance is primarily discursive, but it is also bodily in terms of the way bodily comportment is considered indicative of a 'true story'. Underlying this process is a conception of sexuality as a fixed, invisible but ever present identity. Sexuality, we argue, gets configured in ways akin to what is commonly called an 'infrastructure'. The veracity and facticity of accounts of, and for, this 'infrastructure of selfhood' can only be ascertained in live encounters during the asylum procedure. This article ethnographically highlights how such a particular facticity is composed in the Dutch asylum procedures. Building on Judith Butler's work on narrative accounts of the self, we show how the state intervenes in crucial ways in asserting the authority to assign truth to such a narrative account.

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Sessie: Sexuality

Revisiting stigma: Why gay men are still thought to have HIV/AIDS in China

Language: English

Samenvatting: Chinese public health agencies, as well as political authorities, are playing a dominant role in its HIV/AIDS policies and programs. One of the major concerns for those policies and programs is removing the stigma among people living with HIV. However, the HIV/AIDS stigma associated with gay men is not addressed. This study aims to explore why the stigmatising association between HIV/AIDS and gay men persist. This qualitative research encompassed 1-year fieldwork in Shanghai, China. Qualitative data were collected through participant observation and 20 in-depth interviews. The study found that the association of HIV/AIDS stigma with gay men is the result of actions by public health experts, reflecting their noting that being gay was

equivalent to a high risk of HIV. It was noted that NGOs working on HIV/AIDS in the gay community indirectly engaged in such stigma production because of their resource-dependence on the public health sector. Also, political authorities often assumed that being a gay man would no doubt also mean they would have HIV/AIDS, which some gay men themselves assumed as well. In the context of sociocultural and political concern regarding HIV/AIDS and structural stigma regarding homosexuality, the public health response played an importing role in associating HIV/AIDS with gay men. Some gay men also assumed that they were at risk of HIV/AIDS as a result of their spoiled identity. Considering the intertwined structural and internalised stigma, it suggests any attempts to remove the assumed relationship between gay men and HIV/AIDS may still be a challenge in China.

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Sessie: Sexuality

Collaborative Advocacy? Contemporary Movement-Government Relations in Dutch Gay/Lesbian Politics

Language: English

Samenvatting: After the Dutch government opened marriage to same-sex couples in 2001, some journalists suggested it was time for the Dutch gay/lesbian movement to retire. Their sentiments resonate with stage theories of social movements that suggest the gay/lesbian movement very likely could have then withered away as a victim of its own success. Instead, almost 20 years later the most dominant Dutch gay/lesbian social movement organization, the 'Dutch Association for the Integration of Homosexuality COC' (COC), has attained a larger annual budget, established relations with more Dutch ministries, and began advocating in more arenas than ever before. What role did collaborative movement-government relations play in those developments? This article argues that intensified collaborative relations with the Dutch government were central to the COC's expansion of its agenda (from legal to social equality) and arena of engagement (to increasingly include international and supranational arenas). The article further argues that, as a result of the close collaboration between the COC and the Dutch government, the COC came to behave more like a government actor involved in policy processes and the Dutch government came to behave more like a movement actor engaged in advocacy. Currently, the Dutch government and the COC attempt to govern sexuality together in the Netherlands and throughout the world. The empirical case is used to contribute to the growing theoretical perspective in social movement studies on the emergence and effects of non-combative movement-government relations and reflect on the role contemporary democratic governments play in shaping, engaging, and mobilizing civil society.

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Sessie: Sexuality

INTERSEX TROUBLE: I'M COMING OUT... (I want to let you know..)

Language: English or Dutch

Samenvatting: Experiences of self-disclosure or “coming out” as gay, lesbian, transgender, queer are entangled with heteronormative mechanisms, governmentality and bio-power (Foucault 1978) *Not fitting the heterosexual matrix* remains a social process of resistance, agency, stigma, shame and taboo (Butler 1990). Coming out became a moral choice. Self-concealment was seen as a lie; to others and even worse, to yourself.

However, complete self-disclosure stays a daily struggle. The “closet-metaphor” was and is used to regulate queer subjects to subject themselves to the heteronormative real (Kosofsky-Sedgwick 1990). Both “coming out” and indeed “stayed in” the closet are regulatory mechanisms within the heterosexual imperative. Still, self-concealment appears to have far more negative consequences that are indeed extensively documented in medical, social, cultural and psychological disciplines. “Benefits that promote disclosure include acceptance, community, and comfort and happiness. Costs that diminish coming out decisions include shame and conformity as well as harm and discrimination (Corrigan, Patrick 2009).”

So, what about *not fitting the gender binary*? Having to conceal intersex experiences, is a seemingly similar story to the struggles in the LGBTQ-community. It is painful to realize that out of the estimated 85.000 people with an intersex experience, only around 40 experienced full self-concealment. Zooming in, specific differences become visible. For example, cultural and social understanding that supports the experiences after self-disclosure, are absent for intersex experiences. The complexities of the social factors preventing people with intersex experiences to “come out” will be discussed.

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Sessie: Sexuality

“I lost my femininity”: Egyptian women’s experiences with Female Genital Mutilation

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Roy Kemmers, Phyllis Livaha

Samenvatting: This qualitative research explores the experiences of Egyptian women from different socio-economic backgrounds who have undergone Female Genital Mutilation/cutting (FGM/c), and how they attribute meaning to FGM/c. Qualitative research into FGM/c in Egypt is scarce. While, the few existing studies provide insight into the prevalence and people’s opinions, they do not take the different groups of women and their experiences into account. Building on eight in-depth interviews, the study shows that participants perceive FGM/c as a lifelong trauma that changes character through their life-time. The trauma starts at a young age with the actual

occurrence of the practice characterized by feelings of both pain and embarrassment. It takes another shape when a woman gets married as the trauma is re-lived. Marriage is the pivotal moment of a double realization, when a woman realizes that the procedure she underwent as a child affects her sexual life and that she will not experience sexual pleasure at the same level experienced by her peers who did not undergo FGM/c. At this point, the women describe themselves as having lost their femininity because of their loss of (the right to) sexual pleasure. This analysis should be seen in the context of post-revolutionary (2011) Egypt, where women's 'I demand' chants for equal rights were a significant part of the demonstrations for equal rights and human dignity. Cultural changes in favour of, and made possible by women, that can enhance their degree of consent and sexual freedom, therefore seem within reach.

Sessie: Cultuur 2

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Sessie: Cultuur 2

What inspires distrust of politicians among the less educated? Exploring the role of affinity with elite culture

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Jeroen van der Waal & Willem de Koster

Samenvatting: In many western countries, the less educated are more distrustful of politicians than the more educated. In addition to extant explanations focusing on a lack of resources and knowledge among the less educated, we develop a novel theory focusing on the less educated's limited affinity with cultural attributes of establishment politicians. While recent analyses of secondary survey data indeed indicate that crude measures of affinity with elite culture underlie the less educated's lower trust in politicians, it is still unclear which specific attributes of establishment politicians play a role and why these inspire distrust. Therefore, the current inductive study qualitatively explores the less-educated's opinions on and perceptions of politicians through in-depth interviews (in groups or places familiar to participants – in other words: in environments where they would find themselves discussing politics in everyday life as well). Interviews were held in various regions of the Netherlands. The Dutch case provides a strategic site for developing our theory, as it is characterized by one of the most marked educational gradients in distrust in politicians on the globe.

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Sessie: Cultuur 2

Everyday cosmopolitanism and religion among urban diverse youth in Belgium

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Prof. Dr. Gert Verschraegen & Prof. Dr. Noel Clycq

Samenvatting: While there is ample research on everyday cosmopolitanism, the role of religion in fostering or weakening cosmopolitan identities and attitudes is poorly understood. This study focuses on Muslim, Christian and Non-religious youth in the diverse city of Antwerp, Belgium. We aim to understand (1) to what extent Muslim, Christian and Non-religious youth differ in their everyday cosmopolitan identity. (2) We aim to examine the effect of religiosity (religious practices and an intrinsic-personal religiosity), religious identity and perceived discrimination on cosmopolitan orientations for Muslim and Christian youth. Our analysis is based on data collected from 1039 students in the 5th and 6th year from 17 secondary education schools in the

super diverse city of Antwerp. Our results show that Muslim and Christian youth do not differ in their cosmopolitan identity from non-religious youth. Muslim youth are significantly more cosmopolitan than Christian youth; however, the effect size is rather small. The analysis shows that an intrinsic religiosity for Muslim youth fosters cosmopolitanism, while religious identity and discrimination has a negative impact. For Christian youth, the main effects do not explain their ordinary cosmopolitanism. We conclude that a cosmopolitan identity is relevant as a shared collective identity. In addition, we believe that religiosity in itself can foster cosmopolitan beliefs for Muslim youth; while discrimination and stigma, related to their religion, impedes cosmopolitanism.

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Sessie: Cultuur 2

Esthetiek versus ethiek revisited. De terugkeer van morele argumenten in de beoordeling van kunst

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: Deze presentatie zal van verkennende en deels theoretische aard zijn en is (nog) niet gebaseerd op empirisch onderzoek. Het onderwerp is de recente terugkeer van morele argumenten in debatten over kunst (in de brede zin van het woord), wat een flinke impact kan hebben op het kunstenveld. Sinds de opkomst van het estheticisme in de negentiende eeuw, is het in de kunstwereld gebruikelijk om vormaspecten (originaliteit, complexiteit, etc.) boven de functies van kunst te stellen (inhoud, emotionele impact, moraal). Artistieke autonomie gaat boven ethische bezwaren. Bourdieu noemt dit de ‘pure esthetiek’, die tegelijk een distinctiemiddel is tegenover niet-ingewijden. Uit verschillende empirische onderzoeken blijkt ook dat hoogopgeleiden minder vaak morele maatstaven hanteren om kunst te be- of veroordelen dan lageropgeleiden.

Mijn stelling is dat dit een gemakkelijke verdedigingslinie is voor actoren in de kunstwereld, omdat veel morele kritiek van conservatieve aard is (zederverwildering, heiligschennis, etc.) en veel kunstenaars juist progressieve waarden koesteren. De laatste jaren is echter – onder invloed van zich emanciperende groepen en sociale media – morele kritiek uit progressieve hoek sterk in opkomst: tegen racisme, (neo)kolonialisme, seksisme, homofobie, etc. Dit resoneert ook steeds sterker in de kunstwereld. De vragen die ik stel zijn: is er echt van een toename sprake (bv. onder consumenten, in dagbladrecensies), en op welke manieren reageren actoren in de kunstwereld hierop: nog altijd verdedigend of meer incorporerend? Wat betekent dit voor de machtsverhoudingen in het kunstenveld?

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Sessie: Cultuur 2

Misrecognition on the educational ladder: Contextualizing and charting the sociopolitical consequences of education-based status

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Bram Spruyt, Toon Kuppens, Russell Spears

Samenvatting: Education has grown into a central institution of society, playing the primary role in economic and societal stratification. While people are aware of the different status positions educational groups take due to their education (and its consequences), these differences are seen as generally legitimate. This stratification, and the way this inequality is legitimated, contain serious moral judgements that favors the higher educated over the less educated. In this paper we investigate (1) the extent to which different educational groups feel dissatisfied about their education and possess feelings of misrecognition: the extent people have the feeling that they possess a (stigmatized) identity that is looked down upon in society, and feel not as valued as other social groups. We broaden and contextualize this by (2) investigating to what extent the difference between less and higher educated in satisfaction with democracy and institutional trust can be explained by feelings of misrecognition and dissatisfaction with education and (3) investigating whether the centrality of the educational system in society broadens the gap between educational groups in their feelings of misrecognition and dissatisfaction with education. Results show that, (1) lower educated are more likely to be dissatisfied with their education, more likely to possess feelings of misrecognition than higher educated, (2) feelings of misrecognition and dissatisfaction with education explains a significant and substantial part of the education gap in satisfaction with democracy and institutional trust, and (3) in countries where education is more central, the education gap in feelings of misrecognition is significantly larger.

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Sessie : Cultuur 2

Troubling Issues of Gender and Culture in the GPs Consultation Room: a Contribution from the Netherlands

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Carlijn Dekker, Petra Verdonk

Samenvatting: This paper discusses Dutch general practitioners (GPs) responses to health issues related to so-called Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs). HTPs are commonly understood as cultural traditions of gender inequality that harm the rights and well-being of women (stemming from the global South (UN 1995).

We suspected that with the increasing diversification of the Dutch population GPs would increasingly meet with health issues related to HTPs in their consultation room. They may meet with female patients who request medical interventions related to HTPs, like hymen ‘repair’, or they may find that HTPs like forced marriage are at the root of the medical symptom, like depression.

GPs have a unique position in health care that makes them well positioned to help women with HTP related health issues. They normally have a long-lasting personal relationship with their patients and are familiar with their family and social situation. Patients may disclose issues to GPs that otherwise would remain unnamed and GPs can assist the patient as guide and confidential advisor when making choices.

Yet, we know very little what HTP related health issues GPs actually encounter in their consultation room. Moreover, we suspected that GPs experience moral dilemmas regarding HTPs and medical intervention and that the standard applications of bioethical principles like autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice, would offer them insufficient moral guidance in these cases and might even become compromised in encounters with HTP related health issues.

The paper is based on in-depth interviews with fourteen GPs in the Netherlands.

Sessie: Sociale netwerken 2

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Sessie: Sociale netwerken 2

Collective action explained by a critical mass model without rationality assumptions

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: Cooperation for public goods poses a dilemma, where individuals are tempted to free ride on others' contributions. Well-known solutions involve costly feedback mechanisms with “selective incentives”, but there are important collective actions based on simple and cheap cues only, for example unplanned protests and revolts. These actions are usually explained by critical mass theory without selective incentives, but in this theory individuals are assumed to rationally calculate the marginal utility of their contributions. Because this assumption is difficult to test during turmoil, if not plainly false, critical mass theory has never been tested empirically (only on norm change in tranquil lab conditions). However, collective action can also be explained without rationality, by assuming that during turmoil and uncertainty, people tend to conform to others they identify with, i.e. their network neighbors, with a small chance of non-conformism that increases with social turmoil. When formalizing these considerations, the model shows up a sudden transition from everybody defecting to almost everybody cooperating at a critical level of turmoil. This level is lower in sparse, small and clustered networks. The model thereby provides a parsimonious explanation without recourse to accurate monitoring, high network connectivity, reliable transmission of information, rationality, pro-social norms, selective incentives or leaders. It can incorporate leaders, though, and can express incentives and norms in terms of (local) fields to show their effects. At the time of writing, the model is tested on video data of collective street violence.

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Sessie: Social Networks 2

How Social Capital and Experiences in the Workplace Mediate the Relationship between Education and Political Participation.

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Agnes Akkerman and Roderick Sluiter

Samenvatting: This study examines the relationship between education and political participation. Although there is a strong empirical link between education and political participation, the specific mechanism underlying these effects are often only implicitly theorized. We contribute to the

understanding of this mechanism by testing whether social capital and experiences in the workplace mediate the positive relationship between education and political participation. Individuals' education level affects the types of jobs they work in, and these jobs differ with regard to the extent they socialize individuals politically. We expect that individuals with higher levels of education have jobs involving more social capital, political discussions, and (positive) experiences with workplace voice compared to individuals with lower levels of education. In turn, we expect that this capital, discussions and experiences positively affect political participation. Testing our expectations, applying a structural regression model on a two-wave Sessie study of over 6000 individuals from the Netherlands, we find that the relationship between education and political participation is mediated by social capital, political discussions, and experiences that individuals have in the workplace. Our findings indicate that political inequalities arising from differences in education are reinforced by the jobs that individuals work in.

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Sessie: Social Networks 2

Gender Diversity Outcomes: An Organisational Network Perspective

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Eva Jaspers

Samenvatting: Is gender diversity good for organisational outcomes? Gender diversity has been found to have both positive and negative influences on organisational outcomes. We propose a new explanation for this conflicting finding based on previously untested gendered interactions. Specifically, when there is sufficient cooperative interaction among diverse gender groups, we argue that gender diversity positively influences organisational outcomes. We study these cooperative interactions using sociometric data from 368 teams, embedded in 74 organisations, spanning across 9 countries and 6 sectors. However, given that men and women differ in how they interact with each other, this relationship is unlikely to be linear. Thus, we devise a “bifocal lens” to look at gender diversity based on both, the employee’s gender and the gender composition of their networks. This approach constructs a continuum of varying gender compositions in the networks of men and women along which organisational outcomes can be assessed. Additionally, as interpersonal cooperative interactions could have different implications on the individual and the team level, we assess organisational outcomes at both these levels. This provides us a delineated assessment of the gender diversity – outcome relationship along outcome levels and individual genders. These delineated results not only facilitate identification of paradoxes along the gender diversity continuum, but also provide tangible policy implications.

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Sessie: Sociale netwerken 2

Class, social capital and segregation of occupational networks in Chile

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Jesper Rozer and Beate Volker

Samenvatting: In this paper, we go beyond simply inquiry on access to social capital, and also examine the extent to which upper, middle and lower class respondents breed occupational networks with people who have similar status. By doing this we can explore the patterns of homophily of social networks across class lines, an issue which has long neglected in the literature. We focus on Chile, one of Latin America's most unequal countries, characterized by high economic inequalities and substantial disparities based on ascribed factors such as parents' education. Using large-scale and representative survey data of the Chilean urban population aged 18–75 years (ELSOC, n=2,517), we built an integrated indicator of class that combines measures of education, income and job status, with a hierarchical clustering analysis. OLS regression models show that the upper middle class has access to more varied, greater and richer socioeconomic resources through their contacts. However, socioeconomic background (parents' education) only produces differences in terms of contacts' occupational prestige. In addition, we observe a clear and prevailing pattern of class homophily in resourceful networks. Specifically, this study indicates that the degree of network closure or segregation is surprisingly similar within the upper middle classes and the poorer classes. These findings show how unequally social networks and social resources are divided across objective measures of social class, and how strong social networks are segregated across class lines in a highly unequal country.

Sessie: Politiek

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Sessie: Politiek

Public expectations of European integration for social protection: The interplay between national and supranational politics?

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: As European welfare states have become embedded in the multi-level polity of the EU, social policy is no longer an exclusively national affair. What do citizens expect from European integration regarding their social protection levels? And what explains whether they perceive European integration either as a threat or an opportunity? Using data from the European Social Survey 2016, this article describes the first cross-national analysis of citizens' expected consequences of continued European integration for social protection in their country. The analysis demonstrates that citizens' expectations about the EU-welfare nexus are the joint result of national and European policies and policy evaluations. At the individual level, dissatisfaction with national welfare provisions and trust in EU institutions translates into higher expectations about the EU's potential to increase social protection. Furthermore, citizens hold far more optimistic views if they have less generous welfare provisions at the national level or if their country receives more transfers from the EU budget.

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Sessie: Politiek

Understanding public attitudes on development aid

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Willem de Koster

Samenvatting: Official Development Assistance (ODA) is a strategy deployed by members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to alleviate global inequality. Despite this effort, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) reports that global inequality increased in the past 30 years. In order for ODA to operate effectively and efficiently, public support in donor nations is required. However, public attitudes on support for and opposition to ODA provide contradictory accounts. On the one hand, some members of the public indicate they find it important to root out global poverty; on the other hand they lack support to increase ODA. Such a contradictory attitude is inherent to the current status of research on public opinion on development assistance, which is known to be 'a mile wide and an inch deep'. Quantitative research currently dominates the field, which contributes to a generic, but less nuanced picture of public opinion on development aid assistance and maintains current

contradictory statements. The study at hand therefore uses a grounded theory inspired approach and applies in-depth semi-structured interviews to explore what support for and opposition to development aid means for different members of the public and which meanings they ascribe to development aid assistance. It takes the Netherlands – which is one of the larger donor nations - as a strategic case and attention is paid to age, gender, and educational level. From this a typology on public attitudes on ODA forms which provides a more nuanced picture on support for and opposition to development assistance.

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Sessie: Politics

Group Identity and Authoritarian Dynamics in the 2012 U.S. Elections: Evidence for a Left-Wing Authoritarian Vote?

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Willem de Koster

Samenvatting: According to decades of research, authoritarianism is closely associated with a preference for right-wing politics. A recent study (Dusso, 2017), however, suggested that the well-established relationship between authoritarianism and right-wing voting is not universal - but moderated by voters' perceptions of leader legitimacy. Whom individuals perceive as "rightful leaders" depends, in turn, on the group identity of the voter, most notably in racial terms. Using an opt-in internet sample, Dusso (2017) found that these dynamics inspired a Democratic (that is, left-wing) vote among authoritarian African-Americans in the 2012 U.S. elections. Given the potential importance of these findings, the present article provides: 1) a more robust replication of Dusso's analysis; and 2) a theoretical extension by addressing not only race but also party identification as a factor that may shape perceptions of a candidate's legitimacy. We test our hypotheses derived from Dusso's novel theory with two nationally representative U.S. surveys, including additional control variables absent in Dusso's (2017) analysis. Our findings show little support for Dusso's (2017) theory: authoritarian individuals are more likely to favour right-wing candidates, regardless of group identification. In line with prevailing theoretical perspectives, our study supports the link between authoritarianism and right-wing electoral preferences.

References: Dusso, A. (2017). Race and Right-Wing Authoritarianism: How Scoring High in Authoritarianism Does Not Necessarily Lead to Support for Right-Wing Candidates. *Social Science Quarterly*, 98(1), 244-260.

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Sessie: Politiek

Beleid, inspraak en de vraag naar tegenmacht

Language: Dutch

Samenvatting: In de democratische rechtsstaat hebben overheden, en de verkozen politici in het bijzonder, de bevoegdheid en verplichting om collectieve en bindende beslissingen te nemen binnen de grenzen van het geografisch gebied waarover ze deze autoriteit uitoefenen. Dit betekent bijvoorbeeld ook dat men rechtstreeks ingrijpt op de wijze waarop individuele burgers, en de groepen, verenigingen, enz. waarin ze zijn ingebed, de eigen belangen kunnen nastreven en vorm geven aan hun onderlinge interacties.

Het sociaal contract tussen burger en overheid roept dan ook heel wat relevante vragen op naar het realiseren van een draagvlak voor het overheidsbeleid. We verwijzen hiermee naar de mate waarin, en de manieren waarop, individuele burgers en andere maatschappelijke actoren inspraak hebben of kunnen verwerven in de wijze waarop deze collectieve beslissingen worden genomen en uitgevoerd.

In deze bijdrage focussen we op hoe deze ‘tegenmacht’, die het primaat van de politiek onder druk zet, in de praktijk kan worden georganiseerd.

We baseren ons hiervoor enerzijds op de bestuurskundige literatuur rond advocacy of belangenverdediging en op de groeiende aandacht voor politisering in bijvoorbeeld de sociaal werkliteratuur anderzijds. Daarnaast verwijzen we ook naar de sociologisch geïnspireerde theorie van het neo-institutionalisme die ons toelaat om dieper in te gaan op de noodzaak voor burgers en maatschappelijke actoren om de onderliggende normatieve assumpties van de logica's, die het denken en handelen van beleidsmakers aansturen, ook blijvend te bevragen, uit te dagen en uiteindelijk ook te veranderen.

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Sessie: Politiek

The income gap in voting and attitudes towards politics: moderating effects of income inequality

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Teodora Gaidyte; Arieke Rijken

Samenvatting: We investigated whether income gaps in voting turnout and attitudes towards politics vary with country-level economic inequality, and whether patterns differ between wealthy and less-wealthy countries. Additionally, we studied whether differences can be explained by levels

of clientelism. The harmonised POLPART dataset, combining cross-national surveys including 77 countries, was analysed. Against expectations, in wealthy countries income gaps in voting and political interest did not increase with levels of economic inequality, and the income gap in political trust was even found to decrease. In line with our expectations, in less-wealthy countries income gaps in voting and political trust decreased with levels of economic inequality. Clientelism could partly explain the interaction in less-wealthy countries for political trust, but not for voting. Hence, economic inequality is differently related to the income gap in voting in wealthy and less-wealthy countries, which could not be explained by levels of clientelism.

Sessie: Jeugdonderzoek

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Sessie: Jeugdonderzoek

Gender stereotypische beroepsvoorkeuren bij jongeren tussen de 10 en 13 jaar

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Bram Spruyt, Jessy Siongers

Samenvatting: De afgelopen decennia zijn de fundamenteën gelegd voor formele gendergelijkheid. Ondanks deze inspanningen blijven gender ongelijkheden overeind staan. Dit manifesteert zich duidelijk in de persistente gendersegregatie op de arbeidsmarkt. Deze paper vertrekt vanuit het idee dat deze segregatie onder andere begrepen dient te worden vanuit genderstereotype en. Dit onderzoek neemt de beroepsen van jonge adolescenten meisjes ($n_{\text{♀}} = 457$) en jongens ($n_{\text{♂}} = 448$) tussen de 10 en 13 jaar (Mleeftijd = 11.66) onder de loep vanuit het kader van de "sociale identiteitstheorie" (Tajfel & Turner, 1987). Aan de hand van multivariate analyses worden gender stereotype en voor meisjes en jongens afzonderlijk beschouwd door na te gaan hoe verschillende aspecten van een genderidentiteit (zie Egan & Perry, 2001), openlijke en subtiele vormen van seksistische attitudes en een academisch zelfconcept inspelen op die en. De resultaten van het onderzoek tonen aan dat de stereotype beroepsen op een verschillende wijze verklaard kunnen worden voor jongens en meisjes. Meisjes hun gender stereotype beroepsen staan in verband met de druk tot gender conform gedrag die ze zichzelf opleggen, hun subtiele seksistische attitudes en een zwak academisch zelfconcept. Jongens hun genderstereotype beroepsen staan in verband met de mate waarin ze gendergrenzen ervaren als storend en hun openlijke seksistische en. Dit toont aan dat gender zich op een verschillende wijze manifesteert bij jongens en meisjes. Genderstereotypen lijken te werken als een schema waar men naar teruggrijpt wanneer uit andere onderdelen van een identiteit (gender, academisch) geen positief zelfimage onttrokken kan worden.

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Sessie: Jeugdonderzoek

Het welbevinden van Belgische jongeren: resultaten van een grootschalige schoolsurvey

Language: Dutch

Samenvatting: Recentelijk ontstaan er steeds meer zorgen om de toenemende druk die jongeren in onze hedendaagse maatschappij kunnen ervaren. Deze druk en stress kan resulteren in een lager globaal welbevinden wat zich uit in een lagere algemene levensvreugden en meer negatieve gevoelens. Uit eerdere studies is reeds bekend dat een laag welbevinden gerelateerd is aan psychologische, sociale en gedragsproblemen, die op hun beurt weer kunnen zorgen voor nog

meer ernstige gevolgen zoals angst, depressie, eetstoornissen, sociale isolatie, etc. waardoor jongeren in een negatieve spiraal terecht kunnen komen. Een hoog welbevinden daarentegen is gerelateerd aan een positieve ontwikkeling en zou kunnen dienen als een buffer om beter om te gaan met de toenemende druk die jongeren tegenwoordig kunnen ervaren. Het welbevinden van Vlaamse en Brusselse jongeren (tussen de 12 en 21 jaar), en de factoren die daaraan kunnen bijdragen, zullen daarom aan de hand van de Schoolmonitor 2 (2018) van het Jeugdonderzoeksplatform (JOP) in kaart worden gebracht.

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Sessie: Jeugdonderzoek

Jongeren en delinquentie: Dader- en slachtofferschap onder Belgische jongeren besproken

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Arne De Boeck

Samenvatting: In de media is regelmatig aandacht voor delinquentie onder minderjarigen. Dit blijft dan ook een actueel thema in onze maatschappij. Echter, de aandacht die gegeven wordt aan delinquentie is vaak gebaseerd op incidentiele gebeurtenissen, terwijl algemene cijfers veel minder bekend zijn, waardoor een vertekend beeld kan ontstaan over de omvang van jeugddelinquentie. Daarenboven wordt meestal gefocust op daderschap, en wordt slachtofferschap onderbelicht. In deze presentatie zal worden ingegaan op recente zelf-rapportage cijfers over zowel dader- als slachtofferschap bij Vlaamse en Brusselse jongeren. Data zijn afkomstig van de JOP-schoolmonitor 2 (2018), een uitgebreide bevraging van Belgische minderjarigen via een grootschalige schoolenquête. Hierbij zal gekeken worden naar de frequentie van dader- en slachtofferschap, zowel algemeen als voor verschillend delicten apart, en naar achtergrondvariabelen die samenhangen met de kans op dader- en/of slachtofferschap. Aandacht wordt besteed aan groepen die vaker dader- of slachtofferschap rapporteren. Tot slot wordt kort ingegaan op online dader- of slachtofferschap, aangezien een verschuiving van offline naar online delinquentie voorgesteld werd om een gevonden daling in jeugdcriminaliteit in verschillende landen te verklaren.

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Sessie: Jeugdonderzoek

Materialistic values in children's advertising: Obvious, hidden or nonexistent?

Language: English

Samenvatting: It is argued that advertising stimulates materialism, or materialistic values, and thereby creates negative characteristics. Advertising sketches a picture that having possessions is a good thing. The presence of materialistic values in advertising was studied by Belk and Pollay

(1985), Pollay (1986), Richins (1995) and Wulfemeyer and Mueller (1992). More than 20 years later however, there is the need to investigate if the findings about materialism in advertising are still valid – especially for children’s advertising. These studies indicate the presence of materialistic values in advertising, but they did not specifically study children’s advertising. Yet many studies aimed at children’s materialism through advertising are based on this literature. They are based on the assumption that the presence of materialistic values in advertising also hold for children’s advertising. This is not to say that these studies are useless – on the contrary, but it does show that there is a gap in the existing academic literature about this topic. Therefore, it is crucial to study if there are materialistic values, or maybe even other, unknown materialistic values apparent in children’s advertisement. The method used to study this topic is a qualitative content analysis, to search for materialistic cues that signal materialistic values in children’s advertisement. 375 advertisements were videotaped, which constituted of 56 different advertisements. All advertisements contained materialistic cues that related to five materialistic values whom were based on the existing literature, namely Material Centrality, Material Happiness, Material Success, Material Popularity and Material Behavior. Materialistic cues specific to children’s advertisement were found.

Sessie: Gender

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Sessie: Gender

‘A society can never be free without women’s liberation’: Hoe (gender)representaties de nationale identiteitsvorming van Koerden in Turkije heeft beïnvloed

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: Het Kemalistische beleid in het kersverse Turkije in de jaren '20 vroeg om zware maatregelen onder de bevolking binnen de Turkse grenzen, wat niet slechts gericht was op Turkse burgers, maar vanzelfsprekend ook de minderheden die niet als 'Turks' werden geacht. De Koerdische gemeenschap in Turkije had veel te verdragen van het Turkse beleid, als consequentie van systematische onderdrukking en vernedering in Turkse media. De gecreëerde beeldvorming van de Koerden op basis van fysieke kenmerken en zogenaamde culturele incompetentie resulteerde in een soort radicaliseringsproces onder de Koerdische gemeenschap om het tegenovergestelde te bewijzen. Hier werd gebruik gemaakt van symbolische representaties van de twee groeperingen op basis van gender, met name de vrouw. Dit onderzoek poogt een indruk te geven van wat de relatie tussen gender en nationalisme kan vertellen over de opkomst van het Koerdisch nationalisme in Turkije aan de hand van een studie gebaseerd op genderrepresentaties.

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Sessie: Gender

How migrant men and women differ in their social network building

Language: English

Samenvatting: Migrant men and women still differ extensively in their integration chances within host societies, particularly with regards to labor market integration. Research suggests that next to educational discrepancies and traditional gender roles, migrant men benefit particularly from their contact to natives who facilitate the access to other relevant resources such as employment. However, we know actually very little about how migrant men and women build their social networks within host societies, how their networks differ, and why they potentially differ. In this paper I therefore study Turkish migrants in the Netherlands within their first years after migration and the extent to which Turkish men and women differ in their likelihood to have contact with natives. I further examine two main determinants for potential gender differences: Opportunity and third-party influence. I expect Turkish women to be more limited in their opportunities to meet natives and more strongly under the influence of family members pushing for co-ethnic contact rather than contact to natives. I test my assumptions using two-wave data from the ‘Social

Cultural Integration Processes' Project (SCIP) which studies immigrants within their first years after migration. Results show that Turkish women are indeed significantly less likely to engage in inter-ethnic relations, mainly because of limited opportunities and family influence.

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Sessie: Gender

Parenthood and Women's Underrepresentation in Workplace Authority

Language: English

Samenvatting: Women are underrepresented in positions of workplace authority, in which they can make decisions about workplace policies or other employees at the workplace. Motherhood has been argued to be one factor that contributes to women's underrepresentation in workplace authority. Due to the myth of the ideal worker, combined with double standards of evaluating women's and men's work, employers may obstruct mothers' access to workplace authority. Additionally, if positions of workplace authority demand working long hours, women reducing their number of working hours after or in anticipation of childbirth, may affect their opportunities for occupying such positions. An extensive body of literature has looked at the effect of parenthood on earnings, finding a large motherhood penalty and, in some cases, fatherhood premium. Substantially fewer studies have studied the effect of parenthood on the gap in workplace authority between men and women. This study does the latter using retrospective life-and career course data from the Family Survey Dutch Population (FSDP) of 2009, 2003, 2000 and 1998. I use an event study approach and fixed effects models to study within-person changes in having workplace authority occurring years before and after the birth of the first child. The findings show that the gap in authority between women and men opens long before, and doesn't change substantively after the birth of the first child.

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Sessie: Gender

Different forms of harassment at the workplace - effects of social class and gender in Europe

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Conny Roggeband

Samenvatting: Workplace violence is a global phenomenon encompassing multiple forms of interpersonal aggression, impacting people across the lifespan and occurring across nations regardless of level of economic and social development. Although men are subjected to violence within the contexts of their workplace, studies (focusing predominantly on the US) frequently have

shown that working women are at higher risk for, in particular, sexual harassment. Feminist theories of sexual harassment link harassment to issues of inequality, power and privilege. Despite this emphasis on gendered inequalities as underlying mechanism, the role of women's socio-economic status ('social class') is hardly ever explicitly addressed, theorized and used as an analytical category.

Against this background, the aim of this study is twofold: first we want to examine whether social class is, besides other individual- and workplace-related characteristics, an important determinant for different forms of workplace harassment of women in Europe; second we want to understand in how far different workplace characteristics support or hinder the occurrence of class-specific workplace harassment of women.

To address these questions and using data of the European Survey on Working Conditions 2010 advanced multi-level analyses are applied to model the association between social class, further individual factors (such as age, migration status, etc.) as well as workplace characteristics (such as place of work, type of occupation etc.) on different types of gender-based workplace harassment.

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Sessie: Gender

The price of motherhood: The effect of social position on the existence and size of a child wage effect in 13 countries

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Stephanie Steinmetz, Kea Tijdens

Samenvatting: This article studies how women's social position affects the size of the child wage penalty across 13 high- and middle-income countries. Using a unique online volunteer survey, we test three competing theories that predict larger penalties for mothers in high, medium, and low social positions based on their earnings potential, time related work-family conflict, and labor market disadvantage. Results indicate that women in the lowest social positions pay the largest penalties, and that the disadvantage of the low social position mothers is substantially larger in countries with greater income inequality and where enrollment in formal childcare institutions is lower.

Sessie: Migrants and politics 1

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Sessie: Migrants and politics 1

Assimilation processes among Russian Orthodox Christians and Turkish Muslims regarding attitudes towards homosexuality

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Dr. Jeanette Renema

Samenvatting: In these turbulent times, Muslims migrants are often subject of political and societal debate, with populist radical right parties stressing the incompatibility of Muslim culture with Western values. And although there is ample evidence that (Muslim) piety coincides with, for example low support for gender equality (e.g., David & Greenstein, 2009; Frejka & Westoff, 2008; Norris & Inglehart, 2012) immigrants are generally found to adopt more egalitarian values the longer they reside in a western country. Röder (2014) connected these processes and investigated the impact of migration on the relationship between religiosity and religious norm related attitudes (i.e., towards gender equality).

There are generally strong linkages between people's level of religiosity and norm-based attitudes, as both are considered crucial parts of their identities (Inglehart, 1997). Although Muslims are the most problematized migrant group, migrants with other religiosities have similar strict norms with regard to gender roles, homosexuality or abortion. We apply the social identity theory to investigate the question, whether migrants with other orthodox religious backgrounds who hold similar non-western attitudes upon arrival undergo similar transformations through migration as Muslim migrants do. We study this by investigating assimilation processes among Russian Orthodox Christian migrants and Turkish Muslims in Denmark and the Netherlands. Our research question thus reads: whether and what is the impact of migration on the relationship between Muslim/Christian religiosity and attitudes towards homosexuality?

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Sessie: Migrants and politics 1

The role of acculturation, religiosity and destination hostility on the attitudes towards homosexuality among European Muslims with a migration background

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Antje Röder

Samenvatting: Debates about the cultural attitudes among Muslim citizens in Europe are prominent. However, our actual knowledge about attitudes amongst this population and possible

acculturation towards the norms of destination societies is limited, particularly in relation to the acceptance of homosexuality. From the literature on acculturation and on religion's influence on social attitudes we know that acculturation is non-linear and takes complex forms. In this study we apply that perspective to the attitudes towards homosexuality. Particularly, we develop a better theoretical understanding by taking into account individual agency and considering the highly politicized nature of this issue: (1) we refine the linear acculturation process by studying whether acculturation is most likely in the formative years, whether attitudes towards homosexuality are most positive if acculturated in more liberal countries and less positive if coming from a more conservative country; (2) we study whether acculturation differs between groups of migrants and argue that - particularly communal - religiosity serves as an conservative anchor. If so the less religious would acculturate more. And similarly, we expect acculturation to be strongest among the higher educated, due to decoupling; and (3) we include the polarized context by assessing whether hostility towards Islam and perceived discrimination hamper acculturation processes. Our empirical analyses are based on the Muslims with a migrants background living in Western Europe. We use 3000+ Muslim-migrant respondents from eight ESS rounds, enrich this with country level data, and apply cross-classified multilevel models are applied to the 3.000+ respondents.

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Sessie: Migrants and politics 1

Resentment and political cynicism among ethnic minorities in Belgium

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Kim Knipprath

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

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Sessie: Migrants and politics 1

How contexts condition non-Western migrants' acculturation and support for gender equality in the labor force

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: Bestaande kwantitatieve onderzoeken naar de genderhoudingen van migranten stellen veelal voor dat migranten de gendergewoonten van hun bestemmingslanden zullen overnemen. Maar onderzoeksbevindingen laten zien dat niet elke migrantengroep op dezelfde manier accultureert. Toch bestaat er geen grootschalige studie die onderzoekt hoe bestemmingen, oorsprongen en gemeenschappen vormgeven in welke mate migranten de gendergewoonten van hun bestemmingsland overnemen.

Mijn onderzoek bouwt voort op inzichten uit kwantitatief migratieonderzoek, sociale identiteitstheoretici en genderstudies en ontwikkelt en toetst een context-afhankelijke acculturatie theorie; contexten die migranten buitensluiten, hinderen acculturatie doordat migranten passief geblokkeerd worden van integratie of omdat migranten zich actief terugtrekken in hun eigen groep. Gesynchroniseerde data van de ESS, EVS en EURISLAM over 11,000 niet-Westerse migranten laten inderdaad zien dat migranten gendergelijkheid minder steunen in contexten die migranten buitensluiten, zoals bestemmingen met sterkere anti-migratie houdingen. Bovendien hangt de invloed van gendergewoonten in bestemmingslanden af van de context. In landen met sterkere radicaal-rechtse partijen internaliseren migranten gendergelijkheid bijvoorbeeld minder. Zodoende concludeert deze studie dat migranten niet lineair accultureren maar dat acculturatieprocessen en hun steun voor gendergelijkheid sterk context-afhankelijk zijn.

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Sessie: Migrants and politics 1

Social support networks and loneliness of Polish migrants in the Netherlands

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Lea Ellwardt

Samenvatting: While the concept of transnationalism has gained widespread popularity among scholars as a way to describe immigrants' long-term maintenance of cross-border ties, few studies have empirically addressed how social networks that connect migrants to each other and to nonmigrants in communities of origin are also associated with migrants' well-being. We examined the extent to which social support networks of Polish migrants in the Netherlands serve as precursors of loneliness. Using information on confidant networks (The Families of Poles in the Netherlands, N= 1131) and latent class analysis, five networks types are identified based on the received emotional support provided by kin and non-kin residing in the Netherlands and abroad.

Migrants with small, homogeneous and kin-based (restricted) networks are more likely to be lonely compared to migrants with other four network types. Addressing the relationship between transnational activities and migrants' social networks, results suggest the host language proficiency is the most important predictor of large, heterogeneous, non-kin based networks in migrants. This study finds support that some transnational activities taking place in the host country are related to social networks in ways that promote integration, contrary to the notion that transnationalism is unrelated to the process of immigrant adaptation and assimilation.

Sessie: Labor 1

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Sessie: Labor 1

The Development of a Comparative Scale to assess Volunteer Motives among Volunteers and Non-Volunteers.

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Prof. dr. Aart C. Liefbroer, Prof. dr. Nardi Steverink and

Samenvatting: Objective: Why do some people volunteer and others not? Currently, we have no valid scales to compare the motives of people who opt and do not opt for volunteering. In this study, we develop a comparative scale for assessing volunteer motives among samples of Dutch volunteers and non-volunteers, aged 60 to 80 years.

Methods: The Dutch-translated and validated version of the Volunteer Functions Inventory (VFI) (originally developed by Clary et al., 1998) is included in the Lifelines 'Daily Activities and Leisure Activities add-on Study' (Lifelines DALAS). Moreover, a slightly adapted version being applicable for non-volunteers is included. The validated translation is distributed among volunteering participants and the adapted version among non-volunteering participants, all aged 60 to 80 years. We first estimate (a) separate Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) models for both groups and (b) a combined CFA model on all observations treated as a single group. If needed, problematic items indicating incomparability between the groups, are deleted. Finally, group-based CFA models are performed in order to assess measurement invariance. All models are estimated in STATA by means of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM).

Results: Deleting several problematic items results in a Short-Form version (6 factors, 18 items) of the VFI indicating moderate model fit for both the separate as well as the combined CFA models (RMSEA=0.06, CFI=0.95). The group-based models demonstrate strong invariance between the samples, showing that the estimated factors measure the same underlying latent construct within each group and that factor means scores can be compared between the groups.

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Sessie: Labor 1

Opleidingsverschillen in ervaringen en opvattingen over langer doorwerken

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: Deze bijdrage richt zich op opleidingsverschillen in opvattingen in het kader van het overheidsbeleid dat zich toelegt op langer doorwerken, evenals in arbeidsmarkttuitkomsten van oudere werknemers. In 2018 is met Beeld van de Nederlandse Bevolking een vervolg gegeven aan de Familie-enquête Nederlandse Bevolking. Aan de ruim 500 gepensioneerden die hebben deelgenomen, is gevraagd wat de belangrijkste reden was dat zij met pensioen zijn gegaan; een eerste uitkomst waarin opleidingsverschillen te verwachten zijn. Te denken valt aan gezondheidsklachten die het onmogelijk maken om langer door te werken. Aangezien de dataverzameling recent heeft plaatsgevonden, zijn ook jongere geboortecohorten ondervraagd die niet meer konden profiteren van de VUT-regelingen. Verder heeft men aangegeven of men nadat men met pensioen is gegaan weer beLangugede arbeid heeft verricht, en zo ja, met welke reden. Enerzijds kan verwacht worden dat lager opgeleide ouderen moeite kunnen hebben om rond te komen en daarom weer aan de slag moeten. Anderzijds zijn hoger opgeleide ouderen waarschijnlijk beter in staat om weer te gaan werken als zij bijvoorbeeld het werk of de sociale contacten missen. Tot slot zijn drie stellingen voorgelegd (aan alle respondenten, N=3140): ‘De AOW-leeftijd moet voor iedereen terug naar 65 jaar’, ‘Mensen met een zwaar beroep moeten eerder met pensioen kunnen’ en ‘Het ontslagrecht voor oudere werknemers moet versoepeld worden’. Gegeven het pensioendebat is het interessant om te peilen hoe de Nederlandse bevolking tegen deze issues aan kijkt. Ook in deze opvattingen vallen opleidingsverschillen te verwachten. Het plan is om dit zowel descriptief als multivariaat te bestuderen.

Carly van Mensvoort

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Sessie: Labor 1

Employees’ satisfaction with their supervisor. The role of supervisor’s sex in different inclusive company climates

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Roza Meuleman, Gerbert Kraaykamp & Marieke van den Brink

Samenvatting: Supervisors hold an important role in the well-being of their employees. There is a wide societal and theoretical conception that male leaders are generally evaluated more favourably by others than female leaders due to traditional gender expectations and roles. We will investigate to what extent the level of satisfaction with one’s supervisor at work differs between female-led and male-led employees - distinguishing four perceived skills (i.e. functioning, shown appreciation, social skills, understanding of employees’ care tasks at home) – and how the inclusive company climate impacts this difference. This study contributes to this literature by providing a present-day case in light of the changing (support for traditional) gender expectations and roles in contemporary societies, and a more nuanced picture by looking at different skills in different company settings. We will use large scale survey data on the general Dutch population in 2018 capturing 660 male- and 679 female employees with a supervisor (36% female-led). Our survey includes innovative detailed information on the inclusive company as perceived by the employee; on the diversity-valuing culture, employee-supportive policies, experienced hindrance by co-workers and female share among co-workers. The preliminary results show that female-led employees were more satisfied with the social skills. Our final analyses will be controlled for other

characteristics of the supervisor and company (e.g. occupational sector). This study on women who obtained supervisory positions and employee satisfaction has also important implications for the debate on the gender inequality in obtaining supervisory positions and the female leadership advantage.

Christoph Janietz

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Sessie: Labor 1

Occupations, Organizations, and Wage Inequality

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Thijs Bol

Samenvatting: What constitutes the foundational building block of wage inequality in society? Sociology had for a long time a clear answer to this question: occupations. Ongoing sociological research has substantiated the case for occupations by studying how rewards become attached to occupational positions and empirically demonstrating the overall endurance of their explanatory power in relation to aggregate wage inequality.

This focus on occupations as structural units of wage inequality has been questioned in parts of the sociological literature. Some scholars argue that occupations represent a misspecified unit of analysis that bypasses more fundamental distributional processes taking place at the level of organizations. They argue that distributive outcomes can only be understood with reference to the real social relations in firms rather than by examining occupational categories abstracted away from their workplace.

In this contribution, we try to accommodate both positions by empirically describing and probing theory-driven into the interlinkages between occupations and organizations as foundational structures of wage inequality in the Netherlands using a unique combination of register and survey data. We stress the importance of occupations as meaningful categories whose effect on wages more often than not transcend organizational boundaries. At the same time, we acknowledge organizations as important local contexts in which occupational categories attain their ultimate meaning while shaping distributional outcomes. Specific attention is given to the phenomenon of sorting in which high-paying occupations constitute the predominant workforce in high-wage organizations and interactive processes in which differential occupational gains and losses depend on organization-level factors.

Anushiya Vanajan

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Sessie: Labor 1

Why do Older Workers with Chronic Health Conditions Prefer to Retire Early?

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Ute Bültmann and Kène Henkens

Samenvatting: Background. Older workers experiencing chronic health conditions (CHCs) are more likely to retire early. The different pathways through which CHCs stimulate retirement preferences, however, remain largely unexplored. We present a more comprehensive model in which we hypothesize and test different pathways through which four specific CHCs influence retirement preferences. We hypothesize that the impact of CHCs on retirement is differentially mediated by subjective life expectancy, health-related work limitations, and vitality.

Methods. We collected data from 6,294 wage-employed older workers (60 – 65 years) in the Netherlands in 2015. Regression models and the KHB method are estimated to examine the effects of CHCs on retirement preferences and the potential mediation pathways.

Results. Effects of CHCs on older workers' retirement preferences were differentially mediated by subjective life expectancy, health-related work limitations, and vitality. Severe health-related work limitations predominantly guided the retirement preferences of older workers with arthritis (65.6% mediated) and cardiovascular disease (44.3%). Lower vitality mainly mediated retirement preferences of older workers with sleep (59.0%) and psychological disorders (53.0%). Lower subjective life expectancy was a significant mediation pathway (13.0%) for older workers with cardiovascular diseases.

Conclusions. Health-related work limitations and vitality play a major role in determining retirement preferences of older workers experiencing CHCs. Since both mediators are modifiable, targeted interventions may not only extend older workers' working lives, but also improve the quality of the working life.

Sessie: Society Rebooted

L.E.M. (Linnet) Taylor, Associate Professor, Tilburg Institute for Law, Technology, and Society

Sessie: Society Rebooted

Living Labs as Surveillance Infrastructures

Language: English

Samenvatting: One field in which we can clearly see governmentality-through-infrastructure emerging is the living lab. This presentation will focus on a particular living lab infrastructure currently in the planning stage in the Brainport district of Eindhoven, where housing for a community is being built on a greenfield site that will form the lab. The community's infrastructure is being created to allow continual surveillance inside and outside the housing, incorporating commercial experiments in data collection that are unprecedented. Here the firm Talpa, parent company of the television producer of Big Brother, will pay to have a group of 100 families, demographically representative of the Dutch population, live free in the housing in return for all their social media interactions, cameras placed throughout the housing, and their participation in a 'smart community' which involves everything from automated vehicles in the streets to experiments in digital democracy. The organisers' main research question is whether people can be persuaded to see surveillance data from their living environment as an asset they can trade. The lab has the potential for a myriad unintended consequences, but one main impact is likely to be seen in the way people interact, express themselves seek redress for wrongs.

Sally Wyatt, Professor of Digital Cultures, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences, Maastricht University.

Sessie: Society Rebooted

SURF's up: Dutch digital research infrastructures

Language: English

Samenvatting: Research infrastructures often conjure up ideas of telescopes on remote mountain tops, or particle accelerators deep under the ground. For those in the social sciences and humanities, libraries and archives are traditionally the foundations for scholarship. The internet, however, started as a means for connecting and sharing at the time scarce computer resources amongst computer scientists and other scientists, especially physicists. By the second decade of the 21st century, the internet and related technologies have become indispensable for the conduct of all academic research, including communication, information retrieval, data analysis and storage. In this presentation, I will examine the Dutch digital research infrastructure, focusing on the evolving role of SURF, the collective organisation providing digital technologies for education and research since 1971. SURF faces an almost insatiable demand for its services, from both traditional universities and universities of applied sciences, across an ever expanding range of disciplines.

Emerging national and international priorities around open science also generate new expectations, and could lead to institutional realignments in the provision of an infrastructure crucial for the functioning of Dutch tertiary education and research (realignments between SURF, its members, funders, universities, and other actors such as the eScience Centre, National Library, DANS, and the supercomputer user group).

Digital research infrastructures raise crucial questions for sociology. There are obvious questions related to institutional governance and the evolution of complex technical systems, and less obvious ones about how digital infrastructure affects knowledge production and knowledge sharing (amongst academic peers and between staff and students). For example, can an infrastructure originally designed to meet the needs of 'big science', such as astronomy and physics, adapt to meet a greater diversity of requirements, as raised by the humanities and the social sciences?

Ryan Morgan

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Sessie: Society rebooted: Digital infrastructure and its governmentality

Click "Accept": Exploring justification & responsibility in unravelling the 'privacy paradox'

Language: English

Samenvatting: In the wake of large-scale social media data leaks and growing reports of malfunctioning 'Internet of Things' devices, the issue of data privacy has garnered significant media attention. While the vast body of multi-disciplinary privacy literature attests to the historical importance of privacy research, there are two significant limitations to its relevance regarding these concerns. First, the majority of studies rely on traditional conceptions of privacy (Norberg et al., 2007), notions that focus on the legal language of control and access. In their individualistic focus, such notions have struggled to explain attitudes and behaviours in the connectedness of contemporary data privacy environments where "the act of sharing...is central to participation" (Marwick & boyd, 2014). The second limitation derives from the common assumption that private individuals both perceive themselves and are perceived by others to be the actors most responsible for safeguarding data privacy. Such an assumption drives privacy researchers to focus heavily on superficial indicators such as trust and risk (Gerber et al., 2018), while often ignoring the surrounding contextual details. This thesis confronts these limitations by posing the following research questions: How do individuals perceive agency and responsibility regarding data privacy? How do individuals construct justifications for these perceptions? How do these constructed justifications differ across contexts? Through multiple interviews conducted with American and Dutch citizens, contextual variations in perceptions of agency and responsibility in data privacy protection are explored through a contextual privacy lens, integrating the framework of context-integrity and 'regimes of justification' to illuminate individual arguments.

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Sessie: Society rebooted: Digital infrastructure and its governmentality

IN ZUCK WE TRUST? A Quasi-Natural Experiment to Study Trust in Social Media

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Tim Reeskens

Samenvatting: In the first half of 2018 netizens witnessed a large controversy on online data privacy due to the outburst of the Cambridge Analytica scandal, followed by a wide debate surrounding the introduction of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The aim of this paper is to provide a detailed study of trust in social media, contributing to three distinct theoretical debates. First, studies on institutional trust are split over the question whether people evaluate institutions distinctly. Second, the extent to which trust in institutions reflects an evaluation of the performance of such institutions or whether its explanations should be found elsewhere is not resolved by empirical research. Third, who changes opinion in response to turmoil, in this case on data breach that are directly intertwined with social media? In our study, we rely on an innovative Sessie study as part of the Dutch wave of the European Values Study 2017, with a representative sample of the Dutch population questioned about their trust in social media before and after the controversy over Cambridge Analytica and GDPR. The analysis shows that trust in social media is distinct from other types of institutional trust; nevertheless, trust in politics spills over into trust in social media. We further observe that approximately 65% does not change trust in social media after the data breach turmoil. The changers are equally split in decreased and increased over-time trust. We conclude our paper with implications for the concept of trust, and its study.

Payal Arora, Associate Professor Erasmus School of History, Culture and Communication
Department of Media and Communication

Sessie: Society Rebooted

Piracy infrastructures and entertainment governance in informal economies

Language: English

Samenvatting: The entertainment demands of people who live in poverty in the Global South often go unmet by the media conglomerates. There are few movie theaters in rural Ethiopia or in the slums of the Philippines. Buying a DVD or a music CD could cost low-income youth a week's wages. These young people are not viable consumers for the likes of Hulu or Netflix. It is no wonder that there has risen a vast, diverse and thriving illegal media economy that caters to this marginalized majority. This economy has proliferated in recent years as digital innovations like Bluetooth enable even further the sharing of content on mobile phones, the preferred screen for entertainment consumption. This is despite the fact that wealthy nations have crafted global copyright laws to penalize such practices. Western media industries aggressively pressure countries in the Global South to control piracy, and developing countries comply with raids and crackdowns in order to secure their membership in the World Trade Organization and win the approval of its neoliberal leaders. This paper maps and intersects 1) the parallel and illicit media infrastructures architected within the informal economies in the Global South, 2) the history of the morality of

piracy and leisure consumption among the underclass, and, 3) select case studies of the everyday governance and creative deviance by producers, distributors and consumers in this piracy economy. Through this triangulated juxtaposition, this study argues that it is time for the global media conglomerates to reform their business models to legitimize the role of entertainment in people's lives in spite of their scarce resources and treat them as legitimate customers with a wide spectrum of tastes which remain for the large part untracked in this digital economy.

Mando Rachovitsa, Assistant Professor of International Law at the University of Groningen

Sessie: Society Rebooted

(International) Law as AutoCorrect

Language: English

Samenvatting: The presentation focuses on understanding how law deals with digital infrastructures and their governance. At the outset, two caveats need to be introduced. First, the term digital infrastructure denotes a very diverse and perhaps each time context-specific landscape and therefore the discussion will draw from specific examples (e.g. aspects of the technical infrastructure and institutional design regarding the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers' (ICANN) and Internet Engineering Taskforce (IETF) functions). Second, 'law' will mostly concern for purposes of the present international law. This is an apt choice not only due to the constraints of the presentation but also due to international law's (potentially) global scope to address aspects of digital infrastructure. The presentation submits a critical perspective on the suitability of international law (and its own infrastructure) to regulate the governance of digital infrastructure(s). Specific case studies will be discussed with regard to how the last few years international law and/or international law-like standards, institutions and processes are being seen as a "quick fix" to social issues underpinning digital infrastructure(s). International law is treated as an autocorrect technology[1] that can mitigate deficits, inequalities and arising problems of private or semi-private orderings, if you will. This is exemplified in the discussions on how human rights should be given account in the technical architecture of the Internet standards or how public interest considerations should become the standard of review of generic top-level strings. Moreover, the core of the Internet's infrastructure is being analogised to the old status of the high seas and the normative space that international law reserved to the latter. However, these attempts to re-introduce the 'public' into the 'private' ordering need to be analysed on the basis of whether international law is essentially employed as another instrumentality and whether the appealing language of legitimacy that international law attains serves (existing or ongoing) power relations. Interestingly, different epistemic communities, including legal community, privacy community, human rights community, technical community, international law community to name a few, embrace, although to different degrees, this narrative.

Sessie: Visual methods in (cultural) sociology

Giseline Kuipers *University of Amsterdam*

Sessie: Visual methods in (cultural) sociology

A cross-national study of beauty standards and social boundaries using visual Q methodology

Samenvatting: What do people find beautiful in other people, and what consequences does this have? This study developed a new visual Q sort methodology to answer these questions. It combines factor analysis, regression and interview analysis to study beauty standards in five European countries. A quantitative analysis of the Q-sort data shows that people have very varied tastes, in particular for facial beauty. Tastes for bodily beauty are less diverse. These tastes are related to social background, and therefore mark social boundaries. The interview data are used to interpret the “repertoires of evaluation” underlying these tastes, and types of boundaries drawn by informants. Currently, I am working with Hong Kong colleagues to develop a new Q set, for facial beauty only, to study beauty standards in the Asian context

Julian Schaap *Erasmus University Rotterdam*

Sessie: Visual methods in (cultural) sociology

How race-ethnicity and gender function in classification styles of cultural content

Samenvatting: Race-ethnicity and gender, while rarely explicitly considered for cultural consumption choices, are characteristics that can function implicitly in the classification of cultural content like films, literature or music. Embedded in classification styles – recurrent classificatory patterns in the habitual ways people choose, weigh and combine classifications at their disposal – such attributes are important for consumption practices. Based on visual Q methodology and 27 interviews with American and Dutch rock music consumers, I examine how consumers attend to, weigh and lump classifications, and to what extent gender and race-ethnicity drive classification processes in rock music – a genre historically dominated by white men.

Ulrike Hahn *Erasmus University Rotterdam*

Sessie: Visual methods in (cultural) sociology

Visualization and Climate Change

Samenvatting: Artists create artistic modifications of information visualizations to creatively contribute to the augmentation of climate change visualizations. However, it is unclear how effective they are. Qualitative research consisting of a short survey, q-sort and semi-structured

interview was employed. The artistic information visualizations least made viewers feel climate change is important. It appears that artists' free choice of data focus and artistic styles faces limits when depicting a complex topic such as climate change. A need for clarity and accompanying descriptions to the visualizations, at least when targeted at the general public without art education or training, might be necessary.

Dieter Vandebroek Free University Brussels

Sessie: Visual methods in (cultural) sociology

When words fail. Visual methods and a cultural sociology of childhood.

Samenvatting: For mainstream sociology, visual methods can often serve as an insightful supplement to more traditional techniques of data-production (surveys, interviews). However, for certain populations they often become one of the privileged or, indeed, few instruments that sociologists have at their disposal. This is especially the case for “respondents” who often lack the basic cultural and linguistic capital that conventional techniques tacitly require, as is the case with children. Starting from the methodological challenges that research with children poses, this presentation will tackle the more general validity of visual methods as tools of sociological research.

Liliya Leopold and Giseline Kuipers *University of Amsterdam*

Sessie: Visual methods in (cultural) sociology

Social Norms, Body Weight and Well-Being: A Comparison of Germany, Korea, the Netherlands and the United States

Samenvatting: Which body weight is considered ideal or socially accepted in modern societies? Do body-weight norms differ across countries? How do they affect the psychological well-being as well as weight loss and gain of those who conform and deviate? This project aims to answer these questions by creating a unique data set combining verbal and visual survey items, using representative samples drawn from Germany, Korea, the Netherlands, and the United States. These visual items will be used to measure not only self-reported body size, but also individual and perceived social norms for overweight and underweight. In addition, in the US we will include and experiment with images representing White and Black people. These data will allow to assess whether and how strongly countries and social groups within countries differ regarding which body weight is considered ideal or socially accepted; and how this affects well-being.

Anastasiya Halauniova and Olga Sezneva *University of Amsterdam*

Sessie: Visual methods in (cultural) sociology

Studying Urban Aesthetics Visually and With the Body: the use of Q-sort and Go-along in urban research

Samenvatting: Some people like brick, others don't mind concrete; some see value in the historical, others go for the hyper-modern; and where some prefer to preserve a low-rise skyline, others vote for high-rises and towers. Some see dirt on the side of a building and want it to be removed; others view it as patina and cherish it. Are all these individual choices entirely subjective and is taste merely an individual matter? Studying taste for urban built environment demands not only theoretical, but methodological sophistication and experimentation as well. In this presentation we combine visual Q-methodology and the walking interview called 'go-along' to unpack smelly, colorful and textured differences that urban built environment produces in different bodies every day. The paper aims to show how with the help of urban visual methodologies the very notions of 'taste' and 'perception' can be critically approached: what are the differences in 'gaze' that various professionals acquire and perform, what practices of attunement or detachment from built environment they practice, and what associations and values the aesthetics acquires for professionals who make decisions on how our cities look like.

Sessie: Arbeidsmarkt

Lucille Mattijssen (VU), Dimitris Pavlopoulos (VU), Wendy Smits (CBS/UM)

Sessie: Arbeidsmarkt

The impact of field of study on career development

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: This paper investigates which fields of studies lead to prosperous career paths and which ones lead to precarious careers. For this purpose, we use Competing Trajectories Analysis, which combines an event history analysis of the duration until first employment after graduation and sequence analysis of the career paths starting at first employment after graduation. We use CBS register data on all Dutch graduates of cohort 2009/2010, combined with information from the education register on the students' educational background. We expect that students from fields of study that focus on specific skills have more favourable career outcomes than students that have acquired general skills in their education.

Lucille Mattijssen

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Sessie: Arbeidsmarkt

Occupations and the non-standard employment career: how task level and task type influence the career outcomes of non-standard employment

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Dimitris Pavlopoulos, Wendy Smits

Samenvatting: This article investigates the extent to which the occupational task level and task types influence the career outcomes of non-standard employment. It is expected that high-level tasks increase both employment and income security, while routine tasks are expected to reduce employment security and manual tasks are expected to reduce income security. Multichannel sequence analysis is applied to create a typology of the careers of Dutch workers who entered non-standard employment in 2007 which allows for the classification of careers based on employment and income security. This typology is subsequently used as a dependent variable in a multinomial logistic regression. The analyses show that high-level tasks do not protect against careers with low levels of employment and income security. Routine tasks do not have a unidimensional effect on employment and income security, while manual tasks generally lead to careers with lower levels of employment and income security.

Wendy Smits (CBS/UM) & Jannes de Vries (CBS)

Sessie: Arbeidsmarkt

Employability van flexibele en vaste werknemers in Nederland

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: In deze bijdrage vergelijken we de employability van vaste en flexibele werknemers en van de verschillende soorten flexibele werknemers onderling. We beschouwen twee indicatoren voor employability: (1) een subjectieve inschatting van de eigen kans om een nieuwe baan in het huidige of in aan ander bedrijf te krijgen, (2) een typologie van de feitelijke arbeidsmarkttransities die werknemers gedurende een periode van drie jaar hebben doorgemaakt geconstrueerd met behulp van sequentie- analyse. Voor het onderzoek maken we gebruik van de Nationale Enquête Arbeidsomstandigheden (NEA) 2011 verrijkt met registerinformatie uit het Stelsel van Sociaal Statistische bestanden (SSB) over banen en inkomens voor de periode oktober 2011 tot en met december 2014. Het blijkt dat de meeste soorten flexwerkers een lagere employability hebben dan vaste werknemers maar er zijn wel enkele duidelijke uitzonderingen. Werknemers met een tijdelijk dienstverband met uitzicht op een vast dienstverband schatten hun employability hoger in dan vaste werknemers, maar deze hoger inschatting hangt samen met de gunstigere achtergrondkenmerken (jonger en hoger opgeleid) van de eerstgenoemd groep. De verschillen in gepercipieerde employability weerspiegelen zich in de beroepsloopbanen. Werknemers met uitzicht op een vast dienstverband hebben stabielere loopbanen dan andere flexibele werknemers. Uitzendkrachten hebben de minst stabiele loopbanen met zowel veel baanwisselingen als periodes zonder werk. Oproepkrachten maken eveneens veel baanwisselingen door maar stromen minder vaak uit naar werkloosheid dan uitzendkrachten.

Jannes de Vries

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Sessie: Arbeidsmarkt

De loopbanen van flexibele werknemer in Nederland

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Wendy Smits

Samenvatting: In dit onderzoek kijken we naar de loopbanen van verschillende categorieën flexibele werknemers. Hiervoor maken we met behulp van sequentieanalyse een typologie van de arbeidsmarkttransities die werknemers gedurende een periode van drie jaar hebben doorgemaakt. Bij de arbeidsmarkttransities kijken zowel naar baanwisselingen (als werknemer) als naar de transitie naar zelfstandige als naar posities zonder werk. Voor het onderzoek maken we gebruik van de Nationale Enquête Arbeidsomstandigheden (NEA) 2011-2014 verrijkt met registerinformatie uit het Stelsel van Sociaal Statistische bestanden (SSB) over banen en inkomens voor de periode oktober 2011 tot en met december 2017. Er blijken duidelijke verschillen in de loopbanen tussen de verschillende groepen flexibele werknemers te zijn. Werknemers met uitzicht op een vast dienstverband hebben stabielere loopbanen dan andere flexibele werknemers. Uitzendkrachten hebben de minst stabiele loopbanen met zowel veel baanwisselingen als periodes zonder werk. Oproepkrachten maken eveneens veel baanwisselingen door maar stromen minder vaak uit naar werkloosheid dan uitzendkrachten.

Maura Gardeniers

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Sessie : Arbeidsmarktonderzoek

Dubbel benadeeld? Het carrièreverloop van flexwerkers die werkloos zijn geraakt

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Dimitris Pavlopoulos, Wendy Smits, Gerda Gringhuis

Samenvatting: Flexwerk is een veel bediscussieerd onderwerp. Een centraal vraagstuk betreft de kwestie in hoeverre flexwerk als een opstap naar een vaste baan functioneert, of leidt tot een langdurig verblijf in de flexibele schil of zelfs tot werkloosheid. Uit eerder onderzoek blijkt dat voor 20 tot 40 procent van de werknemers het tweede, nadelige scenario werkelijkheid is. Bovendien blijkt het aantal flexwerkers dat langdurig werkloos raakt of de arbeidsmarkt verlaat de afgelopen jaren te stijgen. Het is echter onbekend hoe het deze groep verder vergaat op de arbeidsmarkt: wordt deze groep extra geraakt door een dubbel scarring effect – flexwerk en werkloosheid? Welke factoren zijn bepalend voor dit mogelijke scarring effect? Dit onderzoek bestudeert daarom de loopbanen van Nederlandse, niet-schoolgaande flexwerkers die werkloos zijn geraakt. Hiervoor wordt sequentieanalyse toegepast op maandelijkse registerdata van het CBS, die het mogelijk maakt om de loopbanen van deze groep te volgen van 2008 tot en met 2016. We verwachten dat hoogopgeleiden na een periode van werkloosheid uitstromen naar een situatie met een vast contract, terwijl laagopgeleiden een loopbaantraject hebben waarin ze na een periode van werkloosheid korte periodes van flexwerk afwisselen met periodes van werkloosheid. Voor hoogopgeleide vrouwen met kinderen wordt verwacht dat ze na een periode van werkloosheid doorstromen naar stabiel, parttime werk, terwijl laagopgeleide vrouwen waarschijnlijk snel opvolgende tijdelijke banen hebben.

Alexander Dicks

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Sessie: Arbeidsmarktonderzoek

Young mothers in NEET: The economic activity of parents and partners

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Melinda Mills, Mark Levels

Samenvatting: Child care provided by grandparents is an increasingly relevant source of support for mothers, for example enabling them to re-enter the labour force. Yet, the availability of grandparents to supply such care depends on their own employment and living situation. Previous studies, while providing valuable insights into the actual behaviour and provision of grandparental caring, were restricted by survey design (e.g. excluding single mothers, limited information on partners employment, broad age ranges) and could not focus on small sub-groups. Other did not cover the role of grandparents and only studied mothers who had been in employment prior to child birth, defined labour force participation as a binary outcome, or did not distinguish between participation in education and inactivity. In this paper, we add the first in-depth picture of the

monthly labour market and education trajectories of young mothers in the Netherlands synchronised to the month of childbirth. For this, we use population data from Dutch employment and income registers. We use sequence analysis to map labour market trajectories over time and make sense of the manifold of individual life courses without presupposing a functional form of data generation. This exploratory view guarantees the representation of trajectories that otherwise might be underrepresented in conventional survey designs.

Sessie timeslot 3: 14:00- 15:30

Sessie: Criminality

Amy Nivette

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Sessie: Criminality

Hate crimes in the Netherlands: Assessing the influence of neighborhood characteristics

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Eva Jaspers, Kevin Wittenberg, Mathijs Kros

Samenvatting: This paper examines the spatial patterns and social determinants of police-registered discrimination (or ‘hate crime’) incidents in the Netherlands. Based on previous research, we examine two competing theoretical perspectives. The first perspective argues that there are common sources of different manifestations of disorder, including ordinary crime and hate crime. From this perspective, neighborhoods with high levels of social disorganization and disadvantage are expected to have greater numbers of hate crimes. By contrast, the second perspective argues that hate crimes occur where native majority groups feel threatened by the influx of ethnic minorities. This “defended neighborhood” perspective suggests that hate crimes will be higher where primarily white neighborhoods experience an increase in non-white in-migration. In order to disentangle these two theoretical mechanisms, we use neighborhood-level information matched with an extensive database of 11,547 discrimination incidents registered by the police for the years 2015-2017. The data cover a variety of grounds for discrimination, the most common being race (36.6%) and sexual orientation (34.9%). The most common incident types are insults (79.2%) and vandalism (13.6%). We use multilevel Poisson regression techniques, with neighborhoods nested in municipalities, to analyze the effects of social characteristics on the number of discrimination incidents.

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Sessie: Criminaliteit

Turning points in violent encounters

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): David van der Duin; Marly van Bruchem

Samenvatting: Based on 50 videoclips sourced from the internet, we analyze turning points in antagonistic encounters. We explore how violence starts, how it ends and how it becomes increasingly severe and one-sided. Theoretically our work is informed by micro-sociological and interactionist studies. This work claims that turning points which result into situational dominance and situational asymmetry generate more severe violence. We use Observer software to map

timelines per behavior and per actor (e.g. posturing, de-escalating and violent behaviors) to analyze the occurrence of turning points in antagonistic encounters.

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Sessie: Criminaliteit

The roads to nodes: How travel paths affect burglary location choices

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Toby P. Davies (UCL)

Samenvatting: Objectives: Crime pattern theory stresses the importance of offender activity spaces for understanding where crime occurs. Activity spaces comprise both frequently visited nodes and the routinely traveled paths that connect them. Although previous research showed that offenders indeed often commit crimes near their activity nodes, little is known about the extent to which the paths between these feature in their crime location choices.

Methods: This burglary location choice study analyzes 498 burglaries committed by 282 burglars in the Greater The Hague area in the period 2006-2009. The study makes progress in two ways. First, it uses street segments (N=28,221) as detailed spatial unit of analysis. Second, it uses graph theoretic heuristics to identify the plausible routes offenders could have used to travel between their activity nodes, and to estimate the wider activity spaces built up along the way. Discrete spatial choice models are used to test several hypotheses derived from crime pattern theory.

Results: Burglars have greatest preference for targets which lie on the same street segment as one of their activity nodes, and the relative preference decreases with each additional degree of separation. They also have a tendency to target houses along the paths between their nodes, although effects are substantially smaller and no clear distance decay pattern along paths is observed.

Conclusions: Crime pattern theory is supported. Information on only a few offender-specific activity nodes enriched with graph theory metrics for plausible paths that connect them result in a high predictive accuracy for where burglars commit crime.

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Sessie: Criminaliteit

Crime control through self-control: the emergence of neurobiology as a target of Dutch crime policy

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: Under the banner of biosocial criminology, the past thirty years have witnessed the reemergence of biological explanation in criminological theorizing. In recent years, insights and applications developed in this burgeoning new field have increasingly found their way into policy practice, with the Netherlands at the international forefront. How will the biosocial approach change the way crime is governed in the Netherlands? To work out this question I analyze the main concepts organizing biosocial crime policy discourse. From a governmentality perspective I look at practice-oriented policy research conducted in the period between 1990-2017. Significantly the direct target of practice-oriented biocriminology is not to explain crime, but rather to identify and control neurobiological risk-factors of antisocial conduct. This construct embraces a wide spectrum of violent, aggressive and impulsive behaviors clinically diagnosed well below the threshold of criminal responsibility. With antisocial behavior conceived as a consequence of underdeveloped capacities for self-regulation, there emerges a control strategy that seeks to therapeutically neutralize the risk of future antisocial behavior by preventatively cultivating the self-control mechanisms of the individual-at-neurobiological-risk. I call this crime control through self-control. The new way of governing crime may be seen as part of a more general reorientation of crime control policy toward the dual aims of security and prevention. With the paper I contribute both to sociological investigation of the implications of neuroscience, as well as to inform neuro-ethical debate on the use of biology in crime policy.

Sessie: Onderwijs 2

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Sessie: Onderwijs 2

Adverse youth experiences and educational careers in the Netherlands.

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Gerbert Kraaykamp, Jochem Tolsma

Samenvatting: Previous research has shown that children who are confronted with adverse youth experiences, such as parental separation, addiction or maltreatment, often attain lower levels of education. However, little is known about the educational trajectories of children who experienced youth adversity. Studies on the consequences of youth adversity often focus on different educational outcomes such as grade repetition and final attainment, without considering how repetition would influence attainment.

The current study seeks to address this issue by studying whether children who experience youth adversity more often repeat grades or experience downward mobility during secondary education, and how this contributes to their final educational attainment. Furthermore, we investigate whether experiencing social-emotional support provided at school decreases the possible negative influence of youth adversity on children's educational trajectories. In this way, we aim to contribute to better insights in how children's resilience can be supported within the educational system.

We use data from the Family Survey Dutch Population (N=3.165), a survey with retrospective questions on various adverse youth experiences, as well as information about respondents' educational experiences and attainment. We expect to find that children who experience adversity attain lower levels of education, and that this relationship is partially explained by a higher incidence of grade repetition and changing to lower educational tracks among these children. Furthermore, we expect that these negative influences occur less often among children who experienced social-emotional support at school.

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Sessie: Onderwijs 2

SES en spijbelgedrag: De school doet ertoe!

Language: Dutch

Samenvatting: Spijbelgedrag is in bijna elke school aanwezig. Het aantal spijbelaars blijft al jaren stabiel of kent zelfs een lichte stijging, ondanks de actieplannen door regeringen en scholen. Spijbelgedrag brengt de nodige risico's mee voor jongeren. Het is een voorspeller van latere

mislukkingen zoals criminaliteit en werkloosheid. Onderzoek heeft ons al veel geleerd over mogelijke oorzaken van spijbelgedrag, maar is het er niet altijd over eens welke factoren doorslaggevend zijn. Deze studie onderzoekt enerzijds welke invloed de sociaaleconomische status (SES) van de leerling en de sociaaleconomische samenstelling van de school hebben op het spijbelgedrag van de leerling. Anderzijds wordt er ook nagegaan of het effect van de SES van de leerling wordt gemodereerd door de sociaaleconomische samenstelling van de school. Hiervoor wordt gebruik gemaakt van data van het Vlaams Leerlingen Onderzoek (VLO) die verzameld werden in het schooljaar 2004-2005 bij 11.872 leerlingen in 85 Vlaamse secundaire scholen. Hoewel de multilevel analyse aantoont dat de SES van de leerling geen direct effect heeft op het spijbelgedrag en de sociaaleconomische samenstelling van de school deze relatie niet modereert, heeft de school wel een opmerkelijke invloed. Scholen met veel leerlingen met een hoge sociaaleconomische status krijgen minder te maken met spijbelgedrag. Het is opvallend dat de individuele sociaaleconomische status van de leerling geen rol blijkt te spelen om spijbelgedrag te vertonen, maar de sociaaleconomische samenstelling van de school wel. De schoolomgeving en het schoolnet lijken eveneens een belangrijke rol te spelen.

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Sessie: Onderwijs 2

Gender differences in field of study choices. Having a comparative advantage in mathematics.

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: Boys and girls already make different trajectory choices in secondary education. Prior research shows that this is not due to gender differences in ability. It might however be that boys are more likely to enter male-typical trajectories because they score relatively higher in mathematics than languages (i.e., have a comparative advantage in mathematics). Girls are less likely to choose male-typical trajectories or even more likely to choose female-typical trajectories because they score relatively better in languages than in mathematics (i.e., have a comparative advantage in languages). Longitudinal data collected among 1352 individuals (age 15-16) in upper-secondary education in the Netherlands are used. Multinomial path analyses showed that gender differences in trajectories are pronounced. Compared to girls, boys are on average 15% more likely to enter the most male-typical trajectory (Science & Technology) and 16% less likely to enter the most female-typical trajectory (Culture & Society). Having a comparative advantage in mathematics increases the likelihood that students enter the male-typical trajectory Science & Technology, but having a comparative advantage did not lead to different trajectory choices for boys and girls. Overall, the concept of comparative advantage does not explain gender differences in trajectory choices in secondary education.

Sessie: Population 2

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Sessie: Population 2

Remaining childless: Examining the different pathways that lead to a childless life for men

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Renske Keizer, Gert Stulp

Samenvatting: Over the years, our understanding of childlessness, and its antecedents, for women has grown substantially. For men, our understanding is much more limited. The current study aims to obtain a comprehensive understanding of childlessness, and its antecedents, for men, by examining different pathways that lead to a childless life, based on men's expectations to remain childless. We use data from the American National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), allowing us to follow 2,738 men from their twenties until their fifties. Based on the number of children they had, and their answers to the biannual question about expectations to remain childless, we identified, using cluster analysis, three groups of men who remained childless. 1) Early articulators (35%), 2) late articulators (50%) and 3) men who kept expecting to become fathers (15%). Subsequently, we examined to what extent antecedents of childlessness differed between these three groups. First, early articulators more often desired to remain childless than the other groups. Second, men who kept expecting to become fathers were more often single throughout their reproductive span than early articulators (75% and 50% respectively). Furthermore, late articulators and men who kept expecting to become fathers were more often highly educated and more often had highly educated partners compared to early articulators. Finally, early and late articulators had lower levels of income compared to men who kept expecting to become fathers. Our findings show that different roads lead to a childless life and that scholars should take this diversity into account.

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Sessie: Population 2

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

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Brienna Perelli-Harris

Samenvatting: Being unemployed can seriously impact one's relationship. However, it may be important to not only look at one's current employment situation, but also at how long they have been in this situation, if they have experienced unemployment previously, and what they expect to happen in the near future. Some hypothesised that the quality of the partner relationship

recuperates after the initial shock of unemployment, while others the negative impact of unemployment accumulates over time. Additionally, some people suggested a scarring of the relationship due to past stressful events. In this study we aim to answer the research question: To what extent do current unemployment, the duration of current unemployment, past unemployment experiences, and expected economic decline relate to the quality of partner relationships? We base hypotheses on the vulnerability-stress-adaptation model, family stress model, set-point theory, and accumulative disadvantage perspective. We investigate the association with relationship quality of both the unemployment situation of the individual and the partner. We also investigate different dimensions of relationship quality, as well as gender differences. Analyses show that current unemployment and future perceptions of economic hardship are negatively associated with the quality of the partner relationship. For both men and women the negative consequences of men's unemployment accumulate over time and are not immediately negated when he is re-employed. Women's unemployment situation appears to influence the quality of partner relationships less than men's situation. The results differ between men and women, and between the dimensions of relationship quality.

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Sessie: Bevolking 2

The more the merrier? The causal effect of high fertility on later-life loneliness in Eastern Europe

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Marco Tosi

Samenvatting: Levels of later-life loneliness are high in Eastern Europe. We assess whether having more children is protective against later-life loneliness for Eastern-European mothers and fathers. Drawing on Generations and Gender Surveys data of 25,479 parents aged 50-80 from eight Eastern-European countries, we adopt an instrumental approach exploiting parents' preference for mixed-sex offspring to estimate the causal effect of having additional children on feelings of loneliness. We find that having an additional child has a causal protective effect against loneliness for mothers. Ordinary least squares regression models also show a weak but statistically significant negative association between number of children and later-life loneliness among fathers. However, results of the instrumental variable analyses are inconclusive for this group. We thus do not find statistically significant causal evidence that having an additional child is protective against loneliness for fathers. Our results underline the importance of addressing reverse causality and selection bias when investigating the links between number of children and later-life loneliness, particularly among women. The causal evidence presented here suggests that the trend towards families with fewer children noted in several Eastern-European countries may place new cohorts of older Eastern-Europeans, and in particular Eastern-European women, at risk of stronger feelings of loneliness.

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Sessie: Bevolking. 2

Why do parents feel closer to their children than vice versa? Family complexity as a test of the intergenerational stake hypothesis

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Matthijs Kalmijn, Katya Ivanova

Samenvatting: Parents tend to see the relation to their adult children in a more favourable light than adult children see the relation to their parents. When both asked to evaluate their joint relation, parents report higher levels of closeness, quality, and intimacy, and lower levels of conflict, a phenomenon that has been referred to as “the intergenerational stake hypothesis”. Thus far, the literature has not reached agreement on the explanation for this phenomenon. In this study, we leverage an important consequence of the Second Demographic transition – increased diversity of parent-child relations – to shed new light on this asymmetry in perceptions. We put different proposed explanations – developmental theory, exchange theory, and social norms – to the test by comparing asymmetry in perceptions of closeness. Using the multi-actor OKiN (Ouders en Kinderen in Nederland) survey data, we compare adult parent-child dyads (N = 3030) involving stepparents and biological parents, and study the role of parental investments. The (preliminary) results of logistic regression models imply that, although biological mothers, stepmothers, and stepfathers – on average – all report a closer relation to their adult (step)child than the child does, biological fathers are particularly more likely to overreport. Yet, this difference is fully explained by fathers’ lower levels of parental investment. We interpret this finding as support for the idea that parental overreport is fostered by the social desirability of good parent-child relations, for which parents are more strongly held accountable than their children.

Sessie: Parental Involvement

Vrolijk, P., Branje, S., van Lissa, C. J. & Keizer, R.

Sessie: Parental Involvement

Mother's and Father's Autonomy Support in Relation to Adolescent Problem Behavior

Samenvatting: **Introduction:** An important parental task is supporting children's need for autonomy (Joussemet, Landry, & Koestner, 2008). Parental autonomy support is a parenting behavior, in which parents take children's perspective and provide opportunities for choice and participation in decision making, while minimizing the use of pressure (Grolnick & Ryan, 1989). Studies have found that when parents frustrate the need for autonomy, their children have higher levels of internalizing and externalizing problems. However, in contrast to expectations, when linkages between autonomy support and children's problem behaviors are examined, results are equivocal.

Aims: The aim of the current study is to provide a more comprehensive understanding of linkages between parental autonomy support and problem behavior in adolescence. We will examine whether and to what extent fathers and mother have their own individual impact. By taking into account stable between-family differences, we examine whether parents who are relatively more autonomy supportive than they usually are, also have children who show less problem behaviors the next year. Since the relation between autonomy support and problem behavior could be the result of reversed causality, we will check for both parent effects and child effects. Finally, we explore whether boys and girls are differently affected by parental autonomy support.

Methods: We will perform random intercept cross-lagged Sessie models on data from the ongoing Dutch longitudinal Research on Adolescent Development and Relations (RADAR). This is a multi-actor design, consisting of information on fathers, mothers, and adolescents.

Results: Results will be presented for parent-reported and child-reported autonomy support separately.

De Leeuw, S.G., Kalmijn, M., & van Gaalen., R.I.

Sessie: Parental Involvement

Sibship size and parental involvement in stepfamilies: Resource dilution with full, half and step siblings

Samenvatting: **Background** The resource dilution hypothesis states that the negative association between sibship size and children's outcomes is the result of the dilution of parental resources when the number of siblings increases. However, despite the increasing prevalence of divorce, the literature focuses mostly on full siblings: half siblings and stepsiblings are not taken into account or simply added to the total number of siblings.

Objectives This study presents an alternative approach to examine the sibship size effect in divorced families. After remarriage, parents distribute their resources among different types of children and they do not always share biological ties and/or a residence with these children. Therefore, this study examines how the availability of parents' non-material resources is affected by the presence of full, half and step-siblings in stepfamilies.

Data and methods The dataset Parents and Children in the Netherlands contains an oversample of adults (age 25 to 45) who were raised in stepfamilies. In addition, the data include information on the involvement of respondent's parents with respect to school, personal matters and leisure time. The focus in this study is on the involvement of divorced parents who had a new stable partner during childhood (Fathers, N = 1,366; Mothers, N = 1,425).

Results In line with the literature on serial fatherhood, the involvement of fathers decreases if he has biological children with his new partner (half siblings). For the involvement of mothers the number of full siblings is more important.

Conclusions This study shows that the simple framework of intact family needs to be reconsidered in stepfamilies. Siblings with whom respondents do not share a biological tie or a home can still dilute resources. However, some sibling types dilute parental resources more than others and this nuance is lost when the total number of siblings is used to measure sibship size.

Van der Storm, L., Lucassen, N., Helmerhorst, K. & Keizer, R.

Sessie: Parental Involvement

Mothers' and Fathers' Parenting Behavior in Relation to Children's Prosocial Behavior: A Meta-Analysis

Samenvatting: **Introduction:** Prosocial behavior in early childhood is related to important developmental outcomes, including peer acceptance, school performance, and low levels of loneliness and aggression (e.g. Eisenberg, Spinrad, & Knafo-Noam, 2015). Sensitive parenting can foster prosocial behavior by promoting reciprocity in caring behaviors between parent and child (Grusec & Davidov, 2010). The role of fathers is often neglected or overlooked (e.g. Garner, Dunsmore, & Southam-Gerrow, 2008; Pastorelli et al., 2016), while recent studies suggest that fathers in particular may affect children's prosocial behavior, acting as "bridges to the outside world" (e.g. Dumont & Paquette, 2013; Grossman et al., 2002; Paquette, 2014).

Aim: The aim of this meta-analysis is to synthesize the current literature on the impact of parental behaviors of mother and fathers on children's prosocial behavior.

Methods: In our preliminary search using the database PsycINFO with the keywords "father", "child", and "prosocial" in the title or abstract 183 studies were detected. Eligible studies used direct measures of parenting (e.g., warmth, sensitivity, and parental control) of both mothers and fathers within the same family, and incorporated measures of prosocial behavior of children either through laboratory behavioral tasks, observations, or questionnaires.

Results: Eight studies were thus far eligible for inclusion with a total of 6,240 children and their parents. In the following weeks, we will finalize our literature search, apply our inclusion and exclusion criteria, code the included studies and conduct our meta-analysis.

Discussion: Our meta-analysis will reveal whether and to what extent fathers' behavior influences children's prosocial behavior and whether and to what extent the impact of fathers' behavior is stronger compared to that of mothers.

Hogye, S. I., Jansen, P., Lucassen, N., Keizer, R.

Sessie: Parental Involvement

The role of parenting and child inhibitory control in bullying involvement: A Generation R study

Samenvatting: **Rationale:** Children involved in bullying can experience long-lasting mental health problems (Arseneault, Bowes, & Shakoor, 2010; Kretschmer, Veenstra, Dekovic, & Oldehinkel, 2017). Bullies, victims, and bully-victims vary in their social role and in their experiences of mental health problems. Thus, it is essential to investigate the factors that contribute to bullying involvement. Among environmental sources, recent research points to the relevance of parenting in bullying involvement. Particularly, harsh parenting, which involves the use of coercive acts and negative emotional affect, has been linked to children's bullying involvement. However, the mechanisms underlying harsh parenting and bullying involvement are unexplored. Separate lines of research linked both harsh parenting and bullying involvement to child cognitive functioning, specifically to inhibitory control (Lucassen et al., 2015; Verlinden et al., 2014). The present study investigated whether inhibitory control underlies linkages between harsh parenting and bullying involvement.

Aims: The study explored whether child inhibitory control mediates harsh parenting and bullying involvement. We investigated if linkages differ by bullying involvement role and by parent- and child gender.

Methods: We performed secondary data analysis on a full cohort provided by Generation R, Rotterdam, the Netherlands. Maternal- and paternal-rated harsh discipline was collected at 3 years based on the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales (Straus et al., 1998). Child inhibitory control was measured at 4 years using the Behaviour Rating Inventory of Executive Function in Preschool Children (Isquith, Gioia, & Epsy, 2004). Bullying involvement was measured at 7 years by a teacher-report (Perren & Alsaker; 2006).

Results: Preliminary results show that paternal harsh parenting is associated with boys' bullying behavior. Additionally, both parents' harsh parenting is associated with inhibitory control problems, which in turn are linked to boys' bullying. Additional structural equation modeling will be conducted and we will present results for the three bullying involvement roles as well as for parent-child gender effects.

Sessie: Stratification 2

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Sessie: Stratification 2

Transitions to Motherhood

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Giorgio Cutuli (University of Trento), Caroline Dewilde (Tilburg University)

Samenvatting: Women tend to adopt more traditional gender roles attitudes and behaviours after the birth of their first child. This phenomenon has been mainly investigated in comparative perspective. In particular, family social policies are considered relevant factors. Micro-level determinants and the social gradient characterizing these dynamics have instead received less attention. This paper investigates to what extent the increase in traditional attitudes that follows the birth of the first child is stratified by social class. We try to disentangle structural and cultural elements related to social class. This is done discussing, respectively, how different labour market positions shape the economic (in)convenience of increasing traditional gender roles and how different conceptualizations of the role of mothers across social classes might result in a weaker or stronger increase in traditionalism. We develop an intersectional approach, assuming that individuals experience multiple social roles and their structural and cultural positions might not completely overlap. Consequently, these two dimensions of social class might show a different role in shaping women's response to childbirth. We perform hybrid models using data from Understanding Society harmonised British Household Sessie Survey (1991-2015). Preliminary results show that women who have higher structural positions are more likely to increase their traditionalism after motherhood. These results bring new insights regarding our understanding of longitudinal change of individuals' attitudes, the interaction between (biological) events and micro-level attributes and, above all, also in regard of dynamics of intergenerational transmission of inequality. The fact that women who have higher social positions adopt a more traditional orientation after motherhood is in line with the educational gradient in childcare. Better-off mothers spend more time in caring for their children and this dynamic possibly favours the transmission.

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Sessie: Stratificatie / Klasse 2

Keeping up or giving up? Income inequality and materialism in Europe and the United States

Language: Dutch

Coauteur(s): Beate Volker en Bram Lancee

Samenvatting: Verschillend onderzoek laat zien dat inkomensongelijkheid ervoor zorgt dat mensen materialistischer worden. Onderzoek dat kijkt naar het online-zoeken naar en het kopen van luxe goederen in de Verenigde Staten ondersteunt dit terwijl surveyonderzoek voor Europa geen eenduidig beeld laat zien. Komt dit doordat Amerikanen en Europeanen anders op inkomensongelijkheid reageren of door het gebruik van verschillende metingen in de VS en Europa? Om dit te onderzoeken gebruiken we dezelfde metingen in beide regio's: data van Google Trends over het zoeken naar luxe goederen en data van de European Social Survey en World Values Survey over materialistische waarden. Onze multilevel between-within models analyses bevestigen dat zowel de meting als de context een belangrijke rol spelen. Inkomensongelijkheid is met name sterk gerelateerd aan het daadwerkelijk zoeken naar luxe goederen, maar niet aan materialistische waarden. Amerikanen worden in tegenstelling tot Europeanen materialistischer in contexten met grote inkomensverschillen.

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Sessie: Stratification / class 2

Not just about being a mother: an assessment of the motherhood wage penalty among migrant women in China

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Hao Dong

Samenvatting: Married women participate in the labor market became prevalent worldwide. Yet, gender wage gap still persists or even enlarges in many countries. Past research investigated several mechanisms influencing women's wage and found mothers earn substantially less than non-mothers, known as the motherhood wage penalty. Previous research attributes the motherhood wage penalty to several reasons but they are limited by the fact that for most women, becoming a mother meaning more childcare responsibility. Therefore, it is difficult to disentangle the mechanisms underlying the motherhood penalty.

In this paper, we investigated migrant women in China. For these women becoming a mother does not necessarily mean more childcare responsibility because while they migrated, their family members can take care of the children back at home. Still, many migrant mothers bring their children with them for reasons like better education or simply no availability of family members. Therefore, we can disentangle the mechanisms of motherhood penalty by studying the consequence of whether or not the migrant women bring children with them on top of being a mother.

By studying 90107 married migrant women in China in 2013, 14, and 15, our preliminary results show that the negative effect of having two or more children disappeared after including whether bringing children with them. Bringing children has a significant negative effect on women's wage on top of the influence of education and occupation. This negative influence was partially explained away by the age of the youngest children, assuming normally women take the youngest child with them.

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Sessie: Stratificatie / Klasse 2

“No room for thinking, under the dome”. Flat earth and the boundary construction between science and non-science on Twitter.

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Peter Achterberg

Samenvatting: With few exceptions, most of the human history since the sixth century B.C. has been guided by the belief that the earth is round. Nevertheless, in recent times, the view proposing a flat earth has increased in popularity. Drawing from the literature about boundaries and boundary-work from Gyerin and Abbott, this study aims at exploring how the boundaries between those defending science and non-science are constructed in public space. Given that the Flat Earth Society (FES) is almost uniquely present online, the normative power of defining knowledge cannot be evaluated in its core dimensions – through argumentations in scientific journals. For this reason, the periphery of science, its connections with the public and the narratives adopted on Twitter, is the principal avenue where we study the acquisition of normative and classification power to define knowledge systems.

Based on a qualitative content analysis, this paper shows that FES supporters and adversaries are heterogeneous in the argumentations held to sustain their positions, something that complicates the general view of these groups as homogeneous groups. Based on a network analysis we analyze the boundaries between supporters and adversaries of the theory that the earth is flat. The boundary between these two factions appears to be mostly defined by FES adversaries through framing strategies such as debasement and homogenization of FES supporters. Our results shows how communication defines social and normative boundaries between science and non-science. At the end of the paper we discuss our findings relevance for theories about the constructivist nature of science.

Sessie: Trends en topics in de informele zorg 2

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Sessie: Trends en topics in de informele zorg 2

Older couples: spousal caregiving and outsourced care

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Marjolein Broese van Groenou and Theo van Tilburg

Samenvatting: As a result of longevity, people grow older together as a couple and it is expected that the number of partnered older people, living independently, with a personal care need increases. Most care used by older people is provided by the partner. The majority of studies on informal caregiving compared partner caregivers with other types of caregivers. We extend on previous research by applying a longitudinal design and investigate under what circumstances an older partnered person does or does not receive care and whether this care is given by the partner or sourced out. We explain the likelihood of partner care use (versus no or outsourced care) by need factors of the respondent and characteristics of the partner. We selected 2814 respondents with 7515 observations measured between 1992 and 2012, all male-female couples, with (the same) partner over the observations and living independently. We divided the data in respondents who receive no personal care, partner care or outsourced care. Of the respondent we include activities of daily living, age, educational level, mastery and emotional loneliness. Of the partner we include gender, whether he/she receives care him/herself and provides assistance with household chores. Results show that when a couple becomes older the likelihood of outsourced care increases, suggesting that outsourced care replaces partner care, in particular when the partner is also in need of care. Wives are less likely to use partner care than husbands. Policies focused on helping the caregiving partner could help to continue with the partner care use instead of outsource the care.

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Sessie: Trends en topics in de informele zorg 2

Providing informal care next to paid work: Explaining older workers' experiences in caregiving

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Marleen Damman, Kène Henkens

Samenvatting: Objectives. With an increasing retirement age, more older adults are combining employment with informal caregiving responsibilities. However, little is known about how older workers experience caregiving activities next to their paid jobs. This study aims to fill this gap by examining how the work situation (i.e., working hours, occupational status, and perceived access

to human resources practices) is associated with both positive and negative experiences of caregiving.

Methods. Using data from the NIDI Pension Sessie Survey, we study caregiving experiences – in other words, the extent to which caregiving activities are gratifactory, burdensome, or stressful – of 1,651 Dutch older workers (age 60-65) who provide care at least once per week.

Results. Multivariate analyses reveal that the work situation plays an explanatory role above and beyond sociodemographic factors and indicators of the caregiving situation. Working caregivers who feel they have access to phased retirement and organizational health support experience caregiving as relatively less burdensome and stressful. Moreover, those with access to phased retirement experience relatively higher levels of gratification from caregiving.

Discussion. Our findings suggest that offering control over the availability of personal resources such as time and energy to older workers relates to lower levels of caregiving burden and stress, and may make combining work and caregiving obligations easier in a context of longer working lives.

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Sessie: Trends en topics in de informele zorg 2

Juridische hindernissen in de ondersteuning en stimulering van mantelzorgverlening

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: Nederlands beleid en regelgeving rondom (ouderen)zorg is er steeds meer op gericht om ouderen langer thuis te laten wonen met zorg van familieleden, buren en vrienden. De overheid legt meer verantwoordelijkheid bij dit sociale netwerk en wil stimuleren dat zij mantelzorg verlenen, dus onbeLanguageed zorgen voor een naaste. Mantelzorg is voor de maatschappij van groot belang, met name om de alsmaar groeiende zorguitgaven in tijden van vergrijzing te beheersen. Gelet op het feit dat er naar verwachting minder mantelzorgers beschikbaar zullen zijn, is het essentieel om de wél beschikbare mantelzorger zo goed mogelijk te ondersteunen in hun zorgtaken. Kan de overheid potentiële mantelzorgers bereid krijgen om te mantelzorgen en hoe zorgt de overheid ervoor dat mantelzorgers de zorg volhouden? Deze bijdrage richt zich op de juridische kant van dit vraagstuk en beantwoordt de belangrijke vraag welke rol het Nederlandse recht speelt in het ondersteunen en stimuleren van mantelzorg. In het interdisciplinaire en juridisch-empirische promotieonderzoek waarop deze bijdrage is gebaseerd, zijn voorzieningen uit het sociaalzekerheidsrecht en gezondheidsrecht onder de loep genomen. Het gaat dan om verlofmogelijkheden op het werk, recht op ondersteuningsdiensten vanuit de overheid zoals respijtzorg en financiële aanspraken. Helpen deze regelingen de mantelzorger en zijn er juridische knelpunten? De eerste resultaten tonen, naast juridische knelpunten, ook signalen dat de regelgeving in de praktijk tot problemen leidt, met name vanwege de complexiteit en de hoge regeldruk. De bijdrage vormt een waardevolle inkijk in het juridisch perspectief op mantelzorgverlening, welke ook voor het sociaalwetenschappelijke domein van waarde kan zijn.

Sessie: Migratie 2

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Sessie: Migratie 2

‘This country is OURS’: collective psychological ownership as an explanation for anti-immigrant and anti-EU attitudes in the Netherlands and the Brexit vote in the UK

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Borja Martinovic, Maykel Verkuyten

Samenvatting: Campaign slogans such as ‘The Netherlands ours again’ (PVV) and ‘Take back control of our country’ (UKIP) indicate that radical right politicians appeal to the belief that the country is “ours” and that “we” are the rightful owners. This belief has been labeled collective psychological ownership (CPO) in recent literature. Ownership claims are often used by European radical right parties to back up their opposition to immigration and European unification and were consistently made in campaigns around the 2016 Brexit referendum. The aim of this paper was to test the importance of collective psychological ownership of a country in explaining attitudes and political behavior among general populations.

Using a demographically diverse sample of 599 Dutch natives, we found that collective psychological ownership was related to more negative attitudes towards both immigrant minorities and European unification. We also found that CPO increased the likelihood to have voted in favor of Brexit, using a representative sample of 495 British natives. In both samples, we found that these relationships were mediated by perceptions of having the exclusive right to decide about what happens in the country. This shows that majority members who believe to collectively own their country feel entitled to this right and can use it as a justification to exclude others who are perceived not to be the rightful owners. The results suggest that collective psychological ownership can help to understand attitudes and political behavior crucial in today’s societies.

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Sessie: Migratie 2

The experience of ageing and perceptions of ‘ageing well’ in the Netherlands: On the example of older migrants

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Jolanda Lindenberg

Samenvatting: In this study we examine the experience of ageing and subjective views of what it means to age well amongst older adults with a migrant background in the Netherlands. We embed the study within the successful ageing debate and tackle two of its most persistent critiques: the

failure to adequately include lay views in the definition of ageing well and the failure to recognise that the process of ageing is culturally determined. The research draws on qualitative data collected by means of eight focus-group discussions with the six biggest migrant groups in the Netherlands, namely Indo-Dutch and Moluccans, and migrants with Western, Surinamese, Antillean, Turkish, and Moroccan background. The study findings show that in general older migrants experience ageing more positively than commonly thought. Yet, some negative aspects of ageing were also named which together with fears about the future seem to underpin participants' perceptions about ageing well. Key concepts of successful ageing include to remain healthy, independent and engaged. Differences between and within groups exist in the meaning given to these concepts and the extent to which other specific ageing-related wishes were mentioned. These differences seem to be rooted in participants' experiences of the migration event, employment history in the Netherlands and their current socio-economic conditions. We conclude that the life-course perspective is essential in understanding migrants' ageing process and formulate policy recommendations which guarantee the well-being in later life for all groups of the population.

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Sessie: Migratie 2

Individuals' changes in resistance to asylum seekers and migrants between 2008 and 2018

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Marcel Lubbers & Peer Scheepers

Samenvatting: Over the past ten years, an increasing number of asylum seekers and migrants have entered the Netherlands. During this period, rising tensions between those welcoming these asylum seekers and migrants and those resisting the settlement of these groups emerged clearly. Nevertheless, we lack a longitudinal perspective on how individuals' attitudes towards asylum seekers and migrants in general have changed over this period. This study assesses to what extent individuals' attitudes towards asylum seekers and migrants in general have changed over the period 2008-2018. Further, we study to what extent changes in people's objective and subjective economic situations evoke a change in individuals' resistance to asylum seekers and migrants. We employ longitudinal data of the LISS Sessie to get insights in the micro-dynamics of resistance to asylum seekers and migrants in general. Over the period 2008-2018, individuals have become somewhat less negative regarding the number of people of foreign origin living in the Netherlands. Though we do not identify a general increase or decrease in resistance to asylum seekers, we observe that individuals have become somewhat less willing to grant asylum during the asylum seeker crisis compared to before. Changes in the economic situation explain these attitudinal changes to a limited extent. Only when people become more economically deprived and feel more dissatisfied with their personal financial situation, they become more resistant towards migrants in general.

Sessie: Labor 2

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Sessie: Labor 2

Full-time hours, part-time work: gendered parental working patterns in the UK

Language: English

Samenvatting: Like The Netherlands, the UK is renowned for the prevalence of part-time working, at least among mothers of young children. However, recent studies have found that dual full-time earning households are on the rise, suggesting that men and women's working patterns are becoming more similar. This paper draws on a mixed methods study which investigated the lived experiences behind the figures, asking how do modern couples make employment decisions when they have children? And what is behind the rise in women remaining in full-time work? The results were unexpected. Women who appeared to be working full-time based on survey measures, self-defined as part-time workers in subsequent interviews. It appears that standard measures of employment status based on working hours may be missing an important phenomenon in which women with highly responsible and demanding jobs follow the trend of reducing their days in employment when they have children, but do not fall below the standard definition of full-time work used in quantitative research due to previously contracted hours being well above average. The paper identifies alternative measures of employment status and argues that, although these findings may suggest a more negative outlook on moves towards a gender egalitarian equilibrium in the UK, the experiences of these high-achieving women in stereotypically masculine professions suggest there is scope for more men to work part-time when they have children.

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Sessie: Labor 2

Plans for Retirement Activities: Why some older workers plan more than others

Language: English

Coauteur(s): Tim Verbeij, Kène Henkens

Samenvatting: Retirement is a major life-course transition for which some people plan more than others. Given that planning positively affects retirement adjustment, it is important to investigate the heterogeneity in retirement planning and its antecedents. While financial preparation has been thoroughly investigated, little is known about the activities older workers plan to do in retirement. We hypothesize that older workers' plans for retirement activities can be categorized into three domains: bridge employment, self-developmental leisure, and social leisure. Moreover, we expect these plans to be affected by workers' opportunities for continuity, spousal support, and perception of time. We test these hypotheses using data from the first wave of the NIDI Pension

Sessie Study (NPPS). The NPPS consists of a sample of almost 6,800 Dutch older workers who were asked about their plans to engage in ten different activities in retirement. Where relevant, spouses of older workers were also surveyed, providing multi-actor data for these couples (N = 4,052). Our results support the classification of retirement activity plans into three domains. Moreover, the results of structural equation models confirm that the activities for which older workers plan are related to their opportunity structure (i.e., occupational status, number of pre-retirement leisure activities, number of social roles), spousal support to engage in these activities, and older workers' perception of time (i.e., future time perspective, subjective life expectancy). Our findings can help identify older workers who might face a more difficult retirement transition, because they have fewer plans to address the various psychosocial aspects of retirement.

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Sessie: Labor 2

Parttime werken onder mannen: de invloed van genderrol-opvattingen, genderstructuur en cultuur op parttime werken van mannen in 42 landen.

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Gerbert Kraaykamp

Samenvatting: De afgelopen jaren is het parttime werken onder mannen in veel landen toegenomen, al is de variatie tussen landen groot van 0,7% in Malta tot 14,3% in Mexico. Gebruikmakend van data van 42 landen in drie surveys op elk twee tijdstippen (ISSP 2002, 2012; EVS 2008, 2017; ESS 2004, 2010) onderzoeken we de invloed van zowel (1) individuele genderrol-opvattingen, (2) de genderstructuur en gendercultuur in een land en (3) de interactie tussen de individuele genderrol-opvatting en de genderstructuur en cultuur in een land. We onderzoeken werkende mannen met een partner tussen de 25 en 55 jaar oud, maar vinden geen verband tussen (egalitaire) genderrol-opvatting en parttime werken. Wel vinden we dat mannen met een hogere opleiding en mannen met een hoger opgeleide partner een hogere kans hebben om parttime te werken. Mannen met een fulltime werkende partner hebben ook een hogere kans om zelf fulltime te werken, meer nog dan mannen met een niet-werkende partner. Mannen met een parttime werkende partner hebben juist weer een hogere kans om zelf ook parttime te werken. We vinden daarnaast interessante cross-level interacties. In landen met een grotere genderongelijkheid hebben egalitaire mannen een kleinere kans om parttime te werken dan in landen met een kleinere genderongelijkheid. Dit laat zien dat de gender-structuur van invloed is op de kans om parttime te werken en dat deze verschilt voor mannen met een egalitaire dan wel traditionele genderrolhouding. We onderzoeken ook verschillen tussen cohorten en tussen drie dimensies van genderrol-opvattingen.

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Sessie: Labor 2

That is just part of being able to do my cool job: Understanding low financial returns but high job satisfaction in the graphic design- and games industries in the Netherlands

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Maarten Keune

Samenvatting: Work in the creative industries seems to be characterized by a contradictory situation between (very) low levels of earnings together with high levels of job satisfaction. Often this is attributed to creative workers 'just valuing other aspects of their work'. Other explanations are also possible such as labour market conditions and a lack of collective interest representation. In this study we aim to understand financial returns to work from these factors by focusing on two sub-sectors of the creative industries: graphic design- and the games industry. Semi-structured interviews were held with entrepreneurs, freelance workers and employees, as well as institutional level actors. Results show that workers do not overall perceive their income levels as low at an absolute level, although they do point out specific groups as vulnerable: starting entrepreneurs and freelance workers and indie game developers. These groups are central for the make-up of the sector as many start their own business at some point in their career. Workers indicate, however, that financial returns are relatively low and that they are willing to forego earnings for the sake of working in the sector as well as to be able to do specific projects during their careers. This situation can best be understood from the passion workers feel for their work together with the tight labour market situation and project-based nature of it. Also, workers show little interest in collective organization; they focus on entrepreneurial success to survive. Moreover, a willingness to forego earnings seems a central norm.

Sessie: Stad en stedelijkheid

Linda van de Kamp - Universiteit van Amsterdam

Saskia Welschen - Hogeschool van Amsterdam

Sessie: Stad en stedelijkheid

Sociale cohesie in gentrificerende arbeiderswijken van Amsterdam-Noord

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: De krapte in het Amsterdamse woningaanbod en de bijbehorende stijgende huur- en huizenprijzen geeft steeds meer mensen reden tot zorg over het inclusieve karakter van de stad. In deze bijdrage kijken we naar hoe ‘oorspronkelijke’ bewoners in verschillende gentrificerende tuindorpen in Amsterdam-Noord de veranderingen in hun buurt waarderen en ervaren in termen van sociale cohesie – met andere woorden: in hoeverre mensen zich thuis voelen in hun veranderende buurt en zich verbonden voelen met anderen. Verschillende beleidsinterventies richten zich op het verbinden van bewoners met diverse sociaaleconomische en culturele achtergronden om tenminste het begrip voor elkaar te bevorderen. Een achterliggende doelstelling is om kwetsbare oorspronkelijke bewoners te ‘verheffen’ door contact met kapiLanguagekrachtige bewoners.

We kijken daarom in deze bijdrage specifiek naar hoe oorspronkelijke bewoners deze interventies ervaren. Op basis van ons onderzoeksmateriaal kijken we kritisch naar het idee van ‘bridging kapiLanguage’ (Putnam 2000) dat ten grondslag ligt aan de verschillende sociale activiteiten die worden georganiseerd. Vervolgens bespreken we het belang van ‘bonding kapiLanguage’ of de onderlinge verbondenheid voor oorspronkelijke bewoners. Uit onze interviews en participerende observaties blijkt dat activiteiten in ‘eigen kring’ in belangrijke mate bijdragen aan het thuisgevoel in de wijk. Tenslotte bespreken we hoe verschillende sociale ruimtes mogelijkheden bieden voor lichtere vormen van ontmoeting zonder dat zij direct gericht zijn op sterke verbindingen tussen mensen in de buurten.

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Sessie: Stad en stedelijkheid

Imagineering Democracy through Urban Labs: Unpacking experimental territories and re-writing meaning in the city

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Sabrina Huizenga & Dara Ivanova

Samenvatting: Urban labs are discursively constructed in the field as experimental territories of knowledge production and democratic urban governance. This is mirrored in the majority of literature, which engages with the term. However, empirical evidence shows this to be misleading and incomplete as the performative effects of the label ‘urban lab’ have important consequences for urban democracy. The process of urban laboratization is more accurately understood as urban imagineering – engineering the spatial, social and political through the creation of imagery. Imagineering simultaneously signifies imagining and engineering places, thus resonating well with the acts and intentions of city-makers to both create and imagine the city. Urban imagineering analyses this re-writing of experimental territories through three techniques: (1) the spatio-temporal claiming of a territory, (2) producing a liminal, free-place where the impossible becomes possible and (3) opening up and closing down by capitalizing on the scientific authority of the label. These techniques open up questions about urban participation and democracy within the discourse of urban laboratization, among which questions about who is allowed to imagine the city; who possesses city-making literacy and how city-making projects are presented to different publics.

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Sessie: Stad en stedelijkheid

Experiencing urban shrinkage in a declining historical neighbourhood: The role of social capital in inhabitants’ trajectories and perceptions

Language: English

Samenvatting: In France, urban shrinkage affects particularly medium-sized cities located in the North-East of the country. Central cities encounter this phenomenon either earlier or stronger than their agglomeration (Cunningham-Sabot & Fol, 2009; Wolff & al., 2017; Guéraud, 2018). The manifestations of degrowth, such as the degradation of the built environment, is a key question raised by the literature on this topic. Its social impact is also a prominent issue, but the perception of shrinkage, from a sociological point of view, needs to be questioned further.

This presentation intends to investigate this aspect in relation to the degradation of the built environment. The qualitative analysis is based on 40 interviews realized during an ethnographic study conducted in Nevers in 2018. In parallel, I used socio-economic census data analyzed at the sub-municipal level.

First, I want to show how the inhabitants’ living conditions influence their perception of their habitat. I think the capacity to choose or create a comfortable living environment, or on the contrary undergoing a difficult and unwanted residential situation, affects how the inhabitant see their city (and its decline).

The second aspect I want to present is the logics behind this (in)capacity to arrange these favourable living conditions. I will develop in particular a precise aspect: the role of social capital. This will be explained through two cases: the young inhabitants settling in the city for professional

reasons at an early career stage, and those moving in the city centre for their retirement. Comparing the trajectories of households who are satisfied or not with their situation, reveals the importance of social capital, whether related to local anchorage or to a social class.

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Sessie: Stad en stedelijkheid

How trends in housing affect the association between income poverty and life-style deprivation across Europe

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: This paper starts from the observation that, whilst income poverty rates across Europe seem to have ‘stabilized at a high level’, policy and popular (media) accounts of housing unaffordability, homelessness, displacement and eviction, hunger (foodbank use), problematic debt, hardship, and ‘destitution poverty’ seem to be on the increase. I address this issue by combining different strands of theory and research (policy reports, theoretical and empirical literature on the ongoing ‘commodification’ & ‘financialization’ of housing provision, older insights regarding the relationship between housing and the welfare state) and arrive at the following hypotheses: 1) the association between income poverty and life-style (material) deprivation is moderated by the organization in terms of its ‘redistributiveness’ of the housing system (role of markets vs. families and states, nature of housing policies); 2) developments over time in the association between income poverty and life-style deprivation can be explained by macro-level changes related to the housing system (e.g. ‘protective/redistributive’ policies, financialization and other changes in housing markets and related trends in housing costs); and 3) developments over time are predominantly affecting inhabitants of the private rental sector. I investigate these hypotheses using multilevel analyses with data from EU-SILC (2005-2011-2016). Given that EU-SILC is a 4-year rotating Sessie, cross-sectional data ‘slices’ from these three time points boil down to a data structure that can be considered similar to repeated cross-sectional surveys. New advances in multilevel modeling allow for a de-composition of macro-level effects into cross-sectional and longitudinal (i.e. better approximating causality) components.

Keywords: housing and the welfare state; housing policies; housing and poverty; life-style deprivation; housing financialization.

Sessie: Nederlandse waarden, tien jaar verder 2

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Sessie: Nederlandse Waarden, tien jaar verder 1

Public Polarization over Climate Change

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Peter Achterberg

Samenvatting: Climate change is one of the political domains that divides people with rightwing and people with leftwing orientations. In general, people with a rightwing orientation are more skeptic about climate change compared to people with a leftwing orientation. This study focusses on why this is and investigates two possible explanations: reification and attitudes towards governmental involvement. Additionally, this study also investigates whether political orientations are strongly affected in more prosperous countries by applying multilevel methods. Data from the eight wave of the ESS was used (N=28,241). The results show that people with a rightwing orientation are more sceptic about climate change because (1) they are less inclined to belief that the climate is changing due to human intervention and (2) they are more against governmental involvement. Additional analyses via process analyses show that the cultural explanation of reification explains slightly more of the variance in climate change skepticism compared to the economic explanation. This might be an indication that cultural explanations are more informative when talking about climate change skepticism compared to economic explanations. Lastly, multilevel analyses shows that people with a rightwing political orientation are more skeptic about climate change in more prosperous countries. This effect becomes stronger when reification and against state involvement attitude are included as possible explanations. Future research can include more domains of climate change skepticism and compare the European situation with the American situation which is more extensively studied on this topic.

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Sessie: Nederlandse waarden, tien jaar verder 1

An empirical review of the social entrepreneurship spectrum

Language: Dutch or English

Coauteur(s): Femke Roosma & Peter Achterberg

Samenvatting: This paper contributes to the definitional debate on social entrepreneurship typologies. We confine ourselves to the typologies which have been developed by Lepoutre, Justo, Terjesen and Bosma (2011) to test the practical relevance of such concepts. While most research

in the field of social entrepreneurship is based on case studies in singular countries, Lepoutre et al (2011) developed a methodology to measure the prevalence of population-based social entrepreneurship activity. With yet few quantitative surveys to measure social entrepreneurial activity across different contexts, the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor has administrated modules on social entrepreneurship in 2009 and 2015. These two datasets will be analysed using cluster analyses to verify whether clusters of social entrepreneurial activity are concordant with the social entrepreneurship spectrum as provided by Lepoutre et al (2011). We rely on a broad definition of the concept that includes a variety of organizational forms along a continuum of for profit oriented enterprises with significant social commitments to non-profit organizations engaged in innovative activities. As such, information on three common features of social entrepreneurship that refers to the importance of the social mission, the revenue model, and innovation will be used to empirically test the social entrepreneurship spectrum.

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Sessie: Nederlandse waarden 1

A solution to what? An exploration of which frames contribute to the popularity of basic income in the Netherlands

Language: Dutch or English

Samenvatting: In the Netherlands, public attention for basic income has resurged in recent years. In spite of its apparent simplicity, an unconditional and universal monthly stipend, basic income policy can achieve radically different policy goals depending on the setting of parameters such as benefit level and tax reform. In accordance, academics have justified basic income in many different ways. Understanding the popularity of basic income must therefore begin by exploring what perspectives on basic income are popularized in public debate. This study takes a mixed-method approach based on Twitter data from 2012-2016. A manual content analysis of tweets is followed by a dictionary-based automated classification to indicate the popularity of identified frames.