

SOCLIFE Research Seminar (2014/15)

Organizers: Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Andreß, Prof. Dr. Clemens Kroneberg

Wednesdays, 18:00-19:30 – Room S24 (Seminargebäude)

Schedule

- 15.10.2014 Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Andreß: Presentation of the seminar program and the performance requirements
- 22.10.2014 *Presentation postponed to November 19th*
- 23.10.2014 Prof. Dr. Andreas Wimmer: Ethnic Boundary-Making
*Internationales Kolleg Morphomata, Weyertal 59 (Rückgebäude).
17:00-18:30 (followed by a reception).*
This presentation is NOT part of the obligatory seminar program, but participants are kindly invited for this talk.
- 29.10.2014 Dr. Fenella Fleischmann: Ethnic educational inequality in the second generation: The case of Belgium
*Discussant: Susan Lee
Summaries by: Carolina Kemp*
- 05.11.2014 Dr. Anette Fasang: Social Closure and Educational Attainment
*Discussant: Robert Birkelbach
Summaries by: Janina Focke, Stephanie Martens*
- 12.11.2014 Prof. Dr. Ruud Koopmans: Citizenship rights for Immigrants in the West and Beyond
*Discussant: Wiebke Hübner
Summaries by: Alexander Funke*
- 19.11.2014 Ayse Guveli, PhD: New Perspectives in International Migration Research and Gains of Migration for Migrant Women's Labour Market Participation
*Discussant: Hans-Jürgen Andreß
Summaries by: Swenja Mehring, Fabian Melchert*
- 26.11.2014 ~~Dr. Marco Gießelmann: The Socio-Economic Panel in Research on Inequality: Variables, Perspectives and some Findings~~ *Presentation cancelled*
- 27.11.2014 SOEP on CAMPUS / Arbeiten mit dem Mikrozensus
- Workshop des Instituts für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie in cooperation with DIW Berlin (Dozent: Marco Gießelmann) and FDZ Düsseldorf (Dozent: Hans-Ullrich Mühlenfeld)
- 28.11.2014 *This workshop is NOT part of the obligatory seminar program, but participants are kindly invited.*

- 03.12.2014 Dr. Lesley Hustinx: A cross-national examination of motivation to volunteer: Religious context, national value patterns, and nonprofit regimes
Discussant: Elena Damian
Summaries by: Katja Büttner, Maria Naumburger, Katharina Sandbrink
- 10.12.2014 Presentation of dissertation projects by members of SOCLIFE's 5th cohort (*Discussants in brackets*): Jens Klenke (*Katrin Scholz*), Katrina Frank (*Susan Lee*), Katharina Pöhls (*Wiebke Hübner*)
- 17.12.2014 Presentation of dissertation projects by members of SOCLIFE's 5th cohort (*Discussants in brackets*): Laura Cabeza Pérez (*Elena Damian*), Jonathan Wörn (*Katharina Loter*), Sara Tunlid (*Robert Birkelbach*)
- 07.01.2015 Prof. Dr. Emily Grundy: Family life courses and later-life health in Europe
Discussant: Katharina Loter
Summaries by: Maximilian Hörl, Lisa Matzat
- 14.01.2015 Prof. Dr. Kathrin Leuze: Why do girls' STEM aspirations differ across countries? How cultural norms and institutional constraints shape young women's occupational preferences.
Discussant: Lydia Malin
Summaries by: Viola Gaida, Angelina Kuhn, Wiebke Schmitz
- 21.01.2015 Prof. Dr. Andreas Zick: Together or Contrary? Group-Focused Enmity as a Burden of Integration
Discussant: Katrin Scholz
Summaries by: Christian Czymara, Kathrin Lämmermann
- 28.01.2015 Presentation of dissertation projects by members of SOCLIFE's 5th cohort (*Discussants in brackets*): Sabina Haveric (*Holger Reinermann*), Stefano Ronchi (*Lydia Malin*)
- 04.02.2015 Dr. Jan Rovny: New Wine in Old Bottles: Contents and Sources of Party Competition Along the Socio-Cultural Dimension in Europe
Discussant: Holger Reinermann
Summaries by: Renate Moser, Patrick Schroeder

Abstracts

22.10.2014 CANCELLED

29.10.2014 Fenella Fleischmann, ERCOMER, Utrecht University

Ethnic educational inequality in the second generation: The case of Belgium

Belgium is characterised by similarly high levels of ethnic educational inequality in the second generation as Germany (e.g. OECD, 2006; Marks, 2005; Jacobs, et al., 2007, 2009). Lower levels of educational attainment can only be attributed to socio-economic status alone in the case of the Italian second generation; for the children of Turkish and Moroccan labour migrants, significant ethnic penalties in educational attainment remain even after controlling for parental social background, family composition and parents' length of stay (Phalet, Deboosere & Bastiaenssen, 2007). The present research therefore addresses the question how these additional disadvantages can be explained and to that end looks to the neighbourhood context.

Analyses from three studies will be presented that relate ethnic educational inequality to ethnic composition of residential areas, as well as their socio-economic characteristics. Building on cross-sectional evidence from the 1991 Census, the last study uses longitudinal data from matched observations from the 1991 and 2001 Census to relate parental and neighbourhood characteristics in 1991 to educational attainment of the second generation in 2001. The analysis focuses on the availability of capital relevant for education (housing wealth, adults with tertiary education) in the neighbourhood as a whole, and among co-ethnics in the neighbourhood. By disentangling these two levels of analysis in a multi-level model, the study addresses the question whether co-ethnic local resources are as effective as cross-ethnic local resources in generating higher educational attainment among the children of immigrants.

References

- Jacobs, D., Rea, A., & Hanquinet, L. (2007). Prestaties van de leerlingen van buitenlandse herkomst in België volgens de PISA-studie: vergelijking tussen de Franse Gemeenschap en de Vlaamse Gemeenschap. Brussel: Koning Boudewijnstichting.
- Jacobs, D., Rea, A., Teney, C., Callier, L., & Lothaire, S. (2009). De sociale lift blijft steken. De prestaties van allochtone leerlingen in de Vlaamse Gemeenschap en de Franse Gemeenschap. Brussels: Koning Boudewijnstichting.
- Marks, G. N. (2005). Accounting for immigrant non-immigrant differences in reading and mathematics in twenty countries. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 28(5), 925–946.
- OECD. (2006). *Where immigrants succeed - A comparative review of performance and engagement in PISA 2003*. Paris: OECD.
- Phalet, K., Deboosere, P., & Bastiaenssen, V. (2007). Old and new inequalities in educational attainment. *Ethnic minorities in the Belgian Census 1991-2001*. *Ethnicities*, 7(3), 390–415.

05.11.2014 Anette Fasang, Humboldt-University Berlin & WZB Social Science Center

Social Closure and Educational Attainment

This project explores how network closure among parents affects adolescents' educational attainment. First, we introduce a distinction between informal closure and school-based closure. Second, we investigate whether and how the effect of informal and school-based parental network closure varies across social contexts. Findings from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) and multilevel models show that parental network closure modestly impacts educational outcomes in the United States. Moreover, educational benefits of informal closure in parent networks are contingent on social context. Closure only benefits educational attainment in low-poverty schools. In high-poverty schools, informal closure in parent networks lowers educational attainment. The social closure generated in informal connections among parents thereby contributes to the encapsulation of disadvantage in areas of concentrated poverty. We conclude with an outlook on extensions of this project to include direct neighborhood effects outside of the school context.

12.11.2014 Ruud Koopmans and Ines Michalowski

Citizenship Rights for Immigrants in the West and Beyond

Previous analyses of citizenship rights for immigrants in Western Europe in the period between 1980 and 2008 have shown that rights tended to become more inclusive until 2002, but stagnated afterwards while there was no evidence for cross-national convergence. National political opportunity structures could best explain changes over time: growth of the immigrant electorate led to expansion, but countermobilization by right-wing parties slowed or reversed liberalizations (Koopmans, Michalowski, Waibel, AJS 2012). To what extent, however, do these findings and explanations remain meaningful on a global scale? To study explanations for cross-national differences in the level of citizenship rights for immigrants, we extended our dataset to currently 29 countries worldwide, including not only the classical countries of immigration but also African, Latin-American, Middle Eastern, and Asian countries. This allows us to test some of our previous explanations on which we had little variation in the Western-Europe-sample (e.g. EU membership) against a wider variety of cases and to include new explanations, such as democracy & civil liberties, Western culture, national wealth, and military security. Preliminary results of this ongoing research point to democratic spillover as one explanation in the sense that countries that grant rights to native citizens tend to extend rights to immigrants. Results also suggest that some historical legacies of diversity (settler country; colonial power) matter, others not (multinational empires; native ethnic diversity). I.e., only if historical diversity experiences are related to migration do they have positive effects on immigrant rights. Our preliminary results suggest that net of democracy, membership of supranational organizations, Western culture and security threats have no significant effects and that economic globalization and GDP have no effect either on the extension of immigrant rights.

19.11.2014 Ayse Guvely, University of Essex

New Perspectives in International Migration Research and Gains of Migration for Migrant Women's Labour Market Participation.

There are extensive discussions on the new perspectives in the international migration studies (Amelina and Faist 2012; Schneider and Crul 2010). Women's employment is an important means to acquire economic resources and increase intrahousehold bargaining power, leading to more empowerment. Regarding migration and employment, migrant women are often compared to natives in the destination countries, showing that migrant women from Muslim countries have lower employment likelihoods, with all consequences for their empowerment (Read 2004). Although this is important in itself, it says little about the impact of migration on women's employment, which can be expected to have increased due to more open labour markets, increased educational opportunities, changing family structures and gender attitudes. From literature on internal migration in the West, however, it can be derived that women often suffer from migration, because they tend to be 'tied-migrants' – women who move because of their husbands' economic motives and leave their own opportunities behind. What the situation is for migrant women from Muslim countries –beyond their lower employment than natives- is largely unclear. This study will be one of the first to fill this gap by focussing on the effect of migration to Europe among Turkish migrant women. The novel 2000 Families data (Guveli et al. 2014) make it possible to compare Turkish non-migrants, internal migrants, and international migrants. After establishing the differences in employment, it will be assessed whether these differences can be explained by higher human capital, differences in family structures, and shifted gender equality attitudes.

Ayşe Guveli is Reader in the Department of Sociology at the University of Essex and her research focuses on social stratification and mobility, migration, religion and life course. She is the Principal Investigator of a major NORFACE research project on 2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe. She is also a co-applicant in another NORFACE project on socio-economic and cultural integration of recently arrived migrants in Germany, Netherlands, Britain and Ireland.

References

Amelina, Anna, and T. Faist. 2012. "De-naturalizing the national in research methodologies: key concepts of transnational studies in migration." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 35(10):1707-24.

Guveli, Ayşe, Harry Ganzeboom, Helen Baykara-Krumme, Lucinda Platt, Şebnem Eroğlu, Niels Spierings, Sait Bayrakdar, and Efe K. Sozeri. 2014. "2000 Families: identifying the research potential of an origins-of migration study." *CReAM Discussion Papers* 35(4).

Read, J. G. 2004. "Family, religion, and work among Arab American women." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 66(4):1042-50.

Schneider, Jens, and M. Crul. 2010. "New insights into assimilation and integration theory: Introduction to the special issue." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 33(7):1143-48.

26.11.2014 Marco Gießelmann

The Socio-Economic Panel in Research on Inequality: Variables, Perspectives and some Findings

Abstract tba

03.12.2014 Lesley Hustinx

A cross-national examination of motivation to volunteer: Religious context, national value patterns, and nonprofit regimes.

Although motivation to volunteer (MTV) is one of the most frequently researched topics in the field of volunteering research, few studies have compared and explained MTV cross-nationally. Using data from the 1990 World Values Surveys, this study examines if and how specific societal characteristics are associated with self-reported motivations to volunteer, focusing on national religious context, dominant value patterns, and institutional variations in terms of welfare state regimes and characteristics of the nonprofit sector. Across all countries studied, people who volunteered expressed both altruistic and self-oriented motivations, but we observed important cross-national variations in the emphasis put on both motivational dimensions. Besides the influence of individual-level characteristics, we found partial evidence for a contextual understanding of motivation to volunteer. With respect to religion, we expected a beneficial relationship with altruistic motivations. While such a positive relationship was found at the individual level, the evidence for a religious national context was ambiguous: on the one hand, no relationship was found between extensive religious networks and support for altruistic motivations; on the other, strong religious beliefs among the general population were negatively associated with both altruistic and self-interested MTV. The prevalence of a post-material value pattern did not represent a threat to feelings of altruism, and produced mixed findings concerning self-interested MTV. Finally, welfare states with lower social spending, a large nonprofit sector with little revenue from government, and an active citizenry, in terms of a high rate of volunteering, stimulated the expression of altruistic motivations.

07.01.2015 Emily Grundy, London School of Economics

Family life courses and later-life health in Europe

Research has shown the important influence of life course circumstances and events on health and well-being at older ages. Much of the epidemiological research on this topic has focussed on the influence of early life circumstances and adult socio-economic disadvantage. However there is increasing evidence that elements of family life courses, including timing, number and spacing of births and partnership histories are also important. This may be particularly the case in later life when family resources may have greater salience than work related factors. In this presentation I will present results from research on differentials in later life health and well-being according to various dimensions of family life courses and examine how these interact with socio-economic factors. An important methodological challenge is that of dealing with various selection factors, such as the association between early life disadvantage with both subsequent family building patterns and adult health. Approaches to this problem, including controlling for childhood disadvantage reported retrospectively and utilising contrasts between regions of Europe with different patterns of family building approaches will be included. The presentation is based on research funded by the European Research Council

and draws on analyses of a range of longitudinal data sets including the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing; the Surveys of health and Retirement in Europe; the Gender and Generations Surveys and Norwegian population register data.

14.01.2015 Kathrin Leuze

Why do girls' STEM aspirations differ across countries? How cultural norms and institutional constraints shape young women's occupational preferences.

Today, occupational sex segregation persists in all European and OECD countries. In particular, occupations in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) are often male-dominated.

Yet in some countries, the sex-typing of STEM occupations is more pronounced than in others. In this paper we seek to explain these cross-national variations by analyzing the STEM aspirations of 15-year-old pupils in 30 EU and OECD countries. Based on socialization and rational choice approaches, we develop a theoretical framework for how cultural norms and the structure of education systems and labor markets might influence the gender-typing of STEM occupations. Hypotheses are tested by applying multi-level random intercept models to the OECD's 2006 PISA study, which is merged with country-level indicators. Preliminary results indicate that girls are more interested in STEM occupations in countries with a smaller service sector, lower levels of occupations sex segregation, and where girls' mean competencies are much higher than boys' competences, while cultural norms on women's and mothers' work seem to matter less.

21.01.2015 Andreas Zick

Together or Contrary? Group-Focused Enmity as a Burden of Integration

Abstract tba

04.02.2015 Jan Rovny

New Wine in Old Bottles: Contents and Sources of Party Competition Along the Socio-Cultural Dimension in Europe

In Europe, non-economic political issues are seen as secondary, but significant, sources of political competition. There is, however, disagreement about how much these issues form a coherent political dimension. This paper addresses the extent to which this 'other' dimension frames political conflict across western Europe. Using expert surveys and country-level data, we first explore the content of the non-economic dimension. We find evidence of variance in the importance of this dimension in different party systems, which we explain through the role of historical religious conflict. We find that despite the rise of new cultural issues, historical religious divides provide strikingly powerful predictors of the significance of the 'other' dimension in contemporary political competition.