



Long-term consequences of the Great Recession for stratification, mobility and inequality

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East asian men's gender role attitudes and perceived fairness in housework division

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Previous research on gender relations and attitudes has focused primarily on Western contexts while overlooking the similarities and differences among East Asian societies. This study used male subsample from the data of 2012 International Social Survey Programme to examine the association between male's attitudes towards working women, the share of housework and perceived fairness in household work division in East Asia. The results suggest that Japanese and Taiwanese men hold more egalitarian gender role attitudes than men in mainland China and South Korea. However, Japanese men show the least actual share of housework. Chinese men do more housework than men in other three societies. In contrast, Korean men hold most traditional gender role attitudes and are least likely to feel that they do less housework than their fair share, regardless of their actual share. We explain these differences drawing on the macro-level economic and cultural shifts in these societies.

Men's and women's gender role attitudes following union dissolution and repartnering: A life-course approach

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As union dissolution and repartnering have become common occurrences in the life course of individuals in many societies, it is important to understand the implications of these life events for gender role attitudes (GRA). This paper asks whether individuals' GRA change following union dissolution, re-partnering and subsequent dissolution; whether these changes depend on the duration of union status; and whether effects differ by gender. Detailed data spanning the period 1991-2016, taken from the British Household Panel Survey and its follow-up study Understanding Society, are analyzed using linear fixed-effects models. Preliminary results show a pattern of "zig-zag" effects for men, such that egalitarianism declines, recovers and declines again following union dissolution, repartnering, and second union dissolution. These effects do not vary by duration in union status. For women, longer durations increase gender egalitarianism among divorced women and reduce it among women who are separated from cohabitation for the second time.

The relationship between gender ideology and education around the world

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Despite a large theoretical and empirical literature on the relevance of gender ideology for family processes, little is known on how gender attitudes vary around the world, and on educational gradients in gender ideology from an internationally comparative perspective. Our study fills this gap, and provides a comprehensive overview of averages, education gradients, and sex differences in three dimensions of gender ideology across 38 countries. Furthermore, testing hypotheses on the diffusion of gender egalitarian or gender 'symmetrical' ideas, we examine whether the distribution of education itself and the steepness of education gradients in gender ideology are predictive of differences in how 'gender symmetric' or 'gender traditional' national average levels of gender ideology are. Using data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) 2012 and factor analyses, first findings show that education gaps in gender ideology tend to be larger than gender gaps, but that education gaps vary considerably between country clusters. Education gaps in gender ideology are largest in the German speaking countries and Western Europe, while they are considerably smaller across Eastern Europe and Asia.

What's the news? Gender equality in mothers' and fathers' coverage and portrayal in newspaper articles.

Alexandra Ils

Goethe University, Germany

Sustaining gender inequalities in paid work and care are well-documented in the literature on social stratification. Gender ideologies, in contrast, appear to have shifted towards gender equality, in line with the shifts in work-care policies in many European countries. To shed light on this discrepancy, I assess the role of mainstream media, more explicitly, how mainstream media portrays mothers and fathers. Media has been linked to reinforce attitudes and behavior, as well as guiding individuals on what to think about. Especially 'quality' newspapers are considered to be a source of information one can trust.

This paper tries to examine the question of how parents are portrayed in newspaper media from 1994 to 2016. More specifically, it aims to uncover (1) which topics are addressed when covering mothers, fathers, and/or parents in newspaper articles, (2)

who is mentioned in topics strongly connected to motherhood, fatherhood, and parenthood.

Overall, 164.516 news articles on parenthood were obtained and analysed through a Structural Topic Model with $k = 79$ topics. Preliminary results show the variety and context of topics parents are covered in. Furthermore, the word 'parents' is mentioned in articles on parenthood most often, pointing toward a gender-neutral language.

The social-origin gap in university completion among youth with the same school abilities. Evidence from a Swiss cohort study

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A large literature shows that families with more resources are able to provide better learning environments and make more ambitious educational choices for their children. At the end of compulsory education, the result is a social-origin gap in school tracks and learning outcomes. Our paper analyses whether this gap further widens thereafter for children with comparable school abilities, and whether the gap varies by gender and migrant status. We examine graduation rates from higher education by combining a cohort study from Switzerland with a matching method. Students are matched, at the end of compulsory school, on their school track, reading skills and place of residence. What sets them apart is their parents' socio-economic status. When analysing their graduation rates ten years later, we find a large and enduring social-origin gap. University completion at age 26 is 14 percentage points higher among students from the highest status quartile than among students from the lowest quartile, even though their school abilities were comparable at age 16. This gap does not vary by gender or migrant status. For men and women, migrants and natives, abundant parental resources increase the likelihood of university completion to a similar extent.

Campus context and socioeconomic differences in college outcomes

Dafna Gelbgiser

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This paper proposes and evaluates an explanation for socioeconomic differences in student outcomes: campus context. Colleges are bounded social, organizational and

academic environments that differ in resources and composition, and facilitate students' educational experience and social interactions. As such, they can be consequential for students' outcomes. Results from a nationally representative cohort of high school students in the 2000s (ELS 2002), along with detailed information on the socio-economic context of students' campuses (the College Scorecard), confirm this thesis. I show that (1) low-income students are substantially more likely to enter lower SES campuses, even net of social, academic and organizational factors; (2) net of other factors, campus SES is positively associated with students' likelihood to obtain a BA, and negatively associated with their likelihood to drop out without any degree or certificate; (3) these associations are stronger for students at 4-year colleges. Decomposition analyses indicates that among students at 4-year colleges, the socioeconomic status of students' campus explains a higher share of the socioeconomic gap in degree attainment than that attributed to sector or admission policy. Together, college socioeconomic status emerges as an important, yet unexplored, mechanism that inhibits the intergenerational mobility of low-income students.

Fading or multiplying privilege? An intersectional approach to gender, race and class privilege in the US elite-college admission game.

Laia Sánchez Guerrero

Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen, Germany

The study focuses on the phenomenon of “undermatching” in relationship to affective development during the first year of college. We pay particular attention to examining the role of first-generation college student status in moderating these relationships. Our analyses utilize longitudinal data from the Netherlands (N = 14,939), testing whether undermatching is associated with affective development, which we operationalize through measures of academic motivation, satisfaction, and self-confidence. Results indicate that among first-generation students, undermatching predicts positive development of satisfaction and academic self-confidence. On the contrary, among continuing-generation students, undermatching does not predict the development of more satisfaction, and is even associated with less development of academic self-confidence. We conclude that undermatching may promote affective development for socially-mobile students (i.e., students from families with less educational attainment), and might therefore have positive long-term consequences for educational attainment.

Undermatching and affective development during the first year of college: A longitudinal study of college students in the Netherlands

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²Maastricht University, The Netherlands

The study focuses on the phenomenon of “undermatching” in relationship to affective development during the first year of college. We pay particular attention to examining the role of first-generation college student status in moderating these relationships. Our analyses utilize longitudinal data from the Netherlands (N = 14,939), testing whether undermatching is associated with affective development, which we operationalize through measures of academic motivation, satisfaction, and self-confidence. Results indicate that among first-generation students, undermatching predicts positive development of satisfaction and academic self-confidence. On the contrary, among continuing-generation students, undermatching does not predict the development of more satisfaction, and is even associated with less development of academic self-confidence. We conclude that undermatching may promote affective development for socially-mobile students (i.e., students from families with less educational attainment), and might therefore have positive long-term consequences for educational attainment.

Young people’s occupational aspirations and the regional-occupational structure in Germany

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Occupational aspirations function as action goals guiding young people through their school-to-work transitions. Young people form their aspirations within the social, institutional, and spatial contexts they are embedded in. We focus on the occupational structure as one important factor of the regional context and examine how this relates to students’ occupational aspirations in Germany. When young people have to decide on the occupational career they want to pursue, the kind of occupations that are predominantly present in the region they live in should play a particular role. They stand for the kind of jobs available and thus influence the perceived probability of success in entering specific occupations. At the same time, the spatial context determines how social networks are occupationally composed and, thus, the information available about working conditions and job demands in different occupations. Depending on the level of occupational attractiveness, the

regional-occupational structure might either push or pull young people away or towards certain occupations. Furthermore, such push and pull effects are likely to vary by gender. We use data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) enriched with regional-occupational indicators and estimate conditional logit models to predict the occupational segment that young people aspire to.

Is earnings inequality legitimized in Japan? A comparative study of just income using vignette survey data

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Why does Japan have such large earnings inequality between genders and between standard and non-standard employment? We attempt to answer this question through the lens of the legitimation of inequality, assuming the possibility that these inequalities remain unresolved because they are legitimized due to background conditions of Japanese society. In this paper, we explore what kinds of earnings inequalities are legitimized, as well as how they are legitimized, in Japan by analyzing data collected from a comparative vignette survey, which included questions about the just income of fictitious workers described by sex, occupation, age, family, education, and type of employment. The results of multilevel model analysis on just income show that female respondents assume that there should be larger income difference between genders than male respondents in Japan. The same tendency is found with non-standard workers. From these results, we conclude that earnings inequality based on gender and type of employment is so strongly legitimized in Japan that disadvantaged earners accept more income equality than advantaged earners, which may enable the stable reproduction of inequality.

The gender pay gap in Germany revisited: Socialization and gender specific status beliefs

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Despite some advances in recent times, woman still earn less than man, and this gap is considerable large. Recent research (Auspurg et al. 2017) has shown that men and women in Germany consider about 8% lower earnings for women just. Moreover, many people think, that this gap is justified, because they believe that women deserve lower wages than man. Thus, they have gender specific status beliefs regarding earnings. Using a factorial survey experiment conducted in the SOEP-Pretest 2008 (1,066 persons, 26,650 vignette ratings), we test if the just gender pay gap in Germany differs between Eastern and Western federal states. We assume that gender specific status beliefs are less pronounced in Eastern federal states due to more supporting policies and societal attitudes regarding female labor market involvement in the German Democratic Republic compared to the Federal Republic of Germany. Our analyses show that there is no just gender pay gap in Eastern federal states. This result points to gender specific status beliefs as decisive factor driving just gender pay gaps. Furthermore, to capture the multi-step rating process of the factorial survey in the SOEP-Pretest 2008 we developed a new, highly flexible factorial survey model, the generalized Craggit model.

It's not just the average other! How the distribution of earnings at the workplace affects employees' earning expectations and justice evaluations

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While the detrimental consequences of income inequality are hotly debated among social scientists as well as the larger public, empirical research has produced mixed results when subjective, evaluative outcomes are looked at. These inconsistencies in research findings can be caused by methodological (e.g. accuracy of measuring income inequality) as well as theoretical factors (e.g. underlying mechanisms). Following distributive justice research, this study explores in a fictitious organizational setting whether the distribution of earnings within a working group affects employees' degree of experienced injustice of earnings as well as their expectations of just

earnings. Further, it examines whether the effect of inequality is conditional on the (i) person's rank in the income hierarchy and (ii) the explanations given for the existence of differences in earnings. The empirical analysis is based on 633 full- and part-time employees in Germany that participated in a factorial survey, which was integrated in a larger representative survey study of German employees. In line with the theoretical reasoning, we find earning inequality to influence employees' justice perceptions and expectations of just rewards. Income inequality turns out to be especially important for those ranked low in the income hierarchy.

Does free movement of workers boost immigrant employment? New evidence from Germany

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We study how the introduction of free movement of workers (FMW) for citizens from countries participating in the Common Single Market affected migrants' labour market integration in Germany. We focus on two complex issues: First, whether and how FMW impacted on the composition of the migrant population in terms of human capital characteristics such as qualification, language proficiency, cognitive abilities, and professional experience. Second, we analyse whether and how FMW affected migrants' labour market integration as measured by the duration of getting the first job. Exploiting rich longitudinal data from the IAB-SOEP migration sample, we identify FMW effects on migrants' outcomes by imitating a regression discontinuity design. Findings reveal that the introduction of the FMW indeed had a substantial impact on the composition of the migrant population in form of a higher influx of skilled and educated workforce. Moreover, the results imply that FMW improved migrants' labour market integration when measured by the probability of first job entry one year after arrival to Germany significantly. Overall, our findings suggest that FMV increased welfare by (i) raising the scale of migration and the skill level of migrants, and (ii) reducing the waiting-time for labour market integration and, hence, the unemployment rate of new arrivals.

Immigration and self-employment in Western Europe

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The literature on ethnic entrepreneurship suggests that the widespread presence of migrants in self-employment is a reaction to their scarce employment opportunities in the dependent labour market. Put it briefly, according to this literature the spread of ethnic businesses is the consequence of a blocked social mobility or of a persistent disadvantage pattern in the dependent labor market (Kwok Bun and Jin Hui 1995).

This work addresses this issue by comparing, during the period 2005-2015, the probability of entering in the self-employment (EGP IVab) of migrants from Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America and natives in ten Western European countries: Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and UK. This comparative and diachronic design, including countries with different socioeconomic regimes and different models of occupational inclusion of migrants (Ballarino and Panichella 2014), allows to study the access to self-employment over time and thus to observe how it changed with the crisis. We analyse data from European Labour Force Survey (2005-2015) by means of a set of Linear Probability Models with robust s.e.

Prove your skills – The role of numeracy for natives and immigrants across the earnings distributions

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GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

We use data for 13 countries from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) to analyze returns to numeracy skills for natives and two groups of immigrants: native-speaking and non-native-speaking immigrants. Using quantile regression, we are able to estimate returns to numeracy across the entire earnings distribution. We also distinguish between frequent and infrequent numeracy skill use at work as a measure of effort.

We find that native-speaking immigrants' returns to numeracy are higher than those of natives throughout the conditional earnings distribution. The returns to numeracy for non-native-speaking immigrants approximate those of natives in the middle part of the conditional earnings distribution but are lower at the lower and upper end of the distribution. This suggests that this group faces a "sticky floor effect" at the lower end and a "glass ceiling effect" at the upper end. The "glass ceiling effect" is

diminished when we look at workers that frequently apply their numeracy skills at work, however, the “sticky floor effect” persists.

The role of parents’ ethnic networks in the school-to-work transition in Germany

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This study investigates the effects of parents’ native and migrant labour market contacts on the school-to-work transition of native and migrant adolescents and assesses the degree to which their parents’ network characteristics explain ethnic disadvantages at this transition. More precisely, we focus on the search success for a company-based apprenticeship position in Germany. Using longitudinal data from Starting Cohort 4 (9th graders) of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), we show that the number of migrant labour market contacts in the networks of their parents do not affect the search success of adolescents. This is true for migrants and for natives. In contrast, the number of native ties improves the chances of finding an apprenticeship for both groups. In addition, controlling for parents’ network composition substantially reduces the gap between natives and migrants in the transition to dual VET. Further analyses show that this is mainly due to differences in the number of native labour market contacts between native and migrant parents. These findings indicate that differences in social capital endowment of their parents constitute yet another hurdle for immigrant children at the transition from school to working life.

The role of partners’ career uncertainty for relationship dissolution in a cross-national perspective

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This study investigates how both partners’ career uncertainties impact their relationship dissolution risk. While previous research looked mainly at the individual effects of men’s and women’s current unemployment experiences on the risk of separation, this analysis will focus on the couple level, examining partners’ number, duration, and timing of unemployment episodes during their work life as the emotionally and financially damaging effects of recurring unemployment episodes

might cumulate over time. When a period of unemployment is part of a recurring pattern it might thus have a greater impact on a relationship than a similar length period that occurs as a one-off. We evaluate whether the negative impact of these insecurity experiences vary by welfare state regimes by conducting an international comparison between the UK, Germany, and Finland. These countries do not just vary in respect to women's labour force participation, but were affected differently by the economic crisis and also differ in their social security systems, making some workers more vulnerable than others to insecurities. We examine the dissolution risk of couples over a period of 25 years from 1991 to 2015, with panel and register data using event history analysis.

Who react to less restrictive divorce laws?

Peter Fallesen

Stockholm University, ROCKWOOL Foundation

Most countries have mandatory separation periods that couples undergo before they can get divorced. Separation allows couples a grace-period, during which they may reconcile and stay together. In this research note, we study what characterized couples who increased divorce risk after Denmark abolished legal separation periods for uncontested divorces. A 2013 reform abolished an existing six-month mandatory separation period for uncontested divorces. Using administrative data for married and divorced couples in Denmark 2012-2014 and a methodological framework derived from instrumental variable models, we identify the average characteristics of couples who the reform caused to divorced. The reform increased divorce risk substantially. Complier couples who divorced because of the reform were less likely to have college degrees and more likely to have married younger compared to the population of ever-married couples and couples who never divorce. Compared to couples who always divorced, compliers couples were more likely to both have high school degrees as well as college degrees. Mandatory separation periods keep together couples at the lower end of the educational distribution and those that marry young.

Educational patterns of remarriages in South Korea: Are remarriages more or less homogamous than first marriages?

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Extensive research on educational homogamy has relatively paid little attention to how educational assortative mating patterns differ between first marriages and remarriages. Especially, studies rarely distinguish couples who are both remarried and their counterparts of which only one spouse is remarried. We address these gaps in the literature by investigating how the patterns of educational assortative mating vary across four types of marriages in Korea: 1) marriages between spouses who are both married for the first time; 2) marriages in which husbands are first-married but wives are remarried; 3) marriages in which husbands are remarried but wives are first-married; and 4) marriages between spouses who are both remarried. With all the marriages reported in marriage registers to have occurred in Korea during 2013-14, we use log-linear models to assess the association between husbands' and wives' education. The results show that the strength of educational homogamy differs across the marriages types. While marriages in which both spouses are remarried are as homogamous as first marriages, mixed-order marriages are more heterogamous than first marriages. We do not find strong evidence for status exchange between a first-married spouse and a remarried spouse which expects more education for the latter than the former.

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

Alessandro di Nallo, Daniel Oesch, Oliver Lipps, Marieke Voorpostel

University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Our paper thus analyzes the existence of heterogeneous treatment effects of job loss on the stability of couples, differentiating the effect for individuals living in low-income, mid-income and high-income households. The individual-level association between job loss and divorce may not be causal if the same behavior – alcohol abuse or asocial conduct – drives both job loss and union dissolution. Alternatively, the effect of job loss on marital stability may not be homogeneous across the population. We use household panel data from Germany (SOEP 1984-2016), Switzerland (SHP 1999-2017) and the UK (BHPS 1999-2008; UKHLS 2009-2016) that allow us to adopt a longitudinal perspective and to observe individuals two years before and up to five years after they lose their job. We match displaced individuals (treatment group) to

otherwise identical workers who were not displaced (control group) and thus use a difference-in-difference fixed-effects model that helps us to estimate the causal effect that job loss has on union dissolution in three different European countries.

Linked lives – linked inequality? A multichannel sequence analysis of couples' life courses and women's financial well-being in old age

Katja Möhring, Andreas Weiland

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Most previous research on women's careers and old age income adopts an individualistic perspective, effectively neglecting intra-couple interdependencies and the mutual impact of spouses' employment transitions. Therefore, we apply multichannel sequence analysis to a sample of n=1015 couples of the birth cohorts 1925-1965 for a combined analysis of spouses' employment trajectories over the age-span 20-50. Data basis is SHARE-RV which provides linked administrative and survey data for Germany. We identify seven clusters of couples' biographies and link them to women's absolute and relative old age income. By comparing couples from former Socialist East Germany and male breadwinner oriented West Germany across different birth cohorts, we scrutinize the impact of structure and institutions and track the consequences of political and social change. Results show polarization in male breadwinner as well as dual earner couples. Despite a general expansion of women's educational attainment, their employment patterns and associated old age incomes in male breadwinner couples become increasingly heterogeneous in the younger cohort, featuring more egalitarian constellations as well as persistent non-employment. In dual earner couples, we find increasing polarization between successful and precarious couple careers, partly as consequence of the Eastern German system transformation.

Divorce and the growth of poverty gaps over the life course: A risk and vulnerability approach

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Previous research has suggested that divorce drives cumulative inequality between education levels over the life course. Two distinct (and potentially countervailing) pathways may underlie this process, namely the educational gradient in the risk of

experiencing a divorce and the educational gradient in economic vulnerability to a given divorce. As these pathways have been studied in isolation, it remains unclear whether divorce drives inequality. In this study we simultaneously analyzed both pathways to examine how divorce drives the growth of poverty gaps between education levels over the life course. We used administrative data from the Netherlands, covering all young individuals who entered their first marital union between 2003 and 2005 over a period of 10 years. We found that lower educated individuals were at higher risk of divorce, and were more vulnerable to its poverty consequences. A decomposition analysis showed that both pathways contributed substantially to the growth of poverty gaps between lower and higher educated individuals. Nonetheless, there were important differences between men and women, and between individuals with and without children. Our findings confirm that divorce acts as a driver of cumulative inequality. They also demonstrate the fruitfulness of a risk and vulnerability approach to social inequalities.

Skill specificity of upper secondary education and the gender-pay gap

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Gender disparities in wages are still fairly large and occur already in the early career. A rarely tested explanation for this is that young men and women not only acquire different types of skills but also receive different returns for the same skills. We therefore investigate a) whether training programmes chosen by young women and men differ regarding their degree of vocational specificity, b) whether this affects the gender-pay gap and c) whether young men and women receive equal returns for specific and general skills. Theoretically we draw on Estévez-Abe (2005; 2012), who argues that specific skills are gender-discriminating and favour men, because these skills are less transferable and depreciate faster than general skills. For the multilevel analysis we use a sample of young employees with upper-secondary vocational education and training (Swiss Labour Force Survey). We combine this individual-level data with data on training characteristics. The findings show that the early income disadvantage of women is partly due to the fact that they sort into training programmes imparting more general and less occupation-specific skills. Furthermore, women do not profit as much from specific skills as men. Thus they earn less than men even when investing in the same skills.

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

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The gender gap in wages is a highly debated phenomenon in advanced economies. Only a few studies have investigated gender inequalities in early occupational outcomes among individuals with the highest educational attainment, namely doctoral graduates. We fill this gap by inspecting: 1) whether women obtain on average lower wages compared to men in the early career stages; and 2) which individual characteristics explain their (supposed) disadvantage. We use recent population data from the ISTAT Survey on Italian PhD Graduates, which include information on four cohorts of PhD graduated between 2004 and 2010. OLS regression, Heckman selection models, and Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition methods are used to establish the existence of a gender difference in wages and assess the role of various PhDs' characteristics in accounting for the gender gap. The preliminary results show that a gender wage gap exists even among the educational elite in Italy: women earn on average 13–14% less than men. Occupational characteristics account for slightly less than a half of the overall gap, while early academic career and doctoral education characteristics play a minor role.

The power of mothers: Maternal education, parenting quality, and cognitive development in early childhood

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Social gaps in children's educational achievement are profound, remarkably persistent over the school career, and appear early long before children enter school. We examine the role of parenting as a potential mechanism through which socio-economic advantage and disadvantage is transmitted from parents to their offspring in the early years. Focusing on the mother-child dyad, we address three questions: (1) How does maternal education shape the way mothers interact with their infant children? (2) How does the quality of early interactional experiences impact on children's cognitive development? And, (3) how much of the total association between maternal education and child development is explained by interactional quality? We adopt a comparative strategy exploiting cohort data from the German

NEPS and the Norwegian BONDS study Both datasets provide equivalent data on language skills in preschool age and observed mother-child interactions when children were 1.5 to 2 years old. SEM models revealed similar findings across countries: about one fourth of the total effect of maternal education on child's vocabulary skills is operating through educational differences in quality of maternal parenting. Our study demonstrates the importance of identifying behavioural mechanisms for progressing our understanding of the micro-processes that are underpinning inequality of educational opportunity.

A dynamic model of children's reading: Abilities and the increasing return on cultural investments

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This paper develops and tests a dynamic model that describes how one dimension of cultural consumption – children's reading – develops over time. Previous research shows that higher cultural investments made by parents (e.g. taking children to museums or buying books for them) lead children to read more. This paper extends existing research by arguing that the return on cultural investments made by parents, may depend on parents' and children's cognitive abilities. Based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 – Children and Young Adults Supplement, the paper shows that (a) children read more when parents make more cultural investments, (b) how much children read in the present depends on how much they read in the past, and (c) children read more when they have higher reading ability (as measured by PIAT test score). Furthermore, the paper shows that (d) children with higher reading ability have a higher return on parents' cultural investments than children with lower reading ability and also that (e) mother's cognitive ability does not shape the return on cultural investments. Moreover, because of the strong socioeconomic gradient in parents' cultural investments and in children's reading ability, these mechanisms increase inequality in children's reading.

Matthew Effects in cognitive development during childhood. Gaps in children's language skills from age 5 to 9 in Germany

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Based on DiPrete and Eirich's (2006) distinction between cumulative advantage in its "strict form" and "by status," this contribution examines how SES gaps in language skills change and what factors drive these changes from age 5 ("Kindergarten") to 7 (first grade) to 9 (third grade in elementary school).

Using longitudinal data with three measurement points from the German National Educational Panel Study, we estimated growth curve models with age at measurement point as the key time-varying covariate, a random intercept for skill differences at age 5, and a random slope for child-specific differences in skill gains. The key SES indicator is mother's education. In addition, different indicators on cultural capital and activities at home plus some control variables are taken into account.

At age 5, skill differences between children with low and high-educated mothers amount one year of development. As this gap increases over time, there is clear evidence on Matthew effects by status. In addition, those with initially higher skills show gains in skills above average, indicating Matthew effects in its "strict form" at the same time.

The role of parental emotions in the social reproduction of inequality

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Social reproduction highlights how upper- and lower- class parents develop different styles of parenting that ultimately lead to children's unequal skill development. A less explored pathway in the intergenerational transmission of skills is represented by the dimensions of parenting (i.e., reasoning, consistency, warmth and anger). This study provides the first systematic account of how parents' social class shapes the dimensions of parenting and how these dimensions affect children's cognitive and non-cognitive outcomes. To accomplish this, I use a unique, longitudinal data from an Australian sample of children aged 4-8 years (Longitudinal Study of Australian Children; n=5,518 children/8,806 observations) and both random and dynamic panel regression models. Results show that patterns of social stratification are mainly structured through specific practices and behaviour with children (i.e., reasoning and

consistency), while no social class differences are found within those dimensions addressing emotional investments (i.e., warmth and anger). I find parental “consistency” as the main dimension of parenting through which upper class mothers and fathers reproduce their social advantage. Children’s non-cognitive outcomes are greatly affected by the four dimensions while cognitive outcomes are only affected by paternal “consistency”.

Do employers discriminate by gender? Evidence from six comparative cross-national harmonized field experiments

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We provide evidence from the first comparable experiment on gender discrimination in hiring processes. Financed by Horizon 2020, we have conducted comparative randomized field experiments in the US, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, UK and Spain. These countries vary in terms of their welfare state arrangements, labor market policies and, people’s attitudes to female labor force participation.

We have included occupations requiring high school up to lower university level education, and sent applications to publicly announced vacancies in the following occupations: cooks, sales representatives, receptionists, payroll clerks, store workers and software developers.

Our main finding is that we do not find strong evidence of gender discrimination in any country. Second, where we do find evidence of discrimination, it is young men, not young women, that experience lower callbacks from employers. We found discrimination against young men in Spain, Germany and the Netherlands, and within three of the six occupations. Interestingly, these are all female dominated occupations. We discuss potential implications of these findings, in particular the need to update our knowledge of disadvantages associated with young men from at the entry into the labor market.

Economic inequality and intergenerational socioeconomic persistence. A European test of the Great Gatsby Curve hypothesis

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The Great Gatsby Curve (GGC) expresses the positive correlation of income inequality and of intergenerational income “elasticity”, ie the degree to which (dis)advantages are “inherited” over generations. The robustness of the GGC has been debated in recent economic and sociological literature (Bokodi and Goldthorpe 2018), but it remains interesting for a sociology of income mobility.

This paper analyzes this relationship with 106 country-year samples from the European Social Survey (waves 1 to 7) of 19 non-post-socialist countries. We consider the contrast between two approaches of intergenerational (im)mobility: Socio-Economic Rank Persistence (SERP) approach which relates parents socioeconomic background to more traditional approaches in sociology: the social occupational class mobility (SOCM), which relates to technologies such as kappa of the Unidiff model (Xie 1992).

The comparison of SERP and SOCM shows a significant, robust (not necessarily causal) relation between country-year Gini and SER-persistence: where economic inequality is stronger, highest income ranks are more rigidly related to more exclusive socioeconomic origins. Social Occupational Class approaches do not find this relation. Occupational approaches of class might have difficulties to consider all the facets of reproduction. We suggest more interest in sociology for income that should not become a monopole for economists.

Brothers and sisters: Sex and math ability of firstborn and STEM-majoring among academic educated younger siblings

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Though women reached parity with men in terms of college attendance, fewer women choose STEM majors. We examine whether the compositional characteristics of a sib-group are associated with a younger sibling's decision to pursue a STEM major in college. Theoretically, we conjoin and extend sociological theories that link sib-group configuration and educational attainment to STEM majoring. Empirically, we use data from the children of the NLSY79-cohort and find that sib-group size is

negatively associated with pursuing a STEM major. We show that math ability of the firstborn is positively associated with a sibling's choice of a STEM major in college, but only among same-sex siblings. Finally, number of brothers is positively associated with choosing a STEM major for both girls and boys. Our work is the first to provide evidence about the link between sib-group compositional characteristics and the choice of college major by younger siblings in the U.S.

Mechanisms behind horizontal sex segregation in fields of study

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Occupational gender segregation is one of the most persistent gender inequalities in the labor market and one contributing factor is the lack of women in STEM fields. Possible explanations for this pattern are the characteristics of the fields of study (creative-associative versus analytical-systematic thinking style required, the number of mathematics courses, competitive atmosphere), and the characteristics of the job for which the field of study prepares for (risky transition to the labour market, social versus technical skills, income, prestige and family-friendly working conditions). However, previous research was not able to tell which factor really contributes to the gender segregation as the characteristics of the fields are highly correlated and cannot be disentangled with survey data. For this reason, I conducted a choice experiment with high school students two years before they start university. The results show that men and women have different preferences except for prestige and risk aversion and that they differ the most in their self-image (thinking style: 20 percentage points difference; technical versus people-oriented skills: 25 percentage points difference).

Emerging alternatives to the “ideal worker”? Gender, parenthood, and constraints of path dependencies in the biotech branch

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We examine the degree to which a rejection of the “ideal worker” model (long hours, exclusive devotion) may play a role in strategic career decisions and future expectations for the next generation of top scientists in the dynamic biotech branch. We ask, is the next generation of top scientists rejecting the long-hours work culture

for themselves in favor of a work model that allows for other interests and priorities? Using interviews with 22 postdocs on the threshold to their permanent positions, we found that most scientists wish for lives in 10 years' time and that do not look like the lives of their current supervisors. But even though they are among the best and brightest scientists in a truly cutting-edge industry, they for the most part do not see themselves as holding negotiating power to demand the space for family or to create their ideal futures, at least not until they themselves have tenure. Our research may help predict the likelihood of change or continuation of labor market inequalities in one scientific field along gender lines.

Maths skills and confidence: What can explain the gendered mismatch?

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While girls and boys perform similarly well in maths, girls have on average lower confidence in their maths skills. Such differences in competence beliefs may play a role in occupational choices that lead to the large-scale occupational sex segregation in society. Despite their importance and the attention that they have received in psychological theories we know very little about the social factors that shape differences in competence beliefs between boys and girls. Through the utilisation of multi-level stochastic actor-oriented models (SAOMs), this study analyses large-scale friendship network data from the Swedish subsample of the CILS4EU dataset (237 classrooms, 5,251 individuals, and 28,501 friendship ties at two time points) to analyse peer influence on maths competence beliefs of individuals, and the extent to which social dynamics apply differentially for boys and girls. Results show clear evidence for influence from friends on perceived performance in maths for boys and girls. Furthermore, boys are more likely than girls to be influenced by their friends to increase their maths competence beliefs, while objective measures (i.e. grades) of their maths skills are more influential for girls. This study thus shows specific social mechanisms that contribute to the gender gap in maths competence beliefs.

Surpassing class-based explanations: Networks of intra-generational occupational mobility

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Contemporary research on the structure of intra-generational mobility tends to focus on individual and occupational attributes; mobility is often presumed to be determined by social classes. We take a different approach by focussing on social and institutional factors that influence mobility beyond individual and occupational variables. We propose that occupational aspirations and assessment of what are desirable and realistic occupational options is embedded in social networks and institutionalised contact between occupations. Inter-occupational contact is, first, created by institutional arrangements, e.g. educational institutions, or unions. Second, mobility in itself creates links between occupations: mobile individuals connect the occupations between which they transition. When contact between occupations creates mobility, patterns emerge: transitions become institutionalised (repetition), mobility between occupations is reciprocal, and mobility clusters within sets of occupations. These patterns are analysed using the BHPS and statistical network methods to assess the prevalence of endogenous mechanisms while controlling for exogenous characteristics. We find that mobility is strongly guided by patterns of repetition, reciprocation and clustering. Further, the explanatory power of social classes decreases dramatically when controlling for endogenous mechanisms. Our study suggest that analysing emergent mobility patterns can help understand occupational mobility as a social processes, surpassing explanations solely based on variables.

Occupational sequences in Sweden during the 1960s thru 2000s.

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In this study we combine inter- and intergenerational approaches and instigate a joint analysis of inter- and intragenerational mobility patterns in the early- to mid-career. We analyze occupational trajectories for 4000 Swedish workers during the years 1955-2010 in light of two structural developments: (1) gradual upgrading of the occupational distribution and (2) and an industrial shift from factory work to services,

reinforced by female labor force emancipation. We account for horizontal and vertical intragenerational mobility through a vertical dimension indicating 'skill' and a horizontal dimension whether the job is directed toward 'people' or toward 'things'. In a first step, we order mobility trajectories by sequence analysis techniques. In a second step, we predict the formed mobility clusters with independent variables indicating birth cohort, gender and parental class. Findings suggest that workers experience substantial within-career changes (upward and toward people) over the observed time-period, while cohort effects are less clear. Contingent on gender, however, we observe clearer cohort effects: women increasingly enter upward-things oriented trajectories and men increasingly enter horizontally-mobile low-skill trajectories.

Variability in intragenerational mobility in the 20th Century: Cohort change in the variance in occupational prestige over the life course in Germany

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Previous studies in the field of intragenerational mobility research⁴ mostly describe population-averaged, group-specific occupational trajectories without considering systematic variability around these typical trajectories. In the current study, we advance previous literature by explicitly conceptualizing and modeling variability in trajectories of occupational attainment and career progression within and between individuals. In particular, we consider three dimensions of variability: (1) between-individual variability in the initial occupational prestige of the first job, (2) between-individual variability in occupational trajectories, and (3) fluctuation variability around individual-specific occupational trajectories. We study occupational prestige of women and men who entered the labor market between 1931 and 1999 in West Germany for up to 15 years using rich data from the German Life History Study and the German National Educational Panel Study. We extend previous empirical models of occupational prestige attainment by applying mixed effects growth curve models with heterogeneous variance components. Preliminary results show that in line with expectations cohorts vary in the degree to which they are characterized by the three types of variability. Women's trajectories were substantially more variable in older cohorts, but are similarly variable to men's trajectories in the youngest cohort. Our results provide new insights into historical changes in occupational prestige trajectories.

Intragenerational mobility in France (1970-2015): Time trends, role of work-life social mobility and career patterns

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Based on the FQP surveys (1970, 1993, 2003 and 2014-2015), this research examines intragenerational socio-occupational mobility in France from 1970 to 2015. The dynamics of intragenerational mobility are characterized first by an overall increase in mobility from 1970 to 2003 and second by a decrease for men between 2003 and 2014-2015 and for women between 1993 and 2003. However, removing the proportion of counter-mobility types of movements from the measure of intragenerational mobility shows that if one takes no consideration of the individual's social origin, the rate of (social) intragenerational mobility would be systematically overestimated. In addition, an analysis of the mobility patterns shows that the career paths of both men and women were marked by a decline in the proportions of individuals who, on the one hand, have never left their social class of origin and, on the other, the proportion of those who did so only after having started their own careers in the social class of their origin. However, it is only women in whom we detect any changes in social fluidity, implying a progressive reduction in the rigidity of the intragenerational mobility regime.

Ethno-national variation in the motherhood wage penalty, Israel 1996-2012.

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Women generally experience a decline in their wages as they become mothers. The motherhood wage penalty has been shown to remain even after extensively controlling for differences among women with varying numbers of children in demographic, human capital and labor market characteristics. While information on personal characteristics underlying the motherhood penalty is rapidly accumulating, evidence on contextual and institutional variation in the penalty lags behind. Specifically, studies broadening the scope of analysis to developing or non-western developed countries are scarce, with information on ethnic gaps in the motherhood penalty being especially limited. We address these limitations by using a unique data source that combines a sample of respondents drawn from the 1995 census,

matched to yearly administrative data from several government institutions. Using OLS and fixed effects models, we specifically document differences in the motherhood gap across ethnic/national groups, as well as the influence of spousal characteristics on the gap. Results from OLS and fixed effects suggest that motherhood is uniquely associated with higher incomes for women in Israel. However, the premiums associated with motherhood are noticeably smaller or negative for specific ethnic groups belonging to the Arab minority in Israel

The motherhood wage penalty revisited: The case of female same-sex couples in the Netherlands

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The motherhood wage gap, hence the fact that mothers earn less than childless women, is a widely known phenomenon. Whereas fathers might even experience an increase in income after transition into parenthood, various studies show that mothers' income declines. In order to explain this, research gives various explanations of biological and societal nature, which do further differ in whether mothers are assumed to actually perform worse at work than childless women or not. To get a better grip on these theories, this study analyses the motherhood wage gap for mothers in female same-sex couples and compares the birth – and social mothers to each other as well as to mothers in different-sex couples. The crucial point of analyzing female same-sex mothers lies in the fact that only the birth mother experiences biological consequences of motherhood, whereas the social mother is uniquely exposed to the societal aspects. This study analyzes Dutch register data from Statistics Netherlands (CBS) and considers firstborns born between 2004 and 2014. The data comprise 917.514 firstborns and 4.590 children of female same-sex couples. A longitudinal analysis with fixed effects models will be carried out.

The motherhood wage gap and trade-offs between family and work: a test of compensating wage differentials

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This project tests the implications of the compensating wage differential hypothesis for the motherhood wage gap by examining in how far mothers are more willing than men or childless women to accept a trade-off between family-friendly employment conditions and monetary rewards when choosing a job. We use a factorial survey experiment conducted among a sample of 1,930 employees in Germany, Finland, Spain and Hungary. Each respondent rated two pairs of job descriptions, which randomly varied characteristics such as wages, flexibility, intensity and benefits, according to their desirability. Additionally respondents were asked whether they would apply to one, both or none of the two jobs. This unique dataset of 7,708 job ratings allows us to empirically test the implications of the compensating wage differential hypothesis independent of other sources of wage variation (such as discrimination or human capital) which contaminate the relationship between wages and working conditions in observational survey data. Because data were collected in four countries our results also contribute to a better understanding of cross-national differences in persistent motherhood wage penalties.

Educational differences in employment sources of the Finnish fatherhood wage premium

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Fatherhood predicts wage premiums not fully accounted for by individual characteristics. Some studies also find skill differences in the premium, which are attributed to skill differences in organizational opportunities. Considering class differences in fatherhood and drawing on relational inequality theory, we argue there are skill differences in the role of establishment, occupational, and job cell contexts, indicating differences in the sources of the fatherhood premium. Analyses of 1995-2015 waves of representative Finnish linked employee-employer panel data confirm our hypotheses. Lower-skilled fathers' premium is mostly accounted for by sorting into higher-wage establishments and/or occupations. Premiums net of sorting are similar when controlling for men's selection into marriage and fatherhood. Highly-educated fathers receive the largest premiums relative to childless men in the same job and firm, but the advantage is larger in low-skill firms. Group wage inequalities

therefore reflect interactions between individual agency and varied employment structures.

Dependency and the division of domestic work: Why display and autonomy models fail

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This study re-examines the effect of spouses' economic dependency on the division of routine domestic labor. From the dependency perspective, the gender gap in housework hours persists due to the still large gender gap in earnings. According to the literature, however, the dependency model is wrong. The current article argues that previous studies suffer from two drawbacks: 1) ill-suited operationalization of relative earnings imposing a curvilinearity on the effect of the causal variable that has often been interpreted as gender display, and 2) the inappropriate focus on women's individual housework hours instead of spouses' relative contribution to housework. The empirical analyses are based on within-effects (hybrid and fixed-effects) models applied to panel data of West German married couples. The results support the dependency model. I conclude that married couples divide up domestic responsibilities as the dependency model predicts.

Is there a causal effect of the division of unpaid work in different-sex-couples on their labor market outcomes?

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Existing sociological research has explained the unequal division of unpaid work between men and women among others with differences in relative resources and time availability. We challenge this direction of the relationship by investigating the influence of the division of unpaid work in different-sex couples on their labor market outcomes and argue that a more equal distribution of unpaid work frees women's (and men's) time resources and enhances their abilities to participate in the labor market and have more successful careers. Differently to existing research on this relationship, we explicitly want to provide evidence for a causal effect of unpaid work on paid work and dedicate particular attention to the accompanying methodological difficulties.

Based on SOEP data for the years 2001-2015 we investigate the effects of different care work distributions within different-sex couples in Germany on their employment probability, amount of actual working hours, wages and labor earnings. Applying fixed effect regressions show that both, the labor market participation and the actual hours worked of men and women are negatively affected by their own and positively affected by their spouses' time spend in housework. Accounting for the endogeneity of the amount of housework done, instrumental variable regressions support our findings.

Couples' ideological pairings and housework sharing

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This paper examines the gendered division of housework among couples in Germany, testing a possible intra-couple mechanism which may be driving it. We extend the literature by investigating whether relative resources may have a differential impact on how partners divide housework contingent on the partners' agreement on gender ideology, or ideological pairings. We hypothesize that whether partners are in agreement or conflict regarding gender ideology will shape negotiation processes over work-divisions, and how socio-economic resources may be used as 'bargaining chips' in the process. Using multi-level growth curve modeling and data from the Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (pairfam), we will compare estimates from random and fixed-effects estimators. Preliminary findings indeed indicate a differential relationship between changes in her absolute income and housework sharing by ideological pairing.

Outsourcing domestic labor - Less work for 'mum'?

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The outsourcing of domestic labor for pay is increasingly seen as a solution for balancing work-life -conflicts in particular for women, who still carry the majority of domestic work. Hence, policies have been introduced that support domestic outsourcing with the aim to relieve time-conflicts and help women into employment. These policies rest on the assumption that outsourcing will automatically create time gains by substituting women's own domestic work for paid domestic work. However,

as research in family sociology suggests, household labor division is often embedded in gendered power-relations and is closely related to the production of gender identity and creation of family bonds. From this viewpoint outsourcing does not necessarily lead to a more balanced labor division. However, there has been little research on the actual effects of outsourcing. Existing studies are inconclusive and suffer from methodological problems. I systematically examine the effects of outsourcing on the amount of time devoted to own housework, childcare and leisure by couples in German households based on fixed-effects-analyses of the German Socio-Economic Panel 1994-2016. The results reveal striking differences between East and West Germany and complex patterns of substitution that emphasize normative explanations. Implications for family and labor market policies are discussed.

The effects of education on mortality: Evidence from a representative sample of American twins, siblings, and neighbors

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Does education change people's lives in a way that delays mortality? Or is education primarily a proxy for unobserved endowments that promote longevity? Most scholars conclude that the former is true, but recent evidence based on Danish twin data calls this conclusion into question. Unfortunately, these potentially field-changing finding—that obtaining additional schooling has no independent effect on survival net of other hard-to-observe characteristics—has not yet been subject to replication outside Scandinavia. We produce the first U.S.-based estimates of the effects of education on mortality using a representative panel of male twins drawn from linked complete-count Census and death records. For comparison purposes, and to shed additional light on the roles that neighborhood, family, and genetic factors play in confounding associations between education and mortality, we also produce parallel estimates of the education-mortality relationship using data on (1) unrelated males who lived in different neighborhoods during childhood; (2) unrelated males who shared the same neighborhood growing up; and (3) non-twin siblings who shared the same family environment but whose genetic endowments vary to a greater degree.

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

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The adverse effects of unemployment on mental health can be quite severe (e.g. Brand 2015). Researchers often point out the importance of social relationships in this context. On the one hand, some researchers invoke the dissolution of social relationships as one important reason, why unemployment harms mental health (causal path hypothesis) (Jahoda 1982; Nordenmark and Strandh 1999). On the other hand, other researchers (Atkinson et al. 1986; House 1987) consider social relationships an important factor shielding the unemployed from adverse health effects (buffering hypothesis). However, despite ample empirical research that focuses on the effect of either unemployment (Paul and Moser 2009) or of social relationships and mental health (Smith and Christakis 2008), little evidence exists about the causal connections between all three variables. In this paper, we address this research gap by testing two commonly assumed but seldom tested theoretical mechanisms on longitudinal data using fixed-effects regressions. For this, we use a variety of different measures for social relationships, ranging from the amount of weak and strong ties to available social support in the social network. In all, we find no support for the causal pathway hypothesis and only weak support for the buffering hypothesis.

Ascend of the herbivores, decline of the carnivores? The social stratification of food consumption profiles in Italy, 1995-2014

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To what extent dietary patterns are socially stratified in the population? How did the patterns of social stratification of food consumption change over time? This research aims to contribute to the literature on cultural stratification and food consumption by identifying different food consumption clusters and investigating how these clusters are socially stratified by gender and education. Moreover, it analyses how both the clusters dimension and the social stratification gradients have changed between 1994 and 2014, by providing a unique long-term longitudinal perspective in the social stratification of food consumption profiles. We use data from the ISTAT Multipurpose Survey of Daily Life, a set of cross-sectional surveys with a randomly selected,

nationally representative sample of Italian families, amounting approximately to half million cases. We have applied latent class analysis on a series of eleven items on the dietary habits of Italians to identify clusters of food consumption profiles, and multinomial logistic regression to estimate social differences in the propensity to adopt different dietary patterns. Results point to a substantial social stratification of dietary patterns and show that, within a broad picture of persistence, gender and parental education became more important in affecting the propensity of adopting specific dietary habits (e.g. herbivore).

Why do women not suffer from unemployment? The gendered effect of unemployment on self-perceived health.

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A rather solid result in the literature is that unemployment has an effect on health. Previous research has also found that this effect is more pronounced for men than for women. This gendered effect, however, has been little empirically addressed.

This paper aims at filling this gap by testing different mechanisms potentially responsible for the gendered effect of unemployment on health.

A first explanation relates to the issue of selection. The gendered pattern that we observe might thus be due to the different extent to which these mechanisms operate between men and women.

A second explanation is linked to the role expansion model. The health consequences after job loss may be gendered because of the different importance than men and women confer to the different roles, and to the occupational role most importantly. Yet, the centrality in individuals' life of each role is also likely to vary across gender regimes.

The analysis relies on EU-Silc data (2003-2015) for several European countries. We apply correlated dynamic random effects panel model allowing to distinguish genuine state dependence dynamics from unobserved heterogeneity.

Missing dimensions? Calibrating deprivation scales of poverty using perceived financial adequacy

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This article probes for missing dimensions within deprivation scales of poverty. Typically, existing deprivation scales cover some but not all aspects of poverty. In this study, I hypothesise and test whether, to what extent and why having needs in dimensions that are typically not included in deprivation scales such as health care, child care, social care and education affect poverty status. Using British Household Panel Survey 1999-2008 and a self-assessed measure of financial adequacy as a proxy for poverty status, I estimate a dynamic correlated random effect model. The findings shows that, independent of the deprivation status, having a need in health care, child care, social care or education increases the risk of poverty; these effects are explained mainly by the financial impact of needs on households (e.g. higher expenses and reduced potential earnings), and not by state dependence, anticipation and psychological negativity bias that might arise from using a self-assessed measure. Results are robust to different thresholds and specifications of the deprivation index. Combining deprivation and income measures also does not change results. These findings demonstrate the need for more comprehensive measures. Unless relevant deprivation indicators of missing dimensions are included, deprivation scales might fail to identify some people experiencing poverty.

Social desirability in self-reported gender ideologies: Investigating heterogeneous interviewer gender effects

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Research on alterable individual gender ideologies seems to have largely overlooked whether and to which extend changes in respondents' self-reported gender ideologies are driven by interviewers' characteristics. Using panel data, this study seeks to contribute by, firstly, investigating whether interviewer gender affects respondents' self-reported gender ideologies and secondly, by assessing effect heterogeneity with respect to respondents' and interviewers' characteristics as well as interview mode. Based on social desirability theories, respondents are presumed to report more egalitarian views to female interviewers. Thereby, effects are expected to be more pronounced among male, younger and highly educated respondents and among those, being interviewed face-to-face, and by younger and/or highly educated

female interviewers. The analysis uses data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) (adult cohort) and applies fixed effects panel models. Preliminary findings showed that respondents report significantly more egalitarian views to female interviewers, with more pronounced effects for males, face-to-face interviews and younger respondents. Hence, first results point towards heterogeneous interviewer gender effects and, thus, a more pronounced social desirability bias among certain subgroups.

Measuring non-cognitive competences: an analysis using PISA data

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Non-cognitive skills are found to be a key aspect in both educational attainment and labour market success. In this paper, we have two main aims. The first one is to measure two possible indicators of intrinsic motivation (effort and perseverance) using the so-called log-files derived from PISA 2015 data. More precisely, relying on item response theory, effort is measured using the difference in the response time between hard and easy items in the same position of the test. On the other side, perseverance is the difference in the student's scores in different parts of the test. In this way, it could be possible to measure the influence of fatigue in the proceeding of the test.

The second aim regards the identification, at the descriptive level, of the main determinants of non-cognitive skills at micro (gender, social origins, ethnic background), meso (extra-curricular activities, teacher quality, school climate, parental involvement) and macro (education system) level. To estimate the influences of these factors we rely on OLS models with country fixed effects that show how the key characteristics are the ones at the micro level.

How to measure employment protection legislation: Effect of job security provisions on perceived job insecurity and on the temporary employment risk of new hires

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Employment protection legislation (EPL) is an important influencing factor in social science research. However, how to measure EPL is often ignored. Older publications discuss the development of the OECD indicator, but studies on its validity are missing. This is problematic because it is the main independent variable in numerous studies.

We can show that the commonly used OECD index is problematic from a theoretical point of view (content validity) and in regard to the predicted effects (criterion validity). We develop an index that better corresponds to the theoretical construct and test it empirically with relationships expected from the literature.

To this end we estimate a multi-level model with data from the European Social Survey (2004, 2010, 2015), the European Working Condition Survey (2005, 2010), and the European Quality of Life Survey (2003, 2007, 2012, 2016) on perceived job insecurity of temporary and permanent employees.

Secondly, we examine the effect of dismissal protection on the likelihood of new hires to have a fixed-term contract (vs. a permanent contract) in a cross-national comparison using data from the EU-LFS.

Some results using the OECD-indicator significantly contradict hypotheses from the literature, whereas none using the improved indicator do. Additionally, more hypotheses can be confirmed.

Social and genetic influences on education: Testing the Scarr-Rowe hypothesis for education in a comparative perspective

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The Scarr-Rowe hypothesis claims that impoverished environmental settings suppress gene expression, while enriched social settings enhance the realization of genetic potential. We investigate whether the relative importance of genes for school grades and educational attainment varies by family socioeconomic status. We argue that welfare regimes can moderate socioeconomic differences in the effects of genes on education. We test this prediction using data from three advanced, industrialized societies which vary in their institutional settings. We use survey data for Germany (TwinLife) and the United States (Add Health) as well as register data for Sweden. Results based on ACE variance decomposition models provide evidence for a Scarr-Rowe interaction for education in Germany and the US but not in Sweden. We conclude that both individual-level characteristics and macro-structural conditions shape individuals chances for gene expression.

The interplay of control convictions and social background on status attainment with an empirical example from the UK

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Research from different disciplines accumulated evidence for the existence of a social gradient in locus of control but also for the existence of a positive association between internal locus of control with a broad variety of desirable life outcomes. Joint effects of locus of control and socio-economic origin on status attainment have received less attention so far. This paper develops an elaborate theoretical framework that explicates how locus of control and socio-economic background interact in the status attainment process. Structural equation modelling is employed

to test whether locus of control mediates the impact of socio-economic background on status attainment and whether the effect of locus of control on attained status differs by parental social status. Empirical analyses based on the British Cohort Study 1970 indicate that locus of control mediates the impact of parental status on education, occupational status attainment and hourly wages. There is some evidence indicating that the positive effect of locus of control on status outcomes does increase with social background. Breaking the association between parental social status and children's control beliefs should be considered an important channel for breaking the intergenerational transmission of social inequality and increasing equality of opportunity.

Testing the Scarr-Row hypothesis in a multidimensional framework of socio-economic status: Non-linear gene-environment-interaction in the IQ development of German twins

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The so-called Scarr-Rowe-interaction (SRI) hypothesis states that in childhood and adolescence, genetic endowments for IQ unfold better in higher than in lower SES groups. If true, an impact of social stratification would be confirmed for a complex trait which among all valued characteristics is strongest predicted by genetic variation. However, up to now, empirical evidence for a SRI is mixed, with little evidence outside the US. One possible reason for only scattered evidence is a poor operationalization of SES by using single indicators or composite measures of SES, and by assuming linear relationships between SES and genetic potential for IQ. In our paper we demonstrate that a proper operationalization of SES in a multidimensional framework and categorical distinctions unravels a significant SRI in Germany. We find indications of a non-linear relationship between genetic influences on IQ and especially parental education and income. Thus, unequal chances to unfold genetic endowments for IQ as the most important single characteristic for life success and failure are indeed part of the German inequality structure. Our analyses are based on data of two cohorts of twins aged around 11 and 17 (N = 1,963 twin pairs) from the German Twin Family Panel (TwinLife).

The Genetics of education and the role of cognitive and non-cognitive skills

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Genome-wide association studies have mapped a genetic component to education, now explaining up to 10-12 % of the variation in educational attainment, but little is known about how this genetic component affects educational attainment. While incorporating genetics into sociological research in education holds great potential, we need to know what the genetic component captures before we can fully adopt and incorporate this in our research (either as variable of interest or merely as control variable). In this paper, I investigate the role of cognitive and non-cognitive skills in the genetic component (measured using polygenic scores (PGS)) to educational attainment (measured as years of education). I use data from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study to explore to what extent cognitive skills (measured as academic ability in high school) and noncognitive skills (the Big Five personality traits) mediate the association found between genes and education, in a research design exploiting sibling differences. Preliminary results suggest that cognitive and noncognitive skills mediate 44 % of the genetic association in the pooled OLS models and 36 % in the family fixed-effect models (of which cognitive skills mediate 25 % and noncognitive skills 12 %, respectively).

Training regimes and skill formation in France and Germany: An analysis of change between 1970 and 2010

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Stratification research has long been interested in the distinction between “vocational” and “general” programs, which led to an influential ideal-type classification of educational systems as “qualificational spaces”—exemplified by Germany—or “organizational spaces”—exemplified by France. Ironically, while the theoretical emphasis has been on the asserted greater strength of linkage between vocational credentials and occupational outcomes, the empirical classification of countries in this scheme has focused almost exclusively on the rate of vocational education. Explicit attention to the issue of whether vocational programs are successful at providing close linkage to labor markets has been rare. We measure the strength of education-occupation linkage in France and Germany between 1970 and 2010. We find that the structural differences between the skill formation systems of the two countries were

much smaller than suggested by Maurice et al., which calls into question the validity of the qualificational-organizational space distinction. While total linkage in Germany remains higher than in France throughout this forty year period, we find that the greater total linkage strength in Germany than in France stems primarily from compositional differences in the educational distributions. The German vocational system is not—on average—substantially more efficient in allocating graduates to specific occupations.

Skill levels and development across the life course – a task based approach

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Recent fundamental transformations of work processes have resulted in a steadily changing demand for skills with substantial consequences for employment and wage inequality. Nevertheless, our knowledge on skills, their distribution across social groups and over individuals' life courses remains scant. We address this issue from a life course perspective and provide a dynamic account of skill levels and skill development. We ask 1) How much variation in skills is there within and across individuals? 2) How are skills distributed across the life course of men and women, across educational and social origin groups? 3) Which factors influence skill development? Analyses are based on the adult cohorts of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) which includes a specifically designed survey instrument with a repeated measure of work skills for a large number of individuals. For the first time, we can analyze changes in skills based on employees' task compositions over a 4-year window in a nationally representative dataset. We differentiate five skill dimensions: analytic, interactive, manual, non-routine and autonomy. Preliminary results indicate substantial variations across the five skill dimensions over the life course, between educational groups and pronounced gender differences therein.

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

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This paper addresses the debate on trends in labor market skill-equilibria using a comparative design, which contrasts the UK to Germany. Three theoretical perspectives are discussed: universal routine-biased technological change, country-specific institutional evolution according to socioeconomic model (liberal in the UK, coordinated in Germany), and institutional idiosyncrasies of the education system. To test the perspectives, the paper uses trend-survey data from the UK and Germany going back to the 1980s, which contain individual measures of qualification-requirements. Survey data are linked to labor market statistics to estimate trends in the supply and demand of skill across theoretically defined labor market segments. The results show evidence for occupational and educational upgrading in both countries. High-skill service growth was particularly pronounced in the UK. The education system expanded even faster than job growth at the top, and, importantly, at the middle in the UK. This results in growing overqualification among workers with middling qualifications in the UK. Educational expansion was modest in Germany, where there is less evidence of increasing mismatches. The shape of change is in line with routine-biased technological change, while country-differences follow the second perspective. However, idiosyncratic educational reforms affected mismatch rates, reflecting the difficulty of intervening in institutional equilibria.

Improving formal qualifications or firm linkages—do they support successful school-to-work transition of low-achieving school leavers in Germany?

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Many countries have implemented youth employment and “second chance” programs for low-achieving youth to improve their employment prospects. In Germany, these youth are often channeled into prevocational programs, designed to provide a “second chance” to enter apprenticeships and, subsequently, the labor market. However, the usefulness of these programs is contested. It remains unclear whether it is (more) useful to improve formal qualifications or firm contacts and who benefits most from such programs. Going beyond previous research, we address these questions by using rich data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) and by applying entropy balancing as a matching approach to control

for selection. We find that prevocational programs generally improve low-achieving youth's chances to enter apprenticeships, especially when participants upgrade their school-leaving certificate or get new firm contacts. However, only upgraded certificates enable youth to enter higher-status training occupations. Prevocational programs are most beneficial to the most disadvantaged.

The effect of educational aspirations on achievement: A tale of baseline differences?

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Educational aspirations are considered main drivers of educational attainment. Furthermore, aspirations and achievement are usually strongly associated. Following psychological theories of motivation and achievement, this paper systematically investigates potential effects of degree expectations (also: realistic degree aspirations) on achievement for a representative longitudinal sample of lower secondary students in Germany within the National Educational Panel Study. Achievement is measured in terms of math and reading competences as well as math and German grades over a time span of 3 to 5 years. Only for math grades, there is a very small significant within-person effect estimated with fixed effects regression analyses. As the majority of students shows constant expectations, we furthermore compare achievement growth during grades five to nine dependent on initial expectations in grade 5. Higher expectations should be associated with higher achievement growth. In contrast, results show that the initial achievement gap diminishes over the course of lower secondary education. Results are discussed with a regard to educational sociology and methodology.

Intergenerational transmission of attitudes towards education and its implications for educational success

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This paper introduces attitudes towards education as a social psychological construct into classic sociological research on social inequality and educational attainment. Educational attitudes are conceptualized as positive or negative evaluation of

education and assessments of the importance of educational success. This contribution, using data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS, Starting Cohort 4), on the one hand looks at the intergenerational transmission of attitudes by investigating how parents' attitudes towards education are related to the attitudes of their offspring, and whether this relationship differs by social origin (particularly, parental education). On the other hand, the paper investigates how attitudes are associated with educational success (in terms of grades and transitions into upper secondary schooling), and again whether this relationship varies by social origin, thus testing resource substitution against resource multiplication arguments.

It's a long way to the top: Socioeconomic heterogeneity in academic achievement trajectories in Denmark and the U.S.

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It is well established that children from advantageous socioeconomic backgrounds (high-SES children) do better in school than their low-SES peers and that this advantage varies between countries. However, much less is known about when this SES gap appears and how it develops throughout primary school. Using register and survey data panels, we address this research gap by addressing two questions: (1) How much of an advantage do high-SES children have over their low-SES peers with respect to achieving and maintaining a position in the top end of the achievement distribution and (2) does this advantage vary across countries? Our analysis is descriptive and comparative, relating comparable results from Denmark and the U.S. We find that children from high-SES backgrounds are not just much more likely to be in the top quintile of test scores, but they are also substantively more likely than equally well-performing children from low-SES background to maintain their position. They enjoy a double advantage: Their high-SES background makes it easier for them to become top performers and easier for them to stay at the top.

Diverging pathways: social class and curricular choice in secondary education in Ireland

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Despite increasing third level education enrollment in Ireland, differences in education progression rates continue to manifest themselves along socio-economic lines. This paper looks at the impact of family background on the selection of subjects and subject levels in secondary education in Ireland. Using data from Growing Up in Ireland Child Cohort Wave 3 (N = 6,216), subject and subject level selections are examined using a framework that integrates Relative Risk Aversion and Bounded Rationality theories. Results indicate that students with higher-educated parents are likely to select more demanding but better rewarding subject and subject levels than are students with lower-educated parents, independent of ability and higher education aspirations.

Escaping poverty: Good jobs or good contracts

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We examine the relationship between type of employment contract (temporary vs. permanent) and poverty exit. A defining feature of a bad job is a temporary contract. At the same time, a temporary employment contract can have features of a good job and a permanent employment contract can have features of a bad job. Previous research has shown that a temporary contract is associated with an increased risk of poverty. If that is true, the other side of the story remains unexamined. Does a permanent contract represent a pathway out of poverty? The question distinguishes the type of contract from the quality of the job, as it relates to poverty exit. Our analysis relies on longitudinal data from Germany (GSOEP) and the United Kingdom (BHPS/UKHLS) and fixed-effects linear probability model.

Occupations and employment trajectories The impact of the skill and task content of the first non-standard job on career development in terms of employment and income security

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In this paper, we investigate to what extent the skill level and task content of occupations influence the career development in terms of employment and income security of Dutch workers who enter non-standard employment (fixed-term, temporary work agency and on-call employment). We expect that workers in higher skilled occupations are more likely to have careers with high levels of both employment and income security, while workers in routine occupations have lower employment security and, though having average income levels, less income security due to lower income stability. Using combined register and survey data on Dutch workers who entered non-standard employment in 2007, we apply multichannel sequence analysis of labour market positions and incomes to create a typology of non-standard employment that can be classified in terms of employment and income security. Consequently, this typology is used as a dependent variable in a multinomial logistic regression in which the skill level and the task content of occupations are the main predictors. The preliminary results indicate that the skill level of the occupation has a strong effect, in the expected direction, on the career development of worker, while only few minor effects of the task content can be found.

The effect of temporary employment on cumulative wages: A sequence analysis with the German Socio-Economic Panel

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Owing to recent developments of increasing levels of temporary employment, a large literature has emerged focusing on the wage penalty of temporary contracts compared to permanent ones. Studies usually find initial wage disadvantages, which diminish over time, concluding that the cost of temporary employment is only transitory. However, employing a life course perspective and investigating cumulative wages over individuals' careers should still reveal wage penalties for individuals with experience of temporary employment and initial wage disadvantages. Such initial disadvantages in turn might negatively affect long-term investments or savings and increase risks of old age poverty. This is especially relevant in a country like Germany

where pension benefits are heavily influenced by career trajectories. Only in the case, that temporary employment leads to higher wage growth in the subsequent career, could the cost of temporary employment be truly considered as transitory. This study will investigate these issues by utilizing the Socio-Economic Panel (1984-2017) to conduct sequence analysis to identify career trajectories of the first 10 years of individuals' careers. This has the advantage of allowing us to relate different employment patterns to cumulative wages instead of focusing on the effect of single transitions.

Has the 2008 crisis affected self-employment? A study of European countries

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There is evidence that the 2008 financial crisis has affected European labor markets. These developments are also related to some of the standard considerations associated with the choice to become self-employed. In particular, it has been argued that a reduction in the opportunity cost of paid employment encourages workers to seek opportunities in self-employment, where the return to their human capital becomes relatively higher. Moreover, economic crises and higher unemployment make it easier to hire workers, thereby enhancing the formation of new enterprises. These forces come in the literature under the name of "recession-push".

We suggest add into these issue by exploiting data on self-employment in several European countries and compare the determinants of self-employment before the 2008 crisis to those preceding it. The questions of particular interest include the individual and societal factors that cause workers to become self-employed and whether self-employment is a preferred labor market status, or rather one that workers are pushed into.

Working hours and the persistence of the gender wage gap in Western Germany

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Recent studies for the US argue that the persistence of the gender wage gap is caused by long working hours. Given that a greater proportion of men than women engage in overwork, increasing wage returns to overwork might have counteracted

opposing factors and widened the gender wage gap. This study replicates and extends these analyses for Western Germany using the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). We use Juhn-Murphy-Pierce methods to decompose the effects of working hours on the change of the gender wage gap during the last 30 years (1984-2014). Using the example of Western Germany with a high rate of part-time employment, we are able to examine not only overwork premiums but also penalties for short hours (marginal employment, part-time work). From theories on compensating wage differentials we expect that particularly short hours should have widened the gender wage gap. Indeed, results show that mainly increasing proportions of women working marginal and part-time widened the gender wage gap in Western Germany. As an extension, we use fixed-effects models to explore in more detail why part-timers are paid lower wages than full-timers. Conclusions from our work relate to the literature on family friendly work policies and their side-effects on gender inequalities.

The gender mobility paradox: Gender segregation and women's career mobility, 1950-2016

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This paper examines trends in career mobility among male-dominated, gender-neutral, and female-dominated occupations. Earlier research, largely employing data from the 1970s and early 1980s, showed that along with significant net movement by women into male dominated fields, there was also substantial attrition from male-dominated occupations. In this paper, we examine whether this pattern of mobility is still evident in the U.S. labor market. There are several reasons to expect that the patterns evident during the 1970s may have changed since that time. While increased opportunities for women since the 1970s might lead to the expectation that women's career mobility has increased, in fact the results point in the opposite direction. The findings indicate that levels of occupational mobility among female, gender neutral and male occupations have decreased considerably over time. We suggest that this is the result of increasing differentiation among women. In particular, a sizable group of women plans a career in a male-dominated field, succeeds in gaining entry, and is increasingly successful in persisting in these fields compared with their earlier counterparts.

Gender differences in occupational aspirations of German youth: How important are parental occupation and gender division of labour in employment, housework and childcare?

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Boys and girls with gender-typical aspirations are not only more likely to end up in gender-typical occupations as adults, but they also have a higher chance of engaging in gender-typical disciplines in secondary and post-secondary education. The role of parents in gender differences in occupational aspirations may be worth attention because parents are the primary and one of the most influential socialising agents. This study aims to shed more light on the intergenerational transmission mechanisms of gendered preferences. We investigate how the gender typicality of parents' occupational fields and the parental division of labour in employment, housework and childcare may affect youth's aspirations for gender-typical occupations.

We analyse data from the German Socio-Economic Panel. Using logistic regressions, we find that occupational imitation might be a transmitter of gender typicality. Youth whose occupational aspirations exactly match the occupations of their parents of the same sex are more gender-typical. Youth whose aspirations exactly match the occupations of their parents of the opposite sex are less likely to aspire to a gender-typical occupation. Sons of fathers who were employed in gender-typical jobs and daughters of mothers who were not employed have a higher chance of aspiring to a gender-typical occupation.

The gender gap in the transition from school to work: Evidence from 30 low and middle income countries

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Although gender gaps in the labor market decreased during the last decades, important gender differences in labor force participation and job quality persist in many countries. This paper analyzes the cross-country variation in the gender gap in school-to-work transition in a multidimensional perspective with respect to the chances of entering the labor, the duration of first job search and the quality of the first job. Using large-scale comparative individual level data from the ILO school-to-work surveys 2012–2015, we describe gender differences in school to work transition

and analyze the impact of different individual and societal level factors on the patterns school-to-work transition for 30 low and medium income countries around the world. At the individual level we focus on the role of educational qualifications, the family of origin and own family formation. At the societal level we highlight the role of modernization and related processes like educational expansion and attitudinal change, as well as, cultural factors like religion and gender roles as important determinants of gender inequality.

The stratification of family life courses: the role of family policies and gender egalitarianism

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This paper investigates whether the association between life-long employment outcomes and family life courses is moderated by family policy and gender egalitarianism. Our contribution to the literature is threefold. First, we account for a substantive part of people's life courses, analyzing individual-level longitudinal information on women's and men's employment and family histories when they are between 15-60 years old. Second, we give a comparative empirical account of the link between inequality and family life courses across 14 European countries. Third, we exploit variation across time and space for examining the role of family policy and gender egalitarianism on these links. We apply sequence analysis on data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement (SHARE), using the resulting family life clusters together with aggregated data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and on family policies in multilevel regression. The results are strongly gendered, but contexts of weak family policies and weak gender egalitarianism penalize both mothers' and fathers' lifelong full-time employment compared to childless couples.

Inequality in work and family life courses at the intersection of gender and race

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Which privileges and constraints do members of differently empowered groups face when combining work and family? Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79), we analyze work and family life courses at the intersection of gender and race. We focus on work-family trajectories of white and African American men and women from an intersectional quantitative life course perspective. Results from recent techniques in sequence analysis show a weak link between work and family life trajectories for white men. They have the privilege to “have it all” with the possibility to combine any type of family life course with any type of work career. In contrast, family formation processes tend to constrain work careers for other groups at the intersection of race and gender. We contribute to the literature by showing the privilege of possibilities for white men and identifying constraints for black and white women and black men when combining family and work life.

Unequal lives? Households' career dynamics and the divergence in economic and family life pathways during adulthood in Germany and the UK

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Growing market insecurity and the erosion of welfare policies in Western societies have increased the importance of the household in shaping people's economic security. Previous studies have documented the impact of the market position of people and the position of their partners in explaining their status prospects in two areas - work and family. However, these studies have ignored the multiple career paths both partners experience during their lives and how they shape the long-term inequality in the interrelated aspects of economic and family life. Using sequence analysis, cluster analysis, growth curve multilevel models, and panel data for Germany and the UK, this paper examines the impact of (non)standard careers within households on the development of long-term inequality during adulthood using a comparative perspective. The findings show that those with dual standard careers have the most secure and stable pathways, reflected in their having the highest incomes and the lowest chances of family dissolution. In contrast, those with persistent solo lives and non-standard career patterns experience the least stable

trajectories, resulting in the most precarious pathways. Other life career patterns are located in between these two extremes. Contextual variation is also important in shaping these pathways.

Work-family conflict among mothers in Japan: Differences by marital status

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This study examines differences in perceived work-family conflict between married and unmarried mothers in Japan. Using data from four rounds of the National Survey of Households with Children (2011-2016), I begin by demonstrating that single mothers report significantly higher levels of work-family conflict. I then estimate a series of regression models to assess the extent to which this relationship reflects differences between married and unmarried mothers in (a) labor force participation, (b) work circumstances, (c) family environment, and (d) economic well-being. Substantially higher levels of labor force participation among single mothers account for half of the observed difference in work-family conflict. Conditional on employment status, single mothers' work characteristics, especially their long work hours, explain much of the remaining difference in work family conflict. Children's health problems, children's poor academic performance, and economic need are associated with higher levels of work-family conflict, but explain very little of the difference between single mothers and their married counterparts. Subsequent extensions will allow for better understanding of the role of single parenthood and employment circumstances in shaping patterns of social stratification within and across generations.

Unemployment, wealth, and life course mobility regimes: A comparison of Britain and Germany

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Previous research on intragenerational social mobility after critical life course events has mostly focused on changes in income. In this study, we argue that wealth is a

relevant alternative measure of life conditions and, at the same time, can function as private safety net. We examine the association between unemployment and wealth in Britain and Germany. Using data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS; 1995-2005) and the German Socio-economic Panel Study (SOEP; 2002-2012), we estimate difference-in-difference regression. We find some evidence that the unemployed utilize their wealth for consumption smoothing during unemployment in both countries. Yet, the cross-national pattern does not fit our expectation that the effects are larger in Britain due to less generous unemployment benefits. This may be due to differences in selectivity of unemployment and labor market dynamics. Lower employment protection legislation and shorter benefit duration in Britain may lead to less selective and shorter unemployment spells.

**Life course trajectories and wealth accumulation in the United States:
Comparing Babyboomers and Millennials**

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There is a strong public perception that Millennials are economically worse off than their parents, not least because of an increase in precarious employment and more volatile family patterns. Using detailed panel data from the 1979 and 1997 National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth, we analyze the work and family life courses of Millennials and Babyboomers from age 18 to 35 and relate them to wealth outcomes at the end of this period. We find that cohort differences in wealth change across the distribution: the poorest Millennials have less wealth than their Babyboomer counterparts at the same stage in their lives, but the wealthiest Millennials have more. Family and work trajectories are strongly associated with wealth accumulation, but the cohort differences we observed cannot be attributed to compositional shifts in life course trajectories.

Primary and secondary effects of parental wealth in the early school career in Germany

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Existing research on social inequality in education in Germany has mostly ignored parental wealth, even though research in other countries has established it as a distinct predictor of educational performance and attainment. We contribute to existing research by first, analyzing if parental wealth has an effect on competencies already at the very beginning of the school career, second, how these potential competence differences by parental wealth develop throughout primary school; and third, if parental wealth also affects secondary school track choices. Using data of the German National Educational Panel Study, we find that children in households with zero or low to medium levels of negative net worth score substantially worse in cognitive skills as compared to children living in households with positive net worth. However, there are few differences between children in households with different amounts of positive net worth. The initial differences in cognitive skills between children from different wealth backgrounds grow throughout primary school. Finally, parental wealth also positively predicts the probability to attend the highest track in secondary school. Our results indicate that excluding wealth as a component of parental background leads to an underestimation of social inequality in education also in Germany.

Gendered employment trajectories and individual wealth at older ages in Eastern and Western Germany: A life course perspective

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This study analyses the association of employment trajectories and men's and women's individual wealth at older ages in the two distinct welfare state contexts of eastern and western Germany. During the last decades, the importance of individual wealth to provide financial security at older ages has increased rapidly. This shift has different consequences for men's and women's wealth at older ages, as their labor market participation differs strongly between both contexts. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (2002, 2007, and 2012), we conduct sequence analysis and cluster analysis to identify groups of typical employment trajectories. We find that men's long-term unemployment reduces wealth at older ages most strongly

in both contexts whereas women's long-term absence from the labor market does not reduce their wealth. Compared to full-time employed women, women with a weaker attachment to the labor market have higher levels of housing wealth in western Germany. However, full-time employed women here have higher levels of non-housing wealth at older ages than female homemakers or secondary earners. The results provide first evidence of the sharing of housing wealth as a means of financial compensation of women's unpaid work in traditional male-earner couples in western Germany.

A cohort perspective on intergenerational mobility and inequality

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The aim of this paper is to explore the association between intergenerational mobility and income inequality, known as the Great Gatsby Curve (GGC) in Germany. Studies investigating the GGC from a cross-sectional perspective found that the strength of this association is dependent on the measurement of intergenerational mobility. We measure both intergenerational mobility and income inequality at the cohort level. This enables us to examine the GGC over time in a specific country (Germany). We distinguish between educational intergenerational mobility and income intergenerational mobility and also test different definitions of income inequality. We find a strong GGC in terms of income intergenerational mobility, but no GGC in terms of education. The reason behind is the sensitivity of income-based measurements to income inequality. Our findings suggest that much of the debate on the GCC is due to differences in the measurement of intergenerational mobility.

Intergenerational transmission of education across the 20th century. A sibling correlation approach

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We offer a fresh take on the question whether societies are becoming more open by analyzing sibling correlations in education across thirty countries and ten birth cohorts over the twentieth century. Sibling correlations can be interpreted as omnibus measures of family background effects, and less sibling resemblance in education indicates a weaker family background effect. Our data comprises 148 country-cohort

combinations from thirty countries across all of the twentieth century, drawing on information of almost one million individuals. We show important variation in the family background effects across countries, revealing that in some countries families account for about a fifth of children's educational attainment, in others the family influence is almost three times as big. We further identify eight countries where family background effects have been decreasing over time (e.g. Greece, Belgium, Italy, Australia), and one country with the opposite trend—China.

The impact of mothers. Intergenerational mobility in Sweden 1880-2015

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Gender roles in the family and workplace have changed substantially in Sweden and other western countries during the twentieth century. Despite these changes, mothers have been ignored in studies of intergenerational mobility. The sociological literature on intergenerational transmission has a long tradition of defining social class as a family characteristic, represented by father's occupation. While this might have been a good proxy in the heyday of the 'breadwinner-homemaker' family model, its value today as historically is increasingly criticized (e.g. Beller 2009). One-parent measures of intergenerational status transmission suffer from biases due to marital sorting that differ across geographical and temporal contexts, making them problematic in comparative studies. Moreover, they neglect the possibility of cumulative class resources being transferred intergenerationally.

This paper compares two-parent intergenerational mobility measures with one-parent measures (dominant and father) and assesses their suitability over time. In Sweden female labor force participation expanded extensively and rapidly since the 1960s and educational homogamy is relatively low. To assess effects on social rigidity of these changes Swedish census and register data covering the period 1880-current are used and intergenerational links of up to four generations are created based on five birth cohorts born 1870, 1900, 1930, 1960 and 1985.

Changing tides - Does rising inequality mute social mobility in the US?

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Based on our earlier comparative work across 38 countries, we present empirical work on the correlation of multidimensional inequality and social mobility across the last 60 years in the United States. We ask to what extent changes in multidimensional inequality coincide with changing intergenerational social mobility across birth cohorts. While we know that there exists a moderately strong correlation between economic inequality and intergenerational mobility across countries (Corak, 2013), it is highly questionable whether this relation also holds with regard to changing economic inequality and intergenerational mobility across time (Bloome, 2015). Still some authors argue, that it was the increasing income inequality that resulted in lower social mobility in the most recent birth cohorts in the US (Mitnik et al., 2016). To our best knowledge, the proposed research is the first study that relates changing multidimensional inequality to changing social mobility across a vast period of time. We employ individual data from various representative surveys and censuses to construct between-class inequality measures in education, income and earnings and correlate these with social mobility data of consecutive birth cohorts. Our results will demonstrate whether and how variation in inequality contributes to differences in mobility patterns.

Caste and social mobility in rural India over three generations, 1958-2015

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Our analysis is based on an in-depth longitudinal case study of a village located in Uttar Pradesh. We put together seven waves of surveys - carried at a decadal interval from 1958 to 2015 with the full population of the village - and we obtained an individual-level panel dataset which is unique in India. This database, including information over the last 7 decades, allows us to combine a cross-sectional analysis of the change of the employment structure and of the association between caste and occupations with a longitudinal analysis of inter-generational mobility over 3 generations for the whole male population in the village.

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

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Following current diagnoses in German sociology - about how and whether it is possible to achieve at least the same social position as his parents - two questions are to be answered in this article. First, did it become more difficult to reach the parental occupational status over time? Second, is there a trend towards a society of downward mobility? Multivariate analyses show a negative cohort effect is maintained after control of gender, entry status and entry age into the labor market and the highest level of education. After controlling for the highest occupational status of the parents, no more negative cohort effects are observed. The higher the parents' status, the more difficult it is to maintain it.

In summary, on the individual level, it has not become more difficult for individuals to maintain the status of their parents across cohorts. As a result of social change, more people are facing the more difficult challenge of having to achieve higher status positions in order to maintain the status of their parents. In the most recent cohort, almost two-thirds of those surveyed managed to achieve the status of their parents, so it is not appropriate to speak of a society of downward mobility.

Intergenerational educational mobility in Turkey: nominal and positional perspectives

Caner Özdemir

Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University, Turkey

Despite the existence of a wide literature on intergenerational educational mobility in developed countries, the number of researches in developing countries is very limited mostly due to lack of available data. In this paper, my aim is to map intergenerational educational mobility in Turkey. Using a cross sectional representative data of Turkish population over 18 years old, I aim at modelling the effect of parental educational status on educational attainment of children along with other socio-economic variables such as parental occupational status and gender. Moreover, I try to compare the level of intergenerational educational mobility across birth cohorts in the models. Considering recent developments in international literature I compare the level of intergenerational educational mobility in Turkey through nominal and positional perspectives. To this end, I employ different measures of educational

attainment to see if there is any difference in nominal and positional measures of mobility.

Cognitive competences, parental background and the changes in educational institutions

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We test how educational expansion, prolonging education and educational reforms have contributed to the improvement of skills in developed societies during the recent decades. We expect that: 1) there is a direct effect of social origin on cognitive competences, even when controlling the effect of tertiary education and the changes in educational institutions; 2) both the direct effect of origins on skills as well as the indirect effect through tertiary education has become weaker due to the institutional changes having positive effects on skills; 3) when institutional changes reduce the importance of family background on skills directly or through tertiary education, the advantaged families try to find ways to strengthen their direct influence on skills; and 4) the institutional changes improving skills increase them more among the children of the tertiary educated parents. We test the hypotheses with the first wave (2013) of the PIAAC data, linked with birth-cohort specific macro-level information on the changes in educational institutions in each country. The results provide support for the first and second hypotheses as well as for the fourth hypothesis on the boosting effects of family background. However, the third hypothesis on the compensatory effects of the parents is not supported.

The influence of the partner on academic success

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The problem of dropout in higher education affects almost all OECD countries, albeit to varying degrees. In Germany, almost 25% of students leave the university without a first degree. Key areas of students' lives, such as students' partnership, have rarely been considered in this context.

The life course approach emphasizes that individual decisions take place in different contexts. It is assumed that individual decisions and individual motivation are to a large extent influenced by other reference persons.

Analyzes for academic success are lacking, though various studies have suggested that friends and fellow students can have an impact on academic success.

The present article aims to answer the following questions:

1. What influence does the partner have on the success of the study?
2. What significance do the educational aspirations of the partner and the relationship quality have?
3. Are there already processes of social inequalities through the formation of homogeneous partnerships?

The analysis is based on data from the panel study LAST. In order to approach the research question, structural equation models ($n = 1364$) were calculated. It turns out that the learning motivation is positively influenced by the expectation of the partner.

Cohort trend in the inequality of educational opportunity in South Korea: New evidence from 8 nationally representative survey data

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In this study, we explore how the inequality of educational opportunity (IEO) changed across cohorts in the context of sharp educational expansion, examining the case of South Korea. We analyze data from eight nationally representative surveys to estimate more reliable trends. We found two results. First, the gaps by parental education in the completion of junior colleges or higher widened till the 1961-1970 cohort and began to narrow remarkably. The gap in the completion of 4-year colleges grew till the 1971-1980 cohort and stopped growing. The gap in the completion of highly selective universities gradually grew from the 1950-60 cohorts. This suggests that the IEO in Korea shifted continuously from high school to higher postsecondary levels, and less evidently to 'elite' universities. Second, the relative gaps between the top 20th percentile and the bottom 20th percentile of parental education show generally consistent but much weaker trends.

Classroom hierarchies, social status, and student's outcomes

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In the last years, a relatively growing attention relies on how social status takes place and to what extent it spreads among individuals shaping social ties across several social environments, resulting in a status concern. Despite there are notable contributions on how social status affects student' outcomes in educational settings, there is still missing a comprehensive approach on how and to what extent status concern takes place across these contexts such classrooms. In this paper, I propose a theoretical lens where educational systems are "sorting machines" and classroom is a social environment where hierarchies among students take place influencing educational aspirations, expectations, socio-emotional skills, and friendship ties. Hierarchies may be based on ability, popularity, prestige. Preliminary findings suggest that classroom (ability based)rank is positively associated to several students outcome such educational aspirations, expectations and socio-emotional skills. There is a clear pattern of Big Fish in Little Pond Effect across classrooms but less clear among schools. Furthermore, rank effect varies along track's prestige above all in educational systems with an early stratification.

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

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As student numbers in German higher education have increased, the student population has also become more heterogeneous in terms of students' social background (Shavit et al. 2007; Wolter 2015).

Yet, students from different social strata may not only access higher education through different routes but as will be argued along Lucas' (2001) Effectively Maintained Inequality thesis, students' strategies regarding their higher education trajectories may systematically differ as well leading to differences in timing, discontinuities or detours. Based on this theoretical notion, two contrasting hypotheses will be discussed.

The analysis is based on the student cohort of the National Education Panel Study (NEPS; Blossfeld et al. 2011) and consists of three consecutive steps: reconstructing trajectories using sequence analysis, clustering sequences to identify major trajectory types and multinomial logistic regression to test our hypotheses.

Preliminary results suggest a five-cluster solution whereas a social gradient can be confirmed regarding the trajectory type followed. Models decomposing these social origin differentials using the KHB method indicate that these differences can be mostly explained with reference to achievement and information differentials and effects of the prior educational biography.

What works to reduce inequalities in higher education? A systematic review of the (quasi-)experimental literature on outreach and financial aid

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Policy-makers are increasingly searching for ways to allow more disadvantaged students to access and complete higher education. This systematic review presents an overview of the (quasi-)experimental literature on various policy interventions to reduce inequalities in higher education. We selected 75 published and unpublished studies and rigorously gathered and compared more than 200 causal effects of outreach and financial aid interventions on access and completion rates of disadvantaged students in higher education. We find that outreach policies are broadly effective in raising access of disadvantaged students when they include active counselling or simplify the university application process, but not when they only provide general information on higher education. In terms of financial aid, we find that need-based grants do not systematically raise enrolment rates but only lead to improvements when they provide enough money to cover unmet need, are easily accessible and/or include an early commitment during high school. Still, need-based grants quite consistently appear to improve completion rates of disadvantaged students. In contrast, the evidence indicate that merit-based grants only rarely improve outcomes of disadvantaged students. Finally, interventions combining outreach and financial aid have brought promising results although more research on these mixed-interventions is still needed.

Timing of tracking and its effects on upper secondary completion: Analysis with propensity score matching of comprehensive schools in Germany

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Timing of tracking influences educational inequalities through effects on achievement development and educational decision-making. Typically, late tracking relates to less socioeconomic status (SES) inequalities and early tracking produces more SES inequalities. While prior research finds effects in contexts where one type of timing of tracking is replaced by another, it is unclear how timing of tracking affects students in Germany. A country with an institutional setting of early and late tracking schools coexisting and early and late tracking depends on school type. Using data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) in Germany, the effects of late tracking on upper secondary completion are analyzed in a setting of coexisting early and late tracking schools. The analyses are based on propensity score matching. Contrary to previous research, results show a detrimental effect of late tracking for high status students on higher secondary education completion and no significant effect of late tracking for low status students. This detrimental effect seems to be driven by high status students with high performances.

Rising inequality in academic performance in the midst of educational reform in Korea: changing distributions of test scores in PISA 2000 and 2015

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Korean education system used to feature a high level of educational standardization and centralization. Although there were many criticisms on standardized education system, Korean students show outstanding academic performance with small disparities. However, Korean education has significantly shifted since the early 2000s, emphasizing 'excellence' and 'quality' of education. In this study, we examine how the distribution of students' academic performance has changed in the midst of educational reform by comparing the distribution of 15-year-old students in the year 2000 and 2015, using PISA data. The results present academic performance at the lower end of the distribution has been particularly deteriorated along with educational reform. To address to what extent this change is due to educational reform but not due to the trend of economic inequality, we conducted the same analysis using data of primary school students in grade 4 from TIMSS 1995 and 2011. The results from TIMSS validate our argument. We also conducted quantile regressions to examine the effect of family SES on academic performance at the different locations of

distribution. The result clearly illustrates how academic performance at the lower end of the distribution was deteriorated, while students at the top 10th percentile actually improved their performance.

Class specific effects in adult education – Mediators of social origin in a setting of technological change

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The research project aims at investigating the class specific determinants for the participation in further education in the context of technological change. The occupational tasks are hereby at focus, because technological change affects the decision for further education by inducing a task-shift in the occupations of individuals.

Because the task-composition of higher educated workers are complementary to technology, this group is more likely to participate in further education in this field. Therefore, it can be assumed that technological change aggravates social inequality in the participation in further education.

As a first step this project looks at the class specific determinants of FE-participation in the context of technological change. Occupational tasks are closely considered to show their implication for the unequal participation in FE. If the class gap in participation in FE is mainly motivated by the class specific shift in tasks due to technological change, effects of social origin are overestimated when disregarding occupational tasks. Therefore, this research project investigates how effects of social origin affect the decision for FE in the context of technological change. This should result in a profound understanding of the channels mediating effects of social origin in the decision for FE.

(When) are grandfathers beneficial for children's schooling in Sub-Saharan Africa?

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In recent years, several studies in the social stratification literature have paid attention to the role of grandparents, especially grandmothers, for their grandchildren's life chances in sub Saharan African (SSA). This is important because in SSA, where

overall mortality levels are extremely high, it is a very common situation that children come to live with their grandparents. Studies so far have documented that particularly the presence of a grandmother increases the chances of children to go to school. However, the role of grandfathers is much less studied. To gain insight into the importance of grandfathers in the Sub-Saharan African context, we study the relationship between grandfathers' co-residence and children's schooling among a broad range of circumstances. Using data on 898,006 children aged 7–15 years old in 33 African countries, we find that children who live with their grandfather have significantly higher odds of being in school than those who do not. This effect increases with the grandfather's educational level, and is particularly strong for older children, for girls, and when the mother is absent or deceased. Grandfathers seem less important if the grandmother is also co-residing.

The social stratification of skills from infancy to adolescence - Evidence from an accelerated longitudinal design

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When do socially-determined gaps in cognitive achievement emerge, how large are they before children enter school, and how do they develop over schooling? Exceeding previous research, we study the evolution over time of social gaps in achievement from birth to adolescence in Germany. Our theoretical framework juxtaposes two sets of compensation and polarization mechanisms which shape the overall extent of social inequality in learning as children navigate through early years and school. For Germany, with the most stratified education system in the Western world, our theoretical considerations predict that achievement gaps will be particularly magnified during tracked secondary schooling. We exploit data from 57 competence tests taken from age of 7 months to 16 years by the National Educational Panel Study. Composite skill measures and domain-specific skills were analyzed. Our findings point to striking socio-economic status (SES) gaps in skills which emerge and expand long before children enter school but then remain astoundingly stable throughout their school careers. We tentatively conclude that schooling decreases social inequality in learning. Our study adds to an emerging body of longitudinal research concerned with the evolution of inequality of educational opportunity in the early life course.

Is it the school of fish or the size of the pond that matters? An experimental examination of reference group effects in secondary school

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While there is considerable evidence for peer and other reference group effects in education, the extent to which such effects can be explained by relative comparison processes of students' educational performance by teachers has yet received only minor attention. Concerned with teacher recommendations for grammar school, this paper examines reference group mechanisms that work independently of students' achievement, effort and other individual traits. Using choice experiments, it can be shown how the individual probability for a recommendation depends on the size of the reference group and especially whether other students already got a recommendation. In this regard, we find evidence for a competition effect: The number of recommended peers in one's class reduces the individual propensity for a grammar school recommendation.

Converging, not diverging, destinies: Trends in educational differences in parents' time use for children in the U.S., 2003-17

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Past research has shown that parental time spent in developmental child care, such as listening to/talking with children and helping them with their homework, has been widening between college-educated and non-college-educated parents in the United States, consistent with the argument of diverging destinies. Yet, some fragmentary evidence suggests that these time-use gaps by parental education have likely stopped widening, especially in recent years, possibly due to a "time-squeeze" of college-educated parents spending more time working. Using the 2003-17 American Time Use Survey, we examine trends over time in the educational gap in parents' time spent in developmental child care, covering the period up to the most recent year. Our OLS regression result shows that the educational gap in developmental child care has narrowed in recent years as a result of opposite trends at both ends of the educational spectrum: while time spent among college-educated parents has stalled in recent years, time spent among non-educated counterparts has continuously increased. The converging, not diverging, gap in time use between parents in both ends of educational hierarchy remains robust, even after controlling

for both spouses' working hours, family income, and other socioeconomic characteristics. The converging pattern is found for both mothers and fathers.

Social network, socioeconomic status, and old-age mortality: A population-based longitudinal study in the U.S.

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Social gerontological research has often shown a positive association between social networks and health. In addition, older people with low socioeconomic status have limited network resources and limited health compared to higher-status people. However, there is no clarity about the interaction of the aforementioned variables. The present study examines the relationship between the composition of personal networks and mortality in old age as a function of socioeconomic status. The present study is based on longitudinal data from the population-based Health and Retirement Study (HRS) in the U.S. The data includes four survey waves over the period 2008-2014 with ~ 8,400 participants who were on average 65 years old (2008). The data contain information about the composition of personal networks, such as the number of children, relatives and friends. The HRS data also includes death data from the National Death Index (NDI). The analytical strategy relies mainly on stratified Cox proportional hazard models. Preliminary results suggest associations between several social network variables and mortality. Having friends nearby only reduced the risk of the higher educated, not in the lower educated. Loneliness affected older adults with a mid-level education most.

Grandparent coresidence and child well-being from early childhood to adolescence: Evidence from Millennium cohort study

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Recent demographic trends suggest a growing importance of grandparent involvement and multigenerational effects in family well-being and children's development. Empirical evidence about the grandparent coresidence effect is mixed due to the insufficient attention to selection into coresidence, and the effect heterogeneity as children grow up. We attempt to examine whether and how the grandparent coresidence causally affects child well-being, as well as how the

coresidence effect varies from early childhood to adolescence. Our preliminary findings suggest that 1) only looking at the average effect of coresidence masks important effect heterogeneity of coresidence across children's age; 2) coresidence effect during children's early childhood tend to be negative for children's cognitive ability and behavioral outcome, while it becomes positive during adolescence for child's cognitive ability; 3) for children's physical outcomes such as height and overweight, coresidence tends to be beneficial for children during early childhood, while this salubrious effect disappears as children age.

Educational expansion, women's earnings inequality, and household inequality in the United States

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The United States has seen a continuing growth in family income inequality over the last four decades. This has attracted scholarly interest in inequality-inducing mechanisms behind the temporal changes in income inequality. As compared to the burgeoning interest in women's contribution to changes in household income inequality, much less attention was paid to the trend in earnings inequality among female workers. Overall earnings inequality among women in general and female workers in particular in the United States shows a slight decline between the late 1970s and the late 2000s. This raises an interesting question of, firstly, what caused earnings inequality among female workers to decrease. It also, secondly, asks how changes in earnings inequality among women are related to changes in household income inequality. Using CPS IPUMS datasets and a counterfactual decomposition method developed by Richard Breen, we investigate whether changes in the distributions of some socio-demographic features among female workers between the two points in time were responsible for the changes in inequality, and the consequences of changes in female earnings inequality for household income inequality.

Early-career labour market risks and poverty: the role of welfare state and family change in Germany, 1991-2014

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Since the 1980s, the increase of early-career unemployment, low wages and non-standard employment characterises labour market entries in a wide range of countries. Most of the previous research has focussed on the prevention of early-career labour market risks. In contrast to this, the paper I would like to present focusses on the manipulation of the financial consequences of these risks.

Two questions are asked: How strong is the association between different early-career labour market risks and poverty and has it changed over time? Which role do social policies and the family play in moderating the association between early-career labour market risks and poverty?

Using data of the German Socio-Economic Panel and an income decomposition approach, I show that early-career unemployment is associated with a much higher risk of poverty in the early 2000s than during the 1990s. This is due to shrinking income buffering of the welfare state as well as the family. Rising poverty associated with non-standard employment is caused by a growing labour market polarisation as well as changing family transitions. These trends are stronger for labour market entrants than for prime age workers.

Unemployment in the household: Compensation or accumulation of disadvantages? The added-worker-effect among welfare regimes in the EU-SILC

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Studies of unemployment have been focusing on individual monetary and non-monetary disadvantages. Since most persons live in multi-person households, unemployment does not only affect the individual, but loss of income also affects the other household members. This study investigates the household's ability to compensate for job loss. In particular the Added-Worker-Effect (AWE) is investigated from a longitudinal and cross-national perspective. The AWE denotes the temporary increase in labour supply by secondary workers in the household. Previous findings stayed inconsistent, but welfare regimes play a crucial role. In this study the European Survey of Income and Living Conditions is used to examine the AWE in 31 countries. The panel data contains information on couples within households and their

respective employment information. In a first step, a fixed effects model is calculated. The results suggest that women increase their working hours if their partner falls unemployed. Men do not increase their hours if their partners fall unemployed. Considerable stratification by educational level shows that employability might play a role in the AWE. Additional cross-country analyses show that some variation in working hours arises from country differences.

How does the share of women in study field and occupation affect income?

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In our article we seek to answer the question of whether the higher proportion of women in the field of study or profession has a negative impact on their income. Are women structurally selected into less lucrative fields of study? Does graduation of a more feminized field of study mean lower income for male and female employees? Are women structurally selected into less paid jobs? Does the performance of a more feminized occupation mean a lower income for both men and women who hold the same profession? We conclude that the proportion of women in a particular field of study has no negative impact on income. However, the rate of feminization of the profession lead to lower income for both men and women who occupy the same profession. We infer that women's work in Europe is systematically underestimated.

Association between educational attainment and access to service class over career in Japan: Decomposing into professional and managerial jobs

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How does educational attainment enable individuals to access upper-class positions over work-life occupational career and then generate inequality of attainment? We examine the association between educational attainment and access to service class over careers and its trend in Japan. Our specific research questions are as follows. First, how is educational attainment associated with access to the service class throughout a career? Second, how does the influence of educational attainment differ within service classes in terms of professional and managerial jobs? Third, how did these associations change over birth cohorts in the mid-twentieth century? The data we use is retrospective work history data from 1995, 2005, and 2015 Social

Stratification and Mobility surveys conducted in Japan. Our results show that the size of this class thus becomes larger in terms of being represented by middle-aged people due to entry into managerial jobs. In addition, the educational expansion in Japan brings different consequences of the relationship between education and career for men and women: The return to education on accessing service class jobs has been stable for men, but the relative advantage of university graduates decreased in the most recent cohort for women.

Long-term effects of job change on wage growth in Japan: Moderating role of employment status and gender

Ryota Mugiyama

University of Tokyo, Japan

Examining the consequences of changing jobs on wage growth is significant to reveal the process of generating inequality through the work-life career. We explore the long-term consequences of job change on subsequent wage and its mechanism among Japanese young and middle-aged employees. Our specific research questions are as follows. First, how does changing jobs affect subsequent wage levels and growth? Second, how is the effect of changing jobs different by the type of changing employment status, in terms of regular and non-regular employment? Third, how do these relationships differ with respect to gender? Using the fixed-effects model predicting log hourly wage, from the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey conducted from 2008–2017, we found the following results. First, changing jobs not only decreases subsequent wage level but also long-term wage growth. Second, only mobility into non-regular employment degrades subsequent wage growth. Third, the negative impact on wage is larger for male than female employees probably due to losing firm-specific experience. Our results suggest that regulated labor markets limit the opportunities to increase wages by changing jobs, and labor market segmentation within society helps to disentangle the relationships between job change and wage growth.

Family dynamics and labor market mismatch: Is there a disadvantage for women?

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We use the U.S. PIAAC data to assess the degree to which the educational and skill composition of families is associated with gender differences in educational and skill mismatch. Previous research has shown the costs of excessive educational and skill mismatching – lowered productivity, diminished job satisfaction, and blocked career opportunity. Specifically, we ask:

Research Questions

- I. How do family dynamics and family structure predict the likelihood of educational mismatch?
- II. How do family dynamics and family structure predict the likelihood of skill mismatch?
- III. Are the effects of family dynamics and family structure on the likelihood of educational mismatch greater for women than for men?
- IV. Are the effects of family dynamics and family structure on the likelihood of skill mismatch greater for women than for men?
- V. Do the relationships found for Questions I-IV differ across different demographic categories?
- VI. Do the relationships found for Questions I-IV differ at different levels of education?
- VII. Do the relationships found for Questions I-IV differ at different levels of skill?
- VIII. What policy implications can we draw from the results of these analyses?

The demographic echo of war and career mobility in post-Soviet Russia

Gordey Yastrebov

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In this study, I use Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (1994-2016) to analyze how dramatic differences in Russia's population age structure - its demographic echo of war (WW2) - affected individual labor market outcomes in post-Soviet Russia. Easterlin's standard theory of relative cohort size (1980) suggests that the negative relationship between cohort size and career success is rendered by imperfect substitutability between young and old workers. Yet this may not have been the case in post-Soviet Russia, where older generations may have lost some of their competitive advantage (i.e. specific skills and experience) with respect to younger

ones in a rapidly transforming labor market, essentially meaning that different cohorts were competing for positions in the new labor market structure on par with each other. Indeed, my findings reveal that relative cohort size per se turns out to have little if any effect on the labor market careers among post-Soviet Russians. What I do find, however, is that over individuals' life course the demographic echo of war significantly affects the dynamics of labor market demography, specifically the retirement rate, whereby employment and promotion for current labor market participants can be temporarily boosted or suspended in accordance with the swings of retiring age cohorts.

Ethnic or wealth inequality in patience? - Differences in time preferences between Roma and non-Roma Hungarians.

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In this paper, we look at the differences in individual time preferences between Roma and non-Roma people in Hungary. Using a unique, representative survey of the Hungarian population we report that Roma tends to be less patient, even if we control for several observable individual characteristics such as age, gender, marital status, number of children, educational attainment, income, wealth, labor market status and risk-preference. Naturally, patience is associated with poverty (Haushofer and Fehr, 2014). Thus, Hungarian Roma might be less patient due to their highly depreciated circumstances. In fact, of the cca. 5,5% Roma, we record in our sample, 4% were in the bottom quintile of the wealth distribution. Our results show, however, that even among the lowest 20% of the wealth distribution, Roma tends to be less patient. But the less deprived Roma (outside the bottom quintile) are not different from the non-Roma, at least as their patience is concerned.

Engineering bridging ties? Tie formation between refugees and the local population in Germany through a mentoring program

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Research in social inequality and migration has long studied social network homogeneity as a driving force in establishing and maintaining social inequalities. Network homogeneity arises due to the mechanisms underlying tie formation. These dynamics are especially apparent in immigrant populations, which differ from most of the local population in terms of language and ethnicity, level of education, and a range of other attributes. The tendency for homogenous network formation hampers migrants' attainment in education, the labor market, language acquisition, and social and cultural participation in the host country. But there may be ways to intervene in this dynamic. Research on mentoring shows that status-bridging ties can connect individuals whose networks lack certain key resources or information to people and networks in which these resources and information are present. For new immigrants, stable ties to established residents in Germany can provide key resources such as information on the German education system, labor market, and housing market, implicit cultural knowledge, and language training. In our paper, we study the "engineering" process of bridging ties from selection into an intervention program to the mechanisms that contribute to stable bridging ties in the context of forced migrants arriving in Germany in the past years.

The immigrant wage gap in Germany - An empirical analysis based on the panel study 'Labour Market and Social Security'

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Under usage of survey data of the panel study 'Labour Market and Social Security' (PASS) this paper analyses causes of the wage gap between immigrants and natives on the German Labour market. Based on the theoretical approaches of human capital, signalling and discrimination theories, the study analyses whether ethnic wage gaps are due to differences in human capital endowments or due to other unexplained factors which are often interpreted as indicators for discrimination. A

distinction between migration generations enables to encounter for possible assimilation effects. The research question is operationalized by using an Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition analyses. In general, this paper delivers evidence of a considerable wage gap between immigrants and natives. In this context, differences in human capital endowments do not even explain half of the wage gap and thus delivers indications of labour market discrimination of immigrants. Furthermore it is found that the wage gap declines over migration generations.

Feasible peer affects: A large randomized field experiment for the effects of desk-mate grades and gender on student learning outcomes

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Peer effects in education are hotly debated. Most prior work, however, investigates peer effects at relatively high levels of aggregation, by manipulating peer composition at the classroom or school level. By contrast, we investigate educational peer effects at the lowest possible level of aggregation by randomizing desk mates within classrooms. Investigating desk-mate effects is attractive from a policy perspective because seating charts are typically controlled by the classroom teacher and hence amenable to immediate and low-cost intervention. We executed a well-powered, large-scale, randomized field experiment in Hungarian primary school to estimate the effects of students' desk mates' baseline grades and gender on students' own learning outcomes. Our primary analyses find no evidence for effects of desk-mate GPA on the average student's GPA or test scores. There is some evidence that sitting next to a girl increases endline GPA.

Why having better peers is not always a good thing: The complex nature of gender peer effects

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In this paper, I use Norwegian population-wide register data to examine gender peer effects on objective test scores and teacher-graded test scores, as well as school behavior, school attendance, and criminal behavior. Using a value-added school fixed effects model, I find that gender composition within schools only affects teacher-graded tests. I find no effects on objective test scores, school behavior, school

absence, or criminal charges. The results demonstrates the complexity of peer effects. See the extended abstract for more details.

The effect of classroom achievement heterogeneity on achievement and inequality

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In this paper we seek to address the role of achievement heterogeneity within classes as a key mechanism through which tracking or streaming in education might affect both mean achievement and the dispersion of test scores, and, thus, inequality, measured later in time. Using two wave panel data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), we investigate the following research questions: (1) How will achievement heterogeneity within classes affect the mean of test scores? (2) How will achievement heterogeneity within classes affect the marginal distribution of test scores? Results from OLS and unconditional quantile regression show that while there is no effect of achievement heterogeneity on the mean of test scores, achievement heterogeneity impacts the distribution of test scores. Students at lower quantiles of the distribution are adversely affected by achievement heterogeneity, whereas students at the median and at higher quantiles suffer no ill effects. Thus, achievement heterogeneity at the classroom level increases educational inequality.

Organizing authority relations for success: Communal, authoritative, authoritarian, moral, and criminalization approaches

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This paper examines the academic consequences of how schools organize discipline and authority relations. Five theoretically-based organizational models of authority relations are identified: communal, authoritative, authoritarian, moral, and criminalization. Using data from the Educational Longitudinal Study of 2002 (ELS), each approach is operationalized using single or composite measures of their key defining features, and used to predict student gains from 10th to 12th grade in math achievement and school engagement. In preliminary results, I find that student achievement and engagement gains are higher in schools using the communal,

authoritative, and moral authority approaches, while they are lower in schools using the authoritarian approach.

Who earns the money now? The impact of husbands' job loss on couples' career and its repercussions on husbands subjective well-being

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It is well known that unemployment tremendously affects the individual's life course in various ways and hence, decreases the subjective well-being of the unemployed as well as their partners. This applies to men's unemployment in particular. Although jobless people suffer from both, pecuniary as well as non-pecuniary costs of unemployment, mainly the financial cutbacks put pressure on partnerships, decrease the partners' SWB and finally increase the risk of partnership dissolutions. Among couples, one option to reduce the pecuniary costs of husbands' unemployment is to increase wives' labour market supply. Yet, its impact onto the individual's SWB remains to be elucidated. Using the longitudinal data of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP: 1984-2016), this paper investigates the impact of men's unemployment on couples' careers and its repercussion on husbands' subjective well-being. Results confirms the assumption of gender role theory that although an increase in women's labour supply may help to reduce the pecuniary costs of unemployment, at the same time it raises the non-pecuniary costs and hence, further reduces his life satisfaction.

Women's work: myth or reality? Occupational feminization and women's job satisfaction in Australia

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Data on men and women's job satisfaction conditional upon the degree of feminization of their occupation are used to explore potential causes of occupational segregation by gender in the Australian labor market. We find some evidence for the notion of 'women's work' – that certain occupations are highly feminized because women prefer the type of work done in those occupations. However, this primarily applies to mothers and the results also support the view that occupational

segregation is generated by societal norms around roles allocated to men and women. In particular, patterns in satisfaction with hours of work and with pay in highly feminized occupations are consistent with mothers taking on the role of the 'secondary breadwinner'. In contrast to suggestions in some of the existing Australian literature, the results also indicate that more highly feminized occupations are relatively poorly paid, other things held equal.

The effect of compulsory service on life satisfaction and its channels

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Compulsory military service is still a prominent feature of young people's careers in many countries. We use the abolition of compulsory military and civil service for males in 2011 in Germany as a natural experiment to identify effects of institutionalized career disruptions on life satisfaction. Drawing on data from the SOEP, we apply a difference-in-differences design (comparing young males and females) to assess the causal effect of this reform on individual life satisfaction. Our results show a significant and robust positive effect of the abolition of compulsory service on young males' life satisfaction. Furthermore, we provide empirical evidence that reductions in career disruptions, forgone earnings, uncertainty regarding the future, and forced labor contribute to this effect.

Debts, negative life events and subjective well-being: disentangling relationships

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This paper is motivated by the mixed findings regarding the moderating effect of economic resources on the negative relationship between negative life events and subjective well-being (SWB). Focusing on a so far neglected dimension of economic resources, namely debts – measured as negative net worth and referred to as overindebtedness – we try to disentangle the relationships between overindebtedness, negative life events, and SWB. Our results, based on data of the

German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP), show three specific effects of overindebtedness: first, a direct negative effect of overindebtedness on SWB; second, a cumulative effect of overindebtedness over time, and third and most interesting, a partial mediation of the negative effect of negative life events on SWB through overindebtedness; Being overindebted reinforces the negative relationship between negative life events on SWB through the negative impact of overindebtedness on SWB. We do not find, however, the experience of a negative life event to affect the likelihood of being overindebted. We also find no moderating effect of overindebtedness on the relationship between negative life events and SWB.

Terrorist events, media coverage and their effects on labor market segregation in Germany

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Europe has experienced an increasing influx of foreign labor over the past decade. Over the same period, multiple terrorist attacks, mostly claimed by fundamentalist organization ISIS, hit various European countries. There is a general consensus that terrorism attacks have a strong impact on threat perceptions and safety evaluations. However, little is known about whether and under which conditions terrorist attacks affect actual behavior and shape society in the aftermath of these events, especially in the labor market in which sentiments might translate into discriminatory behavior.

I use a random sample of approximately 10,000 firms in Germany and complete administrative data with daily information on the firms' employees (LIAB) as well as the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) and archival data from the second largest German newspaper *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and Google search indexes to model the effects of terrorist events, media coverage and public interest on labor market outcomes.

The main results show that three to four months after newspapers report on terrorist attacks, firms' hiring behavior is affected in a way that labor market segregation between employees from majority Muslim countries and other employees increases. Terrorist attacks further have negative wage effects for these employees.

Equally unequal? Evidence from a cross-national field experiment on gender and ethnic discrimination in five European labour markets

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In this paper we examine whether ethnic discrimination in the labour market varies by gender, drawing on the first cross-nationally harmonized field experiment conducted simultaneously in five European countries: Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Spain. We extend previous work on double burdens and intersectionality by explicitly relating theories on the interplay between gender and ethnic discrimination (double burden, intersectionality, subordinate male target hypothesis) with the literature on horizontal gender segregation and occupational sex typing. First, we analyze the intersection between gender and ethnicity across a number of occupations that vary with regard to their gender composition. Our main argument is that the gender segregation of an occupation is associated with widely held stereotypes on the ideal worker that may not apply to the same extent to members of ethnic minority groups. Second, we compare members of several minority groups, including minorities of European descent, Asians, Africans and minorities originating from the Middle East. We expect that the subordinate male target hypothesis should hold for culturally distant and visible minority males (e.g. from the Middle East and Africa), who we expect to be at the bottom of employers' hierarchy of hiring preferences across all occupation.

Mind the job: The role of occupational characteristics in explaining gender discrimination

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University Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Using correspondence testing, we investigate how job characteristics affect gender discrimination in hiring. In particular, we analyse whether discrimination against women is moderated by the jobs' sex composition, the nature of the tasks to be performed (whether managerial and supervisory tasks are required), and the expected educational level at the job place. To do so, we carried out an innovative correspondence study in 2016, whereby we sent two pairs of matched male-female applications to 1,371 job openings (5,615 résumés) from an heterogeneous selection of occupations in two large cities in Spain. Differences in response rates by sex were then used as a tool to assess discrimination. This is the first study of its kind to

examine two different dimensions of gender discrimination in hiring, differences in response rates, and preferred order in which candidates are called-back. The results show, as we hypothesize, that women are particularly discriminated against in jobs requiring managerial and supervisory tasks which tend to be conceived as stereotypically male. Likewise, women's applications were given significantly more priority by employers than men's in 'female-dominated' occupations. This study contributes to current literature on labour market by revealing job characteristics which aggravate the risk of gender discrimination

Employer preferences for vocational over general education: evidence from an employer survey experiment

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The merits of vocational versus general education are widely discussed in both the academic literature and political debate. Vocational education is seen as a smooth path to stable employment, while general education is valued for its adaptability and flexibility in the face of a changing labour market. We explore employers' preferences for vocational versus general education, as well as the interaction of the type of education with gender on the one hand and age on the other. We carry out our analysis using a factorial survey amongst 714 recruiters in Switzerland by asking them in an online survey to rate fictional CVs on the probability they would invite the candidate to a job interview. By targeting employers directly using such vignettes with uncorrelated dimensions, we are able to avoid unobserved heterogeneity and issues of self-selection of higher-performing students into general education. We find a preference for vocational education over general education at the tertiary level, as well as for vocational education over compulsory education only. Contrary to our expectations, we find no difference in outcomes for education based on gender or age.

The educational gradient in grandparental childcare

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Using data on grandparents and their adult children from the SHARE survey, the present work investigates the educational gradient in grandparental childcare adopting a multigenerational approach. Research shows that highly educated parents spend more time with children, as a tool for cultural reproduction; similar arguments could be generalized to grandparents. However, these two phenomena have not been linked. We look simultaneously at the characteristics of grandparents and of the adult children who rely on grandparents for childcare, to investigate whether caregiving is polarized between highly educated extended families and low educated extended families. On top of implementing a multigenerational approach, we investigate whether the disparities in (grand)parental investment are evolving over time. Preliminary results from multilevel logistic models show that highly educated grandparents provide with regular care children from highly educated parents, while low educated extended families are the least likely to exchange childcare. Finally, these differences have evolved over a decade (between 2004 and 2015) in the direction of "diverging destinies": highly educated grandparents increase the likelihood to support their highly educated adult children with childcare, while low educated grandparents decrease the occurrence of caregiving, even when the adult children have a high educational level.

Affording the luxury of negotiation: Primary caregivers' rules for adolescents

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This study analyzes which patterns of rule setting exist among primary caregivers of adolescents, and whether these patterns are associated with family income. Using data from the PSID-CDS 2014, we perform a latent class analysis to identify patterns of rule setting and apply multinomial logistic regression to analyze their relationship with family income. We find four patterns of rule setting: (1) general and monitored rules, (2) clear and enforced rules, (3) having rules, but letting the adolescent makes her or his own choices, and (4) no rules with the respect to the use of electronic devices, but mixed in other areas. Primary caregivers in the top family income quintile are strikingly less likely to have clear and enforced rules compared to primary caregivers in any other family income quintile. This preliminary result speaks to

previous theory and empirical studies suggesting that parent-adolescent negotiation is a luxury afforded by the best-off.

Socio-economic status, economic pressure, and parenting behavior

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Economic adversity can negatively affect child outcomes. Empirical research has shown that children growing up in economically disadvantaged families are more likely to show behavioral problems. The family stress model (Conger and Elder 1994; Conger et al. 2002) provides an explanation for the phenomenon by linking economic hardship, economic pressure, parental depressiveness and relationship quality with parenting behavior, which in turn is argued to affect children's behavioral outcomes. Inconsistent research findings may be the result of differing research strategies. A large part of the studies relies on cross-sectional data and the few longitudinal studies do not apply a "within person"-approach. To fill this gap we use parent and child data from eight waves of the German Family Panel and apply both pooled OLS and fixed-effects panel regression techniques to investigate whether changes in poverty status and perceptions of economic pressure are associated with changes in parenting behavior. Our findings cast some doubt on whether the family stress model holds for Germany. The German social security system may work as a buffer and attenuate the negative effects of economic pressure to a certain extent.

Children's living arrangements across Europe are becoming increasingly stratified by parental education

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We examine children's living arrangements and the socio-economic status of their parents across Europe from 1998-2014, i.e. covering the period of the Great Recession. Research on the US showed that children of single and cohabiting parents have larger risks of having low educated parents and accumulating disadvantages. However, it is not yet known whether similar patterns are present in Europe. First, we extend the literature by providing a still missing overview of the proportions of children living with married, cohabiting and single parents by children's ages. Second, we examine how the distribution of parents' socio-economic resources

differs by their living arrangements. We use data from the European Labor Force Survey for 28 EU countries. We find large diversity in children's living arrangements across Europe. We also observe strong and increasing social stratification of children's living arrangements, in particular in the Nordic countries, but also in Ireland, France and Benelux. In the next step, we will examine whether this increase intensified during the Great Recession.

(Un)changing wealth divides in Italy before and after the great recession

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The paper explores the extent to which the main correlates of wealth inequality have changed or remained the same over the last 25 years in Italy. The data utilized in the paper comes from the Bank of Italy Survey of Household Wealth and Incomes (Shiw), collected between 1991 and 2016.

We will adopt as dependent variables three different measures of wealth, and focus mainly on two independent variables: individual's occupational social class and birth cohort, while controlling for age. The age profile of wealth suggests a markedly worsening of the two more recent cohorts, the watershed being around 1965. In the early phase of the Great Recession, up to 2010, the service class I has seen a marked improvement in its levels of wealth vis-à-vis the other occupational classes. The trend reversed quite markedly after year 2010, when the public debt crisis set in, so that the lower service class and the self-employed reduced their distance. The trend for the manual workers is substantially flat. The big winners of the last quarter of the century appear to be the pensioners, not an occupational class in the usual sense, but a "welfare class" created by public policies.

The role of early adulthood work and family trajectories in intergenerational wealth transmission in the UK

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We examine the process of intergenerational transmission of housing wealth in the UK using 25-years of harmonized data from the British Household Panel

Study/Understanding Society. We construct 595 child-parent dyads for children observed when they were age 10-18 in 1991 and examine the relationship between their housing wealth at mid-life (28-42) and their parents' housing wealth during childhood. Using mediation models, we assess the processes underlying the intergenerational transmission of wealth. Specifically, we examine the impact that parental wealth have on their children's wealth outcomes both directly through transfers and inheritance; and indirectly through education, and work and family trajectories. We model house ownership and housing wealth level separately given their different underlying mechanisms using mixture hurdle models and also examine the effects across the distribution of offspring housing wealth level. The results show that significant mediation exists mainly for home ownership (but not for housing wealth level) through work trajectory while inheritance, education and family trajectory play very little role in explaining intergenerational wealth correlations.

Housing and inequality in four post-Soviet Countries

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We examine the relationship between three components of housing status (tenure, quantity, and quality of housing) and classical markers of socioeconomic standing (education, occupation, and income) in contemporary Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Kyrgyzstan. We analyze data from the Comparative Housing Experiences and Social Stability survey, which we carried out in the four study countries in 2015. The Soviet-era housing distribution regime, housing privatization, and poorly functioning post-Soviet housing markets have combined to limit the extent to which housing is connected to other dimensions of the stratification system, even though 25 years have passed since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Markets, not property rights as such, appear to be more decisive in shaping a stratification in which education, occupation, and income are the primary factors determining well-being in other realms.

Comparing wealth and income inequality: Towards an explanation of cross-national differences

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Much comparative research has analyzed the institutional determinants of income inequality (e.g. Esping-Andersen 1990, Hall and Soskice 2001). In contrast, less empirical work and no cohesive analytic framework exist to explain cross-national differences in wealth inequality. This situation is particularly lamentable since – as we reaffirm in this paper – cross-national patterns of inequality in wealth diverge greatly from those in income. Therefore, we propose that in order to understand differences in wealth inequality across countries, we must begin by decomposing wealth into its components and studying how each component contributes to overall wealth inequality. In this paper, we seek to trace national levels of wealth inequality to the different distributions of and returns to certain wealth components, and begin to make sense of these findings with a new institutional explanation of cross-national differences in wealth inequality that centers on the role of housing, lending, and financial markets.

Parental white flight? Neighborhood ethnic composition, children and residential mobility in Germany

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The mobility of ethnic majority households out of areas with sizable shares of ethnic minorities in Western countries, or “White Flight”, has been discussed as a driver of ethnic segregation. This paper analyzes one explanation for White Flight, namely, whether households leave ethnically concentrated areas when having children. There is a clear lack of longitudinal studies that ask whether households with migration background leave ethnically diverse neighborhoods once they have children, particularly for the German case. This paper closes these gaps by drawing on the German Socio-Economic Panel from 2007 to 2016, merged with fine-grained neighborhood data and by employing a fixed-effects design. Results indicate that the probability of ethnic majority households to leave neighborhoods after having children is substantially higher when they live in neighborhoods with higher shares of ethnic minorities. I do not find such mobility patterns for households with migration background. Furthermore, after leaving ethnically diverse neighborhoods, native

Germans tend to settle in less diverse areas. Overall, this study indicates that children might be one reason for White Flight, but more studies are needed to understand the individual reasons and the overall extent of White Flight in Germany.

Online discrimination - The case of Airbnb Paris

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We measure discrimination against hosts and guests with distinctly Arab names in the Parisian Airbnb rental market. Using an experiment we show that response rates for guests with Arab names requesting an appartement are about 12% lower. To measure discrimination against hosts, we analyzed a panel of all Airbnb rentals that took place in Paris between November 2014 and March 2018. Having an Arab name led prices and occupancy rates of appartements. An Arab name is associated with an about 5-6% lower price and an about 3-5% lower occupancy rates. In both studies we show that discrimination is stronger against Arab men. Looking at the evolution of price discrimination over time shows that price discrimination is decreasing and occupancy rate discrimination is increasing. We hypothesize this might be due to the Paris terror attacks and the introduction of an automatic pricesetting algorithm.

The interplay of gender and religion in creating social segregation in adolescents' friendship networks

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Adolescents' friendship networks are segregated according to various socio-demographic characteristics. From past research, we know that two core dimensions of segregation in these friendship networks are religious affiliation and gender. While there are theoretical reasons to expect that these two sources of segregation reinforce each other, there is little empirical research on the topic so far. In this study, we address this interplay of religion and gender in creating social segregation among adolescents in the German context. We expect that religious segregation is stronger among girls than among boys, and that gender segregation is stronger among adolescents who belong to a religious group. While this reinforcement of religious and gender segregation should apply to youth from all religious groups, including the

Christian majority, we expect it to be particularly pronounced for Muslim adolescents. Using exponential random graph models to investigate friendship networks in 89 German secondary schools, we find evidence for religious segregation both among Christian and, particularly, Muslim adolescents, but no indications for differences between boys and girls. Gender segregation, on the other hand, indeed is stronger among Christians and Muslims than in other religious groups, with highest levels of segregation among Muslims.

The effects of school segregation on transitions from lower to upper secondary in Italy

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The paper looks at the way school segregation impacts on the probabilities to make the transition to academic upper secondary education (Liceo) with respect to technical and vocational education of a sample of Italian 8th grade students. We use data provided by INVALSI (National Agency for School Evaluation) including socio-demographic variables, class and school composition, standardized test performance (ability).

By means of multinomial logit models we show that school socio-economic and ethnic segregation decreases the probabilities of enrolling into academic upper secondary education. This result is robust to different measures of segregation and different model specifications.

Intergenerational mobility in the US: The role of accessible education.

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In The Constant Flux (1992) Erikson and Goldthorpe showed that countries with less income inequality had more class mobility than countries with more inequality. The twenty-year surge of income inequality since (Piketty et al. (2013)) suggests that mobility might slow. Has increased income inequality increased inequality in access to higher classes? In this paper we address descriptively how access to higher and lower classes has developed over birth cohorts born in the USA between 1920 and

1980. We demonstrate that access to higher classes by class origin has developed inversely u-shaped, such that for lower classes there is increased access to the service class for cohorts born from 1920 to 1955. Thereafter access decreased. We further demonstrate that controlling for having a college degree there does not seem to be any change at all across cohorts. Hence all change happens between class members with different levels of education and access to education explains all change in class mobility across cohorts.

Alternative routes to higher education eligibility in Germany – Diversion, inclusion, equalisation?

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Although the German educational system is known for its early and strict tracking, alternative pathways nowadays make up a quite substantial part of all higher education eligibilities. The introduction of these alternatives, originally intended to reduce social inequalities, might actually increase the problem, as previous research results show. The aim of the current study is to investigate this in detail and assess how alternative pathways and interest in higher education are linked and whether alternative pathways can actually reduce social inequalities. Based on the NEPS SC6 data, we find that there is a strong correlation between pathway taken, as people with alternative pathways show significantly less interest in pursuing higher education. Furthermore, a simple simulation study reveals that alternative pathways actually reduce social inequalities with respect to several educational outcomes.

College is not the great equalizer in Japan: An alternative approach to the OED triangle

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A number of studies in Europe and the United States reported that a college education functions as the great equalizer in society because once people obtain a college education, social origin no longer seems to affect socio-economic attainment. This study examines whether the equalizing effect of college education is found in Japan by using a novel approach to analyze the three-way association among class origin (O), destination (D) and education (E). Our approach estimates the differential

causal effect of college education (the ED association) by O after controlling for a wide range of pretreatment covariates that are likely to be associated with E. Our results indicate that a college education does not function as the great equalizer in Japan. There is no clear evidence to suggest that the occupational returns to college education are greater among those who come from less advantaged families than those from more advantaged families, as was predicted by the hypothesis of college as the great equalizer. Those who attended college from less advantaged origins tend to be high-performing students. Once we control for academic performance, the apparent benefits of college education for those from less advantaged families are reduced.

Reconsidering the ‘Meritocratic Power of a College Degree.

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Sociologists of social stratification have repeatedly documented the transmission of socio-economic advantage across generations in the US population as a whole. However, some scholars argue that this link between family background and status attainment does not hold for individuals who attain a bachelor's degree, claiming that a degree can erase the influence of social origins, a position known as the ‘college as equalizer’ thesis. In this paper, we present new analyses from three successive waves of the National Survey of College Graduates. All three show a substantial intergenerational association between parents' educational attainment and their collegiate offspring's earnings when aged 30 to 55. This relationship is evident for men and for women considered separately, and for individuals who earn only a bachelor's degree, as well as for those attaining higher degrees. The intergenerational coefficients are consistent over time and are not attributable to age or career stage. Overall, these analyses suggest that the intergenerational transmission of status remains strong even among the college-educated and that this has been the case for birth cohorts spanning from the late 1930s to the 1980s.

Employment insecurity and fertility in Europe: The role of personal resources and institutional context

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After the low fertility rates had risen slightly in most European countries at the beginning of the last decade, they declined again at the outbreak of the Great Recession. While empirical literature is relatively consistent that high unemployment rates and male non-employment negatively affect fertility, it is still up for debate as to whether a high female unemployment rate and female non-employment have a positive or negative effect on fertility. Using fixed effects models and multilevel event history models with longitudinal data for 29 European countries (2004-2015), we explore how personal resources and institutional context shape the relationship between female employment insecurity and fertility. Preliminary results show that the female unemployment rate affects the fertility rate negatively and that this negative correlation is strongest in Nordic countries. At the individual level, especially highly-educated women and women older than 25 years have a lower birth risk in case of non-employment or high aggregate unemployment. Comparing the welfare state types, especially in the Nordic countries stable employment is linked to a higher birth risk, while in more traditional countries, a poor labour market situation is more likely to be used to start a family.

Economic uncertainty and fertility in Europe: The role of education

Raffaële Guetto, Daniele Vignoli

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Fertility tends to be pro-cyclical, i.e. to increase in periods of economic growth and decreasing unemployment rates. Nonetheless, results at the individual level are contradictory and the overall effect of unemployment rates on women's fertility and how such association is moderated by their educational attainment remains uncertain. Moreover, few studies have considered the role of partners' educational pairings. In this paper we rely on European Labour Force Survey (2005-2016) data for a selection of Western European countries and focus on regional (NUTS-2) variation in fertility and unemployment rates to provide more robust evidence as national trends in fertility are controlled for. We distinguish between male and female unemployment rates and we analyse how the effects of aggregate unemployment rates on women's fertility vary by both partners' educational attainment. We also test

whether the effects of regional unemployment rates vary across European areas defined by the prevailing social and family policies.

Recessions, economic conditions, and contraceptive behavior among U.S. women

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Birth rates in the United States declined during the Great Recession with a greater decrease in areas with the highest unemployment rates. Women with less than a college education and low-income women experienced the greatest fertility declines. Previous research has not identified the mechanisms undergirding this decline, which may include changes in contraceptive use or contraceptive method type. We use data from female respondents to the National Survey of Family Growth (ages 15-44) for the period of 2006-15 merged with data on unemployment rates at the state and county-level to investigate the associations between economic conditions and contraceptive method use. Specifically, we investigate whether higher unemployment rates (and lower employment to population ratios) are associated with increased reliance on female sterilization, male sterilization (of women's partners), or long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs), including intrauterine devices (IUDs), and implants. Additionally, we examine whether these associations vary by race/ethnicity and by educational attainment. Our research fills an important gap in the scholarly literature on the consequences of recessions and how recessions may create inequalities in family life and women's health.

Welfare regime patterns in the social class–fertility relationship: second births in Austria, France, Norway, and the United Kingdom

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This paper develops a theoretical framework to analyze the relationship between social class and fertility. The framework borrows elements from social class analysis, institutional perspectives on the labor market and fertility, and welfare state and gender theories. I hypothesize that individuals' social class positions impinge on their

economic security, employment–parenthood role compatibility, and gender relations. Different combinations of these variables for each social class and country lead to class-specific fertility patterns. I use Austrian, French, Norwegian, and British samples from the EUSILC, for the years 2004–2015, and discrete-time event–history analysis techniques to analyze second birth probabilities. The results document substantial differentials between social classes and distinct social class patterns for each country, consistently and in accordance with the theoretical expectations. In Norway and France, overall high levels of second birth probabilities are found that follow a positive social gradient. In the United Kingdom and Austria, a U-shaped relationship between class and second birth probabilities prevails, albeit with different overall levels of fertility. The results show that social class is not only key to understanding intracountry differentials in fertility but is also useful to understanding the functioning of the welfare regime and its relationship to overall levels of fertility.

It's culture, n'est-ce pas? Taking stock of Bourdieu's theory of cultural reproduction

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In this talk, I assess the theoretical and empirical credibility of Bourdieu's theory of cultural reproduction. Bourdieu argued that (a) parents transmit cultural capital to children, (b) teacher bias enables children to convert their cultural capital into educational success, and (c) cultural capital enhances educational inequality. I draw on research in sociology and economics and argue that there is compelling evidence that parents transmit cultural capital to children, there is little evidence that it operates via teacher bias, and there is some evidence that it enhances educational inequality. I argue that it is time to update "Bourdieu classic" and instead conceptualize cultural capital as a non-cognitive skill that enhances creativity and analytical skills in children, which in turn enhance educational success. I end by reviewing recent attempts to incorporate these types of arguments into a "Bourdieu modern" framework.

Gaps and gradients: Family life courses, gender, and mid-life earnings

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How are long-term family life courses associated with mid-life earnings for men and women? Based on Finnish register data on earnings and family life courses from ages 18–39 (N=12,951) we identify seven typical family life courses, and link them to mid-life earnings with sequence and cluster analysis and regression methods. In addition to previous research on earnings gaps by parenthood or marriage, our findings support a negative earnings gradient from more to less ‘traditional’ normative family life courses for both men and women. In the egalitarian welfare state of Finland, the most ‘traditional’ family life courses of stable marriage with two or more children go along with the highest earnings. Mid-life earnings are progressively lower following family lives that deviate from this normative model with partnered or unpartnered childlessness or cohabiting parenthood. We find the lowest earnings for unpartnered mothers and never-partnered childless men. Findings draw attention to a large group of never-partnered childless men with low earnings who often go unnoticed in previous research. Their earnings disadvantage is not associated with family instability but on the contrary with the combined absence of any family events.

**How information about economic inequality impacts belief in meritocracy:
Evidence from a survey-experiment in Australia, Indonesia and Mexico**

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Most people underestimate economic inequality. Research suggests that information about (high) inequality and (low) social mobility heightens people’s concerns, but it is less clear if and how it impacts people’s policy preferences. What may explain the mixed empirical record is the long causal chain linking perceptions of inequality to people’s political attitudes. We draw on a unique survey experiment fielded with representative populations in Australia, Indonesia, and Mexico to identify the link between information and people’s explanations for poverty and wealth. We provide information describing overall levels of economic inequality in society and participants’ place in their country’s income distribution to test three theoretical mechanisms: belief updating, justification and confirmation. We find that information

can impact people's beliefs about inequality, but how it does varies by country and with people's position in society. Participants in Mexico were most resilient to changing their beliefs about inequality. Participants in Indonesia, by contrast, were quite willing to update their beliefs based on new information, regardless of their position in the income distribution. In Australia, participants' beliefs were most impacted when the informational treatment provided justification for their income position or when it corrected their perceptions of their own income position.

When does the public perceive redistribution between regions as just? A factorial survey on regional inequality in Germany

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Germany shows considerable regional disparities in economic and living conditions. To reduce these disparities, several regional redistributive instruments exist, for example mechanisms for financial equalization and regional business development programmes. An important characteristic of redistributive regional measures is that some regions benefit and others are net contributors to these mechanisms. So if we want to evaluate the justice of a redistribution process it may depend if we focus on the allocation of the benefits or if we assess the occurrence of the contributions. We assume that each of these two parts of the redistribution will be assessed in subject to different justice principles. We expect respondents to use need-principles for the allocation decision but to prefer relatively equal contributions to finance the program. Understanding the public perception on each of the two parts of redistribution is crucial for the overall legitimacy of these policies and can reveal new insights when the public accepts redistribution. With a factorial survey we analyse for which regional characteristics the public perceives benefits and contributions as just.

Misperceptions of one's own relative income position: Determinants of bias and its consequences for justice evaluations of earnings

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An individual's rank in a society's income hierarchy is widely used in the literature to explain attitudes, preferences, or behavior. The underlying assumption of these

models is that people perceive their own rank in the income hierarchy correctly. By contrast, this paper provides evidence that individuals' perception about their own relative income position is biased. The paper aims to give new insights into this bias by investigating its determinants and consequences for justice evaluations of individual earnings. We use data from a German employee survey that reveal a systematic perception bias: About 75% of respondents underestimate their income rank. Higher educated respondents tend to overestimate their own income rank while their self-placement in a society's income hierarchy is more precise compared to those of lower educated persons. People with a low income position overestimate their rank, while people with a high income position underestimate it. Regarding the consequences of the bias on the justice of earnings, results show that not only the actual income rank but also the subjective income rank influences the justice evaluation of earnings. The more the individual income rank is underestimated, the more likely it is that people evaluate their earnings as unjustly too low.

The constant cleavage. On the relationship between social class and support for redistribution across European countries

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Our contribution focuses on the relationship between income inequality, class and support for redistribution. Previous studies were based on cross-sectional analyses that are vulnerable to unobserved heterogeneity. Only recently, thanks to the availability and accumulation of repeated cross-sectional surveys, this problem has been addressed within a longitudinal framework that leverages the variations of macro-level variables within nations and thus explains out all time-constant heterogeneity. However, we argue that the longitudinal approach comes at a cost because it requires a lot in terms of data quality and quantity. Applying this approach in the most rigorous way and using only high quality data at both micro-(ESS) and macro-levels (Eurostat and other authoritative sources), we found that the relationship between class and pro-redistribution attitudes in Europe is stable over time in almost all countries and cannot be explained by variations in income inequality and other macro-level variables we considered (i.e. unemployment rate and GDP growth). The stability of class effects or the constancy of the class cleavage, despite changes in economic circumstances, may be interpreted as indicating that cross country differences should be explained by other (stable) institutional or cultural features which cannot be investigated with the longitudinal approach.

Voucher school reform and increased social stratification: The Chilean experience

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In 1981, a major reform brought the market to Chilean schools. Since then, public and private schools compete for students and a fixed amount of per-student funding provided by the government in form of a voucher. Using multinomial logistic regression models, this article explores the effects of this reform on social stratification across school types (public vs. subsidised private schools). It finds increased social stratification in the Chilean school system driven by parental education rather than parental social status or class. This paper offers a series of innovations. It is the first analysis of the 1981 Chilean reform that: a) compares birth cohorts attending school before, during, and after the reform; b) disaggregates social background into parental education, social status, and social class; and c) uses individual-level data on social background, including hitherto unpublished data on parental occupation retrieved from the original Chilean Social Protection Survey questionnaires. Since Chile is the only country in the world that have combined vouchers with for-profit educational institutions and the permission given to subsidised private schools to apply their own criteria in selecting students and to charge tuition fees on top of the vouchers, the Chilean experience provides useful policy lessons for any country considering market-based school reforms.

Social inequality in shadow education: the role of high-stakes testing

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Against the background of the worldwide expansion of shadow education and the potential impact of shadow education on educational inequalities, we aim to study the relationships between parental socio-economic status (SES), high-stakes testing, educational performance, and participation in shadow education from a cross-national comparative perspective. Using data from the Programme for International Student Assessment for the year 2012 (PISA 2012), we examine the extent to which parental SES and educational performance are related to participation in different shadow education activities, and whether this relationship is moderated by the presence of high-stakes tests in the national educational system. In line with prior studies, we find that higher SES students tend to participate more in shadow education. This effect is stronger for some, but not all, types of shadow education in

countries that are characterized by high-stakes testing. Moreover, whereas higher achieving students generally participate less in shadow education, this is less so in countries that are characterized by high-stakes testing. We argue that this may indirectly affect social inequalities in shadow education.

The role of family and school environment in educational achievement: A study of Dutch twins.

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Both genes and the environment influence children's educational achievement. In behavioral genetics research, the environment has often been conceptualized as the family while sociological research emphasizes that other environments outside the home also affect children's performance. The school environment may be of particular importance for educational achievement, but it is unclear to what extent and exactly how. One reason is that previous research takes the interrelatedness between the family and school environment insufficiently into account. Another reason is that different factors of the school environment are studied, often without taking into account that these factors may be overlapping or influencing each other. We aim to provide insight into the disentangled influences of the home environment and aspects of the school environment and investigate to what extent they explain the shared environment component in educational performance as indicated by behavioral genetic models. We do so by analyzing Dutch twin data which we have linked to school data from the Education Executive Agency and the Dutch Inspectorate of Education. The extensive amount of school data allows us to analyze many indicators for the three aspects of the school environment: school quality, school composition, and context characteristics.

It's not all about the peers: Reintroducing school context to the school segregation literature

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This paper investigates the causal effect of school segregation by examining the joint effect of school traits (contextual effects) and peer composition (peer effects). A key challenge for causal identification of school effects is that students sort into different

schools based on unobserved, confounding characteristics. A large body of peer effect literature uses school fixed effects to manage this selection bias. However, keeping schools fixed eliminates not only the confounding effects of selection but also contextual effects. I manage the selection problem using a novel application fixed effects strategy that estimates the causal effect of school segregation while taking both peer effects and contextual effects into account. Using high-quality, population-wide Norwegian register data, I find adverse effects of immigrant school segregation on natives' likelihood of completing upper secondary school. However, I find no immigrant peer effects, suggesting that the effects of school segregation may exist even without peer effects. The main takeaway of this paper is that studies on the effects of school segregation should take into account both peer effects and contextual effects.

How did the great recession affect inequalities in entry to tertiary education? Evidence from 28 Countries

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This study explores how macroeconomic conditions affect the extent of social inequality in educational transitions. We are interested in whether the effects of parental education and income on transitions that young people make after the end of upper secondary education become amplified during recessions. While recessions generally increase economic incentives to acquire tertiary degrees, we expect that adverse macroeconomic conditions are likely to disproportionately affect both the resources and the subjective uncertainty about returns to higher education among young people from less advantaged backgrounds. Our empirical analysis is based on data from five longitudinal surveys covering educational transitions in years 2004-2014 in the United States and 27 European countries. We aim to identify the causal effect of economic recessions using hybrid multilevel models. Our first findings show that macroeconomic conditions indeed modify intergenerational effect of family background: the extent of social inequality in educational transitions increases when unemployment rates are high. Difficult macroeconomic conditions affect most adversely transitions of young people from less-educated families while the chances to enter to postsecondary education increase the most for young people whose parents have secondary education, which indicates the importance of opportunity costs for this group.

Social origins and the decision to leave university during the Great Recession: the role of the field of study

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The recent economic downturn has had profound influences on contemporary European societies. In this paper, we analyse how it affected drop-out rate from university in Italy, and whether the field of study in which students were enrolled mediated its effect. In order to inspect the potential effects of the Great Recession on social inequalities in the long-run, we also analyse if students coming from less wealthy families and enrolled in prestigious fields of study (the costlier) were pushed out from university by the crisis in disproportionately higher numbers.

We investigate the interacting influence between economic crisis, social inequalities and field of study on drop-out rate using data from the Istat “Survey on the educational and occupational path of high school graduates” regarding cohorts of university graduates in 2007 and 2011.

Results obtained from propensity score matching show a negative effect of the economic crisis on university participation in all the fields of study considered. This means that the decrease of the disposable income has made tertiary education more costly independently from the field of study. At the same time, we do not find an uncontroversial effect of the social origins within the various fields of study.

Societal change and educational trajectories of women and men born between 1919 and 1986 in (West) Germany

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The aim of this study is to unravel the impact of societal change in Germany on educational attainment and its social disparities for cohorts born between 1919 and 1986. In order to explain how societal change have had an effect on class differentials in educational attainment, we assume that the interplay of the changing occupational structure at the macro level and intergenerational status maintenance via investment in the education of offspring is – among other influences – the key mechanism for long-term educational expansion and for decreasing inequalities of opportunity in the educational system. The empirical bases of our investigation are clusters of time series for macro changes and retrospective individual data for 11 birth cohorts from 120

the German Life History Study and the National Educational Panel Study for educational outcomes. We apply piecewise exponential event-history models to analyse the direct and indirect impacts of societal change on educational trajectories and social disparities in educational attainment. The results provide an understanding of historical variations in educational transitions and attainment associated with modernisation in the social, political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Trends in social mobility and fluidity in Spain and Brazil: Compared mechanisms of social fluidity over cohorts and across age

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This paper presents the results of a comparative analysis of intergenerational social mobility in Spain and Brazil taking into account the role of education in social fluidity over cohorts and across age. We follow the work of Breen (2010, Educational Expansion and Social Mobility in 20th Century) and Vallet (2017, Mobilité entre générations et fluidité sociale en France. Le rôle de l'éducation) addressed to determine the contribution of the different mechanisms to the increase in social fluidity over cohorts, adding age effect. In our model of analysis, based on OED triangle, we establish several hypothesis that will be compared between Spain and Brazil and, consequently, we make five kinds of analysis: three partial relationships of the triangle: OD, OE & ED, and the interaction analysis OED. In these four cases, we take into account Period Effect, and Age Effect as a proxy of Labour Experience. Lastly we analyse the contributions to Social Fluidity of each explaining mechanism: counterfactual models over Cohort and across Age. Always we compare men and women. In total, 118 models are run with LEM software. Finally, our results are compared with those obtained applying the same methodology, in Germany, United Kingdom, Sweden, France and United States.

Compatibility for everyone? Unequal access to family friendly workplace policies

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In the aftermath of the Great Recession, labor market divides between different groups of workers appear salient. At the same time and concomitant with women's increased labor market attachment, politics, employers and the media began to emphasize the need for family friendly workplace policies (FFWP) as a response to employees' struggles to combine work and family demands. From the early 2000's on, the share of businesses that offered FFWP beyond the legal requirements substantially increased in Germany, despite the Great Recession. Given the duality of the German insider-outsider labor market we ask: Are FFWP available to all employees alike, or is there selective access to FFWP?

The scarce state of research indicates that there is indeed an association between factors of organizational composition, for example share of skilled employees, establishment size and share of female employees, and the availability of FFWP. To investigate further we use data from the IAB Establishment Panel (2004-2016). So far, the conducted analyses supports our hypotheses derived from competing neo-institutional and rational choice arguments. For now, we suggest a connection between the composition and social stratification within businesses and the probability to offer FFWP, the likelihood to offer FFWP increased in spite of the recession.

Women in the German workplace: What facilitates or constrains their claims-making for career advancement?

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To contribute to the understanding of gender inequalities within the workplace, this article explored gender differences in claims-making for career advancement and how they depend on workplace contexts based on unique German linked employer-employee data. Applying organizational fixed-effects models, we found that women were less likely than men to make claims, especially when they had children, and that this was related to their working fewer hours. The gender gap in claims-making further depended on workplace characteristics that influenced women's ability and their feeling of deservingness to work in more demanding positions. Although claims by mothers' increased in work-life supportive workplaces, highly demanding workplace

cultures seemed to hinder women's attempts to negotiate for career advancement. Thus, the dominance of the ideal worker norm was a relevant driver for the gender gap in claims-making. Whereas this gap in making claims was found to be only partially related to the workplace gender structure, the formalization of human resource practices, such as performance-based evaluations in the workplace, fostered mothers' claims-making, indicating that these evaluations were used to legitimize their claims in the workplace.

Between-organizations wage inequality: Does HRM matter?

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In recent years attention was drawn to the role of organizations in the rise of wage inequality. The current research adds to this theme of inquiry by focusing on the role of Human Resource Management (HRM) in the creation of organizational level wage disparities. Soft HRM practices, such as problem-solving teams and flexible work arrangements, are positively linked to organizational performance, yet the findings concerning their effect on wages are contradictory. Three competing approaches to Soft HRM lead to different hypotheses concerning this effect. By the unitary approach, highly skilled workforce and enhanced performance in organizations applying Soft practices lead to higher wages. By the pluralistic approach, higher wages in Soft organizations are conditioned on collective representation at the workplace. The radical approach predicts no effect of Soft practices on organizational wages at all. The analysis of Workplace Employee Relations Survey data from 2011, which provides a representative sample of British organizations from a variety of industries, shows that Soft practices are complementary to skills, yet employees must still rely on collective representation to achieve higher wages. Thus, both the unitary and the pluralistic approach to Soft HRM are confirmed by the current research.

Are female managers agents of change or cogs in the machine? An assessment with three-level manager–employee linked data

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In this study we investigate whether female managers contribute to greater gender equality in organizations. Specifically, we examine whether women's and men's

earnings are affected by the share of female managers in their organization, and by being supervised by a female manager. We formulate opposing hypotheses arguing that women are either change agents who reduce gender inequality in earnings in their organization, or cogs in the machine who do not influence or even enlarge gender inequality in earnings. We employ unique manager-employee linked data from nine countries to test these hypotheses. Results are in line with the weak version of the women as cogs in the machine hypothesis: women's and men's earnings are not affected by the share of female managers in their organization, nor by being supervised by a female manager. Gender equality in earnings is thus not stimulated by female managerial representation. Between-country variations in results are discussed.

The impact of immigration on natives' fertility: Evidence from Syrian migration to Turkey

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The discussion on whether immigration can solve the problems of population aging often focus on the fertility of immigrants. Additionally, standard population projections often consider the impact of migration on population growth but assume that the natives' fertility does not change in response to migration. By contrast, we show that the native fertility is affected by immigration. We use the Syrian mass migration to specific Turkish provinces shortly after the 2011 civil war as an exogenous source of variation in exposure to immigration and show that natives' fertility in the affected provinces increased relative to the provinces that are less affected. Our findings are consistent across fertility measures both at the aggregate and individual levels. We provide further analyses to test four potential mechanisms and to show heterogeneity in the fertility response by population subgroups. We find that the labor market displacement related factors and social interactions with Syrians can plausibly explain the increase in natives' fertility. Increase in fertility among natives is observed among the unskilled and bottom income group and those that have contact with Syrians. These findings have implications for future child poverty and social mobility.

Prenatal sex selection in contemporary China? Gender difference on the first/only birth interval under the one-child policy

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Giving the first birth becomes one of the biggest decisions made by the whole family as it holds consequences for a series of outcomes. The first birth interval is affected by various factors, and parents' gender preference are paid special attention. Chinese government implemented the one-child policy strictly in urban area for Han people in a nationwide while ethnic minorities are exempt. Thus, this policy can be treated as a natural experiment. Furthermore, as a male dominant society, we do not need to find extra evidence on the existence of gender bias. Using the parametric event history model and the difference-in-differences method, I find that only for Han couples, the birth interval for the only son is shorter than that for the only daughter when the marriage cohort is during the period for tightening the one-child policy and the widespread usage of ultrasound devices. Also, compared with non-Han couples, there is a significant gender difference on birth interval in rural area for Han couples. That is, daughters arrive almost 4 months later than sons for Han couples with only one child. The longer birth interval to have a daughter is perhaps suggestive of sex-selection abortion under the one-child policy.

Early family formation trajectories and elderly support: core discussion networks and care exchanges

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Early life choices in the process of family formation can reflect in the later available potential for care support across households. This paper investigates the association between early family formation trajectories (16-45 years) and differences in intergenerational relations in later life (at 50+ years). Sequence analysis on data from SHARE surveys (waves 3 and 4) compare family trajectories (partnerships and fertility over 31 years) for individuals from the birth cohorts 1927-58 in 5 selected countries: Italy, Germany (East and West), France, Denmark and Czech Republic. Family trajectories are clustered by means of sequence analysis. Nine patterns of family trajectories are described and their association with both elderly's network characteristics and exchanges of support from/to outside the household are tested by means of poisson, probit and ordered logit models. I find that childlessness and parity of one are associated to smaller core discussion networks while family

disruption is associated with smaller network size in Italy and Czech Republic. However, trajectories are not directly predictive of exchanges of support in later life, which seem rather driven by need, by the relation to the elderly person and by the size of the network (mediated by distance). Education proves a salient stratifying dimension.

The effects of social mobility on individual well-being, attitudes, and behavior: A bounding approach

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Researchers have long sought to estimate the effects of intergenerational socioeconomic mobility in a range of individual outcomes. There is also widespread public speculation about the role of downward mobility in explaining political upheaval. However, the empirical study of mobility effects faces a fundamental methodological challenge: The linear dependency among among social origin (O), destinations (D), and social mobility ($M = D - O$), prohibits the use of conventional statistical methods to estimate the unique contributions of the three variables to any given outcome. This paper applies a novel non-parametric bounding approach to partially identify the effects of social mobility. We study the effects of absolute mobility on a range of individual outcomes, such as socio-psychological well-being, political attitudes, fertility, and health. Results indicate that – in contrast to findings from a number of recent studies – the effects of social mobility on individual outcomes are large.

Intragenerational social mobility and wellbeing. A biomarker Approach

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We examine the role of intragenerational social class mobility for wellbeing in Great Britain. Intergenerational mobility appears to have little effect on wellbeing, as shown by previous research, yet usually does not take social mobility within the labor market career into account. Other challenges in this research area include biased reporting of wellbeing ('entrenched deprivation') and the linear dependency of origin,

destination, and social mobility. To tackle these challenges, our study uses nurse-collected biomarkers (allostatic load) as our measure of wellbeing and diagonal reference modeling (DRM) of first and current occupational class as recorded in Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Study. We find a social class gradient in allostatic load, showing the greatest wellbeing among the salariat and the lowest among the working class. Our findings further reveal that first class position and current class exert about equal influence on one's current wellbeing. Mobility effects differ by gender: downward mobility is associated with lower wellbeing for men, but not for women. We interpret these findings against the backdrop of social status and cumulative advantage theories.

(Un)employment, poverty and life satisfaction in Germany: Does work still make most people happy?

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We address the question of differences in life satisfaction according to employment and poverty status. In contrast to other studies, we focus on differences within the groups of poor and non-poor. The analysis of life satisfaction as a subjective measure of living conditions captures material and non-material outcomes of employment. We hypothesize that – in as well as out of poverty – employed persons enjoy higher life satisfaction than their non-employed counterparts. Furthermore, we ask if this difference is changing over time due to labour market change (increase of low-paid work, in-work poverty). SOEP data covering 1992 to 2017 provides the empirical base for this paper. We use general life satisfaction and satisfaction in different life domains as dependent variable. We distinguish between the groups of non-poor employed, poor employed, non-poor unemployed/inactive and poor unemployed/inactive persons. Furthermore, we subdivide the two groups of employed person according to their unemployment status in the year before the survey. The longitudinal dataset allows for modelling trends and the application of fixed-effects modelling to control for constant unobserved heterogeneity. Preliminary results show differences in life satisfaction between the working and non-working poor (and other groups) but no significant

Effects of vertical and horizontal social mobility on subjective well-being

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This contribution aims to advance research on social mobility effects by jointly measuring vertical and horizontal mobility effects on subjective well-being (SWB). We advance conventional arguments by the assumption that not only upward and downward, but also horizontal social movements in terms of changes in working conditions may cause psychological distress and thereby lower individual SWB. Moreover, horizontal mobility effects on SWB might be stronger for intermediate classes, and vertical and horizontal mobility effects might reinforce one another.

Empirically, we measure working conditions by job tasks at the level of occupations. We first use a large employee survey to identify relevant job task dimensions of standard-coded occupations. In a second step, we merge this information to waves of household panel data in order to analyze intragenerational occupational mobility effects on individual SWB. The horizontal dimension of job task mobility is identified by controlling for established indicators of vertical stratification (occupational prestige and income). First analyses reveal a considerable variation of job tasks over and above indicators of vertical stratification. This allows for a meaningful analysis of both vertical and horizontal social mobility effects on SWB.

Taking the long view: Family educational histories and student educational outcomes in immigrant and native families

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Renewed interest in the transmission of inequality across generations has provided evidence that grandparents' education exerts an influence beyond parents' own educational attainment. Yet the experiences of immigrant families have largely been overlooked, even though their children comprise nearly a quarter of the youth population in the U.S. and despite reasons to expect different patterns of multigenerational educational reproduction among such families. Using nationally representative data from the Education Longitudinal Study of 2002 (ELS:2002) (n=12,350), this study examines whether educational advantages are similarly transmitted across multiple generations in immigrant families as in native families. Results show that having a more educated maternal grandparent is consistently associated with advantages in adolescents' academic achievement and attainment among native families but not among immigrant families. These findings largely hold

for different specifications of family educational history and for different native and immigrant racial and ethnic groups. Findings have implications for our understanding of how social reproduction processes operate across different family contexts.

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

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A growing body of studies has extended and applied Boudon's theoretical distinction between primary and secondary effects to ethnic educational inequalities. In this paper, we focus on primary effects of ethnic origin net of their parents' socio-economic status. Using the data of the longitudinal project 'Preschool Education and Educational Careers among Migrant Children' we examine the relative importance of primary effects of ethnic origin in explaining unequal transitions rates to the academic track of secondary education in Germany ('Gymnasium') between children of Turkish origin and children of native-born parents. We also analyze whether these primary effects of ethnic origin are already rooted in early childhood and which early skills are most relevant in this regard. Our results show that the primary effects of ethnic origin are just as important as the total (primary and secondary) effects of social origin in explaining the disadvantage of Turkish-origin children at the transition to the 'Gymnasium'. The primary effects of ethnic origin can be traced back into early childhood – especially German language skills at age three are highly predictive for later ethnic inequalities in school performance.

Linguistic enclaves and language proficiency of immigrants: Self-selection or learning?

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Migration literature argues that ethnic enclaves negatively affect the language proficiency of immigrants because linguistic enclaves reduce migrants' incentives and exposure to destination-language, and hence, impairs the learning of the destination language. However, the negative association found in previous research

can be spurious and arise due to migrants' residential sorting. By exploiting a German dispersal policy under which refugees and asylum-seekers are exogenously assigned to districts with different levels of linguistic enclaves, our study is one of the first to provide a causal evidence for the effect of linguistic concentration on destination-language proficiency. Using IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Sample augmented with district-level data on linguistic concentrations, we show that sorting rather than learning provides a better explanation for the negative effect of ethnic enclaves on language proficiency. Specifically, we find that humanitarian immigrants who were assigned to districts with larger linguistic enclaves improved their language proficiency at a similar rate as compared to those who were assigned to districts with smaller linguistic enclaves. Initial assignment to districts with large linguistic concentration increases the probability of staying in that district but there is no evidence that the presence of linguistic concentration is particularly important for immigrants with fewer years of schooling.

Intergenerational transmission of education among immigrants in the United States: Evidence from early childhood

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Previous studies in the United States have shown that intergenerational transmission of education—correlation of parent's and children's educational attainment—is weaker among the immigrants compared to natives. In order to answer why these different patterns emerge, it is necessary to examine at what point in the life this relationship weakens, and what factors are associated with the weakening. In this paper, I use data of a cohort of children followed from kindergarten entry to 8th grade (ECLS-K), and examine the association between maternal education and children's math test score over time. I find that in the fall of kindergarten, both children of immigrants and children of natives already have large inequality in their math achievement based on parental education. However, during elementary school, math score gaps among immigrant population weakens because math scores of children of immigrants with the least educated mothers grow faster. In contrast, children of U.S.-born parents with the least educated mothers fall behind, and this results in smaller inequality among children of immigrants compared to children of natives by 8th grade. I examine potential mechanisms by examining how differential allocation of resources associated with maternal education/nativity play a role in this process.

From agrarian to post-industrial: Trends in intergenerational social mobility in Korea

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The extraordinary speed of economic change and the resulting shift in occupational structure, along with massive educational expansion, over the last few decades make Korea a useful case for examining how intergenerational social mobility has changed over the whole period of industrial change from agrarian to post-industrial. The degree of decline in the share of farmers in labor force over a generation in Korea is comparable to the decline during a century in several Western countries. Drawing on data of adults and their fathers pooled from four nationally representative surveys, we document how intergenerational social mobility has changed across five 10-year birth cohorts of Korean men and women born between 1940-49 and 1980-1990. Based on EGP 7 classes, structural mobility analysis shows that farming declined, while the routine white collar, managerial and professional classes soared. Quantile regression analysis of intergenerational persistence in occupational status, scored by education, reveals an interesting trend: prior to 1950 Korea was a mainly egalitarian agrarian society. As the urban sector expanded, higher origin men had an advantage in attaining occupations of higher status. Higher-origin women soon caught up. Finally lower-origin men and women advanced, lowering the level of intergenerational inequality of opportunity.

Trends in status attainment and intergenerational social mobility in Argentina for birth cohorts 1930 – 1980. An error-corrected model

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We examine between-cohort changes in status attainment and intergenerational occupational mobility in Argentina for cohort born 1930 – 1980 according to six nationally representative surveys held between 1973 and 2014. Our structural equation model is a reduced version of the classical Blau-Duncan SAT model, detailing how father's occupational status affect education, occupation at entry into the labor market and current / most recent occupation. (Note that we omit father's education from the original 5-variables SAT model.) We estimate the model with

linear equations in a SEM framework, using the International Socio-Economic Index [ISEI] to scale the variety of occupation indicators in the six surveys, and duration to scale educational qualifications.

The six data-sources are of mixed origins and there is conclusive evidence that measurement and sampling error is present to a variable degree. Using error-correcting measurement coefficients in a SEM estimated SAT model, we find major changes in the status attainment and social mobility across four cohorts. Most importantly, we identify Argentina as another country in which intergenerational social fluidity has increased, in particular due to opening up of the educational outcomes of men and women of different socio-economic backgrounds.

Education for all, school completion for some? Trends in intergenerational educational inequality in Africa

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This paper explores trends in association between parents' and children's educational attainment over the last three decades in sub-Saharan Africa, and investigates whether educational expansion has been accompanied by a reduction of intergenerational inequality in completing primary school. We include most of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa, allowing to draw conclusions about the overall trends in the whole region. The paper concludes that trends in intergenerational educational inequality differ depending on the educational outcome under consideration. In most countries in sub-Saharan Africa over the last decades, intergenerational inequality in accessing primary school has decreased, while unequal chances to complete primary school have increased. Using a two-stage multivariate analysis, we test the industrialization theory and conclude that improved economic and living conditions in sub-Saharan Africa are associated with more equal opportunities to attend school, but have not promoted equalization of educational opportunities regarding grade progression and school completion.

Intergenerational transmission of education. A meta-analysis of sibling correlations published between 1972-2018

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Intergenerational social mobility has long been studied by examining sibling similarities in educational attainment. We identified 61 studies with 157 published and unpublished estimates of sibling correlations in education of ca. 5,500,000 siblings from 16 countries and conducted a meta-analysis of these estimates. Across all studies, the average sibling correlation in education is 0.49 (95% CI: 0.46-0.51). More interestingly, we show that the sibling correlation in the US is among the highest studied; only in India and Spain sibling correlations are higher. Further, we show that sibling correlations are higher in economically less equal countries, lending support to the 'Great Gatsby Curve.' We also find that brother correlations, sister correlations, and correlations that do not distinguish by sex are on average of similar size.

The intergenerational transmission of educational advantage in India: Different medium of instruction in school, same returns among siblings?

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Coinciding with educational expansion in India is a rising demand for English medium of instruction (EMI) schooling over the last decade, as parents frequently equate it with improvements in educational quality alongside pupils' English language proficiency. Drawing on nationally representative IHDS micro-data our aim is to understand within-and-between family effects of school-level processes (medium of instruction), which have the potential to outweigh the extent to which differences in parental education – particularly maternal education – determine children's English language proficiency over the span of seven years. A novelty is our quasi-experimental design: we use inverse probability weighting to model different medium of instruction in schools and language learning trajectories between siblings. Clear patterns of educational inequalities emerge by levels of parental education; however, while children whose parents are fluent in English are more likely to attend EMI schools, the returns among siblings to learning for those receiving EMI instruction are similar within higher and lower educated families, and higher for later-born siblings; results indicate a role for schools in equalising language learning opportunities in India.

Language usage in childhood and later life outcomes

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Research has revealed that language skills in childhood are an important driver of educational achievement and later life outcomes. However, language skills themselves are socially stratified. Numerous methods can be applied to studying differences in literacy between children. In contrast to most research, this study uses essays -written in a non-test environment- to measure productive vocabulary size. Students aged 11 were asked to write an essay about their imagined life at the age of 25. Using this data, the aim is to answer the main question: Is childhood productive vocabulary size related to later life outcomes if socioeconomic background is accounted for?

Results: Child language production significantly increases the probability of obtaining a higher educational qualification. In contrast to most research, a different approach was used to measure productive vocabulary size. This was done using a unique dataset of written essays from students at age 11. With the longitudinal data at hand, a relationship between the lexical richness of the written texts and the educational qualifications later obtained could be found, even when socioeconomic status is controlled for.

Schooling without learning: Family background and educational performance in Francophone Africa

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Influential reports about the 'learning crisis' in the global South generally focus on low average levels of learning, rather than on social inequalities in learning. In this study, we explore the association between family socio-economic status (SES) and primary school learning outcomes in 10 Francophone African countries using data from PASEC, a standardized assessment of mathematics and reading competence. We start by showing that learning outcomes are both poor and highly stratified. We then develop and test a conceptual framework that highlights three mechanisms through which family SES might contribute to learning: educational resources at home, physical deprivation, and differences in school quality. We find that most of the effect of family background on learning outcomes operates through school quality, which

results from a combination of the unequal distribution of resources (such as teachers and textbooks) across schools and high socio- economic segregation between schools. We suggest that most countries in the region can improve equity as well as overall performance by redistributing resources across schools.

The varying impact of parental economic resources on academic performance: Evidence from a family fixed-effects quantile regression approach

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The heterogeneity in the effects of parental income and wealth on children's educational outcomes is largely unexplored. We use quantile regression models with family fixed effects to estimate the variation in the effects of parental income and wealth on children's school grades across the distribution of school grades. We compare the within-family effects of parental income and wealth on children's educational performance with the associations between families. We apply this approach to register data from Norway predicting children's school grades at age 16. For both income and wealth, we find a declining association with children's school grades across the performance distribution. This pattern is found in both the between- and the within-family analyses. These findings support the view that the compensation of low academic performance is the dominating parental strategy underlying the intergenerational transmission of educational advantage.

Social background and school tracking. An empirical investigation of the mechanisms underlying educational inequalities in Italy

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In this paper we empirically examine three explanatory mechanisms for educational inequality: cultural reproduction theory, rational choice and risk aversion, and effort and goal orientation theory. We use survey data concerning the transition to upper secondary school of lower secondary degree pupils in Puglia (Italy). Cultural reproduction theory, Goal Orientation and Effort theory explain class variations in educational outcomes by cultural differences between social classes. Rational Action

Theory explains educational inequalities in choices as between-class variation in perceived costs, benefits, and in the necessity to avoid downward mobility. Class variations in previous academic performance are explained by cultural factors, so primary effects of social origin on academic performance are manifested mainly through cultural capital, motivation and effort. However, when decomposing the direct effect of social origin on students' intended track choice, rational action measures have the bigger effect. Rational action theory seems to be the most relevant explanation for understanding secondary effects.

Relative risk aversion models: How plausible are their assumptions?

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This paper presents an empirical test of the assumptions of relative risk-aversion models concerning status maintenance and beliefs on the perceived riskiness of educational choices, using the data of a survey on track choices carried out in France in 2018 and specifically designed for this purpose. Our analyses indicate that parental preferences for different children's potential occupational outcomes are consistent with the loss-aversion assumption postulated in the formulation of the model proposed by Breen & Yaish in 2006. At the same time, parents do not perceive track choices as risky, that is, they do not regard the less ambitious option of taking the vocational track as a safety net protecting from the risks of demotion into unskilled jobs

Social influence or rational choice? Two models and their contribution to explaining class differentials in student educational aspirations

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Both the Wisconsin model of status attainment (WSM) and rational choice theory (RCT) indicate that social class differentials in student educational aspirations are partially determined by academic performance. Conditional on performance, the WSM predicts that social influence mechanisms explain the remaining class

differentials, while RCT maintains that rational calculus factors provide the explanation. These theories have rarely been compared directly using extensive measurements. Moreover, the appropriateness of these models has been questioned for highly stratified and selective educational systems such as Germany's. In this paper, we analysed the contributions of the WSM and RCT in explaining the relationship between students' social class origins and their educational aspirations. We used data from the National Educational Panel Study and analysed the aspirations of 4,896 ninth-graders in German schools along with data about their school performance, social class positions, social influences, and rational choice factors. Our mixed logit models largely confirmed that both social influences and rational factors mediated class differentials, with social influence explaining a larger fraction. Four factors contributed the most: parents' expectations, friends' aspirations, motive of status maintenance, and perceived probability of success. This research confirms that WSM and RCT contribute independently to an explanation of class differentials in aspirations.

Variation in education attainment within families: Sibling differences in Scotland

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Sibling designs are key when aiming to capture the influence of the family of origin as a global measure as they can provide a summary indicator of all measured and unmeasured characteristics shared by siblings at birth and during their upbringing. Using data from the Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS), a large-scale linkage study created based on data from administrative and statistical sources, our paper will present the first estimates of variation in educational attainment within families (between siblings) compared with variation in attainment between people from different families in Scotland. As well as estimating the extent of between and within family difference we also investigate whether the within/between family differences are themselves larger or smaller, depending on characteristics of the families themselves. Therefore, we ask the following questions: (1) What is the share of between and within family variance in siblings' educational outcomes? (2) Does this differ by social class of origin and by other family characteristics? (3) How much of the total variance between families is explained by parental social class, parental education and other family-level characteristics? (4) What are the individual-level factors that explain differences between siblings in the same family?

**Employer demand for types of computer skills in Switzerland 1991-2017:
Which ones do pay off?**

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This study examines whether employer demand for particular types of computer skills is associated with a wage premium. Previous research in this field has been hampered by several shortcomings that this study is able to overcome. We are the first ones to develop a comprehensive and nuanced typology of computer skills and use demand side data (i.e., job ads). We argue that the major mechanism by which to reap a payoff to skills is demand for these skills that cannot be met by the supply side. We anticipate several patterns of how the supply side of labor is able to respond to the increasing demand for computer skills, resulting in a long-term rent, increasing rent or temporary rent. The analyses are based on job ads data from the Swiss Job Market Monitor (SMM), covering the entire time period of interest. Wage data is taken from the Swiss Labor Force Survey (SLFS) that is based on a representative sample of Switzerland's population since 1991. We estimate hierarchical models. Preliminary results show that different types of computer skills are associated with different types of wage premium.

Did the polarization of 'Good Jobs' drive the rising skill premium? An age-cohort analysis of German employer-employee data

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Rising wage inequality and increasing skill premia are well-documented trends for the German labor market. In this paper, we compare the wage trajectories of male labor market entrants with and without vocational training degrees across two cohorts. We draw on administrative linked employer-employee data to construct a rich set of measures for labor market segmentation and use a Smith-Welch decomposition to assess the extent to which shifts in various forms of segmentation have contributed to the increasing economic disparity between these two groups.

Computer wage premium across unionized and non-unionized workplaces

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The social-science literature recognizes the key role of both computerization and political forces in the resurgence of wage inequality since the late 1970s in rich countries. Nonetheless, it leaves unsettled an important issue concerning the potential role of computers in wage determination: how can computerization, which has diffused simultaneously in rich countries, explain the divergent inequality trends in Europe and the United States? The answer developed in this paper is that computers' effect on wage structure is governed by the national institutional context, fostered by politics of class (cross-class alliances and inter-class conflicts), which sets wage-determination norms and practices. Specifically, we reveal that strong collective-bargaining institutions mute the computer's impact on the wage structure.

We empirically test our argument by studying the individual's computer wage premium in firms covered and not covered by collective agreements in different types of capitalist systems. The analyses are based on a large matched employer-employee data from the European Structure of Earnings Survey (ESES) and data from the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) which provides detailed information on workers' skills as well as computer use at work and in occupations.

Income mobility of young adults in a changing labor market: Israel 1990-2015

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This study examined the absolute and relative mobility of young workers who entered the Israeli labor market at various points during the period 1990-2015. The findings, based on registered data show a decline in young workers' wages upon entry to paid work from 1991 to 2010, so that young people who joined the labor market in 2010 had an initial wage level that was less than a half the rate of those who entered it in the early 1990s. However, those entering later enjoyed higher rates of upward mobility. This means that higher mobility comes as a partial compensation for the significant decline in real wages.

Aggregate indices of relative mobility show that alongside the rise in inequality in the period 1990-2005, there was also a decline or stability in the level of mobility. In the last decade, 2005-2015, mobility has risen slightly. The findings also show growing divergence among population groups and industries. The gender gap did not narrow

substantially in initial wages and continued to grow over the life course as men enjoyed not only higher wages but also higher rates of upward mobility

Labour market marginalization and multi-dimensional social disintegration

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Labour market marginalization is a process with cumulative tendencies unfolding over an individuals' life-course. It can affect both, economic and social life chances. Most career and economic consequences have proved to be straightforwardly negative. Similarly, recent research shows that labour market marginalization clearly negatively affects satisfaction and wellbeing. However, effects seem less clear with respect to an individuals' social life. I thus explore repercussions of cumulative labour market disadvantage for social exclusion taking financial hardship and psychological distress into account. I use German Socio-Economic Panel (G-SOEP) data from 1990 to 2016 to compute individual fixed-effects models.

To understand the process of accumulation, I interact the accumulation of unemployment with socio-demographic characteristics. The results show that more time spent unemployed negatively affects social contacts, particularly so for men and people living in the Western part of Germany. For women, the trend is reversed. In a second step, I explore financial strain and psychological distress as potential moderating factors: Satisfaction with household income modifies the effect of unemployment, part-time, and full-time employment on social activities. Individuals with different levels of psychological stress have different probabilities for social interactions but these probabilities are not changing with varying labour market experience.

Unemployed and alone? The impact of job loss and unemployment on social networks and social capital

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Research on the effects of job loss on social networks has a rich tradition in sociology. Over the years, reported effects ranged from social isolation of long-term unemployed individuals to a complete restructuring of social networks, yet methodological problems in earlier research prevent definite conclusions from being drawn. Using

large-scale administrative labor market data linked with ten waves of rich panel data on a range of indicators for respondents' social network and social resources, I analyze the changes in social embeddedness in reaction to job loss and subsequent unemployment. I apply distributed fixed effects regression to provide detailed information about anticipation and adaptation effects and spell-based information on transitions and durations. With this identification strategy, I test classical hypotheses from social capital theory and social psychology. My results are robust and indicate no significant effect of job loss and unemployment on social embeddedness. No objective indicator displays a clear trend towards decline or isolation. The self-assessed social inclusion, however, is negatively affected. Reported effects from previous research overstate the effect on social embeddedness.

**The long-term effect of non-standard employment on child well-being:
Evidence from three generations in Japan**

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Utilizing nationally-representative data on adults and their children in Japan, a country characterized by a strong patriarchal culture and male breadwinner gender tradition, we examine the long-term effects of non-standard employment experiences of earlier generations – grandparents and parents – on children's cognitive and noncognitive outcomes. We pay particular attention to potential differences between the effects of paternal and maternal grandparents' non-standard employment, and between the effects of grandfathers' and grandmothers' non-standard employment on child outcomes in Japan's distinctive gender context. Marginal structural models (MSM) will be used to solve the problem of time-varying confounders, such as parents' income, working hours, and health. We expect 1) negative effects of non-standard employment of both grandparents and parents on children's outcomes; 2) stronger effects of paternal grandparents than those of maternal grandparents; 3) stronger effects of grandfathers than grandmothers; and 4) a multiplicative effect on children's outcomes in families where both grandparents and parents have experienced non-standard employment.

Job loss in a partnership: How does the loss of a job affect the life satisfaction of couples and what are the underlying mechanisms?

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Job loss is a crucial life event and it is obvious to assume that employment is central not only for individuals but also for their partners. We therefore examine how job loss affects life satisfaction of individuals and their partners and disentangle the mechanism behind it.

We study the effect of job loss of the partner on one's own life satisfaction and the mediating factors: life satisfaction of the partner and satisfaction with household income.

Based on fixed effect regressions with data from the German SOEP, we find that (1) partner's job loss affects life satisfaction of both men and women. The effect is stronger for women than for men. (2) This negative impact on one's life satisfaction disappears for men, if partner's life satisfaction is controlled for, which means the effect on men is completely transmitted through the reduced life satisfaction of the wife. (3) When we control for satisfaction with household income the effects of one's job loss and of partner's job loss diminish for women as well as for men. (4) Including both variables, satisfaction with household income and life satisfaction of the partner, the effect of partner's job loss on one's life satisfaction disappears entirely.

Buying time with children: Time-intensive child investment and women's labor supply across the life course

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This paper investigates the relationship between time-intensive parenting practices and mother's labor market outcomes over the life course. Our approach emphasizes the dynamic effects of parental time investments, analysing variations in mothers' work trajectories in anticipation of first birth and up to 10 years after first birth. Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79) and an event study design, we account for the potential confounding of time-invariant preferences about work and child-rearing, as well as time-specific experiences of the parenting process such as the anticipation of first birth or the disruption of sleep and family life in the first year after childbearing. The model also controls for all time-invariant personal characteristics such as race, education, and cognitive and non-cognitive skills. Our

results show how intensive parenting practices affect women's work outcomes over the life course, and how patterns differ by husband's and wife's education. Our study bridges two distinct literatures: one on the relationship between motherhood and work and the other on socioeconomic differences in parenting practices. By taking a life course view, our results highlight the intersection of resources and preferences and how these interactions change over time.

Motherhood and women's underrepresentation in workplace authority

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Motherhood is one of the most commonly put forward explanations of women's underrepresentation in workplace authority – positions in which employees supervise others or can make decisions concerning the workplace. Studies reviewing the field conclude that despite of its prominence in the literature as a potential explanation, the question of how motherhood affects women's probability of having a position of workplace authority remains relatively elusive. Using a combination of Dutch survey and register data, the present article makes two main contributions to the study of motherhood effects on women's probability of having workplace authority. First, it makes use of variables related to motherhood from the time before the respondent obtained the job position held at the time of the survey fieldwork, thereby being better able than most existing research to sort out the causal ordering of the association between motherhood and job authority. Second, it looks at a number of different dimensions of workplace authority, including the authority to supervise, influence pay of employees, make financial and strategic workplace decisions, and the amount of authority the position entails.

Explaining women's increasing contribution to the couple income. The case of East and West Germany, 1973-2011

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Over the past decades, women have clearly increased their participation in the couple income in many countries. While women in West Germany have increased their

average contribution from 25% in 1991 to 29% in 2011, East German women increased their average contributions in the same time only to a minor extent, although on a much higher level (from 40% to 42%). Current literature on the “reversed gender gap in education” and its implication for women’s relative earnings within couples implicate a trend as the West German one. Within this paper, we analyze, whether differences in opportunities to exploit the income potential of highly educated women between West and East Germany help to explain these different patterns. Such opportunities are public childcare, an overall positive attitude towards working mothers, and the probability for women to find a partner with progressive gender roles. We estimate OLS and betamixture models to estimate different trends for couples varying on their educational composition and the age of their young child to test whether changing opportunities result in different trends, especially for couples with high educated women.

Immigrant women’s labour force participation: The importance of gender ideologies

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Foreign-born women have much lower LFP rates than native-born women and foreign-born men, with women coming from less developed and more traditional countries having the lowest LFP. Key candidate explanations—human capital and family structure—cannot explain these differences. Research on native-born women suggests that cultural factors such as traditional gender ideology are important for women’s LFP. A novel contribution of this study is the examination of how macro-level religiosity and gender ideology of the receiving context affect immigrant women’s LFP. Given that majority of migration flows is from traditional to egalitarian countries, an important question is what happens to immigrant women’s LFP when origin- and destination-country attitudes towards gender roles differ, e.g., when women who have traditional gender-role attitudes move to more egalitarian countries? Using the European Social Survey data and logistic multilevel regression analyses, we find that individual religiosity is negatively related to immigrant women’s LFP, and this is mainly because religiosity is associated with traditional gender-role attitudes. Moreover, the negative relationship between having traditional gender-role attitudes and LFP is stronger for women in more traditional contexts. These results suggest that changes in individual-level attitudes may not be enough to increase immigrant women LFP without addressing macro-level gender ideologies.

Mirrored racial (dis)advantage by gender: Racialized household division of work and earnings gaps between whites and minorities

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Despite the suggestions of intersectionality theory, most previous studies do not report an additive disadvantage of minority women in the labor market. Instead, research shows smaller racial earnings inequality among women than men. We argue racialized household division of work to be associated with the gendered patterns of racial earnings (dis)advantage in the labor market. Using the 2012-2016 ACS, we show the mirrored patterns of racial (dis)advantage in annual earnings across earnings distribution between genders. Minority women earn significantly more than whites at the low-end of the earnings distribution, but the advantage fades as earnings quantile rises. To the contrary, minority men tend to earn significantly less at the low-end of the earnings distribution, with the weakening disadvantage toward the high-end. Additional analyses suggest that the mirrored racial inequality by gender is related to relatively less-educated married whites in rural areas being more likely to follow traditional gender roles. Other implications of these findings are discussed.

The reversal of women's earnings equalizing effect when and where do changes in women's earnings increase inequality?

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As the economic status of women has improved, scholarly and media reports raised the concern that changes in women's employment and earnings might worsen inequality between households. With a few exceptions, most previous research suggests that changes in women's earnings have an equalizing effect on household income distributions. Past research, however, has not exhaustively evaluated how different kinds of changes in women's earnings have different consequences for inequality. This paper uses data from the Luxemburg Income Study (LIS) on 9 countries for the period 1975 to 2015. I use a decomposition of the coefficient of variation and counterfactual simulations to estimate how observed changes in women's earnings contribute to changes in household income inequality for different countries and time periods. I find that whereas increases in women's earnings contributed to equalize income inequality in the past, they now contribute to increase income inequality among households in most countries.

How much does assortative mating by education, family background and being single contribute to household income inequality? The case of Finland, 1987–2014

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The previous studies covering various developed countries suggest that the changes in educational homogamy has contributed only a little to the changes in income inequality, opposite to the expectations of many. In this paper we consider two potential reasons for the zero effects: the growing proportion of single adult households and the importance of assortative mating by parental background. We study these assumptions using register data on household income inequalities, education and parental class background in Finland 1987–2014. We study men's and women's households separately and focus on individuals aged 35–40. The results suggest that selection into partnership is an important factor behind income inequality, covering most of the contribution of educational assortative mating on income inequality. The overall assortative mating by family background seems to be an important factor explaining income inequality, accumulating with the effects of educational assortative mating. Over time, the contribution of both types of assortative mating for income inequality have remained steady.

A way out of the gender-class inequality trade-off?

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In the last years, particular attention has been paid on differences in labour market outcomes – especially in terms of income – between men and women. The rising amount of public policies targeted to increase gender equality was expected to have a positive impact on female standing in terms of relative income. However, there is evidence that these macro-level changes are likely to influence in a different way men and women depending on their socioeconomic class. In other words, gender and class are two crucial and interacting determinants of outcomes in the labour market, and consequently in life opportunities. We investigate longitudinal changes in terms of gender and class equality, as well as in their relationship, in European labour markets, using longitudinal EUSILC data and applying ML models. Some scholars have argued that gender and class equality are in an inescapable trade-off between each other. The consequence is that the State would be forced to deal with an issue of “equality-efficiency” trade-off, being eventually unable to decrease gender and

class inequality at the same time. On the contrary, the extensive literature on welfare and political economy regimes underlines the role of the institutional setting in redefining such possible trade-off.

How do immigrants' aspirations affect dropout from tertiary education in Germany?

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Immigrants often hold higher aspirations than their native peers and enter tertiary education at lower levels of academic performance. While immigrants' higher transition rates seem to be a comparative advantage, reducing educational inequality, immigrants might not meet the increasing academic standards and fail to complete a subsequent degree; therefore, high aspirations might, in fact, be a long-term disadvantage. In our paper, we examine whether immigrants' high aspirations at the transition into tertiary education translate into higher persistence and a lower dropout-risk. For our analysis, we draw on data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS): starting cohort students. We compare the aspirations, performance and dropout risks of native Germans with that of first- and second-generation immigrants (Turkish, Polish, FSU, other labor migrants, and other immigrants). Our preliminary results, based on linear and logistic regression models, confirm that immigrants enter tertiary education with lower grades but higher aspirations than their native peers. We further find that immigrants' higher dropout-risk is entirely due to the socioeconomic background and academic performance. We do not find evidence for comparative advantages of immigrants' due to initially higher aspirations. Our results, thus, suggest that immigrants' high aspirations might, in fact, be a long-term disadvantage.

The educational system and the ethnic skills gap among the working-age population: An analysis of 16 Western immigration countries

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Previous research shows that children of immigrants have comparatively high educational aspirations that translate into unusually high transition rates given their level of academic performance. Choice-driven (comprehensive) education systems, which allow the children of immigrants to follow their aspirations, are therefore regarded as facilitating their structural integration. In this paper, we focus on an unintended consequence of these findings. Because of their high aspirations, the children of immigrants strive for higher formal qualifications even at levels of academic performance at which most native kids would not choose to do so. As a result, working-age children of immigrants should hold (on average) lower actual skills than natives with the same level of formal education. This unintended consequence of immigrant optimism has the potential to counteract structural integration by fostering statistical employer discrimination against ethnic minorities. We argue that this pattern should be particularly pronounced in choice-driven education systems and in education systems that emphasize vocational education and training. Two-step regression models using data on 16 countries from the Programme for International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) support these expectations. We explore implications of our findings for comparative research on ethnic disadvantages and statistical discrimination on the labor market.

Common goals? Understanding parent-child divergence in educational aspirations in immigrant households

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Throughout Western Europe and North America, immigrants and their children tend to hold very high educational aspirations, often surpassing those of natives. This stands in contrast to the often disadvantaged socio-economic position of many immigrant-origin households. This empirical finding has largely been attributed to the optimism and ambition of immigrant parents, who play a crucial role in the formation of their children's own educational goals. However, the educational aspirations of immigrant-origin children often diverge from those of their parents. This paper explores the factors that account for parent-child divergence in educational

aspirations (both idealistic and realistic) in immigrant households in England, Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands. Using CILS4EU data, we find that the immigrant children are just as likely as natives to hold divergent aspirations from their parents. Preliminary results point to differences in the relative weight of various factors in the formation of educational aspirations between immigrant parents and their children. Immigrant parents' aspirations are strongly associated to family structure and parents' own educational attainment, whereas their children's aspirations correlate closely with their recent educational performance and ability. Moreover, aspiration formation patterns vary significantly across the four countries examined, possibly as a result of institutional differences in the educational systems.

Can the features of the educational system shape ethnic minorities educational ambitions? Educational aspirations and intentions in four European countries

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In the recent literature, the higher aspirations of children of immigrants have been considered as one of the principal reasons of the observation of an ethnic advantage in educational choices in spite of a persistent gap in achievements. It has been argued that the opportunities children of immigrants have to express prestigious educational choices greatly depend on the features of the educational system in the host country. However, very little is known about the role of institutional characteristics in shaping migrants' educational aspirations. In this paper I firstly test the hypothesis of a homogeneous positive effect of ethnicity on educational aspirations across countries. Secondly, I analyse the influence of the education system on the translation of educational aspirations into intentions. Using CILS4EU data, I compare four countries characterized by very diverse systems of education: Sweden, England, the Netherlands and Germany. The results of multinomial logistic regression models support the first hypothesis: educational aspirations are influenced by ethnicity in a similar way across countries. However, while in the highly stratified educational systems of Netherlands and Germany children of immigrant's educational intentions are much lower than their desires, in the comprehensive systems of England and Sweden the differences are negligible.

Beyond the diagonal reference model: Critiques and new directions

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There has recently been an increase in the number of quantitative studies examining the consequences of individual-level socioeconomic mobility. Nearly all of these studies have used Sobel's (1981; 1985) diagonal reference model. Here, we critically examine the properties of the model, and show mathematically and via simulation that, under plausible values of mobility effects, it tends to generate results that implicitly force the mobility linear effect to zero. As such, the model has little advantage over Duncan's square additive model, which has been abandoned for similar reasons. We conclude with a caution to researchers interested in using the diagonal reference model. The resulting estimated mobility effects are, in part, an artifact of the model and should be interpreted judiciously. In general, when using the technique researchers should decompose the mobility parameters using orthogonal projection, which will reveal the potentially strong assumptions underlying the model.

Gender and race differences in intergenerational mobility effects: Novel method and new evidence

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Intergenerational mobility and its consequences on individuals' attitudes, behaviors, and various outcomes have been a central topic in sociological and demographic research. Based on a critical assessment of previous methods that often impose simple yet unrealistic constraints, we propose a new method, called "mobility contrast model", for estimating and investigating the effects of intergenerational mobility. This new method is flexible for describing heterogeneity in mobility effects between mobile groups depending on their origin and destination status. Using this model to analyze the data from the General Social Survey 1974-2016, we found little association between mobility and fertility, but substantial and important gender and race differences in mobility effects on divorce rates and overall health.

Less conditioning provides better estimates: Endogeneity bias in research on intergenerational mobility

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The counterfactual approach to causality has become the dominant approach to understand causality in contemporary social science research. Whilst causal identification strategies are nowadays widely used to identify the causal effects of, for instance, institutions and policies on intergenerational mobility, the implications of the counterfactual approach to causality for descriptive research on intergenerational mobility have not yet been fully acknowledged. In particular, often-used practices in research on intergenerational mobility imply conditioning on variables that are endogenous to the process of the intergenerational transmission of advantage. In this paper, I review four of these practices from the viewpoint of the counterfactual approach to causality and show that the endogeneity biases introduced by these practices bias estimates of intergenerational mobility. I use data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) to demonstrate the practical consequences of these biases for conclusions about intergenerational mobility. I conclude by urging future research on intergenerational mobility to reflect upon the possibilities of endogeneity bias.

A method for studying difference in segregation levels across time and space

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An important topic in the study of segregation are comparisons across space and time. Theil's information index H is frequently used to study segregation. In its interpretation, H is sometimes treated a "margin-free" measure of segregation, which implies that the H index is insensitive to marginal changes in the size of groups (for instance, genders) or organizational units (for instance, occupations). This conclusion is only partially true, which complicates the understanding of differences in segregation levels. The paper makes three contributions. First, in line with arguments presented by Mora and Ruiz-Castillo (2009; 2011), it is shown that the closely related M index has some conceptual advantages over the H index. Second, it is shown that a decomposition of changes in the M index into several components is possible: one component captures changes that are introduced due to the changing marginal distributions, and one component captures changes that are due to structural

increases or decreases in segregation. Third, the decomposition is further refined by taking into account the appearance or disappearance of new units and groups, and by distinguishing comparisons across time from those of across space. The paper concludes with a study of occupational gender segregation in the U.S.

Social origin, social mobility and attitudes towards immigration: a study of micro and macro mechanisms

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A recent backlash against immigration has triggered a debate on whether those for whom status achievements lag behind expectations (i.e, the downwardly mobile) might be particularly intolerant towards migrants due to heightened feelings of subjective deprivation and economic competition. A related narrative is that opportunity structures might also matter. In a context of high downward mobility opportunities for moving higher are limited and hence perceived deprivation, competition, and frustration might lead to more hostility towards immigrants, especially among the lower classes. We make use of the European Social Survey (2002-2010) to shed light on these questions. We apply diagonal reference models (DRMs) that allow the effects of the mobility trajectory to be disentangled from origin class and destination class. Our results show that people that are in the working class and those that originate from a working class family backgrounds are less supportive of immigration. However, there is little evidence that an individual's social mobility experience would have a particular influence on attitudes towards migration. Furthermore, we find little evidence in line with the narrative that blocked opportunities (i.e, low relative mobility rate) or downward mobility on a societal level are at the heart of attitudes towards immigration.

Which macro determinants drive the acceptance of refugees during the so-called "Immigration Crisis"? Examining Europe 2014-17

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In the past few years, Europe has witnessed a sharp increase in the number of people that want to immigrate due to war or persecution. Most of these people originate from countries in Africa or the Middle East. The question how to deal with this inflow is

currently dominating the political sphere and public debates throughout Europe. I investigate Europeans' attitudes toward the national refugee policy using data from the seventh and the eighth wave of the ESS. Based on macro-level panel data, I find that attitudes are not affected by changes in asylum rates. However, the demography of a country plays a role: not only are natives in countries with a larger share of foreigners less open toward refugees but especially does an increase in the foreign population during the period of analysis lead to more exclusionism. This effect seems to be especially driven by countries that played a key role in the course of the so-called immigration crisis, such as Germany, Austria and Hungary. This indicates that the politicization of these issues played an important role in the formation of public opinion.

Economic conditions and native-immigrant asymmetries in generalized social trust

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Previous research suggests that individual-level factors such as discrimination and socio-economic disadvantage account for lower generalized social trust levels of immigrants compared to natives. This study focuses on the role of contextual factors and examines how regional economic conditions impact immigrants' trust. We argue that beyond objective regional economic conditions also evaluations of economic opportunities and constraints matter for immigrants' economic and social integration and ultimately their trust. We test our arguments using data from the European Social Survey 2012 and 2014 merged with regional data on economic conditions and aggregated perception indicators from Eurobarometer surveys in European regions. Results from (two-way fixed effects) multilevel models show that social trust gaps between immigrants and natives are wider in regions where the state of the economy is positively evaluated. This relationship is net of objective economic conditions and individual-level controls. Supplementary analyses show that in regions of prosperous economic evaluations immigrants express higher levels of perceived ethnic discrimination which points to mechanisms related to disappointed status aspirations highlighted in arguments related to the so-called "integration paradox".

Employment climates and life satisfaction of unemployed immigrant men in Europe: A dual perspective

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This study examines how immigrant men's perceptions of being unemployed are shaped by home- and host-country environmental factors, including male unemployment rate, discrimination against immigrants and importance of work. Based on data from the European Social Survey between 2008 and 2016, findings show that a large part of the relationship between individuals' unemployed status and life satisfaction may be explained by country-level heterogeneity. A high unemployment rate in the home country alleviates, whereas a high unemployment rate in the host country worsens the negative relationship between unemployment and life satisfaction for an immigrant man. A high level of discrimination against immigrants in the home country is positively associated with this relationship, whereas a high level of discrimination against immigrants in the host country is negatively associated with this condition, under the condition that the discriminatory attitudes towards immigrants are also high in the immigrant's home country. While social values emphasizing the importance of work in the host country positively contribute to an unemployed man's life satisfaction, such values in one's home country deteriorate an unemployed man's life satisfaction, under the condition that this individual resides in a host country where importance of work is also highly valued.

The effects of parenting on noncognitive skills: Evidence from a sample of twins in Germany

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Evidence that parenting causally affects child development is scarce. Moreover, we do not know which dimensions of parenting have the strongest influence on child development. We use data from the German TwinLife study to estimate the causal effects of parenting styles, parental activities, and mother-child closeness on children's noncognitive skills. We combine twin fixed-effects models with longitudinal information to control for unobserved heterogeneity and reverse causality. This

approach allows us to isolate the causal effects of parenting on child development. We find small but non-negligible positive effects of parenting styles on self-efficacy and academic self-concept and of mother-child closeness on self-efficacy and self-esteem. We find, however, no effects of parenting styles and mother-child closeness on other noncognitive skills. In addition, we find that, other than parenting styles, parental activities do not affect children's noncognitive skills. We conclude that the relationship between parenting and child development is more complex than both theories and empirical research have so far acknowledged.

Parent's commuting and child's well-being

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Both the growth of new economy on the one hand and the economic downturn in the Great Recession on the other hand contribute to increase in nonstandard work arrangements, increasing insecurity and increasing geographical mobility in the workforce. The number of people commuting to work is increasing, including those who spend at least two hours travelling to and from work per day. Long-distance commuters exhibit lower well-being, lower life satisfaction, poorer subjective health, and perceive higher levels of stress, and their relationships are less stable. In this paper we address further consequences and examine whether long-distance commuting can be harmful for the children of commuters. We draw on Bronfenbrenner's ecological system theory which poses that work environment of the parent, of which commuting is an integral part, is relevant for the child's wellbeing. Data basis is the German Family Panel study (pairfam), the method is structural equation modelling. Preliminary results show that the long-distance commuting of a parent is accompanied by emotional and behavioral difficulties of the child, with the parent-child relationship as a mediator. The findings expand prior research by showing that long-distance commuting affects not only the commuter, but also the parent-child relationship and ultimately the children themselves.

Differential parenting by offspring genetic makeup

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Differences in siblings' educational success suggest that the production of inequality may start within the family, possibly because parents differentiate between their children. This study analyzes whether parents reinforce (or compensate for) children's genetic propensity towards educational success and whether reinforcement or compensation is moderated by socioeconomic status. We use data from the Avon Longitudinal Survey of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) containing information on genotype, cognitively stimulating parenting, and socioeconomic status for a British cohort of approximately 14,000 children and their parents. Using molecular genetic data we construct polygenic scores for educational attainment and regress these on cognitively stimulating parenting in early childhood. To ensure that the variation in children's polygenic scores stems from the random processes of reproduction and hence are exogenous to parenting we (1) control for mothers' and fathers' polygenic scores for educational attainment, and (2) estimate sibling fixed effect models.

Over time changes in the effects of parents' education on leisure activities of children

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A possible explanation for the association between the education of parents and their children is the way children spend their leisure time. Highly educated parents would let their children undertake activities in their free time that enhance their school success. According to Bourdieu (1984; Bourdieu and Passeron, 1977[1970]), children's leisure time is primarily a reflection of the social status group of their parents; according Lareau (2011), especially highly educated parents stimulate their children to do activities in an institutionalized context. While both explanations are not mutually exclusive, it is possible that there has been a shift in parents' investments in particular among higher status groups, from investment in exclusive high status activities to a broader range of activities.

Research questions:

- How do leisure time activities of children vary with their parents' education?

- Does a higher education of the parents lead to a higher participation in high status leisure time activities?
- Does a higher education of the parents lead to a higher participation in organized leisure time activities?
- Do the effects of parents' education on the status and the organization of the leisure time activities change over time?

Unemployment and the cumulation of disadvantage over the life-course

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The paper analyses to what extent earning and income differentials between educational groups and their development over the life course can be explained by differences in unemployment risks. Following theories of cumulative disadvantage, we expect that differences by education are more strongly mediated by unemployment experiences, the older individuals are, thus offering an alternative explanation for diverging income trajectories over the life course. First results using panel data for Germany indicate that unemployment risks matter especially for explaining the patterns of disadvantage for persons with low educational levels: roughly half of the negative effect of low education on earnings compared to intermediate education is explained by unemployment risks for middle-aged respondents and the importance of unemployment indeed increases with age.

Social inequality and earnings trajectories. A growth curve analysis of West Germany and the United States

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We study the evolution of earnings inequality over the occupational career focusing on three stratifiers: gender, education, and social origin. While mobility studies adopt either an intra-generational or an inter-generational perspective, this paper sheds light on inter- and intra-generational earnings mobility jointly, and complements the study of earnings trajectories with the study of their stratification. We use the German SOEP and the American PSID to reconstruct the earnings trajectories of a significant number of school-leavers who left education in the 1980-

2000 period. Growth curve models are employed to examine differences in earnings at labour market entry conditioning on gender, education, and family background, as well as their evolution over the work-life. Preliminary results show that the entry earnings differ considerably between social groups in both countries, especially in the US. Moreover, earnings mobility over the early career is more substantial in the US compared to West Germany. However, advantaged groups benefit the most from career progression in both countries, thus leading to the accumulation of inequality over the life course. This pattern is more pronounced in the US compared to West Germany, where wage bargaining institutions and the structure of the education system leads to lower earnings dispersion.

Expansion, diversity, and choice: Wage inequality among college-educated workers, 1960-2016

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Research on returns to higher education typically focuses on inequalities between workers with and without a college degree. This focus necessarily overlooks inequalities within the population of college-educated workers. Although prior studies suggest several mechanisms that may be creating inequality within this group—including inequalities on account of sex, race/ethnicity, and nativity, as well as those on account of major choice—little research has sought to quantify inequality among workers with bachelor's degrees, or adjudicate between competing explanations as to why this inequality occurs. We use 17 waves of census and American Community Survey microdata to assess wage inequality among college-educated workers. Within-college inequality has accelerated in recent years, and contributes as much to total inequality trends as the college premium. We further find that although changes in wage inequality have been uneven across social groups, wage gaps on account of ascriptive characteristics (i.e., sex, race/ethnicity, nativity) are much larger than those on account of major choice. These findings support a structurally-based, rather than an agentic-based, model of wage inequality among college-educated workers, which is often de-emphasized in studies of returns to higher education. Implications for research on stratification and higher education are discussed.

Back to normal? Convergence of multidimensional inequality in the Euro area

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Over the last decades, variation in living standard across Europe decreased, but with the last recession, convergence came to halt. This paper asks if sigma-convergence is found when including other dimensions of inequality and if the recent economic recovery brought back convergence. To assess sigma-convergence, transnational inequality for the Euro area is estimated using a decomposable multidimensional inequality measure including income, occupational prestige, education, and employment status dimensions. The contribution of factor shares to within- and between group inequality across the Euro area is quantified by a counterfactual decomposition method, together with bootstrapped confidence intervals. As with income, multidimensional inequality has increased significantly since 2008, mainly driven by the income and employment status dimension. Only two years later in 2010, sigma-convergence started to decline and reached a level of divergence in 2014, that was only known before the introduction of the Euro. The income dimension best explains between-country divergence, but differences in employment status also contributed significantly at the lower end of the distribution. The recent economic recovery in the Euro area shows initial reliefs of multidimensional inequality, but between-country inequality remains high.

The vocational specificity of educational systems and youth labour market integration: A literature review and meta-analysis

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This study presents a review and meta-analysis of research regarding the effect of the vocational specificity of educational systems on youth labour market integration. It examines (1) what the combined evidence reveals about the direction and size of this effect, and (2) whether the effect varies across different measurements of vocational specificity or indicators of labour market integration, or (3) with the unemployment rate at the time of data collection. Our meta-analysis includes 89 effect estimates nested within 15 empirical studies which used methods enabling a formal meta-analytical comparison. Results show that the overall average effect is positive and significant, but its magnitude is modest and there is substantial variation in the size and direction of estimates. The mean effect indeed varies across measurements of vocational specificity and indicators of labour market integration. It

is positive and statistically significant if vocational specificity was measured as the share of students in school-work-based education (rather than in vocational education) and if (un)employment or job matching were used as indicators of labour market integration (instead of job status or security). The average effect does not vary systematically with unemployment rates at the time of data collection.

School-to-work linkages, educational mismatches, and labor market outcomes

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A recurring question in public and scientific debates is whether occupation-specific skills enhance labor market outcomes. Is it beneficial to have an educational degree that is linked to only one or a small set of occupations? To answer this question we generalize existing models of the effects of (mis)match between education and occupation on labor market outcomes. Specifically, we incorporate the structural effects of linkage strength between school and work, which, as we show, vary considerably across industrialized countries. In an analysis of France, Germany, and the United States, we find that workers have higher earnings when they work in the occupations that best link to their particular educational level and field of study, but the size of this earnings boost depends on the clarity and strength of the pathway between their educational credential and the labor market. In general, the earnings premium associated with a good occupational match is larger in countries where the credential has a stronger link to the labor market, but the penalty to a mismatch is also greater in such countries.

Information, reflection, and successful job search. A nudging experiment.

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When searching for a new job, unemployed young people face several challenges. Especially in times of tight labour markets, the job search motivation is often put to a severe test, as suitable jobs are not easily available. Previous research has shown that receiving information and self-reflection on how to search for a job enhance self-

efficacy and search motivation, thereby reducing the duration of unemployment spells. Following up on these results, we conducted a nudging experiment in cooperation with the Austrian Ministry for Social Affairs. Our target group comprised of about 37,000 young adults who had recently become unemployed. We designed different treatments containing an info-clip and/or a short online questionnaire. Links to the treatments were sent out by email. At the end of a six-month observation period, we used register data to compare unemployment duration within the treatment groups and the control group. Indeed, we do find significant treatment effects for young unemployed with a low level of formal education. While effect sizes are small, considering the low costs of the intervention, efficiency is very high.

Getting a bad job? Spatial inequality and first job quality

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Recent research indicates that young labour market entrants in Germany are liable to longer periods of job search following the completion of full-time education or apprenticeship training if they are located in places of low labour demand. This paper investigates whether they also obtain worse first jobs – in terms of occupational status, salary and job security – at the end of the initial job search period compared to similar peers located in more favourable labour market contexts. It finds that local contexts have little effect on the occupational status or job security of the first jobs that labour market entrants obtain. However young people located in places of low labour demand are subject to a large wage penalty (in the region of €2,000 - €5,000 less per year) compared to similar peers who seek employment in more favourable spatial contexts in Germany. That these large salary differences emerge at such an early stage of the career suggests that spatial inequality of opportunity at labour market entry may be an important source of cumulative (dis)advantage across the life course.

Beyond the marital wage premium: “Family Premiums” in the U.S., the United Kingdom, West Germany, East Germany and Switzerland

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For decades, there has been a consensus that marriage benefits men's hourly wages. Recent evidence, however, challenged this view suggesting that there is no causal Marital Wage Premium (MWP) for men in the United States. Such a premium is most likely spurious and due to selection processes in the marriage market. We extend this work by asking whether these results also obtain for European countries. We use long-lasting panel studies from the U.S., the U.K, Germany and Switzerland. With standard fixed-effects estimation we find a significant MWP. Using individual-specific fixed-effects estimation we obtain the result that this MWP is likely spurious. Similar arguments apply to cohabitation and fatherhood premiums. Here also we find that these are likely due to selection processes in the partner market.

Is there a fatherhood wage premium? A re-assessment in former male-breadwinner societies

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The transition to parenthood deepens economic inequalities between women and men. In labour markets, motherhood leads to substantial wage penalties for women, whereas the wage progression of men marches on come fatherhood. Yet relatively little evidence exists on whether fatherhood grants men a wage premium or superior wages spur the transition to fatherhood instead. Also, most longitudinal studies have focused on the US, neglecting a comparative perspective that may unravel the contextual underpinnings of fatherhood wage premiums (if any).

I carry out here a comparative and longitudinal analysis of how fatherhood may affect men's wages. Micro-level mechanisms supporting the idea of a wage premium – changes in men's work effort, couple specialization, and employer discrimination – are discussed in light of stability and changes in the institutional settings of two former male-breadwinner societies, the UK and Germany. Empirical evidence in this study, however, cannot support the idea of a causal premium for men, even in such contexts. Rather, previously neglected sources of selection into fatherhood, particularly on the basis of prior wage growth, “cancel out” the premium.

**Uncovering the role of employer preferences in the male marriage premium:
Evidence from panel data and a survey experiment**

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Survey evidence finds a wage premium for married men over single in most of the western world. Three theories are put forward as an explanation: 1) marriage makes men more productive and therefore increases their wages; 2) men with higher labour-market productivity are more likely to be married; 3) employers favour married men over unmarried. We use a two-step analysis to test these three theories. In the first step, we analyse national panel data from Switzerland to pinpoint the part of the penalty due to either productivity or selection, using matching to disentangle productivity and selection effects. We find a premium for married men of 5%, most of which is explained by selection. Next, we seek to uncover employer preferences by using a factorial survey experiment among HR managers (N = 714) in Switzerland. We ask the managers to assign wages to the CVs of fictional job candidates, who vary randomly on their civil status, amongst other characteristics. We can therefore identify employers' preferences concerning married and unmarried men. We find that recruiters assign a small premium to married men, contingent on the job applied for. Overall, the premiums we find are lower than those previously reported in the literature.

**Are parenthood wage effects influenced by changes in family policies in
Germany and Finland?**

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Having children predicts gender wage inequalities. In contrast to the well-known motherhood wage penalties, fatherhood is often associated with wage premiums. However, penalties and premiums are not equal, and their magnitude varies across institutional contexts. Family policies are argued to be the key in explaining variations across countries. So far, only few papers have addressed the impact of such policies on wage responses to parenthood. Using the 1992 to 2015 waves of the German Socio Economic Panel and from the Finnish Linked Employee-Employer Data in a difference-in-difference design, we investigate whether changes in policy reforms have affected parenthood wage effects for men and women in Germany and Finland. Germany has historically been a male breadwinner model, although in the 2000s a

series of parental leave reforms have been introduced with the aim to balance caring responsibilities within couples. Finland promotes since the 1990s a dual-earner and dual carer model, and has introduced reforms extending the rights for parents to be equal carers. Preliminary results show that after the reforms, in Finland fatherhood premiums have reduced whereas no major impact is noticeable for mothers. In Germany instead both parents are affected; fatherhood premiums reduce as well as wage penalties for mothers.

Family complexity and the intergenerational transmission of crime

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It is well established that crime runs in family and that having criminal parents is associated with an increased risk of engaging in crime. However, little attention has been directed at examining how the intergenerational transmission of crime plays out in different family constellations. This is despite a large share of children of criminal parents not living with both biological parents and despite many proposed mechanisms of intergenerational transmission of crime suggesting that the level of parent-child contact should matter. Using full population Danish administrative data on children born in 1990, we examine (1) how the influence of parental crime on children's likelihood of conviction varies across family constellation (2) whether the stepparent's crime predicts children's likelihood of conviction. We find that the influence of paternal conviction depend on family constellation with the association between paternal conviction and children's likelihood of conviction being significantly lower when children live with their mother and a stepparent compared to living with both biological parents. We find little support for stepparental convictions being associated with children's risk of conviction in the absence of paternal conviction but do find suggestive evidence of an interaction effect between paternal and stepparental conviction (when occurring after child's birth).

Similar, but different? A comparison of mother's and daughter's work-family life course trajectories

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Women's typical life courses underwent substantial changes in the family and work domains in the second half of the 20th century. These fundamental societal changes challenged the importance of families of origin for individual life courses, but recent research suggests enduring within-family reproduction of women's family behavior and work outcomes. We revisit this issue by studying to what extent mothers' work-family trajectories persist, whether persistence varies across socio-political contexts and social background, and whether there is correspondence between trajectories that are typical in each generation. We use a within-dyad approach to sequence analysis and examine combined work-family trajectories between the ages 18 to 35 of two generations of women, born in 1930-1949 and in 1958-1981, within the same family drawn from the German Socio-Economic Panel. Overall, we find evidence for small but non-trivial persistence in work-family trajectories across generations. This persistence is partly attributed to within-family mechanisms of reproduction, and varies by social background and socio-political context. In addition, we find some correspondence across typical trajectory patterns of each generation, without daughters necessarily resembling their mothers' trajectories. Our findings improve and nuance our understanding of the reproduction of female life courses across generations.

Intergenerational transmission of divorce in Japan

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We investigate the possibility of the intergenerational transmission of divorce in Japan. Previous studies have found the intergenerational transmission of divorce exists in the United States and European countries. Despite increased interest in divorce in Japan, the possibility of the intergenerational transmission of divorce has rarely been examined. However, there is increased attention in Japan to consequences of divorce for children, such as economic disadvantage and lower educational attainment. In that Japanese context, we investigate the

intergenerational transmission of divorce as a consequence of divorce on family formation of children. Using the bivariate model to deal with selective entry into marriage and distinguishing parental divorce and parental death, our results show the positive association between parental divorce and a divorce risk of children. The association holds in both the bivariate probit models and probit model, which suggests considering selective entry into marriage does not affect the positive association. Our results also show parental death is not significantly associated with a divorce risk of children. This suggests parental divorce, rather than parental absence in general, is associated with a higher divorce risk of children. Our results gives strong evidence for the existence of the intergenerational transmission of divorce in Japan.

Does the growth in the number of highly educated mothers make society more equal? A study of intergenerational educational mobility between mothers and their children

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Our main research question in this study is whether the growth of highly educated women makes society more equal. We will examine the intergenerational relationship in terms of educational attainment, considering the fertility decline and the differences in the educational attainment of mothers. The data used for this study come from the National Survey of Social Stratification and Social Mobility (SSM survey) in 1995, 2005, and 2015. We carried out a two-step analysis. First, we examined the fertility of parents, considering zero children, with the hurdle model. Second, we examined the number of children who completed higher education using a logit regression analysis. From the results of our analysis, we calculated the joint demographic and mobility effect, following the study of Song and Mare (2015). In the second part of our analysis, we decomposed the change in joint demographic and mobility effects to see which factors explained the most changes.

In conclusion, the increase in the number of highly educated mothers is closely related to the increase in inequality because of the transmission of their educational capital to their children, and it could lead to an expanding intergenerational inequality through educational transmission.

Educational expansion, skill upgrading (or not), and making education positional

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The current study explores the relationship between educational expansion and human capital development by using both absolute and relative value of education as an independent variable. As we examine how skill upgrading effects of schooling vary across countries with different levels of expansion, this study aims to elaborate the association between the relative value of education and skills in meritocratic societies. Our preliminary findings consistently show that the effect of education on numeracy scores is not systematically related to the level of educational expansion across countries. The methodological decisions for dealing with the selection bias in higher education were not consequential for the results. Linking to previous studies on economic returns to numeracy score across countries (Hanushek et al, 2015) and on returns to overeducation (Di Stasio et al, 2016), we may find implications in regards of education as a positional good. International differences in the returns to education are not related to the amount of human capital that distinguish college graduates from high school graduates. Rather, the way, through which the price tag of college educated labor force by the reward system of the labor markets within the country, would determine the international variance in the returns to education.

Schooling as a positional good: The Brazilian metropolitan regions in recent decades

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In this paper, we aim to determine whether, in view of the trend of educational expansion in recent decades in Brazil, the role played by schooling in the labor market of Brazilian major metropolitan regions has changed, becoming rather positional than absolute. To this end, we analyze the influence of schooling on people's income and occupational status. Based on data from the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD-IBGE), for years 1995, 2005 and 2015, we compare Ordinary Least Squares models that use absolute and positional measures of schooling. The results show that the explanatory power is greater for positional measures than for absolute ones, and that this advantage has increased over recent decades. As a result, we argue that although educational expansion possibly makes the chances of access to a

certain absolute schooling level less unequal, it also ends up undermining the opportunity structure related to it.

Collective logic in college field of study choice and its consequences

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This study develops a conceptual framework on how individuals' positional inequality shapes their decision-making and the choices they make. While the classical view of decision-making perceives it as a cognitive and individualistic process, this framework highlights the "collective logic" to capture the influences of the social context on the individuals' decision-making. Using the unique dataset with information on Israeli college applicants' revealed choices, we test this framework regarding Jewish-Arab differences in field of study choice sets. The results reveal a high level of segregation in choices related to Arab applicants' greater tendency for risk taking. Most of the between-group disparity in risk taking is explained by differences in the weights placed on instrumental and social considerations, or, in other words, the collective logic. Yet, the risks that Arab applicants are willing to take in order to secure a stable employment and study in a friendly academic climate account for a substantial portion of the ethnic gap in admission rate. The discussion highlights the theoretical contributions to both decision-making and stratification theories and the policy implications of the collective logic in decision making.

Bologna-reforms and social inequality in Germany: Vertical and horizontal stratification at the transition from bachelor to master degree

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The aim of this paper is threefold: The first objective (i) is to give a short summary of the development of the "social dimension" within the Bologna-debate by analyzing the goals highlighted in the political agenda. The second objective (ii) is to provide a systematic review of the empirical literature studying the "social dimension" of the Bologna reforms with a special focus on Germany. Hence, the core question is whether social inequality in access and attainment of higher education degrees has increased or declined in Germany compared to other European higher education

systems. Using Germany as a case study, the third objective (iii) is to provide an in-depth analysis of the transition from Bachelor to Master programs. We go beyond previous work by analyzing the occurrence of "horizontal transitions" – focusing on two outcomes: (a) changing from low-status to higher status fields of study and (b) changing from lower-reputation to higher-reputation universities/place of studies. For both outcomes, we assume social distinction over and above the "pure" vertical effect at the transition from Bachelor to Master.

Careers pathways and retirement age of the European women

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

This study try to investigate the relation between type of career trajectories and the age of retirement. It is focused on European women born between 1909 and 1959, analysing data from SHARELIFE. The whole job histories of these women are collected through a retrospective survey that takes into account their yearly work status until retirement.

The aim of the paper is to investigate the existence of several career pathways and the way in which these ones influence the age of retirement of the workers, controlling for other variables. To carry on the first point and describe the life-course work pathways, sequence analysis, Optimal Matching and cluster analysis will be used. In order to study the age of retirement and the related factors, a linear regression will be performed, using the retirement age as dependent variable and the pahways resulting from the cluster analysis as independent variables (control variables will be used too).

Labor market exit and education: A study with older workers in 16 European countries

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Background: Policy makers in aging societies aim for the extension of working lives by increasing the official retirement age. Yet, the actual retirement age is below the statutory one in most European countries, with a gap ranging from 4 years in Italy to under one year in Sweden in 2016

Objective: This study analyzes the association between education and work exit in 16 European countries. Furthermore, it investigates if this association varies with institutional characteristics among countries.

Methods: A sample of 20,186 individuals of the Survey of Health Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) aged between 50 and 68 in 2004 to 2015 was used. First, Cox regressions will be estimated for each country and gender separately. Second, macro level indicators were added and a meta-analysis was conducted to analyze country differences.

Preliminary results: High educated women have a lower risk of early work exit in Austria, Estonia and Czech Republic, whereas in the Netherlands high educated women have a higher risk of early work exit. High Educated men are at a lower risk of early work exit in six out of ten countries. The association also varies for low educated between countries. Macro indicators have no significant effects.

Long term consequences of accommodation histories and adverse economic circumstances on later life health

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Based on the life course data of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Society (SHARE) we will disentangle the impact if housing histories on later life health.

Housing reflects the social position of an individual as well as his or her social origins and life course trajectories. What makes housing even more interesting is that it is influenced by the family and the welfare state. Housing histories will capture the timing and the duration of specific stages (rent, ownership, etc.) and the impact of family support for their acquisition. Home ownerships should therefore be positively

correlated with later life health. Changes from ownership to renting can be seen as downward mobility and should therefore have a negative impact on later life health. The impact of country context will be measured as economic conditions in the countries based on the GDP during childhood years, young adulthood and midlife. The impact of positive macro level economic conditions is expected to be positively related to mental health.

Reconciling elder care and employment: Gender, type of care and welfare state differences in caregivers' labor market participation

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The need for informal care has increased in most European countries, as has employment participation in the second half of life, particularly women. Reconciling informal care and employment poses challenges to working caregivers. As a consequence, individuals who care intensively are less likely to be in the labor market, which, in turn, affects their economic situation. Since typical caregivers are often female and of lower socio-economic status, reconciliation problems might thus also reinforce gender and social inequalities. Previous research has focused on gender and welfare state differences in how paid work and care are organized. However, many studies focus on one type of care or do not differentiate between caregiving e.g. within and outside the household, or by care-receiver. Moreover most of the studies are based on cross-sectional data and do not allow to control for potential selection effects into caregiving. This paper addresses the role of different types of informal caregiving on older men's and women's labor market integration in a longitudinal fashion. Our analyses are based on five waves from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We conduct Fixed-Effects Regressions for two different outcome variables, namely the propensity to be employed and working hours.

The economic situation of cohabiting and married fathers before and after the great recession in Europe

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Over the past decades, cohabitation has increased dramatically across Europe, especially since the Great Recession. Prior studies, which focused on mothers and used data collected before 2008, found a negative educational gradient of childbearing in cohabitation in most countries. However, it is unclear whether education is a proxy for socio-economic status or directly reflects labor market position, especially for fathers. Here we use EU-SILC data from 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016 to examine whether the association between education, labor market uncertainty, and unmarried fatherhood changed over time in 20 European countries. We study the association between partnership type and different dimensions of employment, e.g. full or part-time employment, and temporary or permanent contracts. Preliminary results from 2016 indicate that cohabiting fathers have lower education than married fathers and are less likely to have full-time, permanent employment. However, regional patterns in these associations suggest that partnership decisions are influenced by policy and economic conditions. Next we will analyse whether the associations change over time.

Parenthood, work-family policies, and couples division of paid work. New evidence from longitudinal data in 30 European countries

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This paper examines, first, how the birth of an (additional) child affects the division of paid work within couples across countries, and second, how cross-national differences relate to differences in parental leave regulations and the provision of child care. We extend previous research in three major ways. First, we use panel data from the EU-SILC 2004-2015 which allows for the estimation of multi-level fixed-effects regressions. Second, we simultaneously analyze women's labor force participation and working hours by using the female partner's contribution to the couple's total working hours as the dependent variable in our study. Third, we use several macro-level indicators to measure both of our main policies (parental leave and child care) to validate our findings and gain insights, which aspects of each policy are the most

relevant. Preliminary findings from country-specific fixed-effects regression models demonstrate that there is indeed considerable cross-national variation in the effect of an (additional) child on women's relative working hours. In a second step we plan to apply multi-level regression techniques with individual-specific fixed-effects, random slopes for children, and cross-level interaction effects between the number of children and our policy indicators. At the moment, we are completing the collection of the macro-level data.

The short or long end of the stick? Mothers' social position and self-employment status from a comparative perspective.

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

Steady-state inequality? Single motherhood and income

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A curious and unhappy feature of family demography is the stubborn persistence of poverty in mother-headed families. Between 1980 and 2017, the income gap between single-mother families and married-mother families barely changed. We explore the income dynamics of single motherhood using data from the NLSY79, focusing on

different types of single-mother households. While differences remain using standard statistical models, fixed-effect models show that the unmeasured differences between divorced- and never-married mother-headed families are crucial for understanding income disparities. Controlling for these differences suggests that variation in income by family structure has more to do with the number of earners in a household than the characteristics of those workers.

Do minimum wages reduce income inequality in the USA?

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For decades, the minimum wage has been accused of lacking target efficiency as an anti-poverty tool. This tenor has lingered on even though rigorous analyses considering the affectedness of families by the minimum wage are lacking and it is unknown how low wages of individuals translate into low incomes on the family level. This study investigates how families living of minimum wage work have contributed to income inequality in the USA since 1990. On basis of 1991 and 2016 waves of the CPS and an Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition of unconditional quantile regressions, I can show that the increase in the effective hourly minimum wage has improved the income situation of affected families and that this has significantly reduced income inequality. However, this was overshadowed by the sheer growth of the population that has to make a living of the minimum wage in the growing low-wage sector. The raised minimum wage floor in 2015 avoids a growing part of the population to fall behind as much as they would have with the minimum wage level of 1990.

Effects of the general minimum wage on the gender pay gap in Germany

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This study analyses the impact of the general minimum wage on changes of the gender pay gap along the wage distribution between 2014 and 2015. We use the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) for the years 2014 and the special Earnings Survey for the year 2015 (ES) to estimate unconditional quantile regressions (Firpo, Fortin and Lemieux 2009) and decompose wage growth between the two years by gender. The results show that there was a substantial reduction of the gender pay gap at the bottom of the wage distribution between the years 2014 and 2015. The

reduction of jobs with earnings below 8.50€ accounts for almost all of the wage growth up to the 10th percentile of women and men. This composition effect is larger for women, which explains the reduction of the gender pay gap in this wage segment. This effect also accounts for a substantial part of the wage growth of women and men up to the median. The wage structure effect of the minimum wage indicator explains only a small part of the wage growth with no substantial differences by gender.

Occupational licensing and the gender gap in wages

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In this paper, we assess the relationship between occupational closure (i.e. occupational licensing) and the US gender gap in pay (GPG). Although various scholars have examined the impact of union membership on the GPG, there is little evidence on the effects of other forms of occupational closure, in particular occupational licensing, on these pattern. We address this gap by drawing on data from the 2016/2017 Merged Outgoing Rotation Groups of the Current Population Survey, which is among the first surveys to assess individual licensure status. We apply pooled OLS regressions and Oaxaca-Blinder wage decompositions. Our analysis reveals four key findings: (i) US women are more frequently licensed than men, (ii) women's returns to licensure are significantly higher than men's, (iii) a large part of the gap in returns to licensure is due to occupational segregation, and (iv) gender differences in licensure attenuate the US GPG by about 17 percent. Our preliminary evidence thus suggests that occupational closure, in the form of licensure, helps to mitigate gender gaps in pay at the US labor market, and this inequality-suppressing "effect" emerges because women are more likely to be licensed, and they receive greater returns to licensure.

Workplace inequality in the public and private sector: The impact of organizational structures, relational power allocation and diversity policies on first- and second-generation immigrants' wages

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Although existing organizational research emphasizes the role of workplaces for the emergence of earnings inequalities, conventional approaches focus on immigrants' human capital endowment and occupational segregation to analyze persistent immigrant-native wage gaps. This article combines existing approaches and applies a multilevel framework accounting for macro level conditions in the private and public sector, meso level characteristics as organizational structures, relational power allocations and diversity policies on first- and second-generation immigrant-native wage gaps within German workplaces. Using a unique Linked Employer-Employee sample (LEEP-B3) of 6,138 employees in 120 large workplaces, we estimated multilevel workplace fixed-effect regression models. Our results suggest that a rise in the share of immigrants within work teams increase wage penalties for first-generation immigrants but only up to a tipping point of 23% after which the wage disadvantage declines. Steeper formal hierarchy structures penalize second-generation immigrants, in the private-sector, and as the relational power allocation of immigrants increases the wage disadvantage declines. Diversity policies, which follow an inclusive agenda, as mixed teams, decrease the wage gaps for first and second-generation immigrants in the public sector. In turn, exclusive diversity policies, as language courses, increase the wage penalty for first-generation immigrants in the private sector.

Intergenerational educational mobility and life course income in Sweden

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We test a prediction of cumulative advantage theory about enduring life cycle effects of educational mobility on earnings. We identify four mobility groups, by cross classifying parental education (degree/no degree) by that of their offspring (degree/no degree), and study the long-term economic consequences of intergenerational educational mobility. Data for this study come from Swedish population registers, covering birth cohorts between 1955 and 1965. We apply growth models to examine the earnings trajectories of Swedish men and women, in each educational mobility

category, over their life course. Preliminary results indicate that the earnings trajectories cluster in two groups that reflect the educational destination: the immobile with degree and the upward mobile, on the one hand, and the immobile without degrees and the downward mobile, on the other, have substantially similar outcomes. These results suggest that mobility trajectories in the Swedish labor market does not follow a pattern of cumulative advantage, but instead are explained by attainment of human capital. By contrast, complementary analyses of mid-life wealth, not necessarily derived in the labor market, suggest more support for cumulative advantage since those with high-educated parents have much higher levels of wealth.

Institutional prestige, social origin and UK graduates' career trajectories

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The question of whether and to what extent attending elite or prestigious colleges is advantageous for graduates' labour market returns has been given considerable attention in the social stratification literature. This paper applies a more dynamic perspective and asks whether graduates from prestigious and less prestigious higher education institutions differ in their career progression across the first ten years in the labour market. It also investigates whether graduating from prestigious colleges pays off more or less for graduates from different socio-economic backgrounds. The empirical analysis draws on the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) which follows the lives of more than 17,000 people born in England, Scotland and Wales in a single week of 1970. To analyse differences in career progression between graduates from different institutions in a holistic way, I applied multilevel growth curve modelling. Preliminary analyses show that graduates from prestigious Russell Group university have steeper growth curves in occupational prestige in the early labour market career than graduates from other institutions. This Russell Group premium is more pronounced for first-generation graduates than it is for graduates whose parents have a degree.

Widening gaps: Intergenerational social mobility and earnings across the life course in the UK

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Is Britain characterised by a constant social and a declining economic mobility? In this study, we use the NCDS to explore the consequences on intergenerational mobility on earnings using a life-course perspective. Our dependent variable is deflated to attenuate the period effects. Furthermore, we use the growth-curve methods taking into account both time-varying and time-constant factors. Our main interest is to see how the earnings trajectories unfold themselves between the groups, and how these patterns match what we know from class analytical and income analytical perspectives.

We find that for men, there is clear evidence of growing class difference and income inequality, with those in the stable salariat positions leaving the stable manual working class peers further and further behind. There is also evidence of penalty for those from non-salariat families. As time went on, the earnings' differentials became larger, indicating that those intergenerationally stable in the salariat were taking more lucrative jobs. And there is evidence of widening gender gap in earnings, with women earning substantially lower than their male peers even in the same class positions, controlling for a whole range of factors. Class and gender gaps in earnings are therefore increasing in Britain.

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

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For about three decades, it has been argued that college education is the most powerful means for social mobility. However, recent evidence suggests that this equalizing power holds only for graduates from the most or very selective universities when looking at the relationship between family background and adult children's earnings. This study aims to test and expand this question among the UK university graduates using the secure access version of the Labour Force Survey data in the UK. Results from the analysis show that there is a class earnings gap within each type of universities both for men and women. Further analysis will be conducted to

examine mechanisms behind these gaps and heterogeneity of the gaps by gender and by adult children's destination class.

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

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The political scene in Sweden has been shaken by the rapid rise of Sweden Democrats (SD), a party with extreme right roots. Researchers have tried to explain the rise of SD by looking at immigration, segregation, economic hardship, or the diminishing political distance between established left and right parties. One explanation which has not been explored is the characteristics and experiences of candidates for SD.

We want to know whether new entrants into politics for SD have a markedly different profile from those who contest from established parties. We also look at recruitment strategies for established and populist right wing entrants, in particular the importance of social networks.

Preliminary analysis shows that SD politicians have lower education and more turbulent work histories and they more often work in declining industries, giving support to the modernization losers theory. We also find evidence of the importance of social networks in recruitment of candidates to SD.

Income mobility and party identification with the AFD in Germany

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A popular thesis postulates that the experience of falling back economically among a growing part of the population is at the root of right wing populism. However, so far the hypothesis has not been tested directly for the German context. A direct test would involve using longitudinal data to be able to identify income mobility of households. The goal of our paper is examine whether there is such a relationship between income mobility and party identification. Our analyses are based on the German Socio-economic Panel (GSOEP). Results from logistic regression models for the year 2016 show that members of households who have fallen back financially

are not systematically more likely to identify with the AfD. In contrast, the current income position as well as perceived income mobility exert significant effects on party identification. At the same time, there are no effects of (subjective or objective) income mobility if the composition of the sample and political attitudes are taken into account. It is not the perceived or factual relative income loss that directly affects party identification, but mainly attitudes, particularly attitudes towards immigrants. In addition, party identification with the AfD is generally higher in East Germany as well as among men.

Municipal austerity and right-wing populist voting in Germany

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This study examines to what extent municipal austerity motivated German voters to vote for the right-wing populist party 'AfD' in the German parliamentary elections 2013 and 2017. In 2014, the publication of the German census results led to an adjustment in the official population measures. These adjustments were huge for many municipalities. To equalize living standards, financial resources between municipalities within federal states are redistributed. Allocation of financial resources is dependent on the size of the population. Thus, the census results had direct, unforeseeable financial consequences for the financial budget of municipalities if the census measures deviated from the official measures and decreased the financial budget of many municipalities. I argue that inhabitants blame political decision makers for austerity; to penalise them, they vote for a non-establishment party. To test that mechanism empirically, I estimate the within-municipality-effect of this unexpected change in the population measures on voting for the right-wing populist party AfD comparing the German elections of 2013 and 2017. First results indicate that municipalities with higher deviations between the official and the census measures show a significant higher AfD vote share. That is, regional differences in financial resources are relevant to individuals and regional austerity can foster populism.

The erosion of political trust in the great recession

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We combine data from 2002-2014 waves of the General Social Survey and the European Social Survey to examine the evolution of political trust during the Great Recession in the United States and 20 European countries. We present a theoretical framework for the impact of recessions on political trust that emphasizes a distinction between macroeconomic and microeconomic channels of influence, and we estimate hybrid multilevel models for time-series cross-sectional data to test some predictions from our model. Among working-age respondents, we find that both adverse macroeconomic conditions and personal experiences of unemployment generate negative effects on levels of political trust. Empirically, these two channels of influence operate independently of each other, rest on different mechanisms of evaluation, and generate different political consequences. Declines in trust that relate to personal experiences of unemployment are almost entirely driven by economic deprivation and personal dissatisfaction, and result in a broad pattern of political alienation. Declines in trust that respond to deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, however, reflect perceptions of political failure more than perceptions of economic threat, and result in a declining level of trust in democratic governance as an instrument of collective problem-solving.

Explaining women's employment trajectories across countries, 1990-2015: What matters and for whom?

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In European and North American countries, women's employment rates exhibited a variety of trajectories from 1990-2015. We aim to understand the causes of this variation. Why have women's employment rates increased in some countries while declining in others? Drawing on four strands of literature, we build hypotheses and analyze how women's employment is affected by (1) family policies, (2) labor market regulations and conditions, (3) income inequality, (4) gender culture, and potential complementarities between these factors. We analyze 154 datasets from Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) Database spanning 23 countries from roughly 1990 to 2015. We combine these data, in within-between random effects models, with an original collection of country-level indicators. We model trends over time within countries and test for group-specific effects to establish how well changes in national-

level conditions explain changes in group-specific employment rates. We focus on the intersection of educational attainment, partnership, and motherhood. We advance the literature on women's employment through a focus on change over time, incorporation of income inequality, a richer conceptualization and measure of gender culture, and greater attention to inequalities among women.

The elders of the great recession

Wout Ultee

University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands

The present contribution seeks to articulate questions about the causes and consequences of the 2008 financial crisis and the related 2013 euro crisis, and proceeds by way of a critical analysis of Elder's 1974 *Children of the Great Depression*. That study showed the difficulty of ascertaining its long-term effects, as the male children of the Great Depression also were the soldiers of World War II, and the 1944 GI-Bill drastically lowered the costs of obtaining a college degree for veterans.

According to this paper, for European welfare states, the primary question about inequalities in the wake of the Great Recession is about the income and medical condition of retirees. The Great Recession made for governmental budget deficits, and they were cut, among others, by spending less on health care. A comparative analysis of institutional arrangements in various European countries is attempted. In addition, the European Bank tried to stimulate economies by low interest rates. An unintended effect was that pension funds stopped compensating inflation and lowered pensioned in an absolute sense. Cross-sectional data may mask this. I show time series for income of retired persons in the Netherlands.

