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Unemployment and health-related practices: a cross-sectional exploration in Constances cohort (France)

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VOL. 1

ORAL PRESENTATIONS



186 abstracts with authors and keywords

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It's all about the parents: Inequality transmission across three generations in Sweden

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This study contributes to the literature on multigenerational transmission of economic status, using comprehensive, large-scale population register data on Sweden. Zero-order correlations in income across three generations are substantial. However, nearly all of this "excess persistence" is mediated by socioeconomic correlates other than income in the middle generation, including parental education (level and field of study), social class, occupation, and wealth. We search exhaustively for heterogeneity in the contribution of grandparents – especially, stronger persistence at the top and bottom – but uncover little influence beyond that transmitted via parents. Finally, we show how an impressive range of spurious results can be generated when data are more sparse, or discretion is exerted in model selection. This does not rule out a direct influence of grandparents in contexts other than that studied here, but it does cast doubt on the potential of observational designs to distinguish such influence from model artefacts.

Keywords: transmission of advantages, intergenerational processes, income mobility, multigenerational mobility, three generation mobility

Inter vivos transfers, multigenerational educational attainment, and inequality

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How do parents use their wealth to enhance children's educational attainment? We analyze how parental wealth and inter vivos transfers affect educational success and inequality across three generations. We distinguish three mechanisms through which wealth and transfers might affect education: (a) *normative* (money for education), (b) *purchasing* (money for spending), and (c) *insurance* (money in the bank). We use data from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study and show that transfers designated for educational purposes (normative mechanism) directly affect educational attainment in two successive generations, while transfers for other purposes (spending mechanism) and parental wealth (insurance mechanism) have no direct effect. Moreover, we find that transfers for educational purposes in the first generation indirectly affect educational attainment in the third generation by increasing transfers for educational purposes as well as educational attainment in the second generation, both of which in turn increase education in the third generation.

Keywords: wealth, multigenerational, inter vivos transfers, educational attainment, inequality

Educational expectations in three generations

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Educational expectations play a key role in the status attainment process. Being mental constructs that are shaped through early socialization, educational expectations eventually come to drive educational performance and decisions (Andrew and Hauser 2011). Parents' influence is therefore key to the development of educational expectations (Haller 1982). Parents not only establish the categories through which the child come to view him- or herself as a self, but also define the goals that appear worth striving for in life. Thus parents' expectations for their children—and the rearing practices that parents engage in to make them come true—ultimately reflect deep dispositions and preferences of those parents (Lareau 2003).

Nevertheless, despite ample research on parents' influence on their children's educational expectation, previous research has mainly relied on stylized models of how parents form the expectations they hold for their children. In the status attainment tradition, parents are assumed to form expectations for their child in response to their own socioeconomic status and the child's school performance (Sewell, Haller and Portes 1969). However, because parents' expectations for their children reflect deep dispositions, their formation likely extends back to the parents' own childhood and adolescence (Roksa and Potter 2011). Thus fully understanding the origin and impact of parents' expectations for their children requires factoring in the formative experiences of parents before they become parents.

This paper examines the formation of educational expectations in a three-generational perspective. It asks two interrelated questions that previous research has not addressed. First, do parents' expectations for their children depend on the expectations that their parents held for them in adolescence? Second, is there a legacy of expectations in that expectation formation processes extend across multiple generations? To answer these questions, I estimate marginal structural models on a unique subsample of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY) and its Child and Young Adults (CYA) supplement. My analyses show, first, that the expectations that grandparents held for the parents in adolescence affect the expectations that parents hold for their own children, even when I control for grandparental attainment, parental academic ability, and parental attainment. Second, there is a strong multigenerational effect on the offspring's educational expectations of both grandparents and parents holding high expectations. Taken together, these results indicate a strong legacy of educational expectations that extends beyond the transmission between two generations.

Keywords: multigenerational, mobility, stratification, education, expectations

**The impact of grandfathers on children's educational attainment in Estonia:
What is the effect of Soviet social class equalization policies and repressions?**

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Growing strand of literature examines the transmission of advantages and disadvantages across three or more generations. Previous analyses of multigenerational mobility processes have been done in a range of Western countries. This study focuses on the Estonian case to explore the impact of (grand)parental resources on the attainment of higher education during the Soviet and post-Soviet periods.

We use retrospective data from two different studies: the 2004 and 2005 panel waves of the Estonian Social Survey and the Estonian Family and Fertility Survey 2004. Three examined generations are selected to better catch the short- and long-term impact of Soviet equalization policies and repressions on transmission of advantage. First generation (grandparents of respondents) attained their social position in pre-war Estonian Republic, most of their children (parents of respondents) were born in pre-war Estonian Republic, while reached the age of attainment of higher education already during the Soviet period. Older members of third generation (respondents) attained higher education under the Soviet period, while younger ones did it during the demise of the Soviet Union and re-establishment of independent Estonian Republic. In line with previous research our results indicate that equalizing Soviet policies were rather unsuccessful, as they hardly eliminate multigenerational social reproduction. But analysis of impact of repressions yield rather surprising results: children of parents who experienced repressions attained higher education with higher probability than children of parents without such a dramatic experience.

Keywords: equalization policies, multigenerational mobility, repressions, Estonia

**Early tracking and social inequality in educational attainment:
Educational reforms in 21 European countries**

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This paper studies socioeconomic inequalities in educational attainment in 21 European countries for cohorts born between 1925 and 1989, and asks the question whether reforms to track students later in the school career have reduced inequalities. Difference-in-difference models show that inequalities were reduced after the tracking age has moved up, particularly inequalities by parental occupational group. The association between parents' education and children's attainment is hardly affected by reforms to later tracking. Several robustness checks took account of the political climate preceding reforms, and also showed that results were highly robust to the selection of countries. A reduction of inequality was achieved through a loss of attainment by the children of advantaged backgrounds, while the overall effect of tracking age reforms on educational attainment was zero.

Keywords: education, comparative research, inequalities, educational reforms

**School's selection function and the social class divide:
How school tracking contribute to social class inequalities**

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Selection practices in education, such as tracking, may represent a structural obstacle that contributes to the social class achievement gap. We hypothesized that school's function of selection leads evaluators to reproduce social inequalities in tracking decisions, even when performance is equal. In three experimental studies, participants (students playing the role of teacher or in-service teachers) had to decide which secondary school track was most suitable for a 12-year-old student. The student's socioeconomic status was manipulated, but grades were kept constant. The results revealed not only that participants reproduced social class disparities, but also that the selective function of the educational system appear to encourage the reproduction of social class inequalities.

Keywords: social class inequalities, achievement gap, selection practices, tracking, teacher

Can teacher sorting compensate for student disadvantage?

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This paper aims to contribute a first-of-its-kind comparative assessment of teacher sorting across schools and its relation to equity in education. It first describes, from an international comparative perspective, how teacher resources, both in quantity and quality, are distributed across more- or less-advantaged schools. It then examines the relationships between indicators of inequity in teacher sorting and inequality in student performance. After identifying the patterns of teacher sorting that are more strongly associated with higher levels of equity, the chapter examines which teacher policies might lead to more equitable education systems. Three main findings arise from the analysis: (i) A majority of countries and economies that participated in PISA 2015 compensate disadvantaged schools with smaller classes and/or lower student/teacher ratios. However, in more than a third of PISA-participating countries and economies, teachers in the most disadvantaged schools are less qualified or experienced than those in the most advantaged schools. (ii) Gaps in student performance related to socio-economic status are wider when fewer qualified and experienced teachers operate in socio-economically disadvantaged schools, compared to advantaged schools. (iii) Higher levels of school autonomy for managing teachers tend to produce a more equitable sorting of teachers across schools.

In response to disparities in teacher quality between advantaged and disadvantaged schools, countries with decentralised systems of teacher management might need to strengthen the reallocation of school funding and possibly assign the best school leaders to the most challenging schools. Countries with more centralised systems of teacher selection and recruitment should, in turn, consider increasing the level of school responsibility in these processes.

Keywords: education, PISA, equity, teachers, teacher sorting, teacher policy, school autonomy

Educational Inequalities in Germany after the rise of Comprehensive Schools

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This article is about social inequalities in educational aspirations and choices. By focusing on the transition from primary to secondary schooling in Germany, I investigate whether and how the availability of non-traditional school types within a system that remains fundamentally tracked alters the behavior of pupils and parents from different social groups. Germany is an interesting case study for several reasons. First, Germany has very low levels of social mobility in educational attainment, which have been partly traced to the rigidity and social selectivity of its tracking regime. Second, within Germany nowadays families face different opportunity structures depending on where they reside, because recent reforms at the state level introduced or increased the supply of non-traditional school types. Some of these, known as “comprehensive schools” (Integrierte Gesamtschule), offer an alternative pathway to get a university-entrance certificate compared to the traditional Gymnasium. This article exploits the between-state heterogeneity in the availability of comprehensive schools in order to investigate whether the educational aspirations and choices of pupils from different social backgrounds are shaped by the opportunity structure they face at the end of primary schooling. To this scope, I analyze a nationally representative sample of 5,027 fifth-graders who entered lower-secondary schooling in the school year 2010/11 (German National Educational Panel Study - NEPS). My findings show that, while the idealistic aspirations of upper-class parents for their children’s education are rather stable, those of middle-class parents are sensibly higher in states where comprehensive schools are available. This suggests that even idealistic aspirations can be partly endogenous to the actual school options that parents perceive as viable for their children. Moreover, comprehensive schools seem to divert from the Gymnasium low-achieving children of upper-class parents who – in line with previous studies on second-chance education – appear to take disproportionately advantage of this alternative route towards university.

Keywords: Germany, inequality of educational opportunity, tracking, education

**The role of hiring discrimination in ethnic labour market disadvantage:
comparing ethnic penalties with correspondence tests in the UK**

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Ethnic minorities face labour market disadvantage – in terms of employment and job quality – in almost all Western countries. One possible and often suggested reason for this difference is that minorities face discrimination on the labour market. Establishing discrimination is difficult and costly and often done through field experiments. In this paper we combine results from two recent field experiments on ethnic discrimination in the UK with correspondent ethnic penalties for the relevant population – matching the risk set defined in the field experiments. We show a substantial relation ($r=0.4$) between ethnic penalties in employment estimated from the LFS and call-back ratios. We make use of a variety of datasets: the LFS, Understanding Society and the Ethnic Minority British Election Survey. This paper further explore the associations of hiring discrimination and the labour market behaviours that may result in some groups doing better than others given a similar rate of discrimination in the hiring process. We show a substantial relation between the average hiring discrimination faced and the way in which a job is found, with groups that face the most discrimination being twice as likely to have to rely on social networks and a third as likely to have to rely on direct applications in finding employment compared to the least discriminated who can make much more use of advertisements. This paper shows hiring discrimination plays a non-negligible role in explaining the labour market disadvantage of ethnic minorities in the UK – particularly black African and Pakistani/Bangladeshi minorities.

Keywords: ethnic penalties, ethnic discrimination, labour market disadvantage

**Labour market discrimination against Moroccans in the Netherlands and Spain:
A cross-national and cross-regional comparison based on a field experiment**

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This paper examines discrimination against job candidates of Moroccan origin in Spain and the Netherlands at both the national and regional level. We test hypotheses derived from group threat theory by analysing different forms of latent interethnic conflict. In particular, we focus on the effect of a) economic circumstances, measured through unemployment rates; b) outgroup size, measured through the percentage of residents born in Morocco; and c) changes in the unemployment rates and percentage of residents born in Morocco over the last five years. To this aim we develop a cross-nationally standardized field experiment with randomized fictitious candidates applying for real vacancies (n=2,842). At the regional level, we do not find evidence that the level of ethnic discrimination is associated with unemployment rates or the share of ethnic minorities in the population in neither of the two countries. However, we do find that discrimination against applicants with Moroccan background is higher in Spanish regions where the unemployment rates increased between 2010 and 2015, although the effect is small. More substantial is the difference in the overall level of discrimination of Moroccan applicants between both countries. Despite the worse economic situation in Spain, labour discrimination against the 1.5 and second generation Moroccan migrants is markedly larger in the Netherlands, where public debate on integration and Islam is more politicized. These findings suggest that interethnic conflicts over cultural values and identity issues at the national-level are stronger determinants for ethnic discrimination than conflicts over scarce economic goods.

Keywords: labour market discrimination, field experiment, second generation immigrants, ethnic gaps

Employers as actors reproducing ethnic segregation in the labour market A field experiment

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Labor markets are typically horizontally segregated by country of birth. The aim of this paper is to investigate if employer discrimination in hiring decisions contributes to these patterns. We use experimental correspondence test data based on 7,158 job applications, where the ‘foreignness’ of the job applicants have been randomly assigned to otherwise equal job applications sent to job openings in the Swedish labor market. We use ethnic penalties with regard to employer callbacks as measures of ethnic discrimination. This is markedly higher in i) occupations dominated by natives, and ii) in skilled occupations, and these additional ethnic penalties are robust to an extensive set of occupation-level controls. We further find that there is substantial variation in ethnic discrimination across industries, with higher ethnic discrimination in industries where communication skills appear to be important: communication/information, health care, education. We conclude that employer choices are partly responsible for producing and reproducing ethnic segregation in the labor market, by disproportionately sorting immigrants into low-skilled jobs in ‘immigrant typed’ occupations and industries.

Keywords: discrimination, occupational ethnic segregation, field experiment

Ethnic hierarchy in the Russian labour market: An audit study

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In the last 15 years audit studies have become a standard method of measuring racial and ethnic discrimination in the labour market.

Most previous studies only focussed on a small number of ethnic groups and attempted to test the theory of statistical discrimination. For the first time in the literature we conduct an audit study of ethnic discrimination in Russia; a sample of over 9,000 job applications makes it one of the largest studies ever administered. We include 10 ethnic groups and run the experiment in four locations in Russia with varying ethnic composition of the population and institutional status of ethnic minorities. Ethnic discrimination in hiring is often based on implicit prejudice. Rather than engaging in the debate about statistical and taste discrimination, we test theoretical ideas about ethnic hierarchies developed in social psychology. The results show that ethnic preferences of employers differ dramatically across locations in Russia. In Moscow and St Petersburg, employers treat applications from ethnic Russians and ethnic groups of European origin (Ukrainians, Jews, Germans, Latvians and Lithuanians) in about the same way. However, employers discriminate against ethnic groups of Southern origin (Tatars, Georgians, Armenians, Chechens, Azeris, Tajiks, Uzbeks). Men from ethnic groups of Southern origin experience stronger discrimination compared to women. In Kazan and Ufa, two cities in the Volga region with an ethnically mixed population and institutionally privileged status of titular ethnic groups (Tatars and Bashkirs), all ethnic groups are treated about equally. To the extent of our knowledge, this is the first study that demonstrates regional heterogeneity of ethnic preferences in hiring within the same country.

Keywords: ethnic hierarchy, ethnic discrimination, audit study, Russia

**The mark of an economic downturn:
Do early career conditions increase economic inequality in the longer run?**

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Economic downturns have a few winners and many losers, and hence clearly increase inequality in the short run. It is equally clear that economic fortunes tend to recover over time, but also that some persistent scarring may remain, especially when adverse aggregate conditions interact with critical life course transitions. The current paper seeks to provide new empirical evidence on the persistent inequality impact of experiencing an economic crisis at the point of entry into the labor market. It proposes a novel framework for estimating the long-run inequality impact from the permanent component of within-cohort inequality measures, and uses the survey data compiled in the 1967-2013 Luxembourg Income Study to describe the long-term effects of an early crisis on the inequality of wages, earnings, household market and household disposable incomes in 26 Western countries. Empirically, aggregate conditions at the point of labor market entry have a considerable permanent effect on the wage distribution, but much less so on the earnings distribution, as well as on distribution of household market as well as household disposable incomes. In part, this is because individual labor supply, households' resource pooling and redistribution through taxes and public transfers all considerably moderate the original shock to the wage distribution. On the other hand, early labor market shocks also create visible adjustment: women's labor force participation increases and households' ability to pool resources declines in cohorts that were experiencing early shocks. The results also show sharp differences in these patterns by type of welfare regime: in general, inequality persistence is strongest in liberal Anglo-Saxon countries, moderate in Southern Europe, CEE transition countries and also in Scandinavia, and non-existing in the conservative welfare regimes of Continental Western Europe.

Keywords: macroeconomic conditions, economic inequality, intragenerational persistence, cohort analysis, cross-national comparison

**Who leaves and who remains in unemployment in the long-run?
Heterogeneous scarring effects of unemployment and the role of parental
and individual education**

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Currently, half of the European unemployed have been out of work for more than one year. Existing findings hint that past unemployment and low educational attainment increase the risk of unemployment, as well as remaining unemployed for extended periods can enhance social and economic exclusion. However, we know less on who is more likely to leave unemployment behind and who instead remains trapped into it. The current paper thus aims to understand whether, in the long-run, unemployment affects disproportionately specific groups of individuals (e.g. lowly educated) or come to affect in a similar fashion an increasing share of the labour force. Using a finite mixture model, the paper studies the German labour market and identifies 5 unemployment trajectories that individuals follow over the age window 15-31, as a proxy for adulthood. These trajectories show that unemployment is cumulative and path dependent for a small group of individuals. Most of unemployed people thus leave unemployment by age 31. Further, individual characteristics such as fragmentation of individual careers and education do not clearly indicate who remains in unemployment and who leaves it behind by age 31. Finally, parents do not seem able to compensate for long-run labour market failures. Parental influence would thus affect individual employment histories through human capital accumulation only.

Keywords: labour market inequality, cumulative & compensatory (dis)advantage, social origin, education, unemployment scarring

**Unemployment dynamics and accumulation of risks:
state dependence and unobserved heterogeneity in context**

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The article discusses the drivers of unemployment exposure and of longitudinal accumulation of socio-economic risks in distinct European countries, adopting a dynamic and comparative perspective. It combines a theoretical discussion and an empirical assessment of the role exerted by micro level factors and, relatedly, of the influence of macro level institutional features in shaping the distribution, the duration and the dynamics of unemployment. Correlated dynamic random effects probit models are applied on EU-SILC data, covering the observational window between 2003 and 2015. First, the analysis provides an empirical identification of genuine state dependence dynamics and unobserved heterogeneity as relevant factors shaping the reiteration and accumulation of unemployment and long-term unemployment risks over time. Second, the empirical results suggest a substantive interaction between genuine state dependence and unobserved heterogeneity to be at the very basis of life-course accumulation of risks, with strong implications in terms of social inequality. Third, the relative weight of these micro level mechanisms as well as their interplay are shown to vary not only between distinct workforce segments, but also across countries characterized by different labour market and welfare institutional configurations. The role of macro institutional factors is accounted for by means of EPL, PMR, ALMP and PLMP.

Finally, the paper discusses how the distinction between unobserved heterogeneity and genuine state dependence on the one side, and the understanding of the role played by distinct welfare and labour market policy levers on the other, can provide useful insights with respect to an efficient design of policy measures contrasting the accumulation of occupational disadvantages over time.

Keywords: unemployment, life course, inequality, scarring effects, state dependence

**Do employers discriminate by gender?
Evidence from five cross-national randomized field experiments**

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Are women more discriminated than men are when they apply for jobs in the labor market? Are there country differences in hiring discrimination against women? Despite the obvious policy and public relevance of these questions, surprisingly little reliable knowledge has been generated about gender discrimination. A number of country-specific field experiments exist, revealing mixed findings: Some studies found no gender discrimination, other studies found small advantages for men over women, whereas other studies again found a small advantage for women over men. These studies are, however, not directly comparable, and we cannot tell if differences in outcomes reflect true country differences, or disparities in experimental design, such as choice of occupations, regions, qualifications of the applicants, or other individual characteristics.

In this paper we provide evidence from the first comparable cross-national field experiment on gender discrimination in hiring processes. Financed by Horizon2020, between 2016 and 2017 we have conducted randomized field experiments in five European countries: Spain, Netherlands, Germany, UK and Norway. These countries vary in terms of their welfare state arrangements, labor market policies and, as unambiguously documented in survey data, people's attitudes to gender roles and female labor force participation. The field-experimental data allow us to explore employers' response to job applications from equally qualified young men and women from the majority population within each of the five countries. We have included occupations requiring high school up to lower university level education, and sent applications to publically 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. This discrimination against young men is found in Spain, Germany and the Netherlands, and within three of the six occupations. We discuss potential implications of these findings, in particular the need to update our knowledge of disadvantages associated with young men from the majority population, with medium levels of Human Capital.

Keywords: discrimination, gender, experiments

**Do employers prefer women with general education and men with vocational?
Gender and type of education preferences from a vignette study**

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Research has shown differences between general and vocational education in terms of labour market outcomes at different moments during the career. However, it is not clear whether the effect of the type of education (vocational versus general) is the same for men and women. Due to (self) selection into different tracks, young men and women may not benefit from the different type of education in the same way. Furthermore, it is plausible that employers tend to prefer women with general education, because some stereotypes of the femininity are linked to general skills.

To study this question, we use a factorial survey experiment amongst human resources managers in Switzerland. This survey contains profiles with, among other dimensions, the type of education. While comparing the likelihood the respondents would invite each profile for a job interview, and a monthly wage if hired, we can observe whether women with general education and men with vocational are the preferred combinations of employers. We analyse profiles for a position of human resources assistant, a job for which it is usual to receive applications from candidates with either type of education.

Our preliminary results confirm our hypothesis, with higher chances for women with general education to be invited to a job interview than those with vocational education, and almost no difference between the two types of education for men. The results are even more pronounced when we focus on profiles with less experience.

Keywords: type of education, gender, factorial analysis, recruitment, Switzerland

The influence of personal values, non-cognitive skills, and psychological attributes on the gender wage gap at the career entry

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Lately, research on the gender wage gap started focusing on the explanatory power of personal values, non-cognitive skills, and psychological attributes. In this presentation, we contribute to this research by analyzing the impact of these variables on the gender wage gap at the career entry by using a unique Swiss longitudinal dataset that was specifically conducted to examine the transition from school to work and therefore assessed respondents' personality, their education, and the characteristics of their jobs in a very detailed manner. We focus on individuals that finished a VET and entered labor market right afterwards (around 65% of a cohort) to decrease unobserved factors given that the Swiss VET system is highly standardized and its credentials therefore serve as trustworthy signal for future employers. Our results show a substantial gender wage gap at the beginning of the labor market career that remains unexplained even when we control for a large battery of personal characteristics and job characteristics. Interestingly, personal values, non-cognitive skills, and psychological attributes predominantly influence men's salary: Men are rewarded for behaving according to male gender roles, respectively punished if they do not. For example, we find that men benefit from preferences for a higher salary while their salary decreases if they show a preference for more secure jobs.

Keywords: values, cognitive skills, non labor market entry, gender wage gap, psychological attributes

**Why don't they ask for it?
Investigating the motherhood claims-making penalty within workplaces**

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Only recently, researchers emphasize claims-making to be one of the main mechanisms generating inequalities in employment outcomes. It is argued that actors construct claims regarding employment outcomes, such as wages or promotions within work-organizations. Depending on the worker's bargaining power and the legitimacy of the claim, the employer decides whether the worker receives what he asks for. However, empirical evidence of predictors influencing claims-making is scarce. In this article, we focus on the influence of motherhood regarding women's claims-making within workplaces. Research already identified that motherhood causes women to experience career disadvantages, regarding their occupational status and wages. Taking an organizational inequality perspective and integrating theoretical considerations from the gendered division of labor, we hypothesize that motherhood negatively influences women's claims-making, but that the motherhood claims-making penalty varies in dependence of work environments. Applying organizational fixed-effects models to a German linked employer-employee data set (LEEP-B3), we demonstrate that mothers experience a claims-making penalty, indicating that they are less likely to pose claims for career advancements, compared to childless women. The penalty also varies in dependence of the supportiveness of the work environment for combining work and family. Results are adding to existing research in two ways: Firstly, we offer empirical evidence for differences in claims-making and its predictors, strengthening, until now, rather theoretical considerations on this concept. Secondly, findings suggest that career disadvantages of women can't be solely related to women's efforts and productivity after childbirth or to discrimination but also to their claims-making which is dependent on workplace characteristics.

Keywords: flexible work arrangements, supervisor support, claims making, motherhood penalty, organizational inequality

Sibling Similarity in the Timing of First Marriage and First Cohabitation

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Getting married or cohabiting with a partner are important events in the transition to adulthood. Recent studies have shown that the family of origin plays an important role in determining the timing of these events, for example through the transmission of parental resources, values but also experiences. However, the way in which family background operates on union formation is not yet well understood. In addition, little research so far has focused explicitly on the family influence on the timing of first cohabitation. This is especially relevant, since cohabitation has become more important as a living arrangement in Western Countries.

Two questions are investigated. First, *how do siblings resemble each other in their timing of first union formation?* And second, *can parental education and parental family formation account for the sibling similarity in timing of first union?*

I use 32 waves (1984 to 2015) from the GSOEP, including about 10,000 siblings in 4,000 families, to estimate multilevel survival analytic models. I then introduce well-established family background effects (parental education and parental marriage behaviour) to explain the sibling similarity in timing of first union.

The results indicate that about 27% of the variance in timing of first marriage but only 15% of the variance in cohabitation is shared by siblings. Family background and shared influences of siblings thus seem to play a greater role for marriage than for cohabitation decisions. In addition, the inclusion of observed parental characteristics moderately reduces the sibling similarity in timing of marriage, but not for cohabitation. Observed parental characteristics predict only the timing of cohabitation, but cannot explain the similarity between siblings.

Keywords: family demography, siblings, family formation, intergenerational transmission

**The negative female educational gradient of divorce:
Towards an explanation in five European countries**

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How can we explain a negative female educational gradient of divorce? In this paper, we continue research from Boertien and Härkönen (2014) for the UK and Raymo, et al. (2013) for Japan on the mechanisms explaining such a gradient. We formulate hypotheses based on Levinger's (1965, 1976) social exchange theory on 'attractions' and 'barriers' and assess whether there are mediating effects of affectional rewards (relationship satisfaction), economic rewards (family income, durables possession, his unemployment), symbolic rewards (age and educational similarity between the spouses, his education, his social status, and communication or conflict resolution skills), affectional barriers (having young children), material barriers (her social status, her unemployment, and being a home owner), and symbolic costs (being committed to marriage, having broken up before or having parents that broke up, being religious, going to church frequently, and living in a rural area).

We analyse the *Generations and Gender Survey* (GGS) [2004-2013] for two waves for Bulgaria, Russia, France, Austria, and Czech Republic. Using the khb-approach with lagged independent variables (from wave 1), we examine the probability that women broke up between the two consecutive waves and perform a mediation analyses to explain the female educational gradient of union dissolution.

Indeed, we find a negative female educational gradient for the pooled country fixed effects model. Instead of being explained by 'attractions', 'barriers' were explaining the negative educational gradient of union dissolution in the five countries we studied. We found suppressor effects of 'attractions'.

Keywords: educational gradient, khb, mediation analysis, union dissolution

Complex family structures and (step)parental support to adult children

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Children raised in broken up families are often found to be disadvantaged in terms of the support their parents (are able to) provide them. This study shifts the focus from young children to the lifestage of young adulthood (age 25 to 35), which can be considered a particularly critical period in terms of parental support, given the dense sequence of life-transitions typically taking place. We examine how features of family instability shape parents' downward transfers of practical, financial, and childcare support, and advice. We predict the support biological parents and stepparents provide by considering (1) co-residential history and closeness on the level of the dyadic parent-child relation, as well as (2) the composition of parent figures. Based on the notion of parental gatekeeping, we argue that dynamics between parents – such as competition - foster parents' restriction as well as facilitation of other parents' roles in their child's life. We compare parents between children – in different family compositions – as well as within children using fixed-effects models. We analyze the newly collected Dutch OKiN data (9,411 parent-child dyads, nested in 3,703 children), which was based on a register-based stratified sample, including an oversample of children raised in complex families. Our first findings support the idea that parental support is contingent upon parent-child closeness as well as duration of co-residence in youth, which together, explain the difference between biological parents and stepparents. Furthermore, our findings on compositional effects suggest that support from divorced fathers and stepmothers is subject to maternal gatekeeping.

Keywords: stepparents, divorce, parental support, young adults, intergenerational solidarity

**The Great Recession, political Islam, religiosity:
effects on marriage and divorce in Turkey**

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In this paper we test empirically the effect of the Great Recession on marriage and divorce in Turkey, a particularly interesting setting for its political situation and for the pro-family agenda of the AK Parti, with a pro-family welfare deployment. We use a combination of two empirical strategies: macro-level data for Turkish provinces, for which we use a regression-discontinuity approach and latent growth models, and of micro-level data from the Turkish Demographic and Health Survey, for which we use a Cox hazard regression model. Our results document an effect of the Great Recession on marriage *and* divorce. This effect is heterogeneous across provinces, with AK Parti rule not completely buffering these effects.

Keywords: marriage, divorce, Great Recession, political sociology, Turkey

Access to services and social exclusion in the EU

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The literature on poverty and social exclusion has highlighted the existence of many barriers to labour market access, particularly for vulnerable groups. Among those barriers are restricted access to child care, home care for people with disabilities as well as access to education and training. Those barriers are particularly consequential for vulnerable groups, such as lone parents, people with disabilities and their families, people with lower level of education and those from lower social class background. An accumulation of such barriers has the capacity to exacerbate socio-economic inequalities.

Availability of services such as child care, home care, education and training, and their affordability, has the potential to enhance the participation of vulnerable groups in the labour market and in the society more generally. This paper aims to investigate the extent of access to these services across a set of European countries representative of different welfare regimes.

More precisely we ask: Are some countries better than others at narrowing the gap in access to services between advantaged and disadvantaged groups (vulnerable social risk groups)? If so, which groups, which services and which countries? Is access to services equally important across countries in protecting people from poverty (especially deprivation)? This might differ if, for instance, countries differ in the extent to which child care and home care are provided through the extended family.

We address these research questions by drawing on the Eurostat EU-SILC 2016 data that includes an ad-hoc module on access to, and affordability of, services.

Keywords: welfare regimes, social risk groups, social exclusions, poverty

**Rising poverty rates in Europe since the “Great Recession”:
Welfare state retrenchment or mounting challenges?**

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The at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers in the EU-27 has recently climbed up to 17.3%, which is higher than at the wake or even at the midst of the “Great Recession”.¹ Many assume that this rise is not only due to the crisis itself, but also to a retrenchment of social protection in the context of “austerity”. The proposed contribution offers to verify this assumption by distinguishing market-induced from welfare state-induced increases of poverty risks. It thus emphasises economic conditions of welfare states’ fight against poverty that are too often neglected in the discussion. The proposed measure of “impact of social benefits” is estimated by a multivariate model that controls for changes, respectively differences, in poverty challenges. It can be used both for a “more realistic” assessment of welfare state change and for a “fairer” comparison between welfare states. We find that the rise of AROP rates is mainly due to a rising inequality of households’ primary incomes, while the impact of social protection developed quite differently across European countries. Yet, where it improved, it mostly did not improve sufficiently to counter growing “pre-government” inequalities. In the comparison between welfare states, the Scandinavian ones still offer the strongest protection in Europe, though the Swedish recently lost some of its impact. The poverty-alleviating impacts appear even more impressive if one considers households’ poverty gaps, which are particularly wide in Northern Europe.

Keywords: social protection, poverty, crisis, Europe

**Do welfare state taxes and transfers reduce gender income inequality?
Evidence from eight European countries**

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We complement the institutional literature on gender and the welfare state by examining how taxes and transfers affect the incomes of men and women in different household types. Using microsimulation and intra-household income splitting rules, we measure the differences in the level and composition of individual disposable incomes of men and women in eight EU countries covering various welfare regime types. We verify whether countries that usually score high on de-familialization indices have on average lower gender gaps in income and vice-versa. We then quantify the extent to which taxes and transfers are able to close the gender gap in earnings, as well as which policy instruments contribute most to reducing the gap in the eight countries we study. We find that while taxes and social insurance contributions consistently close the gender income gap, the effect of transfers is highly dependent on the characteristics of household women live in.

Keywords: gender income gap, taxes and benefits, income inequality, defamilialisation

Intergenerational inter vivos transfers at the intersection of household wealth, gender, and welfare state regimes

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Intergenerational inter vivos transfers within families vary considerably in frequency and magnitude across countries (Inter vivos meaning transfers between the living, as opposed to bequests. For recent overviews on the United States and Europe, see: Berry, 2008; Albertini et al., 2007). A plausible intuition suggests that levels of familial support, as measured by inter vivos transfers, would vary inversely to levels of welfare state generosity, with families compensating for a stingy state, but that has turned out not to be true; finding a satisfying explanation that encompasses as many countries as possible has since been the subject of much scholarly effort (Attias-Donfut et al., 2005; Albertini et al., 2007; Albertini and Kohli, 2013). The objective of this study is to relate aggregate levels of inter vivos transfers to aggregate wealth and income measures, to update previous empirical results with more recent data, to show that analyses of intergenerational transfers should no longer ignore household wealth, and to produce a comparative framework that includes a wider range of countries and fills in some of the conventional comparative frameworks' lacunae.

I use household data from more than 12 European countries between 2004 and 2015 from the Survey of Health, Retirement and Ageing in Europe (SHARE). SHARE contains detailed information on incoming and outgoing transfers of time and money and on asset ownership, in addition to routine socio-demographic data. This combination makes SHARE well suited to the analysis of inter vivos transfers. Previous research has used SHARE for similar purposes, but relying on the first two waves at most, while we now have five waves at our disposal.

Keywords: welfare state, household wealth, intergenerational transfers, asset-based welfare

The intergenerational transmission of social status in the XXI century: Empirical evidence on 40 countries

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The aim of this article is to analyse the intergenerational transmission of socio-economic status (ITS) in the XXI century across a large number of countries. More specifically, we aim to answer three research questions: 1) How is it possible to measure social status and ITS for a large set of countries? 2) Which countries have higher and lower ITS? 3) How has ITS changed over time and across geographical areas? We provide a 3 step design. First, we identified educational and occupational level as key observed variables measuring individuals' and their father's Socio-Economic Status (SES). Second, given the ordinal nature of the observed variables, we applied polychoric Principal Component Analysis to summarize the information conveyed by the observed variables in one single SES index. Third, in order to develop a relative measure of ITS we used Spearman correlation coefficient, which is a Pearson correlation applied to the ranked variables of origins and destinations. We used a number of cross-national as well as country-specific datasets, such as ESS (cross-national), EU-Silc (cross-national), HILDA (Australia), NIDS (South Africa), SHIW (Italy), UKHLS (United Kingdom). We plan also to include GSOEP (Germany), PSID (United States), CHIPS (China) and specific datasets covering selected countries in Latin America and Africa. We elected individuals aged 30-54, excluding first generation migrants. The results show that the proportion of explained variance by the first component in our polychoric-PCA is rather high, amounting to around 80% in most countries and years. Some Eastern European countries are ranked at the highest positions in terms of ITS (Bulgaria and Hungary), while ITS is much lower in Australia, Iceland and Finland. Trends in the most recent 15 years show a decrease of ITS in UK and Ireland, overall stability in the Nordic countries (decrease in Sweden), while an increase in many Continental and Southern European countries (Italy is an exception with a steady slow decrease). Methodological developments and challenges are discussed at the end.

Keywords: intergenerational transmission, social status, social mobility, inequality, cross-national analysis

**The intergenerational transmission of social advantage:
Is social class (still) a good measure?**

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The association between social origins and adult life outcomes is a central field of sociological research. In European sociology, particular attention has been given to intergenerational class mobility, i.e., the association between parents' class position on the one hand and their daughters' and (particularly) sons' class destinations on the other. More recently, a similar stream of research has developed in economics with a focus on income or earnings mobility, that is, the correlation between the income of parents and that of their offspring. These research traditions have arrived at divergent findings; in Britain, for instance, sociological research has documented relatively stable intergenerational class mobility over time, whereas research in economics has documented declining earnings mobility. A few more general discussions of why research on class mobility and income mobility may lead to divergent results have also appeared. However, there are few if any studies that compare the performance of social class and earnings as measures of both origins and destination, particularly with regard to secular trends in the associations. In this paper we analyse inter-generational transmission of social class and income, using Norwegian population data for all birth cohorts from 1950 to 1979, including about 1 600 000 individuals. We examine the associations between parents' class and earnings measured when the children were in their teens and children's earnings at age 35, and the associations between the same social origin variables and children's class position at age 35. We also include parents' level of education.

The main findings can be summed up as follows: An individual's social class is more strongly associated with her or his parents' level of education than with either parents' earnings or parents' class. Average earnings are most strongly related to parents' education among women and to parents' earnings among men. Low earnings are most strongly associated with parents' earnings among men, and with parents' earnings and parents' education among women. Thus, class tends to be more weakly related to all the dependent variables than is either parents' education or parents' earnings. As far as trends are concerned, there is some evidence for men of a weakening association of earnings with parents' education; for women, there seems to be an increasing importance of parental earnings for their own earnings. In general, however, the associations seem quite stable. With regard to low earnings, no simple overall conclusion can be formulated as it depends on whether absolute or relative probabilities are examined. Our study has not attempted to identify causal relationships. Nevertheless, the results have some important implications for our understanding of the causal mechanisms underlying the intergenerational transmission of advantage. In particular, we have found that sons' and daughters' own class positions are relatively strongly influenced by their parents' education, and much less strongly by their parents' class position. This does not necessarily mean that parents' education in itself is an important cause of their children's class position. It does indicate, however, that the parental factors that primarily affect their children's success are determined before the parents enter the labour market and obtain their own class positions. Parents' social class location, or unobservables correlated with class but not with parents' schooling, has very little impact on children's class attainment and earnings when they are grown-up.

Keywords: intergenerational mobility, class mobility, economic mobility

**Housing regimes and intergenerational mobility:
Home ownership as a facet of social reproduction?**

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Homeownership is a crucial step in wealth accumulation, and could reveal a third facet of socioeconomic class structure: not merely occupation, or income, but also wealth seems to be a stratifying dimension (Pfeffer and Killewald 2015, Skopek 2015). We argue that home ownership is strategic in the intergenerational transmission of resources and thus a potential additional aspect of intergenerational rigidity.

Data sources, however, are limited (wealth is more difficult to measure than income or occupation) and the complexity of socioeconomic factors intriguing: the diversity of housing regimes interacts with socio-demographic (aging, family structure, urbanization and geography) and hierarchic factors (class of origin, education, social mobility, migration status, etc.).

We make use of the EU-SILC 2011 module on the intergenerational transmission of disadvantages, which includes information on parents' home ownership. Our log-linear models (*unidiff*) and multilevel regressions confirm strong patterns of intergenerational rigidity, and strong variability of determinism across European countries. Southern countries plus Poland show deep reproduction patterns while Nordic countries are more fluid. However, it is difficult to assert housing status as such is a facet of class systems.

Keywords: home ownership, social stratification, intergenerational reproduction, EU-SILC

**What parents want:
Public and private valuations of occupations in the inheritance of status**

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Research on the intergenerational transmission of social status has long been predicated on the assumption that occupational positions are ordered along a single value dimension which is agreed upon and commonly known to all. This assumption is bolstered by research on occupational prestige rankings, which tend to vary little between population subgroups or across historical or geographic context. In this study, I argue that prestige evaluations should be distinguished from perceptions of occupational desirability, which are of more direct relevance for the question of status reproduction. Drawing on a unique historical dataset collected in Sweden, I show that parents (here, mothers; $N = 4000$) operate with dual frames of reference in their judgements of occupational desirability. They are more likely to rate occupational destinations as desirable when the judgement is abstract, and concerns what parents in general would think about a given career for their child. In contrast, when asked about whether a given career would be appropriate for their child, they are less permissive in their judgements. Furthermore, these private valuations of occupational desirability (1) vary more across individual respondents, (2) are closer linked to own social position, and (3) better predict children's own reported aspirations. I conclude that perceived occupational desirability constitutes an important nexus in social reproduction, over and above public recognitions of status ("prestige"), and merits to be studied in its own right.

Keywords: microclasses, intergenerational transmission, aspirations, prestige, status attainment, values

**Schooling without learning:
Family background and educational achievement in Francophone Africa**

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An increasing number of children in Sub-Saharan Africa are enrolled in school, but many of them learn very little. Despite increasing interest in learning outcomes in Africa, little is known about the prevalence and determinants of 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 find that learning outcomes are both poor and highly stratified. We develop and test a conceptual framework that highlights three mechanisms through which family SES might contribute to learning: educational resources at home, material deprivation, and sorting into schools of different quality. We find that most of the effect of SES on learning outcomes operates through sorting into schools, 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.

Keywords: school effects, PASEC, Sub Sahara Africa, learning crisis, educational inequality

**Unfolding the mechanisms of the compensatory advantage in educational trajectories:
parental involvement and aspirations in case of poor school results**

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Previous studies have shown that in case of poor academic results, children of the upper class are disproportionately more likely to move on to next educational level when compared to children from the lower class with similar low performance in school. This result is interpreted as evidence of a compensatory advantage for students of privileged backgrounds. In this paper we study how previous school results affect parental responses and expectations about future track choice. We are particularly interested in how these responses and expectations vary depending on parental education, in the case of poor academic results. Drawing upon the French longitudinal survey *Panel d'élèves du second degré, recrutement 2007-2013*, we test the association between previous school performance and parental involvement and aspirations. To measure previous performance, we use results in a national standardized diagnostic test taken by students in September 2007, and whose results were communicated to parents. Parental involvement in homework, interaction with teachers and expectations about the track for high school were measured a few months later. We address the issue of the endogeneity of previous school performance using an IV framework, with month of birth as an instrument for test score. Results from both the naïve regression and 2SLS model confirm that parental involvement increases with low performance but more so for highly-educated parents who are also less likely to downgrade their educational aspirations by considering the vocational track for high school. These results shed light on a possible mechanism driving the compensatory advantage patterns observed in educational trajectories.

Keywords: compensatory advantage, inequality, education

Compensatory or cumulative advantage? Parental resources, previous school results and transition to the higher education in Finland

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Entrance exams to higher education and a dual model make Finnish higher education unique. The link between social origin and access to university has been found in numerous studies (e.g. Nori 2011). Existence of university of applied sciences has been seen to reduce educational inequality, because parental education play no role in this transition (Kivinen et al. 2012). However, those studies have not taken into account student's own school achievement. We use logistic regressions and contrast marginal effects to study the interaction between parental resources, previous school results and transition to the higher education. The data used is a 5 % population sample of individuals under the age of 25 who finished their compulsory school between years 2000-2004 (N=22 293) from Statistics of Finland. Individuals are followed annually for eight years and the data contains information on parental education, income and SES. Preliminary results show that well-performing students are likely to enter to university if their parents have higher education, and to university of applied sciences if their parents have primary or secondary education. Poorly performing pupils whose parents have higher education are likely to go to the university of applied sciences, but poorly performing students whose parents do not have a high-level education are not likely to enter to higher education. According to our analysis, parental education is the decisive factor, not parental income or SES. Findings support the compensatory advantage hypothesis in the transition to university of applied sciences and the cumulative advantage hypothesis in the transition to university.

Keywords: educational transition, inequality, compensatory advantage, cumulative advantage, parental resources

The varying impact of parental resources across the performance distribution in Norway: Evidence from a family fixed-effects quantile regression approach

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Notwithstanding a large literature on educational mobility, only a few studies identify causal effects of parental economic resources, in particular of parental wealth, on children's educational outcomes. In addition, the heterogeneity in these effects is largely unexplored. In this study, we use quantile regression models with family fixed effects to estimate the effects of parental income and wealth on children's school grades across the performance distribution. We compare these within-family effects with similar analyses of between family variations in the predictors to assess the relative sizes in these two types of processes. We apply this approach to high-quality Norwegian administrative register data predicting children's school grades at age 16. By these means, we test whether families use resources primarily to compensate low school performance or to enhance the school grades of high-performing children. For both income and wealth, we find a declining association with children's school grades across the performance distribution; we find these patterns both in the between- and within-family analyses. These findings support the view that the compensation of low performance is the dominating parental strategy underlying the intergenerational transmission of educational advantage.

Keywords: quantile regression, social mobility, income, education, wealth

Cultural capital and the perception of feedback

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This article draws on the concept of cultural capital to examine if the cultural capital of students is related to how they perceive classroom interactions, namely teacher-student feedback practices. Using new data from the 'Feedback and Cultural Capital' study, a Danish survey on feedback practices (N=1101 14- and 15-year-old students), I find a positive and almost linear relationship between the cultural capital of the students and how much feedback they perceive in lower secondary mathematics classrooms. Drawing on Bourdieu's theory of social reproduction in education, I argue that this inequality stems from either or both of two mechanisms – different treatment by the teachers and/or a difference in perception by the students – and link both to the cultural capital of the students. Furthermore, results indicate that the relationship is stronger for boys than it is for girls. The implications of the findings for practice and policy are discussed.

Keywords: gender, cultural capital, educational inequality, student perspective, perceived feedback

**Incorporation of immigrants and second generations into the French labour market:
changes between generations and the role of human capital and origins**

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This paper aims to analyze the labour market incorporation of migrants and second generation minorities in France. By using the French Labour Surveys and the 2014 adhoc module, we compare diverse labour market outcomes – activity, employment, occupation and subjective overqualification – of ethnic minorities with the majority group, by origins groups, generation and by gender. For explaining ethnic disadvantages, we take into account different factors, such as education and factors linked to migration –duration in France, language skills, foreign qualifications, nationality-, with additional controls of family, socioeconomic and contextual characteristics. Then, we focus on skilled workers to answer the questions of whether gaps are reduced or even disappear at this level. We show large differences by country of origins, generation and gender. Some groups are more disadvantaged in the labour market, those from Maghreb, Sub-Saharan Africa and Turkey (among women), suggesting the persistence of discrimination, while others are advantaged, those from South Europe and Asia. For immigrants, French proficiency and recognition of foreign tertiary qualifications have no impact on the probability of being employed but do have a significant impact on access to skilled jobs and over-qualification. Tertiary degrees reduce the gaps in accessing managerial and professional positions without cancelling it.

Keywords: employment, ethnic inequalities, human capital, immigrants, second generations

**Intergenerational mobility in immigrant families:
Educational and occupational attainment in Germany**

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Ample studies record ethnic disparities in the education system and on the labor market in most Western countries. Despite their poor performance and low socioeconomic status, some immigrant groups express high educational and occupational aspirations. These ambitious plans challenge classical approaches of social reproduction theories. However, less is known about intergenerational social mobility in immigrant families and whether the high mobility aims translate into actual attainment. Thus, in this paper we want to investigate patterns of intergenerational status attainment in immigrant families originating from Turkey and the Former Soviet Union (FSU) in Germany and how they deviate from status attainment in German families. Both immigrant groups substantially differ from each other regarding characteristics that are relevant for educational and occupational attainment processes. Using data from the Children of Immigrants in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) and the German Socio-economic Panel (GSOEP) we find ethnic differences in the dynamics of intergenerational status attainment. For German respondents, we observe strong links between parental social status and child's level of education and occupational prestige. Turkish immigrants develop optimistic educational and occupational expectations, which result in trends of status upward mobility in Turkish families. For first-generation FSU immigrants, migration led to unfavorable social status. Through the second-generation FSU families seem to be able to recover their status. The findings indicate that the social status of immigrant parents in the host country is a weaker determinant of the educational and occupational attainment of their children, notably because low parental socioeconomic status seems to be less detrimental for mobility aspirations of immigrant families.

Keywords: labor market, occupation, education, immigrants, social mobility

**Male immigrant adult children in Spain: Which occupations do they have,
and how these expose them to job loss?**

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The exponential increase of research on the labor market outcomes of 1.5 and second-generation immigrants in the United States, and in old migration countries in Europe, has not yet seen correspondence in new immigration countries. Little is known about the labor integration of those immigrants who arrived in Spain at an early age. In this article we have two research objectives. First, to study whether there are differences in occupational attainment between the 1.5 generation and both natives and first-generation immigrants. Second, to analyze to what extent the occupational position provides the same protection against job loss to the different ethnic and immigrant groups. Using panel data from the SLFS (2008-2016), we find that the occupational attainment of 1.5-generation immigrants is, *ceteris paribus*, similar to that of natives, regardless of their ethnic origin. However, first-generation Latin Americans, Eastern Europeans, and Africans are more likely to work in unskilled occupations and less likely to reach salariat positions. Moreover, the risk of job loss across occupations for these three groups is also higher compared to natives and their 1.5 generation counterpart. Results show that neither disadvantage disappears over time. Intra-occupational variation, in terms of sector of activity and type of contract, explains the higher risk of job loss for these groups across occupational categories. We conclude that as a result of its more favorable conditions of entry into the labor market, the 1.5 generation is less disadvantaged than the first generation. This is important, as a negative start is hard to offset in the strongly segmented Spanish labor market.

Keywords: ethnic origin, assimilation, 1.5 generation, natives, unemployment

**The “true” effect of social ties on migrants' labor market integration:
A quasi-experiment**

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Empirically identifying the causal effect of social ties on migrants' economic prospects is a challenging task. The ethnic social homophily argument predicts the non-random sorting of migrants into locations with greater opportunities for (previous) connections. We address endogeneity and self-selection issues by relying on a quasi-experiment distilled from a rich dataset of the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample. The experiment builds on the random residential allocation of various migrant groups by German authorities, minimizing the role of pre-existing social ties in migrants' inflow. Our analyses are based on a random sample and a non-random sample, which were determined according to whether refugees and other migrants reported being subject to allocation policies. The empirical results obtained from these samples imply that the failure to control for potential (unobserved) confounders in the observational studies “pulls” the observed association between job-related social ties and migrants' labor market outcomes away from the true association. Consequently, the effect of job-related social ties on migrants' labor market entry is overestimated, and the effect on wages in their first jobs is concealed. Caution is warranted when interpreting previous results on the role of social ties in migration outcomes.

Keywords: first-generation migrants, refugees, social ties, labor market, quasi-experiment

Language minority students and the identification of special educational needs - findings from the English educational context

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Language minority status is commonly linked to ethnic educational inequalities. Next to academic achievement, debates also revolve around the identification of special educational needs (SEN). Language minority students can exhibit (linguistic) characteristics that resemble indications of SENs. Suchlike ambiguities can entail diagnosing hesitancy, as well as biased judgements and foster inaccurate identification. The latter is associated with inadequate educational support, which might hamper educational achievement. Such processes have scarcely been addressed in the English context. This study examines the SEN identification of language minority children in England. Drawing upon risk-aversion and discrimination theories, I investigate if the ambiguities of language minority students are associated with diagnosing hesitancy, or if they give leeway for discrimination. Building upon competence development models I also assess how inaccurate SEN judgements affect students' educational achievement. Employing data from the Millennium-Cohort-Study, I examine discrepancies between children's performance-based predicted probability of being identified with SENs and teacher's actual SEN identification. Using logistic regressions I assess if language minority children are more likely to experience diagnosing hesitancy (under-identification), or biased judgements (over-identification). Next, I employ linear regression models to assess how inaccurate SEN identification upon school entry affects children's math and reading competences at the end of primary school. Results indicate group-specific effects. For black children, limited English proficiency was associated with over-identification, particularly of behavioral needs, which might reflect biased judgements. All other groups were less likely to be over-identified, which might reflect a greater (mis)diagnosing hesitancy. Inaccurate SEN identification was negatively related to educational achievement.

Keywords: language minority students, ethnic educational inequalities in special education, migration and integration

The impact of the vocational specificity of study programmes on youth labor market integration

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

Keywords: vocational education, vocational specificity of study programmes, youth labor market integration, school, to, work transitions, unemployment rates

**School-to-work transition of early school leavers in Italy:
Gender differences across time and space**

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This paper investigates the school-to-work transitions of a vulnerable group of youth in Italy: early school leavers (ESL) are individuals who have not completed upper-secondary schooling, due to non-enrollment or dropout. In Italy, ESL constitute a sizeable group even among recent birth-cohorts and face increasing difficulties in transitioning to the first job and in later labor-market integration compared to youth with a generalist or vocational upper-secondary degree. Since in Italy—as in other industrialized countries—women still face labor market penalties, while having overtaken men in terms educational attainment, we investigate gender differences across birth cohorts and geographical areas. Using data from the 2009 "Multi-purpose Survey on Household and Social Subjects", we analyze the school-to-work transitions of 7,830 early school leavers born between 1954 and 1984. We apply adjusted flexible parametric survival event-history models and find that women are severely disadvantaged in the transition to the first job, especially in Southern regions; gender differences have decreased but are still visible for the younger cohorts. Future analyses will explore potential mediators of gender effects by controlling for time-varying covariates on fertility and partnership histories.

Keywords: early school, leaving school to work, gender, Italy

Demand Matters: Spatial inequality and the school-to-work transition

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It is well established that young people who seek to enter the labour market during a period of economic downturn are at risk of longer periods of labour market lockout and labour market insecurity than peers who enter when macroeconomic conditions are more favourable. This paper investigates the consequences of trying to enter the labour market from a place of low labour demand among individual with different levels of educational attainment.

Using survival analysis to analyse data from the German Socio-Economic Panel and the British Household Panel Survey, it finds that variation in local-level demand is associated with considerable variation in the duration of periods of labour market lockout and insecurity experienced by young people with low qualifications. In Germany, the predicted median period of labour market lockout increases by 3 months and insecurity by 14 months if an individual with low qualifications is located in a place of low rather than high labour demand, controlling for a range of possible confounding variables. In the United Kingdom, the equivalent increases are 1.5 months and 12 months respectively. There are also indications that such 'place effects' are not limited to the least qualified.

That these findings hold for two countries with contrasting institutional arrangements is noteworthy because implies that local-level demand matters irrespective of the strength of the connections between the education and training system and the labour market. It also points to the potential benefits of spatial approaches to the prevention and redress of bad beginnings in the labour market.

Keywords: spatial inequality, youth unemployment, local labour markets, school to work transition, horizontal inequality, Germany, United Kingdom

**Does volunteering help you get a good job?
Youth volunteering profiles and adult occupational attainment in the UK**

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The UK government and educational institutions place considerable emphasis on volunteering as an activity that increases young people's employment prospects, by providing them with skills needed for work, improving academic attainment, offering work experience and even changing their perspective on other people and society. Existing evidence on the impact of volunteering is mixed and often faces data limitations such as programme-specific evaluations, short time periods, or self-reported data about future employment prospects. I use a combined dataset of the *British Household Panel Study and Understanding Society*, 1996-2015, to test whether volunteering as a young person (age 16-25) has any long-term effect on employment status and the type of occupation obtained in later life (age 25-45). Longitudinal analysis shows that those who are frequent or occasional volunteers when they are young are marginally more likely to be employed in later life, as compared to those who rarely or never volunteer. A larger association is found with occupation type; frequent and occasional volunteers are significantly more likely to end up in professional and managerial occupations as compared to those rarely or never volunteering. I consider how much of this association is due to the selection of certain individuals into volunteering and analyse interactions with socio-economic background, gender, individual psychological attributes and job values. Results suggest that volunteering retains some positive association with employment status and occupation type, with an additional positive association found for young people from a low socio-economic background.

Keywords: volunteering, labour market transition, social mobility

**Female advantage and disadvantage:
Institutional and cultural explanations for vertical and
horizontal gender segregation in education**

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Even though a lot is gained by women in the educational arena over the last couple of decades, horizontal sex segregation in the educational system remained surprisingly high. However, as previous studies demonstrate inconsistent findings concerning the variation across countries and time in horizontal sex segregation, the first aim of this study is to examine the cross-national and cross-temporal pattern in the distribution of women and men across fields of study for several countries and a long time period. Moreover, horizontal sex segregation is shown to be most pronounced in countries that are economically advanced and seen as culturally progressive. Previous studies examined several institutional features that might explain the counter-intuitive cross-country pattern. So far, the potential effect of educational institutional structures has been largely overlooked. The second aim of this study is to examine the impact of the educational system, such as tracking age, next to institutional features that have been related to horizontal and vertical sex integration before. Using individual-level data on fields of study from the European Labor Force Survey and contextual-level data on educational reforms from 1929-2000, we study to what extent policy changes concerning the age of curricular tracking influenced gender differences in fields of study in 22 European countries. More specifically, we exploit a within-country over-time design, implementing a multinomial logistic regression model with country and cohort fixed-effects.

Keywords: horizontal sex segregation, field of study, gender inequality, educational systems

**Gendered educational choices: Circumscription and compromise
in an advanced gender equality context**

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In this paper, we study the process leading up to the educational choice, in upper secondary school and the first transition to higher education. We use longitudinal survey data linked with register data, to gain a better understanding of the interaction between preferences, opportunities and constraints, and educational destinations. Specifically, we ask how social background, academic achievement and neighborhood interact with preferences and choices among boys and girls.

This study is based on a longitudinal data-set from youth in public schools in Oslo, who were born in 1992 (LUNO). There were three waves of data collection from 2006 to 2010.

Keywords: gender segregation, educational choice, aspirations, Norway

**Gender inequality in the value of higher education, 1980-2017:
New conclusions from new measurement**

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We provide an updated and comprehensive examination of gender differences in the college wage premium between 1980 and 2017. We argue that most studies on this topic focus on inequality within the two gender groups rather than inequality between them. Specifically, previous research has been more interested in the relation between education investments and earnings and therefore focused on wage gaps between workers (separated by gender) with high education levels and workers with low education levels. For gender inequality, however, these findings may be misleading because they mask the real market value of the gender gaps in the education premium. This is because the common approach – which uses relative measures by converting wage to logarithmic terms – estimates education premiums by the additional wage gains of high education in percentages within each gender group. By doing so, they compare class inequality within the two gender groups, but not inequality between men and women. Furthermore, the conversion to logarithm downplays the full differences in returns to education between men and women, because it compresses the top tail of the wage distribution where gender differences in returns are most significant. Consistent with previous research, we found that relative returns to education were higher for women up until the new millennium, when convergence occurred. In marked contrast, women's absolute returns to education were lower than men's throughout the entire period, a gap that grows over time. We discuss the implications of these findings in light of theories of devaluation of women's work, glass-ceiling, and the analytic distinction between individual and structural aspects of gender inequality.

Keywords: gender inequality, returns to education

Reaching for the top: Gender imbalance in senior civil service positions in Ireland

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In this paper we investigate gender inequalities in the access to top positions within a strongly stratified organisation: the Irish civil service. While women make up almost two thirds of all employees, they occupy less than one fifth of the most senior positions. We investigate access to those positions by focusing on the individual perceptions of promotion opportunities, a proxy of both previous experiences of promotion and willingness to apply for future promotions.

The paper draws on theoretical insights from the literature on gender segregation (Kanter, 1976, 1977; Charles & Grusky, 2004) and organisational culture (O'Connor, 1996; Cahusac & Kanji, 2014). We study how organisational structure and culture may affect employees' perceptions of promotion opportunities by exploiting their variation across Departments and agencies.

This paper adopts a mixed-methods approach, drawing on a combination of administrative data, secondary analysis of an employee engagement survey conducted among 11,000 civil service employees, in-depth work history interviews with 50 senior civil servants (female and male) across four government departments and 11 interviews with personnel managers.

Our results highlight that both structural and cultural forces within the organization contribute to the structuring and reproduction of gender inequality. We add to the existing literature by providing new evidence of gender inequality in the labour market. Moreover, we contribute to existing research by using a mixed-methods approach which permitted us first to quantify the phenomenon and to identify its main correlates, and second to deepen our understanding of inequality reproduction by studying the personal experiences of female and male workers.

Keywords: mixed-methods, gender inequality, occupational inequality

**Cognitive ability and fertility amongst Swedish men.
Evidence from 18 cohorts of military conscription**

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We examine the relationship between cognitive ability and childbearing patterns in contemporary Sweden using administrative register data. The topic has a long history in the social sciences and has been the topic of a large number of studies, many arguing for a negative gradient between intelligence and fertility. We link fertility histories to military conscription tests with intelligence scores for all Swedish born men born 1951 to 1967. We find an overall positive relationship between intelligence scores and fertility and that is consistent across our cohorts. The relationship is most pronounced for transition to a first child, and that men with the lowest categories of IQ-scores have the fewest children. Using fixed effects models we additionally control for all factors that are shared across siblings, and after such adjustments we find a stronger positive relationship between IQ and fertility. Furthermore, we find a positive gradient within groups of different lengths of education. Compositional differences of this kind are therefore not responsible for the positive gradient we observe - instead the relationship is even stronger after controlling for both educational careers and parental background factors. In our models where we compare brothers to one another we find that relative to men with IQ 100, the group with the lowest category of cognitive ability have 0.58 fewer children, and men with the highest category have 0.14 more children.

Keywords: fertility, cognitive ability, reproduction, childbearing, Sweden

Economic uncertainty and fertility in Italy: Which uncertainty matters?

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The role of economic uncertainty as a determinant of childbearing intentions has been so far explored in the literature through a limited set of constructs, failing to recognize the multidimensionality of the concept.

This key limitation is mirrored in the ambivalence of results reached by different studies. Previous attempts to operationalize economic uncertainty rely on the use of the dichotomy employed/unemployed, ignoring or downplaying that individuals, depending on the extent to which they feel and tolerate uncertainty, might differ with respect to how they react and take decisions in uncertain economic situations. In this paper we address these oversights in previous research by consulting the newly released 2017 Trustlab survey and its built-in module on self-assessed economic uncertainty. We identify four items that represent distinct theoretical concepts of perceived economic uncertainty. Multivariate results suggest that these constructs are related but do not affect in the same way fertility intentions. The observed relationship is robust to the inclusion of markers of individual-level heterogeneity, such as person-specific risk aversion and life satisfaction. Introducing the level of gender equality in the labor market reveals the existence of a work-family conflict for women: the perception of having a stable job seems to affect positively women childbearing intentions only for those women living in provinces with higher female labor force participation relative to men.

Keywords: job uncertainty, economic uncertainty, fertility intentions, Italy, Trustlab

Accumulated income and fertility

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Research on income and fertility has largely focused on either the cross-sectional relationship between income and current number of children, or the income the year before child bearing. In the current study, I introduce a novel and superior measure on the relationship between income and earnings in relation to childbearing to assess if poorer or richer individuals have more children. Accumulated income histories are calculated and presented for men and women in contemporary Sweden for cohorts born between 1940 and 1970 using administrative register data. It is shown how income is related to completed fertility and parity, for two different operationalizations of income; disposable income, and earnings. There is a strong positive gradient between accumulated income for men for all cohorts, and the gradual transformation from a negative to a positive gradient for women. In particular, childless men and women have substantially lower accumulated incomes than men and women with children. For men fertility increases monotonically with increasing income, while for women much of the positive gradient is the result of low fertility of women with low accumulated income in later cohorts.

Keywords: demography, family, income, fertility, life course

**“When the going gets tough, trust gets going”:
How trust buffered the effect of the economic crisis on fertility**

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The paper argues that generalized social trust matters for reproductive behavior and associated trends. In the face of economic hardship, trust acts as a stabilizer, reducing the negative effect of economic downturns on fertility. We analyze fertility data from Italian provinces from 2004 to 2013, thereby incorporating periods before and after the financial crisis. Estimation is based on a Difference-in-Difference approach, where treatment is defined over provinces with high and low levels of trust. Overall, we find a robust and significant positive effect for trust on fertility, which is stronger among younger age groups. In addition, we find that the buffer effect of trust decreases with the level of public childcare provision, suggesting that that generalized low trust can be counterbalanced through public policy.

Keywords: fertility, generalized social trust, financial crisis, Diff-in-Diff, Italy

Labour market institutions and wage inequality

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There are many competing explanations for the return of high levels of inequality in rich countries since the late 1970s: technological change and globalisation are hot contenders, while more historically minded scholars furthermore recognize the exceptional nature of the preceding phase of historically low and falling inequality (Piketty 2014; Scheidel 2017). Recent scholarship moreover suggests that inequality is “institutional in nature” (Beramendi & Rueda 2014, p.252): successive waves of labour market reforms have arguably facilitated the growth of inequality, leading some scholars to describe the secular trend towards greater inequality as “a story of policy choices” (Mishel et al. 2014).

According to Boeri (2011, p.1182), “[a] labor market institution is a system of laws, norms or conventions resulting from a collective choice, and providing constraints or incentives which alter individual choices over labor and pay.” While there is a large body of scholarship on labour market institutions (hereafter LMI) across countries or within individual countries over time, there is little empirical research investigating the joint impact of changes of different LMI on wages across countries and over time. Furthermore, existing research seldom looks beyond overall measures of wage inequality. Motivated by these observations, my study pursues three related research questions. Firstly, I investigate how LMI influence overall wage inequality. Secondly, by looking at different regions of the wage distribution, I examine whose wages are most affected by changes in LMI. Thirdly, by analysing wage inequality among women and men separately, I contribute to the understanding of an aspect of inequality that is often overlooked due to the focus on inequality between women and men. I study four types of LMI: the degree of unionisation of wage earners, the strictness of employment protection legislation, the presence and level of a statutory minimum wage, and the generosity of unemployment benefits. Using a newly assembled dataset of 34 OECD countries over a period from 1985 to 2015 and based on a theoretical framework rooted in power resource theory, I investigate the effect of changes in these institutions on the gross wages of full-time dependent workers.

The study proceeds as follows: after a short description in section 2 of the trends and patterns in the data, section 3 surveys the literature and formulates a set of theoretical expectations. Section 4 outlines my analytical strategy and section 5 describes the dataset. Section 6 discusses and interprets the empirical findings and section 7 concludes.

Keywords: minimum wage, wage bargaining, labour market institutions, wage inequality, employment protection

Against the Odds: The increasing wage performance of women in male jobs

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Commentators often point out the poor career opportunities for women in male jobs such as in technical or managerial domains. However, such criticism often relies on analyses of the gender gap in outcomes, whereas from a career perspective, it is more pertinent to compare women working in different sectors. We do this by comparing the wage performance of women in male, mixed, and female jobs, using German labor market data. Trend analyses show that women in male jobs nowadays receive substantially larger wages than other women. This is the result of a long lasting period throughout which women in male jobs have seen the largest yearly wage increases over any other group in the labor market. This climb in wages was even strong enough to eradicate the unconditional gender gap in mean wages of this group by about 2010. We use decomposition techniques to test hypotheses about the sources of the growing wage advantage for women in male domains (over other women). Results reveal strong compositional changes that drive reported trends: Increased educational attainment and stronger preferences for work over family commitments have allowed those women to secure higher wages. Job-switch models show that little of the positive change can be attributed to occupation-level factors. Overall, our analysis supports a narrative of increasingly positive selection of women into male jobs. Occupational gender segregation keeps most women out of male domains, while those who make it in against the odds are a small socio-economic elite with strong career prospects.

Keywords: male jobs, wage inequality, female wages, gender segregation, occupations

**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 “marriage premium” for men in most of the western world. Three key theories are put forward as an explanation: 1) marriage makes men more productive and therefore increases their wages; 2) men with more attractive labour-market behaviours and characteristics, and therefore higher wages, are more likely to be married; 3) employers prefer married men for reasons of statistical discrimination, or social norms. 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. We use entropy balancing to match never-married men to married on a set of pre-labour market covariates, thus isolating the selection effect, before we perform fixed effects regressions for productivity effects and to uncover any unexplained residual. We find a raw male marriage premium of almost 5%, much of which is explained by productivity, but cannot find evidence to confirm the presence of a productivity effect. Next, we seek to uncover discrimination by using a factorial survey experiment among HR managers (N = 714) in Switzerland. We ask the managers to assign wages and the likelihood to be invited to a job interview 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 while recruiters assign a small premium to married men, this varies based on the sex of the respondents and the job applied for, and that the premium is much smaller than the premiums reported in the literature. We find evidence that employers are more likely to invite married men to a job interview.

Keywords: male marriage premium, labour market, productivity, selection, employer discrimination, survey experiment data

The impact of fatherhood on wage inequality among British, Finnish, and German men

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Having children predicts gender wage inequalities. Fatherhood is associated with greater wages that contrast with motherhood wage penalties, but not all fathers benefit equally. In this paper we theorize how the effect of fatherhood across the wage distribution might vary with the constellation of family, state, and market institutions that constitute “fatherhood regimes.” Britain and Germany are modified male breadwinner states, although the German labor market enabled more men to support dependent wives and children. Finland is a solidaristic regime, with institutional supports for both dual-earning and greater wage equality among men. Using 2000 to 2014 waves of British, Finnish, and German national panel data and unconditional quantile regression, we compare the fatherhood premium across the wage distribution in each country. We also compare how much of the gross fatherhood wage premium at each quantile is accounted for by observed and stable unobserved characteristics. In all three countries, both gross and net premiums are greater at the 80th than 20th quantile of the wage distribution. At the 20th quantile, observed characteristics account for more of the British fatherhood premium than in the other two countries. In all three countries, however, observed and time-invariant unobserved characteristics account for most of the premium at both the 20th and 50th quantiles. Net of characteristics, there is an unexplained premium only at the top of the distribution that is largest in Germany and somewhat smaller in Finland. We conclude that parenthood sustains only elite men’s advantage, to varying degrees across regimes.

Keywords: unconditional quantile regression, inequality, fatherhood, fatherhood regimes

Cross-national variation in the influence of genes and socioeconomic status on education

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Previous research has argued but rarely tested whether socioeconomic differences in the impact of genes on education vary across countries. We empirically test this hypothesis comparing variation in the similarity between siblings, dizygotic, and monozygotic twins in education across countries and across social groups within these countries. This approach allows us to identify differences in the relative importance of shared-, non-shared, and genetic influences on education. We use data on four advanced, industrialized societies. Our data sources include TwinLife for Germany, Add Health for the United States, and register data for Norway and Sweden. The findings of our study will allow us to identify whether institutional differences affect the contribution of genetic influences on the intergenerational transmission of education.

Keywords: siblings, twins, genes, educational mobility, cross-national comparison, socioeconomic status

**Twins' differences in cognitive abilities and early educational outcomes:
All in the family?**

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Cognitive abilities are positively associated with learning and educational outcomes. Nonetheless, even when working-class children reach the same level of cognitive abilities than their more advantaged counterparts, they have fewer chances of accessing the academic track of secondary education that leads to university. Some authors suggest that the association between parental socioeconomic status (SES) and educational outcomes cannot be only explained by the unequal distribution of resources and abilities *between* families, but also by other unobserved factors *within* families. The literature on parental response has shown that parents react to their children's endowments, hence they may *reinforce or compensate* siblings' differences in traits related to later educational success. However, this literature offers inconclusive and limited evidence on these within-family dynamics. This article examines whether twins differences in cognitive abilities are associated with twins-differences in transition rates from primary education to the academic track in Germany. Furthermore, it explores if this association is heterogeneous across parental SES. I implement a twin-design drawing data from the *Twin Life* study carried out in 2014/2015, a representative survey of the German population with a cohort of same-sex 11-year old twins at grade 5-6 (n=2,012 twins). I find that twins-differences in cognitive abilities predict track placement within-families. I also find that the effect of twins-differences in cognitive abilities on track placement is stratified by parental SES, so that these differences tend to be *reinforced* among advantaged families, and *compensated* among disadvantaged families. Finally, net of within- and between-family differences in cognitive abilities, twins from high-SES backgrounds are 18% more likely to attend the academic track.

Keywords: educational inequality, twins differences, parental response, cognitive abilities

Changes over time in the contribution of family background on levels of education

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An increasing number of studies have applied sibling correlations to measure the contribution of the “total” family background on educational attainment. While this research has sometimes considered differences between societies and over time, most previous studies have disregarded differences between the levels of education. In this study, we assess how the total contribution of parental background on achieved education changes over time across levels of education. We compare successive birth cohorts in Finland, Sweden, Germany, and the U.S. between 1990 and 2015. We further analyze to what extent the total contribution of parental background is linked to observed parental education. Our tentative results indicate that sibling similarity is strongest in the lowest and the highest levels of education in all studied countries. In Finland and in the U.S., parental education plays most notable role among those educated to the highest level, while in Sweden and in Germany a large part of the sibling similarity is also explained among those educated to the lowest level of education. Fewer cross-time trends were found in the U.S, while clear changes over time were found in Finland and in Sweden. In most cases, cross-time differences were mainly stemming from changes in the unobserved part of the sibling correlation rather than changes in the contribution of parental education.

Keywords: educational inequality, sibling correlations, cross country differences, trends over time

Increasing sibling resemblance in education during China's Great Transformation: Trends and explanations

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An ongoing discussion in the sociological literature relates to the impact of macrostructural change on educational stratification. We measure sibling similarity in education to assess how the total effect of family background on educational attainment has changed across cohorts born between 1940 and 1985 in China, a country that has experienced dramatic socioeconomic and demographic changes in the past decades. Using the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) we show that the total effect of family background on educational attainment has increased over time. Decomposing sibling correlations into an explained and an unexplained part shows that this trend is mainly a result of the increasing importance of observable aspects of family background, especially parental education. Our results run counter to expectations derived from modernization theory, questioning the usefulness of this theory to explain changes in educational stratification in non-Western countries.

Keywords: family background, China, sibling correlations, educational inequality, modernization, cohort trends

Parental welfare dependency and children's educational attainment in Denmark

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Children of welfare recipients attain less education than do children whose parents do not receive welfare. In this study, we build on Boudon's (1974) distinction between primary and secondary effects of social background on educational attainment to develop a theoretical argument concerning how parental welfare dependency may affect children's educational performance and attainment, and test the argument empirically using Danish administrative data. We consider four educational outcomes: mandatory school leaving GPA, enrolling in an upper secondary program before turning 21, and having obtained an upper secondary education at age 21, and started a tertiary education before turning 22. To control for selection into family contexts and other family-level confounders, we rely on sibling fixed effects models and control for endowments at births using birthweight. Duration of parental welfare dependency negatively affects likelihood of enrolling in, and completing, upper secondary education at age 21 for children whose parents had education above primary level. Parental welfare dependency does not substantially affect GPA, and only paternal welfare dependency affects the likelihood of enrolling in tertiary programs. Results indicate that duration of parental welfare dependency does not lower educational performance, and mainly lowers attainment of upper secondary degrees for individuals who never would progress beyond upper secondary level.

Keywords: welfare dependency, intergenerational transmission, education

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

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There is an extensive body of literature on the transmission of socioeconomic characteristics across generations in two-parent families. However, it could be argued that the implicit focus on the two-parent family needs to be reconsidered in a time that divorce and remarriage becomes more and more common.

In this study we examine the intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic characteristics in stepfamilies. We focus on families in which the child lived with the mother after divorce and the child shared, for at least part of the childhood, a household with the new partner of their mother (stepfather).

First, we examine whether biological fathers and stepfathers are both simultaneously part of the transmission process or that one substitutes the other. Second, we argue that previous studies paid too little attention to the heterogeneity in contact patterns in stepfamilies.

In this paper, we use a newly collected dataset, named OKiN (Parents and Children in the Netherlands) in which non-intact families and in particular stepfamilies are systematically oversampled via the registers.

Keywords: educational inequality, stepfamilies, family complexity, non-residential fatherhood, post-divorce contact

Estimating heterogeneous causal effects of parental separation on child education: Evidence from Sweden

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We estimate the causal effect of parental separation on children's educational outcomes using the ratio of opposite sex co-workers at the maternal workplace as an instrumental variable (IV) for parental separation. We apply this IV approach to estimate average and marginal treatment effects of parental separation on children's grade point average (GPA) at the end of primary school using register data from Sweden. Parental separation has, on average, no negative effect on GPA. Analyzing heterogeneity of separation effects across the distribution of parental propensities to separate reveals a negative causal effect of parental separation on child education only for boys from families with parents with a high propensity to separate. Contrary to that, a positive effect is found in families with a low propensity for parental separation. These results show that the effects of parental separation are not uniform for all children but heterogeneous.

Keywords: parental separation, parental education, family structure, child development

Qualifications and duration as measures of level of education

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In comparative research, the level of education is routinely measured using one of two methods. The qualification method measures the level by highest (or most recently achieved) diploma. Best practice here is to measure the qualifications in country-specific term and then to post-harmonize these using a common denominator. The recent development of the three-digit International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED-2011) has become a major game-changer in this methodology, because for the first time a detailed and rigorous harmonization framework has become available, which allows the research to scale to qualifications to an internationally valid linear metric (Schröder & Ganzeboom 2014). Alternatively, comparative research measures level of education using its duration, best collected as a question to respondents about the (net) length of their educational careers. Both methods have their pro's and con's, and their fervent proponents and opponents (Braun & Müller 1997; Schneider 2009). I examine these arguments and conclude that the discussions have overlooked the fact that qualification measures and duration measures are strongly correlated and can usefully be regarded as parallel indicators of the same underlying construct.

I then examine the quality of the qualification and duration measures empirically using a Saris & Andrews (1991) Multi-Trait Multi-Method model. This reformulation of the classical MTMM models allows one to derive separate validity and reliability coefficients. The model is tested on ISSP data 2002-2016 from the Netherlands, in which both qualification and duration measures have been obtained for respondent and partner. The model is also estimate on EU-SILC household data, in which both types of measurement have been obtained for all members of the household (both partners and children). The provisional estimates indicate almost equal validity of the qualification measures – also in countries for which the validity of duration measurement has been contested, but that duration suffers from about 10% more unreliability than qualification measurements. Finally, it is shown that that double indicator measurement – by both qualifications and duration – repairs both validity and reliability problems.

Keywords: comparative research, measurement

Phenotypic discrimination in Europe: Results from a comparative field experiment in Germany, the Netherlands and Spain

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We present the first large-scale comparative field experiment on phenotypic discrimination in employment carried out simultaneously and with a harmonised methodology in three European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, and Spain. We sent fictitious résumés to real vacancies in six different occupations randomly varying the treatments for ethnicity (measured using country of ancestry and ethnic names) and phenotype (measured using applicants' photographs). Fictitious applicants are young-adult country nationals of foreign-born parents from 23 different countries of ancestry (N≈12,000). We examine the average difference in callback rates across four 'racial' groups comprising eight different photographs carefully matched in dimensions of attractiveness and likeability. We exploit full 'racial' variation in applicants coming from four regions of ancestry (EFTA & US, MENA, Latin America & the Caribbean and Asia) and this allows us to investigate race-ethnicity intersectionality. We find evidence of discrimination against minority racial groups, particularly against Blacks, in all three countries studied, as well as some indication of 'racial' hierarchies in the Netherlands. We also find evidence suggestive of race-ethnicity interactions but patterns are non-universal. Finally, our findings suggests racial discrimination is higher in the Netherlands than in Germany or Spain.

Keywords: Europe, second generation, employment, discrimination, race, phenotype, field experiments

**Ethnic hierarchies and cultural distance:
Explaining ethnic discrimination in hiring behaviour.
Results from a cross-national field experiment**

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We conducted a cross-national harmonized field experiment on ethnic discrimination on the labour market in Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom. In all five countries, we sent job applications from fictitious job candidates to real job openings. The fictitious job candidates were either natives or had an immigrant background in one out of 52 different countries of origin. In all destination countries, we find clear differences in the call-back rates of the majority population and minority applicants, confirming that minority applicants are discriminated against in the hiring process. In addition, our results point to large differences in the extent of discrimination between minority applicants from different countries of origin. Drawing on previous research that relates ethnic hierarchies in social distance to differences in cultural values, we investigate whether the level of cultural distance between immigrant groups and the native population can explain ethnic hierarchies in hiring discrimination.

Preliminary results confirm the expected relationship by trend. The stronger an immigrant's country deviates from the receiving society with regard to secular and emancipative values or shares of Muslim population

Keywords: ethnic discrimination in job, tests on discrimination, group differences in cultural values, ethnic hierarchies in discrimination, Muslim population, secular and emancipative values

How organizations can mitigate biases during the hiring process

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Based on a correspondence test conducted in the UK, we compare call-back rates across several ethnic groups – including white British, Pakistani and Nigerians – and add to the few correspondence tests on ethnic discrimination that have been fielded in the British context (e.g., Jowell and Prescott-Clark 1970; Wood et al. 2009). In addition to simply detecting whether some ethnic groups are discriminated against, we also test whether discrimination rates vary depending on characteristics of the organizations, such as firm size, formalization of hiring practices, number of applications received and organizations' stated commitment to equal opportunities.

To better understand why discrimination occurs and how it can be prevented, we conducted a series of interviews with HR professionals. We focus on three strategies that organizations can adopt to reduce the impact of stereotypes and in-group bias on their hiring decisions: the non-disclosure of applicants' names and possibly other characteristics that carry a racial connotation; the diffusion and processing of information that does not conform to stereotypical images of minority groups; the use of transparent procedures that hold employers accountable for their decisions.

Finally, we try to put the British findings in comparative perspective and compare our findings with results obtained from a set of correspondence tests that were conducted simultaneously in Germany, The Netherlands, Norway and Spain and varied the exact same treatments as in the British test. This harmonized, cross-national design allows us to study whether there are distinctive country patterns or whether the organizational drivers of inequalities are similar across countries.

Keywords: ethnic discrimination, field experiments, organizational stratification, hiring

**Variability in intra-generational mobility in the 20th century:
Occupational prestige trajectories by cohort and gender in West Germany**

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Previous studies in the field of intragenerational mobility research 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) within-individual variability as year-to-year volatility around individual-specific occupational trajectories. We study occupational prestige of women and men who entered the labor market between 1932 and 1989 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 variability in occupational prestige trajectories changed non-linearly across cohorts. 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 the expectable occupational status trajectories of women and men over their life courses. More importantly, we gain a better understanding of the historical changes in how uniform or unexpected and idiosyncratic occupational trajectories are.

Keywords: variance, social mobility, life course, growth curve, employment

Social origin and career in Italy. A longitudinal analysis

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This paper studies the direct effect of social origin, net of achieved education (henceforth, DESO), and it discusses how the related mechanisms act over the occupational career in Italy. It provides three main contributions to the literature: a) it measures the DESO on the career in a diachronic perspective; b) it analyses the DESO differentiating its effect on the first job and within the first job; c) it sheds lights on the mechanisms underlying the DESO, analysing the effects of three job episodes on the occupational achievement (voluntary job changes, involuntary job changes and internal careers). Using Multipurpose Survey data (2009) and means of OLS regressions and panel models, preliminary results show a DESO on the SIOPS at labour market entry and in the subsequent career, although the magnitude of the latter substantially diminishes when the social class of the first job is controlled for. This (limited) effect of social origin within the social class of the first job primarily occurs in the long-run, and it depends on the different effects of three job episodes across social classes. Among male, social inequalities are mainly driven by the absence of disruption effects after both a voluntary and involuntary job change for those coming from the service class. Among female, social inequalities are explained by the difficulties of working-class women to recover the negative effects of a voluntary job change over the career, and by their disruptive effects of a job change related to internal careers both in the short- and in the long-run.

Keywords: direct effect of social origin, career, panel data, Italy

Networks of intra-generational occupational mobility

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Contemporary research on intra-generational mobility, in particular between which occupations is intra-generational mobility common, tends to focus on individual and occupational attributes; the structure of labour market mobility is often presumed to follow exogenously defined social classes. We take a different approach by focussing on social and institutional factors that determine mobility beyond individual and occupational variables. We propose that the formation of occupational aspirations and the 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. different occupations are trained at the same educational institutions, group together in unions, and working sites are geographically clustered. Second, mobility in itself creates links between occupations: mobile individuals connect the occupations between which they transition. When contact between occupations creates mobility, patterns in the mobility table emerge, in particular, some transitions become institutionalised (repetition), mobility between occupations is reciprocal, and mobility clusters within pockets of the labour market. These hypotheses are tested using the British Household Panel Survey and statistical network methods to analyse the prevalence of endogenous patterns while controlling for exogenous characteristics. This is contrasted with an approach that focusses on social classes in structuring mobility. 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 the prevalence of these patterns. Our study suggest that analysing emergent patterns in mobility tables can help understand occupational mobility as a social processes, surpassing explanations that focus solely on variables.

Keywords: social mobility, labour markets, social classes, statistical network methods

Occupational gender segregation, gender norms, and occupational homogeneity across Europe

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Occupational attainment is a source of status and the more spouses tend to resemble each other in the occupations they hold, the larger will be social inequality. Research into the antecedents of occupational homogeneity has focused on status homophily –a preference for partners with similar status– as a main cause of homogeneity. In this paper, we highlight that occupations are not only linked to society’s status system, but also to its gender system. The occupational structure is gender segregated, partly because of norms about the jobs that are considered appropriate for men and women. We argue that the gender composition of the occupations that people work in can affect their likelihood to live with a partner who also works in their occupation by two countervailing mechanisms. On the one hand, working in an occupation with many opposite-sex members might increase the likelihood that people form a homogenous union, because such occupations provide a large pool of potential similar-status partners. On the other hand, men and women who work in occupations in which they are in the minority are often seen as violating existing gender norms, which can reduce their attractiveness as partners. We explore how these mechanisms affect occupational homogeneity with data from the European Social Survey in 17 European countries. Our results suggest that working in an occupation with a higher share of opposite-sex members increases the likelihood that respondents are in a homogenous union, but this increase is attenuated for minority-sex members in highly segregated occupations.

Keywords: gender norms, occupational homogeneity, occupational gender segregation, social status, Europe

Institutionalized gender norms in occupations as determinants for men's transitions from full-time to part-time employment in Germany

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Men increasingly report discrepancies between their actual and preferred working hours and prefer to work less. However, men still underutilize options offered by organizations to reduce working hours and their individual right to request part-time. Results from previous research indicate that working conditions and the way work is organized in occupations affect the availability of opportunities for men to reduce working hours. The paper analyses how gender segregation and occupational work cultures affect men's transitions from full-time to part-time employment. Part-time employment is understood as regular working time of <35 hours. Theories of institutionalized gender inequalities and the gendered nature of norms about ideal workers are applied to examine the influence of these occupational characteristics. Combining individual life course data from the German National Educational Panel Study and aggregated data at the occupational level from the German Microcensus I study men's transition rates from full-time to part-time employment for the period 1992-2015 in Germany. Results confirm that transition rates are lower in occupations with stronger masculine ideal worker norms regarding time resources for work in the form of overwork and availability for work at non-standard times of the day. Inconsistently with the theory, the share of men does not have any significant effect when occupational work cultures are included in the model. This indicates that the occupational level factors of work cultures have a substantial impact on men's opportunities to switch from full-time to part-time employment and that gender segregation alone is not sufficient enough for measuring institutionalized gender inequalities.

Keywords: occupational work cultures, gender segregation, men, part-time employment, ideal worker norms

Work-life balance: Gender norms, inequalities and individual agency among young men and women in Europe

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Work-life balance is perceived as an important component of job quality and as a critical determinant of people's broader well-being and has recently gained greater attention at policy level. Given this, the present paper aims at exploring the factors which influence on the gender specific norms, the importance of work-life balance in the context of job-search and time spent on unpaid housework among young men and women across European countries. Our study builds upon the capability approach framework and contributes to the studies which have applied it in the sociology with regard to work-life balance from a gender perspective. The paper combines macro-level data from the official statistics with individual-level data from the rotating module of the European social survey which was devoted to Work, Family and Wellbeing (2010/2011) and uses multilevel modelling to explore the factors which influence on the gender norms, the importance of work-life balance for choosing a job and the hours spent on housework among of young men and women across 24 European countries. The results show that the main differences between young men and women are related with two individual-level factors: education and having a child. The empirical findings regarding the factors at macro-level contrast previous research which shows that individual' capabilities for work-life balance are shaped by policies and norms, reflected in the take-up of parental leave, childcare, and part-time work, but reveal that the major differences between young men and women at macro level are due to the welfare regime they live in.

Keywords: work-life balance, gender norms, gender inequalities, individual agency, family policies

Is retirement bad for health? A matching approach

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The health effects of the transition from work to retirement are far from clear. The specialized literature reports both positive and negative consequences on objective and subjective health measures, cognitive functions, and mortality. However, most of the early studies focus on associations rather than causal relationships.

The aim of this paper is to assess the causal impact of the transition from work to retirement on individual health in various European countries in recent years. We focus on three measures of health: self-rated health, mental health, and depression.

Our data come from SHARE, the longitudinal Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, in the years between 2004 and 2016. We estimate causal effects of retirement on health using a propensity score matching approach (nearest neighbor method) under the assumption of selection of observable, which amounts to assuming that there is no unmeasured confounder of the treatment-outcomes relationship.

Our results suggest that the transition from work to retirement negatively affect self-rated health almost everywhere in Europe; nevertheless, the quality of life seems to improve, especially in Continental and Mediterranean countries.

Keywords: Europe, well-being, causal effect, gender

**The four wheels of happiness:
The relationship between car wealth and life satisfaction among the elderly in Europe**

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Car wealth is the second most important type of real asset and it is particularly relevant among seniors as a visible sign of the status achieved during their past professional activity. The contribution of car wealth and the effect of its functional and positional value on SWB remain however almost unknown. Even more opaque is the influence of contextual factors on the car wealth-SWB relationship. In order to analyse this relation and see what really matters to individuals, we use the dataset SHARE that covers seniors in Europe and contextual data from the World Economic Forum and the European Social Survey. Results show that among the elderly, the value of cars is the most related to life satisfaction among all wealth components. Having a car is positively associated with SWB and the effect becomes stronger with the value of the car. Both functional and positional concerns contribute to this relationship. Multilevel and fixed effects models are used to explore to what extent contextual factors, such as the level of infrastructures and the predominant materialistic values of the country, can explain this relation. Although always significant in all countries, results show that car wealth matters less for SWB in affluent societies where public transportations are more developed. Car wealth is also less relevant in post-materialistic societies where individuals do not consider it important to show their success through material possessions. These contextual variables explain why car wealth is more important for SWB in Greece and less important in Denmark.

Keywords: wealth, subjective wellbeing, elderly, conspicuous consumption, social status

Mystery of rising old-age mortality in Europe: Testing alternative explanations

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Since 2015, mortality in persons over age 65 reversed historical declines and rose in 15 of 28 EU countries. The excess can be roughly translated into 217,000 premature deaths amongst the 94 million seniors over 65 in the 28 EU countries. Potential explanations include a data artefact, flu outbreaks, cold winter seasons, returning emigrant retirees, and large budgetary reductions to health and social care. Here we test alternative hypotheses using cross-national data covering the years 2003-2015. We focus, in particular, to the health and social care-cuts implemented during the Great Recession. We test both the long and short-term consequences of cuts on them. We found that a decrease of one percentage point in the social care expenditure leads to an increase in old-age mortality by about 0.15% (95% CI: 0.04% to 0.26%). At the same time a decrease of one percentage point in the publicly financed healthcare leads to an increase in the old-age mortality by about 0.22% (95% CI: 0.02% to 0.41%).

Keywords: healthcare spending, old-age mortality

Living standards inequality in the European Union between 2004 and 2016: Multidimensional convergence and fragmentations

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The 2008 Great Recession is commonly said to have had serious consequences for Inequality in Europe and in particular in Southern countries (Spain, Greece, and Italy). Massive increase in unemployment is often seen as an heavy source of divergence both within and inter-countries. In this paper we propose to decompose the evolution of inequality in terms of living standards across countries, regions, and social groups. To do so, we use the European Union-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC, 2004-2016) and the European Community Household Panel surveys (ECHP, 1994-2001) and apply both Geometrical Data Analysis (GDA) and structured data analysis.

We show that the 2008 Great Recession has reversed the egalitarian trend that prevailed since the middle of the 1990's. Until then, the eurozone was in a path of convergence, concerning in particular Eastern Europe and Baltic States lower class. However, the zone remains rather heterogeneous. Since 2008, this trend has stopped and the recession has hit most strongly the lower class of the southern European countries. Greece is the typical case of this evolution, which concerns almost all the social groups and regions, whereas in countries like Italy it remains more limited to certain regions and occupations. Thus the 2008 Great Recession and its aftermaths have led to increasing living standards heterogeneity in the eurozone, and we assess this degree of heterogeneity more precisely, and its evolution during the period. This raises question as to which extent Europe can be politically unified.

Keywords: multilevel analysis, social class, living standards, inequality, income, divergence path

**Disappointed hopes of upward mobility?
A study on household income mobility in Germany 1995-2015**

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Similar to many other OECD countries, income inequality in Germany has increased over the past decades; the share of middle-income groups has decreased and low-income groups have fallen further behind (cf. Grabka et al. 2016, Grabka/Goebel 2017). Although there is plenty of information on income inequalities in a cross-sectional perspective, research on income mobility processes on the household level is scarce. Our study therefore examines to what extent the rising income inequality is produced by income mobility on the household level and to what extent it is produced by a compositional change of the population. Our empirical analyses are based on GSOEP data from 1995-2015 and hybrid panel regressions. The results show that the rise of income inequality at the household level cannot be attributed solely to a change in the composition of the population, but that households with low education, low class positions or migrant background have experienced lower income increases in disposable income over time than other households. These findings suggest that there has indeed been an increase in disappointed hopes of advancement among the aforementioned groups in recent years.

Keywords: composition effects, Germany, income inequality, social mobility, households

Keeping pace or lose the race? Low-income households and income inequality in the USA and Germany, 1992-2014

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This paper investigates why income dispersion in the lower half of the income distribution has evolved differently in Germany and the USA. The overall picture for Germany is a clear and strong dispersion, while we observe parallel movements in the USA. Using harmonized data from GSOEP and the IPUMS-CPS for 1993 and 2015, we estimate unconditional quantile regressions (UQR) for both years and decompose the differences over time using an Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition to attribute the changes to either income structure effects or composition effects in both countries. We find that the major difference between both countries is their implementation of their strategies to “make work pay”. Besides similar trends in a deterioration of the income situation of the unemployed and a counteracting positive effect through pensioners and the deserving poor, the diverging strategies of the workfare models have resulted in different income situations for low-income households. Germany increased the scope of jobs exempted from payroll-taxation that were supposed to serve as a stepping stone for increased employment. The USA expanded their spending on tax credits (like the EITC) that increase with higher labor income and set strong work incentives. We show that the German way contributes to higher income dispersion while the American way supports a large part of the population in the lower half to keep up with the median and thus dampens growing income dispersion.

Keywords: income inequality, income tax system, social security tax system, unconditional quantile regression, decomposition

Family life courses, gender, and mid-life earnings

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Based on life course and instability theories, this paper asks, which typical long-term family pathways occur, and how they are associated with mid-life earnings for men and women? We use Finnish register data to follow family life courses from ages 18–39 (N=12,951). With sequence and cluster analysis, we identify seven typical family pathways, and link them to mid-life earnings with regression models. We contribute to the literature first, by complementing research on earnings gaps for marriage and parenthood with a longitudinal process perspective on family life courses. Second, we inform the comparative debate on family dynamics and economic resources focusing on the relatively egalitarian Nordic welfare state of Finland. Results show a stronger association between family pathways and mid-life earnings for men than for women, and differentials among men are only partly accounted for by compositional factors. Our findings draw attention to a large group of never-partnered childless men with low earnings who often go unnoticed in family research. Their substantial earnings disadvantage is not associated with high family instability but on the contrary with the combined absence of any family events. Overall results highlight that Family instability in itself is not associated with lower earnings. Instead the association between family instability and mid-life earnings depends on the content of family instability in gender-specific ways.

Keywords: income inequality, stratification, life course, family, gender

**The end of dominance?
Evaluating measures of family background in stratification research**

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We analyze how to best combine information on both parents' socioeconomic status (SES) in intergenerational research. This can be done by utilizing separate measures for either parents, taking averages over parents, or only using the highest value across parents – the latter commonly referred to as the dominance approach. We assess how much of the sibling correlations in education, occupation, and earnings that are explained by parents' SES in the same dimensions using the different operationalizations. The dominance approach performs substantially poorer than the other models. We end with a discussion of the implications for research on mobility and using SES background as a confounder.

Keywords: occupation, education, intergenerational mobility, dominance, SES, income

**New tools, novel consequences:
Testing unconditional quantile regression using simulated data**

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Quantile regressions, surprisingly underused in studies of social inequality and mobility, make it possible to test powerful hypotheses of whether the association between a predictor and an outcome varies across the distribution of the dependent variable (Koenker and Bassett, 1978). This possibility may seem trivial, but there are many instances where such hypotheses are of special interest for stratification researchers. It has many possible applications in demography, social mobility and stratification research.

Recently, however, researchers have raised concerns over using conventional conditional quantile regression (CQR) modelling. There are several concerns, but especially two have been highlighted: (1) interpretation of the coefficients as individual level effects (Angrist, Joshua D. and Pischke, Jörn-Steffen, 2009), and (2) whether adding control variables changes the interpretation of the predictors, with even more devastating consequences when using fixed effects modelling (e.g. Killewald and Bearak, 2014). To remedy these shortcomings, Killewald and Bearak (2014) argue that a new unconditional quantile regression model resolves these issues. In their comment to a study using individual-level fixed effects to show a higher motherhood wage penalty among low-wage women (Budig and Hodges, 2014), they demonstrate that new unconditional quantile regression give substantially different results.

This new unconditional quantile model (UQR) was developed by Firpo et al. (2007, 2009). In Firpo et al (2007), they show how this method can be used to generalize conditional Oxaca-Blinder decompositions, a counterfactual model devised for means, to other distributional statistics.

Conditional and unconditional quantile regressions should yield the same estimates when only one predictor is used. In this study, we test this key assumption. We use simulated data, which allows us to control the data generating process, to test the performance of CQR and UQR.

Our findings reveal that (1) CQR and UQR with one predictor sometimes produce different results – especially for skewed dichotomous variables; (2) the discrepancies worsen with specific types of measuring of the predictor; (3) and also with the sample size. These findings do not necessarily undermine UQR, but we believe they are crucial guidelines to when and under which circumstances this new method can be safely deployed.

Keywords: unconditional quantile regression, social mobility and inequality, simulation study

Why you should always include a random slope for the lower-level variable of a cross-level interaction

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Mixed effects multilevel models are often used to investigate cross-level interactions, a specific type of context effect where an upper-level variable moderates the association between a lower-level predictor and the outcome.

We argue that multilevel models involving cross-level interactions should always include random slopes on the lower-level components of those interactions. Failure to do so will usually result in severely anticonservative statistical inference. Monte Carlo simulations and illustrative empirical analyses of the European Social Survey suggest that models omitting the random slope will underestimate true standard errors on cross-level interaction terms and the main effects of lower-level components by 30 to 50 percent in typical applications.

Many practitioners seem to be unaware of these issues. Roughly half of the cross-level interaction estimates published in the *European Sociological Review* between 2011 and 2016 are based on models that omit the crucial random slope term. Detailed analysis of the associated test statistics suggests that many of the estimates would not meet conventional standards of statistical significance if estimated using the correct specification. This raises the question how much robust evidence of cross-level interactions sociology has actually produced over the past decades.

Keywords: comparative research, multilevel and hierarchical models, hierarchical data, context effects

**How did the great recession affect entry into tertiary education and for whom?
Evidence from 22 countries**

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We examine the effect of macroeconomic conditions on the transitions that young people make after the end of upper secondary education. We are interested in whether young people are drawn to or shy away from entering tertiary education during a recession, and we also examine whether social inequalities in transitions rates – e.g. by parental education and income – become amplified during adverse macroeconomic conditions. We expect macroeconomic conditions to modify the relationship between social background and educational transitions mainly through two mechanisms: while recessions may generally increase economic incentives to acquire tertiary degrees, 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 21 European countries. We aim to identify the causal effect of economic recessions using hybrid multilevel models. Our preliminary findings indicate that macroeconomic conditions indeed on average induce young people to enter tertiary education; they also provide some support to the hypothesis that macroeconomic conditions modify intergenerational effects of family background, although educational inequalities do not increase uniformly across all dimensions considered.

Keywords: social background, intergenerational effects, transition to higher education, educational inequalities, economic recession

**Social disparities in students' trajectories: Royal and side roads to excellence
in French higher education**

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The extent of inequalities in graduation from the most prestigious higher education institutions is a central question to grasp the horizontal dimension of social stratification in higher education. Previous studies have consistently shown large social inequalities in French *Grandes Écoles* (*GE*) but there is limited empirical evidence on the effect of specific admission policies which have been largely implemented by elite institutions. This paper focuses on social disparities in students' trajectories to *GE* and the effect of alternative pathways to *GE* in improving social diversity in these institutions. Building on the conceptual and methodological advances of sequence analysis, I analyse the detailed trajectories in higher education of around 1,000 students who have reached a *Grande École*. Students in *GE* with no tertiary-educated parent and no upper-class parent show greater complexity in their trajectories which also diverge more from the traditional pathway. In addition, among students enrolled in *GE*, students from lower social background are more likely to have entered through an alternative pathway, which support the claim that these policies favour social diversity. I complement these results by estimating the probability to transfer from a short vocational programme to a *GE*. In this case, results show that students with tertiary-educated parents are more likely to transfer, suggesting that these alternative roads also serve as a safety net for socially advantaged students who may not have been able to enter *GE* through the traditional and highly competitive pathway.

Keywords: higher education, educational inequalities, trajectories

Social reproduction in the French Grandes Écoles throughout the 20th Century: The insight of surnames

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This paper studies multigenerational social mobility in the French *Grandes Écoles* (higher education elite schools) using surnames to track lineages. We construct for the first time a nominative dataset of 175,771 graduate students from 10 elite schools over the period 1860 to 2015 and estimate the relative representation of several groups of surnames in these elite schools across generations. Essentially, we compare the frequency of surnames in the schools to their frequency in the French population. We show that Parisians are massively overrepresented in the schools with 6 to 9 times more chances to enroll than the rest of the population. Individuals of noble ascendance increased their presence in the *Grandes Écoles* (*GE*) due to high natality, assortative mating and a notable presence in the business schools. Although we find that social mobility improved in the *GE* over the 20th Century, someone with a family member in such schools between 1860 and 1884 still have nowadays 50 to 60% more chances to enroll. Rather than low social mobility overall, we provide evidence that the French elite succeeds at securing the education outcomes of its offspring over many generations.

Keywords: historical economics and sociology, higher education, intergenerational social mobility

**Educational performance, educational decisions and educational inequality:
Examining the interplay between demonstrated and required performance**

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It is undisputed that school performance plays a central role for access to higher education. It is firstly a central criterion for admission either in absolute terms (when grade thresholds are defined *ex ante*) or in relative terms (when grades define the place in the applicants' queue as is often the case for *numerus clausus* programs). Secondly, school performance is a central part of subjectively perceived success probabilities of both graduating from and getting access to certain college programs. School performance has thus both an individual dimension (as demonstrated performance) and an institutional dimension (as required performance).

In this paper I will theoretically discuss and empirically examine the interplay between both dimensions of performance and their relevance for social inequality in educational decisions. More specifically I ask, how influential both performance components are for college intentions of German high school seniors and how they interact with each other and with the social background of students.

I tackle these questions with data on around 1200 Berlin high school students. College admission in Germany is mainly decentralized and no comprehensive data on admission barriers exists. We thus collected institutional data on admission barriers to around 400 undergraduate programs and combine them with the individual data. Preliminary findings show that the college intention of students from socially privileged backgrounds is rather unaffected by their own school performance and the performance required to become admitted, whereas both performance measures are significantly related to the college intentions of their socially less advantaged peers.

Keywords: school performance, social inequality, higher education, admission barriers

**Why we should care about regional origins:
Educational selectivity among recent refugees and recent labor migrants
in Western Europe**

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Immigrant selectivity describes the notion that migrants are not a random sample of the population at origin but differ systematically in certain traits from those individuals who stayed behind. We investigate the extent of migrant selectivity with respect to educational attainment for a selection of Western European countries as well as a selection of origin groups ranging from recent refugee populations as well as classic labor migrants. In doing so, we move away from group-level descriptions of educational selectivity and measure it as individual's relative position in the age- and gender-specific educational distributions in the country of origin. Furthermore, we contest that using country-level educational distributions can - under certain conditions - seriously bias educational selectivity measurements and propose relying on information on migrant's regional origins to circumvent the issue. To provide applied researchers with practical guidance, we provide a short introduction on using pre-trained machine learning tools to assess the potential bias when relying on national-level educational distributions.

Keywords: immigrants, educational selectivity, cross-national research, refugees

All the same? Essentialism & the relative importance of population heterogeneity for the study of immigrant incorporation - the example of Muslims in France

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An important theoretical concern among contemporary migration scholars is to avoid essentialising minority groups as homogeneous entities with static traits and cultures. Due to dominant analytical practices however, quantitative scholars routinely rely on ethnic and religious categories to study immigrant incorporation as a group-level process, and the extent to which population heterogeneity matters in the incorporation process remains understudied. Taking the example of Muslims in France, this paper mines for and test the implications of heterogeneity for the study of typical incorporation outcomes. It documents substantial heterogeneity along specific configurations of variable forming cohesive subgroups, and shows that such variation is consequential for some outcomes - religious behaviour, national identification - and negligible for others - intermarriage, friendship homophily. By showing that the importance of population heterogeneity strongly varies across outcomes, the paper proposes an empirical resolution to theoretical cautions about essentialism circumscribed, until then, to the politics of migration research.

Keywords: Islam, essentialism, France, immigration, incorporation

**Who benefits from host country investments?
Evidence of heterogeneous labour market returns to host country investments
by migrant motivation**

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The recent refugee crisis in Europe highlights the importance of integrating migrants with different skills and different motivations in the labour market, rather than tailor policies only to the more selected economic migrants. We use data from the 2008 and 2014 ad hoc modules to study the individual and contextual factors – such as policies, economic conditions and the share of refugees accepted each year – leading recent migrants to invest in host country acquisitions, and the extent to which these acquisitions then affect their employment probability and transitions. This addresses the extent to which human capital acquisitions – such as good language skills, further training or even naturalization – differ between countries depending on their context of reception and then in turn affect labour market integration of recent migrants. We show that the context of reception shapes the decision of investing further in the host country and that this matters especially for non-economic migrants. In a second stage we estimate the effects of acquisitions through propensity score matching accounting for the selection into these acquisitions, and find that non-economic migrants benefit more from investment in host country human capital in terms of employment. We further explore the heterogeneity in the effects of host country acquisitions by years of residence and qualifications and show especially long-run benefits for more vulnerable migrants. We show the importance of considering the role of the context of reception and the differences between migrants in their labour market integration trajectories.

Keywords: employment, migrant motivations, refugees, economic migrants

Immigrant selection and the propensity for self-employment

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Average rates of self-employment in countries of origin is a standard explanation for the variation of self-employment among immigrants. The notion is that the self-employment rates are connected to the probability of immigrants themselves having been self-employed or gained business relevant skills before migration. But, this explanation ignores that migrants are not randomly selected from their respective countries of origin, and that, therefore, average rates of self-employment are not a valid approximation for actual experience. Using the Level-of-Living Survey for Foreign Born and their Children, a Swedish survey of the adult immigrant population that includes a comprehensive employment biography, actual experience of self-employment are ascertained for both before and after migration. Predicted rates of self-employment before migration, based on country of origin averages, are both too high and do not vary appropriately with actual experience for different immigrant groups. The propensity for self-employment in Sweden, measured as the duration between migration and first entry into self-employment using survival analysis, has no meaningful connection to countries of origin and their self-employment rates. Instead, there is a clear connection to the actual experiences of immigrants before migration. Those who had been self-employed in their country of origin are much more likely to also become self-employed in Sweden compared to those without work experience or with only experience as employed. The results indicate that a specific entrepreneurial human capital has a key role in explaining immigrant propensity for self-employment, but that country averages are, because of selection, a bad approximation of that capital.

Keywords: self-employment, selection, human capital, labour market, immigration,

**Vocational education and employment over the life cycle:
Mechanisms explaining initial advantage and late disadvantage**

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Returns to vocational training over the life course have been subject to a recent debate in the scientific literature. A stylized finding of this literature is that vocational training generates a differential life course pattern of employability and earnings as compared to general training. This pattern is explained by the fact that by providing mainly occupation-specific skills vocational training guarantees smooth transitions into the labour market and thus generates initial advantages. However, when workers get older this advantage is eroded because specific skills lead to less adaptability and occupational flexibility in labour markets characterized by technological change. We contribute methodologically as well as substantially to this sociological inquiry by examining life course patterns in employability based on multi-cohort panel data from Germany (GSOEP, 1984-2015, person years=333,020; persons=44,612). Methodologically, we estimate cohort-specific non-parametric state probability models and employ a theory-guided restriction to control for period effects. This approach enables us (a) to study cohort variations in life cycle patterns while holding macro-economic conditions constant, and (b) to detect every possible turning point over the life cycle. Substantially, we test several intervening and moderating mechanisms which may explain the initial advantage and late disadvantage of the vocationally trained as compared to generally educated. We find that (1) the initial advantage of the vocationally educated has increased across cohorts, (2) a faster decrease in health in the group of vocationally trained partly explains their late life disadvantages, and (3) these disadvantages are more pronounced for higher educational levels.

Keywords: life course, general education, vocational education, returns to education, employment prospects, Germany

**Is the grass greener on the other side?
A longitudinal study of the impact of employer change and occupational change
on job satisfaction**

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Research shows that individuals experience a honeymoon-hangover pattern when they change employers. This study provides further insight into this pattern by comparing the experience of those who change employers within and across occupations. Drawing on the longitudinal data from the British House Panel Survey 1991–2008, we find that the honeymoon effect was primarily driven by the experience of those who change employers across occupations. Patterns of post-transition adaptation also differ between the two categories of job changers. While there is evidence of adaptation of job satisfaction to employer change within occupation, those who change employers across occupations experience a steady decline of intrinsic job satisfaction which continues for at least six years after the transition.

Keywords: employer change, occupational change, job satisfaction

Geographical mobility and occupational achievement in contemporary Italy

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This paper studies the role of geographical mobility (GM) in social stratification processes, analyzing its effects on occupational achievement in Italy. Three issues are analysed: a) the causal effect of GM on achievement; b) its distribution over time, namely whether it occurs immediately after the movement, if it is postponed, or whether it is caused by selection processes into occupational trajectories; c) whether the effect of GM changes according to gender and to different social and geographical origins, and whether with respect to origins it follows a compensation or a boosting pattern.

Analyses are based on the *Longitudinal Survey on Italian Households* (ILHS) and use Linear Probability Panel Models with FE. A gender divide is shown concerning the probability of employment, where a positive effect of GM is found for men and a negative one for women, as well as in results concerning the avoidance of the working class, where the GM effects follow an opposite pattern. However, a causal effect of GM on occupational outcomes appears to exist only for what men are concerned, because for women the divergence with respect to the stayers appears well before GM. Finally, the effects of GM are generally stronger for those originary from the middle and lower classes and from rural areas, but they are not so strong as to allow these individuals to change their position in the occupational hierarchy.

Keywords: occupational achievement, geographical mobility, Italy, panel data

Inter-regional geographical mobility as a channel for upward social mobility?

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This paper contributes to the literature on social stratification by analysing the role of geographical mobility as a possible channel for upward social mobility. While both geographical mobility and an advantaged family background are associated with favourable labour market outcomes, the evidence about their combined effect is inconclusive. In this context, this paper investigates both the probabilities of adopting different strategies of geographical mobility by social background, and whether geographical mobility can be regarded as a mechanism used by graduates from privileged families to access favourable labour market outcomes. This paper also improves on previous studies by using a more detailed measure of education that considers both the vertical (degree type) and horizontal (field of study and university awarding degree) stratification of education. I use a unique administrative dataset (AlmaLaurea) that includes the complete universe of graduates in 64 Italian universities (comprising approximately 80% of the entire Italian graduate population) in the year 2010.

Labour market outcomes are measured five years after graduation. Findings indicate that there is a substantial effect of social origin on the probability of geographical mobility for both studies and work after the studies. Moreover, the probabilities of geographical mobility are not homogeneously distributed across fields of study, with graduates from the soft social sciences being more likely to be mobile, at least for study purposes. The different types of geographical mobility contribute to explaining the social origin effect on income and access to higher service occupations, but not fully account for it.

Keywords: higher education returns, social origin, geographical mobility, mechanisms, inequality

Housework division and gender ideology: When do attitudes really matter?

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Attitudes toward gender roles are one of the factors that have received most attention in the literature on housework division. Nevertheless, egalitarian attitudes do not often match egalitarian domestic behaviors.

The paper's central hypothesis is that women's ability to assert their egalitarian beliefs is linked to having sufficient personal resources, in economic and cultural terms.

This paper's original contribution is in analyzing whether and how relative resources and education influence the effect of gender ideology on the housework division. Our analysis goes beyond most existing studies in its rare combination of behavior measures collected through a reliable time-use diary procedure together with information regarding gender ideology reported by both partners in the couple.

We use the 2013-14 Italian time-use survey (N=7707 couples) and analyze how relative resources and women's education moderate the relationship between gender ideology and housework division.

Consistently with our hypothesis, for a woman, the effect of gender ideology is strongest when she is the main breadwinner and when she holds a college degree. When a woman earns roughly as much or less than the man or does not have a degree, her egalitarian attitudes will translate into less housework for her only if they are shared by her partner.

Gender ideology matters, but a solid bargaining position is needed in order to put it into practice. Social policies promoting gender equality in education and the labor market can increase women's capacity for translating egalitarian attitudes into actual behavior.

Keywords: relative resources, behaviors consistency, attitudes, gender ideology, housework, time use, Italy

**More money, less housework?
Relative resources and housework in the Czech Republic**

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The paper explores the association between housework, earnings, and education. In contrast to the majority of existing studies that come from Western Europe, the United States, or Australia, this paper provides a test of bargaining theory in the Czech Republic. Given the relatively high female labor force participation coupled with a tendency for women to drop out of the labor market for several years after childbirth, the Czech Republic provides an interesting context to test relative resource theory. Using data from the first wave of the Czech Household Panel (2015), we apply a multilevel mixed effect regression analysis with the dependent variable of index expressing the division of housework between the male and female partners. We demonstrate that in such institutional contexts, economic factors such as education and a woman's absolute or relative earnings have a little explanatory power for the way housework is shared by partners.

Keywords: gender, relative resources, housework, Czech Republic

**Studying care, doing care:
does the field of education affect men's involvement in unpaid work?
A comparison between Norway, Austria and Poland**

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Among the vast literature on the gender division of unpaid work, it is a consolidated evidence that not only her but also his level of education matter. However, although shown relevant for other behaviors such as first union or first child, to the best of our knowledge no study has so far examined the role of type of education for men's share of domestic and care work. By drawing from the first wave of GGS and by comparing three countries (Norway, Austria and Poland) with distinctive cultural and institutional settings. In this paper we focus on couples with young children and we explore whether, controlling for his and her level of education and labor market position. There is a higher time involvement in unpaid work among men trained in fields in which a large majority of students are women and where traditional stereotypical female qualities prevail such as those concerned with the care of individuals and/or which emphasize interpersonal skills compared to those in male-dominated technical fields.

We expect these men to have different involvement in unpaid work, especially in fathering, due to already-existing attitudes and values when choosing type of education; their family-oriented socialization during the formative years; and cost-benefit calculations concerning their occupations and career paths. The findings show that there is a positive association between men studying in certain "female" traditional fields and their involvement in unpaid work. As expected, these effects appear more pronounced in Austria and especially in Poland vs. Norway since more traditional gender norms and less institutional support for a "dual earner-dual carer" model may increase self-selection of counter stereotyped men into typically female fields of study.

Keywords: housework, childcare, new fathers, GGS

**(How) Can we become more equal?
Public policies and parents' work-family preferences in Germany**

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Can work-family policies reduce gender inequalities in couples' division of labor? This study uses Sen's "capabilities framework" to examine how public policies affect parents' preferences for a more egalitarian division of paid and unpaid work. Based on the assumption that individuals develop their preferences within a specific policy context, we examine how the availability of high-quality, affordable childcare, a right to return to a full-time job after part-time employment, and an extension of partner months in parental leave schemes affect mothers' and fathers' work-family preferences. To gain insights into the causal effect of these policies, we analyze hypothetical policy scenarios, which we implemented within an original survey on couples' division of labor in Germany: In our survey, we first assessed respondents' work-family preferences. Then we described three policy changes and after each scenario asked again about their preferences given that the policy were in place. We are thus able to single out the policy effect, holding all other factors constant. The results show only moderate effects for fathers' working hour preferences if they had the right to return to a full-time position after part-time work and mothers' working hour preferences if childcare opportunities were improved. An extension of the partner months in Germany's parental leave systems from currently two to a total of four, by contrast, considerably affects fathers' preferences for longer and mothers' preferences for shorter leave. We therefore can conclude that in particular changes in the design of parental leave policies have the potential to reduce gender inequalities.

Keywords: division of labor, gender, work family policies, capabilities framework

**Culture or structure?
A comparative study of leaving home in Europe between 2002 and 2016**

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Societies differ strongly in the age at which young adults leave the parental home to live independently. Literature on leaving home typically offers two sets of explanations for these differences: cultural and structural explanations. The cultural explanations hold that differences in the age at leaving home could be explained by cultural factors such as familialism, the degree of religiosity, and age norms. Structural explanations focus instead on economic and institutional arrangements such as the welfare state regime, the unemployment rate, and housing prices.

Despite the prominence of these two sets of explanations in theoretical work on contextual differences in leaving home, comparative research in which these explanations are tested is still limited. We offer one of the first studies that systematically reviews both cultural and structural explanations for cross-national and cross-time differences in the age at leaving home. Moreover, we analyze the interaction between cultural and structural explanations to estimate, for example, whether economic downturns matter more for leaving home in more familialistic countries. We use data from the European Social Survey from 2002 to 2016. We have supplemented this dataset with data from various sources such as the World Bank, Eurostat, and the European Value Study to retrieve indicators for our structural and cultural explanatory factors. First, we estimate country-, cohort-, and year-specific home leaving percentages. Preliminary findings show strong variation in the likelihood to live with parents across time and countries. Next, we add cultural and structural factors to explain these differences.

Keywords: global financial crisis, Europe, family patterns, transition to adulthood, leaving home

**The dynamic of residential segregation in Italian metropolises:
Milan, Rome and Naples, 1991-2011**

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We investigate how socio-residential segregation has changed between 1991 and 2011 within the three biggest Italian metropolitan areas: Milan, Rome and Naples, using the OECD methodology to define the perimeters of the latter. We use data of the three last waves of the Italian population census (1991-2001-2011) at the finest scale (census sections).

To build a reliable (and internationally comparable) socio-professional typology, we work directly on the census microdata at the individual level to create a new variable of socio-professional positions. This variable has been created on the basis of individual occupation, sector of activity, type of contract. The combination of the three produces a more informative socio-professional scale, well adapted to compare the social segregation dynamics of Italian metropolises with those of other European metropolises (particularly London and Paris). To analyze residential segregation, we then build a typology of spaces based on the weight of the various socio-professional categories within the active resident population of each space. This is done following the methodology created by Prêteceille to study residential segregation in France and Brazil, and further developed by Cousin & Prêteceille to compare Milan and Paris at the beginning of 90s. This method of neighborhoods classification is based on a combination of ascending hierarchical classification techniques and correspondence factor analysis.

The paper presents data, methodology, and a description of the main dynamics of urban change in the three metropolises between 1991 and 2011. It asks one main research question related to the residential behavior of middle classes, and then tests and nuances two hypothesis related to: (1) the reduction of social mix in the core neighborhoods of each metropolitan area, and to (2) upper-middle classes secession.

Keywords: segregation, Italy, urban space, metropolises, division of urban space

**The housing pathways of the French urban middle classes.
Intergenerational support and its effects on family relations and the (re)production
of residential inequalities**

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The role of intergenerational transfers in shaping the housing careers of young households, and especially their access to homeownership, has increased. However, we know relatively little about how these mechanisms affect the middle classes and their disparities in France, even though housing has become a major dimension of their social status. This paper explores the functioning and the meanings of various intergenerational housing-related supports among the French urban middle classes, as well as their effects on family relations and the (re)production of residential inequalities, within both the rental and owner-occupied sectors. It draws on interviews conducted with middle-class households at different stages of their life courses in five municipalities located in the Paris metropolis. The findings highlight that supports operate differently across housing tenures and according to the socio-economic background of families, their degree of local anchorage and the specificities of local real estate markets. Moreover, even if they are regarded as necessary, intergenerational transfers may undermine residential autonomy of recipients, especially when they evoke a high degree of indebtedness. However, they also lead to new relations through the practices and discourses households deploy to lower dependence feelings, to claim deservingness and to reciprocate help. Lastly, intergenerational support is likely to set the basis for new links between social and residential trajectories within the middle classes. Namely, members of this group with lower socio-economic position than their parents would still have better chances to advance in the tenure and urban hierarchies than those with working-class backgrounds experiencing generational social upgrading.

Keywords: housing inequalities, middle classes, residential trajectories, intergenerational support, family relations

**Can public housing decrease segregation?
Lessons and challenges from non-European immigration in France**

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Recent decades have seen a rapid increase in the flows of non-European immigrants into public housing in Europe, which led to concern regarding the rise of “ghettos” in large cities. Using French census data over three decades, we examine how this increase in public housing participation affected segregation. While segregation levels increased only moderately on average, we find that the number of immigrant enclaves has grown. The growth of enclaves is driven by the large increase in non-European immigrants in the census tracts where the largest housing projects are located, both in public and private housing. As a result, contemporary differences in segregation levels across metropolitan areas are shaped by the spatial distribution of housing projects within cities and by the share of immigrants who live in large projects. Nevertheless, the overall effect of public housing on segregation has been ambiguous. While large projects increased segregation, the inflows of non-European immigrants into small housing projects brought many immigrants into census tracts where they have previously been rare and thus diminished segregation levels. However, the characteristics of non-European immigrants vary across projects, and those observed in the less segregated housing projects have a higher socio-economic status.

Keywords: segregation, spatial assimilation, immigrant incorporation, public housing, France

**U.S. investors as exporters of the winner-take-all economy:
Micro-level evidence from the United Kingdom**

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Existing studies of the political determinants of top income inequality focus on developments within certain countries, giving little attention to potential interdependencies that transcend national borders. In this article we argue that the sharp rise in top incomes since the 1980s are a product of specific features of the US political economy, which were subsequently exported to other advanced economies through the global expansion of US-based financial investors. Our theoretical argument is centered on the notion that US investors act as conduits for the transmission of a US-style culture of executive remuneration practices abroad. We test the argument using fine-grained micro-level data on executive pay and firm ownership structures in the United Kingdom, covering several thousand high-level managers of UK-based firms from 2000 throughout 2015. Employing company-level fixed effects and difference-in-differences specifications, we find robust evidence that increases in ownership by US-based investors leads to sizable pay increases for high-level managers in UK firms. Furthermore, contrary to prominent claims in the political science and corporate governance literatures, we find no evidence that the strength of trade unions or the concentration of firm ownership are effective mechanisms to moderate these external pressures.

Keywords: inequality, winner takes all, foreign investments, top incomes, corporate governance

How regressive are consumption taxes?

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Since the poor consume a greater share of their disposable income, consumption taxes are often considered as the most anti-redistributive component of the tax system.

Yet, very few estimates of the redistributive impact of consumption taxes exist in the literature, due to scarce data on household expenditures. In this paper, we propose a new method for imputing consumption behaviors in a cross-country perspective, using survey data for household income and expenditure. We thus provide an estimate of the regressivity of consumption taxes for a large panel of countries and years. Importantly, we take into account the fact that housing rents a significant part of consumption are not subject to consumption taxes. Our results are threefold. First, we find that propensities to consume are consistently decreasing with income: households below the first decile of income consume over 100% of their revenue, whereas the richest 10% spend only 50 to 70% of their income. Second, our estimates show that consumption taxes entail a significant rise in the Gini index that lies between 0.01 (in the USA) and 0.04 (in Denmark) Gini points. Third, we specifically measure the counter-balancing impact of rents, which are not subject to consumption taxes, although they usually represent a significant part of consumption expenditures for poor households.

Keywords: consumption taxes, propensity to consume, redistributive effect, housing rent

Understanding the movement of workers along the occupational structure following structural changes: application to the French case

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Many studies examining the skill displacement of workers tend to oversimplify the movement of workers along the occupational structure. More particularly, they do not specify enough the pattern of educational expansion, nor do they look at the fate of the biggest losers of job polarization, namely the mid-skilled individuals. As a result, we dispose of very few theoretical inputs to understand the varieties of allocation of human capital in modern labour markets following structural changes at both the educational and occupational levels. In this paper, we attempt to fill this gap and use France as a typical case study based on its elitist skill formation strategy and the important disconnection between educational and labour market policies that characterizes it. Using individual data from the French Labour Survey between 1992-2012, we analyse the evolution of the occupational structure depending on average net wages expressed in minimum wages (SMIC) by ISCO-1 categories. As our results indicate, all other things being equal, almost all workers have experienced a decline in their likelihood of high-paid employment and an increase in their likelihood of low-paid employment. If medium-educated workers have been the most harmed by skill downgrading, it is because they have lost ground in the high-paid category. They, however, maintained themselves in mid-paid employment, where tertiary graduates from universities displaced low-educated individuals.

Keywords: educational expansion, employment, pay category, polarization, skill displacement

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

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

Keywords: education, credentialism, labor market, social closure

**Apprenticeship training as equalizer?
Individual decisions, institutional arrangements and the stratification process**

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This paper studies transitions from general education into apprenticeship training and from apprenticeship training into a first employment position in Germany. Employing linked survey data from the ALWA-study and register-based data (IEB), the authors extend the standard model of status attainment by introducing the firm as independent actor. Sequential logit and simulation models are performed. In line with the status attainment theory the results confirm social background effects on transitions in and out of firm-based apprenticeship training similar to decisions regarding school based education. However, quality of firm based training shows an own-standing effect on individuals' transition from apprenticeship training into employment. As the available set of observable characteristics is limited to analyze individuals' and firms' behavior, the authors take unobserved heterogeneity into account. Simulation models indicate especially interaction effects of unobserved heterogeneity with confounding variables which may affect not only the size of coefficients but also direction.

Keywords: status attainment, educational decision, firm specific training, sequential logits, unobserved heterogeneity

**No future, no training? Further training participation in routine and abstract jobs
and the mediating role of institutions**

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Recent technological developments have the potential to change or even destroy jobs because of automation and computerization. To combat the repercussions of this, politicians and pundits advocate lifelong learning to ensure the affected workers' employability. Yet, not all workers have access to training. Research shows that participation in courses is mainly determined by characteristics of the workplace. Especially workers in routine jobs, which are presumably most affected by technological change, have less access to training. Workers conducting abstract job tasks, which are likely to be more secure, receive more training. This may result in a stronger polarization of unemployment risks. Yet, these patterns might differ between countries because of educational and labor market institutions. The goal of this paper is to explore cross-national differences in training gaps due to job tasks.

To assess this, I analyze the association between participation in non-formal job-related training and job tasks in 25 countries from the first and second round of the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC). I apply two-step multilevel regression to test the influence of macro variables on task gaps in training. Preliminary results reveal that the overall rate of training in a country reduces the disadvantage of routine workers. This indicates that skill demand and public provision of training may be important for the reduction of task gaps in training. Also, there is some evidence that highly stratified educational systems increase the gap due to abstract job tasks.

Keywords: technological change, job tasks, further training, lifelong learning, international comparison

**Making it against the odds.
How personality and social origin trump education in undereducation careers**

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Roughly 20% of employees in Europe command over less education than is formally required by their job. These workers are undereducated. This often overlooked phenomenon poses a puzzle to classic models of status attainment. Our research questions are thus: How do the undereducated overcome barriers that restrict similarly-educated peers? And: What role does undereducation play in intergenerational mobility and reproduction? We investigate different job-attainment mechanisms that may allow less-educated workers to pursue unusually successful careers, and identify corresponding cognitive and personality traits. In a second step, we discuss implications of the literature on secondary effects in educational transitions, which suggest that undereducation may be a path to upward mobility. We also consider recent findings on the direct effects of social origins and derive the converse idea that undereducation may be a means of status preservation. We test our hypotheses on comparable panel data with rich information on respondents' personality and cognitive ability from two institutionally dissimilar contexts, the United Kingdom and Germany. Taking a life-course perspective, we investigate determinants of undereducation across various stages of the career to distinguish between mechanisms. Our results suggest that undereducation arises, when workers' actual cognitive ability exceeds what their formal qualifications indicate, and when workers take an entrepreneurial stance towards their career, characterized by openness, an internal locus of control, and a readiness to take risks. With regards to intergenerational mobility, there is clear evidence for the status preservation hypothesis. In concluding, we discuss implications of our results for sociological models of status attainment.

Keywords: undereducation, social mobility, personality, labour market, mismatches

**Affording college with the help of asset building:
Preliminary impact estimates from an RCT in Italy**

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This paper presents the preliminary results of a randomized controlled trial aimed at testing the efficacy of an asset-building program on higher education participation of children coming from low-income families. The experimental evidence points to a positive and statistically significant impact of the program on university enrolment (+8.7 percentage points) and the likelihood of passing at least one exam in the first semester (+9.3 pp). The impact of the program is substantially larger for students from vocational schools (+21 and +33 pp, respectively). The results suggest that incentivized savings represent a viable option to improve the effectiveness of financial aid.

Keywords: asset building, financial aid, social inequality, higher education, randomized controlled trial

Do information on returns reduce gender and socio-economic background differences in field of study choice? Evidence from a field experiment

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Researchers routinely report marked gender and social background differences with regard to field of study-choices. At the same time graduating from different fields of study leads to different labor market returns both in terms of income and occupational prestige thereby transferring educational inequalities to the labor market. In this paper we ask whether information on (field-specific) returns lead students to change their preferred field of study in favor of a more lucrative one and whether this reduces social background and gender inequalities. To answer these questions we use data from a field-experimental longitudinal study on high school students in Berlin, Germany. After the first survey that included questions on aspired educational levels and fields we provided information on labor market returns to these different educational options to students from 8 (out of 27) randomly selected schools. We analyze whether students in the treatment group more frequently change their originally aspired field of study in an upward direction (i.e., towards more rewarding fields) than students in the control group and whether this reduces social background and gender differences in field of study-choices. We examine the treatment effect for different outcomes: (1) a short-term treatment effect on field of study intentions three months after the information workshop, (2) applications for and (3) enrollment in different fields of study. The findings can provide important insights on the mechanisms behind inequality within the higher education system and - ultimately - the labor market.

Keywords: information barrier, social inequality, higher education, fields of study, field experiment

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

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During the past decades, the German secondary education system was characterised by an extension of opportunities that allow for the attainment of an upper secondary degree (eligibility for higher education) after the completion of a lower-level educational track. In this paper, we analyse the implications that these developments have for social inequalities in access to upper secondary and higher education. By drawing on previous work on educational decision processes and institutional diversification, we provide a systematic theoretical account of the different diversion and inclusion mechanisms that are triggered by the establishment of alternative pathways to higher education eligibility. We use recent data of the German National Education Panel Study (NEPS) to evaluate whether these processes are enhancing or counteracting the formation of social inequalities in educational attainment. Our results hint to a paradoxical situation, in which alternative routes to upper secondary education seem to be characterised by diverting students of disadvantaged social origin away from academic and higher education, but still contribute to a minor equalisation process as regards access to higher education. This result is in accordance with results from other country studies.

Keywords: Germany, higher education, secondary education, inequality, social origin

Student Expectations and Higher Education Enrollment A Comparison between the US and Germany

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We study the relationship between educational aspirations at age 15 and later educational outcomes. Aspirations are hypothesized to be more realistic in stratified than in undifferentiated educational systems. We evaluate this claim using longitudinal data for two countries - Germany, a highly tracked system, and the United States, a less differentiated system. First, we study on the individual level whether aspirations at age 15 indeed match higher education enrollment to a greater extent in Germany than in the US.

Second, we assess the assumption of realism. Thereby, we contrast the concept of realism with one of aspirations as self-fulfilling prophecy. While in the realism framework ability is stable and aspirations reflect this known ability, in the self-fulfilling prophecy perspective, aspirations are a function of track placement and affect later achievement through effort adjustment. In this second perspective, tracking has serious implications for social inequality as aspirations are adjusted to track placement which is socially selective and in turn these aspirations affect later achievement. First analyses indeed show signs of this self-fulfilling prophecy mechanism for Germany.

Keywords: tracking, educational systems, status attainment, educational aspirations, inequality of opportunity

Ride with me - Ethnic discrimination, social markets and the sharing economy

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We study ethnic discrimination in the sharing economy using the example of Europe's largest carpooling marketplace. Based on a unique dataset with more than 17,000 rides, we estimate the effects of drivers' perceived name origins on the demand for rides. The results show sizable ethnic penalties. Further analyses suggest that additional information about actors in this market decreases the magnitude of ethnic discrimination. Our findings broaden the perspective of ethnic discrimination by shedding light on subtle, everyday forms of discrimination in social markets and informing ongoing discussions about ways to address discrimination in an era in which markets increasingly move online.

Keywords: computational social science, online markets, statistical discrimination, sharing economy, ethnic discrimination

Discrimination en ligne - Evidence from Airbnb Paris

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The sharing economy is increasingly transforming previously anonymous marketplaces to setups where personal information is shared prior to a transaction taking place. We contribute to the literature on the discrimination happening on these new online marketplaces by analysing all Airbnb rental data for Paris in the period between November 2014 and June 2017 as well as by conducting a field experiment in which we varied the ethnicity of names and the gender of people asking to potentially rent an accommodation during the summer of 2017. We find significant price discrimination towards landlords with ethnically Arab names, with a 5% price reduction being explained by name only after controlling for a rich set of apartment characteristics. We also find strong effects of gender and ethnicity on the response rates towards potential tenants, with both male gender and an Arab ethnicity name being associated to an approximately 15% lower response rate. We also test whether events affecting ethnic perceptions as well as rental demand affect discrimination patterns by looking at the 2015 terror attacks and the 2016 European football championship in Paris but find no significant changes.

Keywords: ethnic discrimination, sharing economy, France, residential discrimination

**Hidden in the shadow?
Understanding cross-national wage differences among native and immigrant women
in the EU**

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Worldwide, many countries have made significant progress towards gender equality in recent decades. Nonetheless, women continue to earn less than men and are less likely to advance their careers. The problem of the so-called 'gender pay gap' remains. Given the increasing gender-ethnic diversity of the European workforce, it is surprising that research, so far, has treated women rather as a homogenous group. Therefore, it is interesting to examine in more detail, not only how immigration background is intertwined with gender wage inequalities on the labour market, but also how those inequalities vary across European countries. Using the pooled data of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC, 2011-2015) this paper aims to provide a better understanding of cross-national variations in wage differentials between immigrant and native women. Thereby, answering two research questions: (1) To what extent do European countries differ with respect to female ethnic wage penalties. and (2) To what extent can those cross-national differences be attributed to the labour market structure of the countries. The analyses show that in particular female immigrants from third-countries face the biggest wage penalties in comparison to native women and that those differ between EU countries. Part of this variation seems to be associated with structural factors of the labour market (such as the size of shadow economy and the GDP).

Keywords: gender wage gap, immigrant wage penalties, cross-national comparison, multi-level analyses

**The influence of firms on the immigrant-native wage gaps in Germany:
A comparison of economic and sociological organizational approaches**

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A more complete explanation of immigrant-native wage gaps requires taking firms and their characteristics into account – and examining how they create, mute and exaggerate inequality. Using unique German linked employer-employee data I test which organizational characteristics influence immigrants' and natives' earnings as economic and sociological approaches express different ideas about the relevant organizational characteristics. As predicted by the Relational Inequality Theory, in firms where immigrant status is interlinked with low status physically demanding work natives receive higher wages. The influence of higher market competition on immigrant-native wage gaps, related to Backers' theory of racial discrimination is, in turn, of inferior importance as its influence can be traced back to differences within industries. The Oaxaca-Blinder type of decomposition indicates that organizational characteristics indeed contribute to the explanation of immigrant-native wage gaps, however, as immigrants select themselves into high-paying firms wage gaps are 2% higher than initially assumed, when controlled for organizational characteristics.

Keywords: firms, work organizations, immigrant, immigrant, native wage gap, Becker's theory of racial discrimination, Relational Inequality Theory

**Variation in labor demand and job search duration of unemployed job-seekers
in Switzerland: The significance of nationality and skill level**

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In the Swiss labor market, like in those of other advanced industrial countries, a substantial proportion of the labor force is of foreign nationality, predominantly filling jobs in either the least-skilled or the high-skilled segments. Compared to the native counterparts, immigrants experience longer spells of unemployment. This paper assesses how nationality affects the unemployment duration of job-seekers at different skill levels in Switzerland and how variation in labor demand shapes the importance of nationality and skills for unemployment duration. The analyses are based on two datasets. The Swiss Job Market Monitor (SJMM), providing unique job advertisement data on vacancies in Switzerland, is combined with national register data from the Swiss unemployment insurance (AVAM) for the years 2006 to 2014. Linking vacancy to unemployment data at the micro-level, our study overcomes a serious shortcoming of prior research, largely relying on aggregate indicators of labor demand. We estimate Cox proportional hazard models. The findings suggest that nationality is a strong signal in hiring for jobs at all skill levels even when labor demand is high. The results further indicate that immigrants accept any job quicker than natives, especially when job opportunities are few. In conclusion, this study shows that the speed of job uptake upon unemployment is driven simultaneously by immigrants' and natives' search behavior as well as employers' hiring criteria which both vary with skill demand.

Keywords: unemployment duration, labor demand, immigration, skills

**Who compensates for income losses after unemployment:
A panel analysis for class differences in Britain and Switzerland**

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This paper analyzes the effect of job loss on income for different class positions based on panel data for Switzerland (SHP 1999-2017) and Britain (1991-2008). It is well known that workers in lower class positions are at a greater risk to become unemployed than workers in higher class positions. However, what is less certain is whether once low-end workers do become unemployed, they are also more vulnerable to the economic consequences of job loss than high-end workers. After job loss, three institutions may compensate for lost earnings: the *market* through re-employment, the *family* through the household pooling of resources or the *welfare state* through social benefits. We distinguish these three income sources for the different classes. Our paper adopts a longitudinal perspective and observes individuals three years before and three years after they lose their job. We match displaced workers (treatment group) to otherwise identical workers who were not displaced (control group) and thus use a difference-in-difference model in order to estimate the causal effect that job loss has on income in the ensuing years.

Keywords: job loss, earnings, social benefits, household, panel data, social stratification

**Divorced and unemployed:
trends in the coprevalence of two critical lifecourse states in the UK, 1972-2018**

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Union dissolution and job loss are two major non-normative life events which have been linked to negative consequences both for adults and their children; which drive inequalities in a range of outcomes across the life course; and which may be becoming increasingly common risks. Exposure to being both divorced/separated and unemployed (DSU) may then represent a state of extreme disadvantage. However, next to nothing is known about the coprevalence of these two states. Using large UK repeated cross-sectional datasets extending back to 1972, we give a thorough descriptive account of the trends in DSU itself and its demographic and social risk factors. We further examine its relation with health and wellbeing outcomes, thus testing whether the loss of social and economic resources from the two major life domains of home and work show an interactive association and represent a form of cumulative disadvantage.

Keywords: unemployment, divorce, lifecourse, UK, cumulative disadvantage

**Does the partner's employment status affect individual health?
A longitudinal comparative analysis**

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Numerous studies have examined the relationship between employment status and health from an individual perspective. This paper extends previous research by assessing the effects of changes in employment status on self-rated health within couples. In addition, we investigate whether the impact of a partner's employment status on individual self-rated health varies systematically across welfare state regimes with different levels of decommodification and defamilialization.

In our analysis, we use longitudinal data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and panel data methods. We find that a change in an individual's employment status may affect the health not just of the person who experiences this transition, but of his or her partner. The likelihood that such a spillover will occur varies according to gender and across welfare state regimes. Our findings indicate that in the Eastern European and Bismarckian states, women tend to report being in poorer health if their partner does not have a job; whereas in the Scandinavian countries, the partner's employment status does not appear to affect the self-rated health of women or men. Surprisingly, we also see no consistent evidence that the partner's employment status affects the self-rated health of women or men in Southern Europe or Anglo-Saxon countries.

Keywords: unemployment, labour market, health, family

**Fathers' involvement in childcare during the Great Recession:
Evidence from Spain (2002-2010)**

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In Western societies in recent decades gender disparities have decreased while social inequality has increased. These patterns have been accentuated since the late 2000s due to the Great Recession. However, little is known about how these trends in the labour market have been reflected in a critical site for the social reproduction of inequalities: time with children. This study aims to investigate the evolution of the gender and education gaps in physical and developmental time with children during the Great Recession, focusing on fathers. To do so I use two waves of the Spanish Time Use Survey carried out before (2002-2003) and during the economic recession (2009-2010) and a sample of 5,674 couples with children under 13 years old. Results show that during the recession fathers increased their participation in both physical and developmental childcare. The “classic” gender gap in physical childcare time has narrowed, especially among couples without university degrees and very young children, as an effect of the Great Recession mediated by increased paternal unemployment. Conversely, the developmental childcare gap between fathers with and without degrees has seen no change during the Great Recession.

Keywords: social stratification, fatherhood, time use, gender, child development

Do children's (non-) cognitive development and temperament matter for mothers' returns to work?

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This study is the first for Germany to investigate whether and how children's (non-) cognitive development and temperament are associated with their mothers' return-to-work behaviour after childbirth. Against the background of a vast literature showing how institutional and individual factors influence mothers' return-to-work decision, it is also crucial to understand whether and how children's (non-) cognitive development and temperament influence this decision-making process. Using newly available longitudinal data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS-SC1), we no longer treat the child itself as a "black box" and are able to estimate the effect of children's sensorimotor skills and temperament, measured at various points in time between six months to four years, on maternal return-to-work behaviour.

Our results show that children's (non-) cognitive ability and regulatory capacity are not associated with mothers' returns to the labour market. Our interpretation of this is that mothers might lack a reference point how well their child is developed or tempered. Yet, we find that children's negative affectivity is statistically significantly associated with a lower probability of returning to the labour market in the second year and an increased probability of returning in the third and fourth year. We find tentative evidence that high-income households respond to the difficult temperament and lower sensorimotor skills of their child and prolong their time out of the labour market, catching up on it in the fourth year after birth. Beyond this, we employ child-specific fixed effects models and instrumental variable techniques to address potential endogeneity problems.

Keywords: maternal employment, female labour supply, (non) cognitive development and temperament, return to work

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

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Recent research on alterable individual gender ideologies seems to have largely overlooked whether and to which extent changes in respondents' self-reported gender ideologies are driven by interviewers' characteristics. Social desirability theories presume respondents to underreport socially undesirable views to conform to perceived views of the interviewer. This is supported by survey methodology research and a few cross-sectional studies revealing interviewer gender bias in the context of gender ideologies. These studies, however, were unable to estimate any causal effects. 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)* and applies fixed effects panel models. Preliminary findings showed that respondents report significantly more egalitarian views to female interviewers. Distinguishing between respondents gender and interview mode revealed somewhat statistically significant differences with a more pronounced interviewer gender effect for male respondents and for computer-assisted face-to-face inter-views compared to telephone interviews. Hence, first results point towards heterogeneous interviewer gender effects and, thus, a more pronounced social desirability bias for males and face-to-face communication.

Keywords: education, interviewer effects, gender role attitudes, gender ideology, social desirability

**Early education and care quality:
does it matter for maternal working hours and wages?**

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This study investigates whether mothers whose children enter early childhood education and care (ECEC) centers of higher quality are more likely to work longer hours and earn higher wages. It extends previous studies which either focused on the relevance of “convenience factors” of childcare, such as proximity or stability, or relied on cross-sectional data and parent-reported measures of ECEC quality or satisfaction. Our empirical analysis links longitudinal information of parents in the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) Study with the K2iD-SOEP extension study, which collected ECEC quality information from childcare centers across Germany. Based on a sample of 559 mothers of 630 children with a mean age of 2.6 years at center entry, we apply change score models with entropy balancing to account for differences in a rich set of observable characteristics. The findings show that higher levels of quality with respect to child-teacher-ratio, activities promoting child learning and offered services for parents are partly associated with greater increases in working hours and hourly wages for mothers since the year before using the ECEC center. No significant relationships emerged for group size. From a broader policy perspective, our results provide evidence that investments in ECEC quality may not only benefit child development but may also facilitate the postnatal labor market participation and positive wage growth among mothers with young children.

Keywords: child care, early childhood education, maternal employment, family policy, motherhood

Can organized leisure activities explain social inequalities in children's cognitive and non-cognitive skills?

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This study investigates to which extent participation in organized leisure activities during preschool explains differences in cognitive and non-cognitive skills between children from varying social backgrounds. According to Lareau's concept of concerted cultivation, enrolling children in organized leisure activities is one strategy of middle-class families to promote their children's development. While many studies have focused on the impact of participation in organized leisure activities during school years, very few studies have investigated if organized leisure activities during preschool benefit skill development. Furthermore, research on the relationship between organized leisure activities and the development of non-cognitive skills is limited. Our study fills these gaps and thereby enriches our understanding of how inequalities in skills are generated already at early ages. We draw on longitudinal data of 1470 children aged 5 to 7 years in the Starting Cohort 2 of the German National Educational Panel Study. Applying longitudinal structural equation modeling, we show that preschoolers with parents of high socioeconomic status are more often enrolled in a music school or sports club. Furthermore, we find that enrollment in music lessons is related to higher cognitive abilities, whereas enrollment in sports is not. Moreover, we do find that enrollment in organized leisure activities is not related to non-cognitive skills (e.g., social skills). Our study highlights that taking music lessons at a young age can help children to have a head start at school with regard to cognitive abilities. However, participation in organized leisure activities does not explain social class differences in non-cognitive skills.

Keywords: educational inequality, early childhood, cognitive skills, noncognitive skills, leisure time

The impact of participation in extracurricular activities on school achievement of French middle school students. Human capital and cultural capital revisited

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The impact of participation in extracurricular activities on academic success has long been studied in the social sciences. This article aims at improving the measurement and understanding of this impact. Based on panel data regression models applied to a panel of French middle school students, it first provides a robust estimation of the impact of extracurricular activities on school outcomes (marks in French and Mathematics) and on a set of cognitive and non-cognitive skills. It finds a positive and significant impact on marks in French and Mathematics and scores on non-cognitive skills tests. No impact is found on cognitive skills. The article then investigates the underlying mechanisms of this impact. Its findings do not reinforce the transfer paradigm, according to which extracurricular activities provide students who participate in them with skills that they can reinvest in school life. Neither does it support the notion that such an impact may primarily be the result of students' greater connivance with the cultural standards of teachers. Instead, it seems likely that what is mainly at stake in participation in extracurricular activities is families' unequal capacity for extending the time of school supervision in their children's free time. Therefore, insofar as the varying participation in these activities is strongly correlated to differences in students' social and cultural background, participation in extracurricular activities would in itself contribute to reinforcing social inequalities in school achievement.

Keywords: panel data, concerted cultivation, cultural capital, extracurricular activities, educational inequalities, fixed effect regressions

Scholarly culture: how books in adolescence enhance adult literacy, numeracy and technology skills in 31 societies

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Scholarly culture theory posits that immersing children in books-oriented environments benefits their later educational achievement, attainment and occupational standing. A growing body of evidence suggests that book-oriented socialization, indicated by home library size, equips youth with life-long tastes, skills and knowledge. However, to date, the extent to which adolescent exposure to scholarly culture enhances cognitive assets in adulthood has not been directly assessed. Here, we document advantageous effects of scholarly culture for adult literacy, numeracy and technological problem solving. Growing up with home libraries boosts adult skills in these areas beyond the benefits accrued from parental education or own educational or occupational attainment. The effects are loglinear, with greatest returns to the growth in smaller libraries. Our evidence comes from regressions with replicate weights estimated on data from 31 countries and regions which participated in the *Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)* between 2011 and 2015.

Keywords: home libraries, books in adolescence, scholarly culture, adult numeracy and literacy, cultural mobility

The effects of parents' lifestyle on their children's status attainment and lifestyle in the Netherlands

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In this study, we examine to what extent parents have affected the status attainment of their adult children through the cultural and economic dimensions of their lifestyle when their child was growing up, and to what extent they have passed their lifestyle on to their adult children. We use SEM to test hypotheses derived from Bourdieu's theory.

The data, from 2000, refer to a sample of 399 young Dutch adults aged between 20 and 40 who have been interviewed on a broad range of lifestyle characteristics derived from Bourdieu's 'Distinction'. Their parents have reported independently on the lifestyle in the parental family at the time their child was around 12 years old.

We conclude that parents pass their lifestyle on to their children. Children who were raised with a more cultural lifestyle have, as adults, a more cultural lifestyle themselves, and those who were raised with a more economic lifestyle have a more economic lifestyle in their adult life. We also find that both the cultural and the economic dimensions of the parents' lifestyle lead to advantages in education, occupation and income of their adult children. As such, the cultural and economic lifestyle of the parents is one mechanism by which parents pass on their social status position to their children. We also find some indications that the cultural status dimension is more important than the economic dimension in the intergenerational transmission of social status.

Keywords: intergenerational transmission, lifestyle, cultural capital, cultural reproduction

**Where and why did changes in earnings homogamy contribute to earnings inequality?
A comparative study of 22 countries**

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The last few years have seen a dramatic increase in research addressing the question to what extent changes in earnings similarity among partners can explain changes over time in earnings inequality between households. Studies come to an apparent variety of results, ranging from conclusions that changes in earnings homogamy barely impacted inequality, to claims that homogamy has been responsible for up to 50% of increases in homogamy.

In this paper, we aim to reconcile these earlier findings through a careful literature review as well as a comparative empirical analysis. We first show that contrary to a frequent claim, the existing literature obtained consistent results once taking into account differences in country and period studied, but also the method chosen and the exact counterfactual situation of interest.

We subsequently confirm this interpretation based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study for 22 countries, where data for each country covers a decade of time or more. We first replicate earlier cross-national evidence of the contribution of changes in earnings homogamy among partners to earnings inequality using counterfactuals based on log-linear models. Secondly, we decompose this contribution into parts attributable to changes in female and male labour participation rates, the association between men's earnings and women's employment, and in the association between men's and women's earnings among dual-earner couples.

Keywords: earnings, homogamy, partnering, family, inequality, female employment

How much does assortative mating, status exchange and being single contribute to household income inequality? The case of Finland, 1987-2014

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Previous studies covering various developed countries suggest that changes in educational homogamy have 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 status exchange between own education and parental background in the partnership market. 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. We focus on income inequality as measured by the Theil index as it can be decomposed into within- and between-group inequality and perform various decompositions and counterfactual analyses. 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. Partnership homogamy explains a growing proportion of the between-group inequality linked to educational assortative mating. Status exchange plays a role, but the overall assortative mating by family background seems to be a more important factor contributing to income inequality. Over time, its role in income inequality seems to have remained steady.

Keywords: income inequality, partnership, education, assortative mating, intergenerational inequality

**The accumulation of wealth in marriage:
Over-time change and intra-household inequalities**

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This study examines the accumulation of personal wealth within married couples over time and investigates the development of intra-household wealth inequalities within married couples. Going beyond previous research that mostly studied household-level wealth and did not examine over-time variation in the marriage wealth premium, we argue that entry into marriage is a major life course event that uniquely shapes husband's and wife's wealth trajectory in all subsequent years. Using high-quality data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (2002, 2007, and 2012), we apply random-effects and fixed-effects regression models to describe wealth patterns of married couples. We find a delayed marriage wealth premium about 5 years after entering marriage compared to never married respondents. We find that husbands and wives increase their wealth particularly with regards to their personal housing wealth. Marriage seems to be less beneficial for the accumulation of financial wealth over time. We find a pronounced within-household wealth gap between spouses at the start of the marriage, which is fairly constant throughout marriage.

Keywords: longitudinal, marriage, household inequalities, intra-household inequalities, wealth, gender, life course, panel data, SOEP

The changing effect of becoming a lone mother on poverty risks over time - the case of Germany

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Lone mothers in Germany face disproportionately high risks of poverty – compared to partnered mothers or to lone mothers in other European countries. This paper examines to what extent the effect of becoming a lone mother on poverty changed over time in Germany. To this end three institutional periods are differentiated: a consolidation period (1980 and 1997), a period of major labor market reforms (1998-2006) and a period of family policy expansion (2007-2016). While the relative increase in poverty risks after becoming a lone mother is expected to remain stable or slightly increase in the second institutional period, it is expected to decrease considerably in the third period. Empirical analyses are based on the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). For the multivariate analyses linear hybrid regression analyses are employed, as they allow for examining both the intra-individual and also inter-individual effects. Results show that in fact the relative increase in poverty risks after becoming a lone mother decreases continuously over the institutional periods. Using entropy balancing to control for potential changes in the social composition of lone mothers over time reveals two interesting facts: Experiencing lone motherhood has become more socially selective over time. Overall, social composition plays a minor role in explaining this substantial drop in relative increase of poverty risks after becoming a lone mother. This points to the crucial role of family policies for the economic well-being of lone mothers.

Keywords: change over time, poverty, lone mothers, Germany, GSOEP

**Trends and determinants of health inequalities in 26 European countries
in the period 1995-2013: Understanding the role of social policy**

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Lower socioeconomic status is associated with poorer health and higher mortality in all European countries. The magnitude of these health inequalities varies between countries, but there is limited understanding of how these inequalities change in response to changes in social expenditure. We use data from the European Community Household Panel (ECPH) and EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) surveys to examine trends in inequalities in self-rated health by educational attainment in 26 European countries from 1995 to 2013. We then link estimates of health inequality to aggregated data from the OECD database on social expenditures. We show that health inequalities are not static but vary substantially over time, with about half of the countries experiencing increasing inequality, and half experiencing declining health inequalities. Using country and year fixed-effects models, we find that increases in social expenditures are significantly associated with decreases in absolute as well as relative inequalities in self-rated health between educational groups. In particular, increases in per capita spending on incapacity as well as family benefits have the largest positive effects on reducing health inequalities between socio-economic groups within countries. Results suggest that health inequalities vary over time and may be amenable to social policy intervention.

Keywords: health, inequality, social policy, Europe

Intergenerational social mobility and health inequality across the life course

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Socio-economic position (SEP) — in particular education — is the most reliable predictor of inequalities in health outcomes. The contemporaneous association of SEP with health is well-established, whereas much less is known about the effect of socioeconomic trajectories. Based on a life course approach, this study investigates the impact of SEP in childhood and SEP in adulthood on health outcomes at different ages (in mid-age, young old-age and older old-age). Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, it tests whether childhood SEP affects later health, directly and/or indirectly through adult SEP as a mediating variable. Moreover, it investigates the (additional and independent) impact of *intergenerational social mobility* (i.e., of movements between SEP across the life course) on health outcomes at different ages. We apply *diagonal reference models* (DRM) to estimate the relative weight of childhood and adulthood SEP on health outcomes and to disentangle the independent effect of social mobility. Our findings show that SEP in childhood has a direct effect on health outcomes across the life course that remains once we account for adult SEP. In fact, childhood SEP shows an increasing relevance as a driver of health inequality at higher ages (ages 60+). On top of (additive) effects of childhood SEP and adult SEP, we find significant social mobility effects: Upward mobility is conducive to health outcomes in mid-life and the reverse for downward mobility. Most prior studies do not detect significant mobility effects on health using DRM, arguably for the lack of age stratification.

Keywords: intergenerational social mobility, education, health inequality, diagonal reference model

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

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A rather solid result in the literature dealing with the social determinants of health 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 never empirically addressed.

This paper aims at filling this gap by testing the different possible mechanisms that can be responsible for the gendered effect of unemployment on self-perceived health.

A first explanation relates to the issue of selection. The identification of a causal relationship between unemployment and health stems from the fact that health selection is controlled for. Health selection mechanisms have been shown to considerably reduce the direct effect of unemployment on health. 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. Having multiple social roles, such as employment, marriage and parenthood, has been proved to be positive for health and may buffer job loss consequences on health by providing numerous and alternative resources and reducing stress. The health consequences after job loss may be gendered because of the different importance and commitment 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 welfare and gender regimes. The analysis relies on EU-Silc data for the period 2003-2015 for several European countries. We apply correlated dynamic random effects panel model allowing to distinguish genuine state dependence dynamics from unobserved heterogeneity.

Keywords: health inequality, unemployment consequences, health selection, dynamic panel models, European comparison

**Assortative mating by lifestyle risk behaviours:
the case of alcohol consumption in English couples**

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Research has found that assortative mating affects inequalities within generations, inequalities between generations, and can affect long-run population change. Alcohol consumption is a lifestyle risk behaviour that has long-term, detrimental consequences for individuals. Matching on alcohol consumption in couples can lead to a concentration of risk that cannot be properly accounted in analyses limited to individuals. This paper investigates the matching of partners' drinking habits in married and cohabiting couples.

Research on assortative mating with respect to health is very limited. We could find no sociological account of assortative mating by alcohol consumption for the English population. Yet, alcohol consumption in England and UK has been the focus of scientific, policy, and media attention. In addition, researchers suspect that alcohol consumption follows an educational gradient. Despite education is a known crucial driver of matching, multivariate analysis of sorting are rare.

The aim of this paper hence is twofold. First, we ask whether there is evidence for population sorting by alcohol consumption in prevailing couples. Second, we ask whether these patterns can be discounted as the by-product of educational assortative mating. We pool 11 waves of the Health Survey for England to form a large sample of couples and shed light on the bivariate sorting by alcohol consumption and education.

We find strong evidence of assortative mating by alcohol consumption in prevailing couples. In addition, we cannot discount this pattern as the by-product of educational assortative mating.

We argue that further scrutiny of matching by lifestyle risk behaviours and socio-economic background would be fruitful – especially if adequate measures are routinely included in longitudinal household survey.

Keywords: assortative mating, alcohol consumption, health, lifestyle risk behaviours, educational assortative mating

The Breen-Goldthorpe model: how plausible are its assumptions?

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The Breen-Goldthorpe model is currently the reference theoretical model in educational stratification research to analyse social inequalities in educational choices among students with comparable school performance.

Despite its popularity, this rational choice model builds on some restrictive assumptions that limit considerably its applicability, assumptions that has not been tested so far.

In particular, the model assumes that families a) are motivated only by the objective of avoiding social demotion; b) they perceive educational decisions as risky, that is, one of the options (e.g. academic track) enhances the chances of accessing the upper class if it is completed (BAC général plus diplôme du supérieur), but also enhances the risks of ending up in unskilled jobs relative to the other option (vocational track), if it is not completed. Relying on fresh data collected on a random sample of parents of lower secondary school leavers in the city of Paris, I test these motivational and informational assumptions.

Keywords: aversion, relative risk, secondary effects, educational inequality, educational decisions, prospect theory

**Parental risk aversion and educational choices:
the effect of children's gender and of social-origin**

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In this paper we aim to investigate to what extent parental risk aversion and time discounting preferences explain choice of the type of secondary school and of field of study at university level among young Italians. We focus on the moderating role of parental social background on these choices, considering that such a moderating effect may in turn differ according to the gender of the child. We use SHIW (Survey of Income and Wealth) data in which individual's risk aversion is assessed from answers to a lottery question while time discounting preference is measured as the rate at which the interviewed discounts future income. We find that risk aversion and time discounting preferences have an impact on the choice of the enrolment and track of secondary school especially for the sons of low status families, but not for the daughters; regarding field-of-study choice at university level, we observe that these explanatory variables play a role in predicting daughters' decisions not to enrol in Engineering and Medicine and sons' decisions not to enrol in Political Sciences and Sociology. In sum, we find that the impact of parental risk aversion and time discounting preferences on key educational decisions along the educational trajectory of young Italians is moderated by social origin, but that this moderating role differs (at different points in the educational trajectory) for girls and boys.

Keywords: risk aversion, gender, education, rational theory

Social origin and stratification in higher education: Could the Italian case provide a test for the effectively maintained inequality hypothesis?

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Recently, the trend over time of the influence of family background on education opportunities has become a source of great debate. While scholars mainly focused on the study of the vertical dimension of education inequalities, as education expands also the choice of the field of study (horizontal dimension) can start to represent a source of inequality. According to the Effectively Maintained Inequality hypothesis suggested by Lucas, when participation in education increases, wealthy families capitalize their socio-economic advantage to ensure that their children obtain degrees in the most lucrative fields of study within the same educational level. This paper takes advantage of the change in the Italian higher education system induced by the Bologna Process Reform (2001) to test this hypothesis. Applying logistic regression models on data coming from four waves of the Survey on the transition to work of University Graduates, I find that the association between family background and highly remunerative university courses after the Reform remains positive only for traditional degrees, while it inverts its sign for post-reform bachelor's degrees. However, decomposing the population of bachelor graduates on the basis the year of enrolment (either pre- or post-reform), and applying matching techniques based on propensity score to solve problems of sample composition and common support, a different image emerges. The evidences obtained suggest that students and their families reacted differently to the new opportunities offered by the reform on the basis of their social origins, maintaining in this way social inequalities.

Keywords: social stratification, effectively maintained inequality hypothesis, Bologna Process reform, higher education, tracking

**Circular migration and the social stratification of migrants.
Evidence from a French case-study**

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This paper investigates the making of social boundaries through migration experiences, by comparing patterns of return and circular mobility from the French Overseas Departments (DOM) to mainland France. A quarter of the DOM population has had a migration experience, predominantly to the mainland. Overseas migrants face no legal barrier to their mobility to mainland France, but encounter costs and face difficulties related to their racial categorization and the DOMs' remoteness. As such, they have much in common with both international and internal migrants and offer a unique case study to understand migration dynamics. We use retrospective data with detailed information on migration trajectories from the *Migration Family Ageing* survey for individuals living in a DOM (INED, 2012). We assess the effects of socioeconomic origin and first migration experience on the probability of migrating more than once. We also investigate the returns of a migration experience to mainland France, and the extent to which they vary for one-stay returnees and circular migrants. Our results highlight complex mechanisms of selection into circular migration in terms of education and social origin, which additionally differ by gender. These logics reflect on returnees' social positions: circular migrants meet higher outcomes upon return, but this effect disappears when controlling for education.

Keywords: return migrants, circular, social selection, migration, overseas

International migration and inequality: Evidence from Italian municipalities

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The role of spatial inequality as a determinant of migration has been widely investigated in the literature. The general consensus posits that differences in income means between countries or between regions (cities) within countries drive migration propensities and destination choices. Fewer works have dealt with the role of inequality at home as a factor in the decision to migrate. Building on previous literature, I provide a theoretical framework to investigate this channel and test its insights using an original dataset on Italian municipalities, containing tax data from 8.101 *comuni* from 2001 to 2015. I compute Gini coefficients and mean income levels, and complement this information with demographic variables extracted from civil registries to generate conservative estimates of foreign emigration. I find that, in the analysed timespan, 1,153,873 Italian residents migrated from Italy to a foreign country. Gini coefficients have a positive impact on the probability to observe international emigration. This effect seems to be larger during crisis years. I also use information on the quality of institutions (frequency of corruption convictions at the regional level) and interact them with inequality measures, finding a positive reinforcement of inequality and corruption in generating the propensity to migrate at the municipal level. I claim that it is relevant to think about how inequality can interact with institutional quality in generating decisions to migrate, especially in models where the expected income abroad is unknown, and thus cannot fully inform migration choices. As a next step, I aim at reconciling this findings with micro-level data on skills (e.g. PIAAC data) and income distributions, to provide micro-funded evidence on the channels that link international migration and domestic inequality in advanced economies.

Keywords: Europe, skill mismatch, labour market, emigration, inequality, Italy

**Minority embeddedness and economic integration:
Does ethnic diversity undermine the employment prospects of majority members and
weaken the mainstream attachment of first and second generation minority members?**

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Increasing migration is often blamed for affecting British jobs negatively, through undercutting their earnings and/or conditions of work. Politicians from both the left and right are eager to address these concerns, which dominate public discourse. This negative view is not necessarily supported by research however which shows an overall positive effect on earnings; although the pay of workers at the bottom is negatively affected. This paper studies different aspects of work, including the security and tenure of work and job quality to build a comprehensive picture of the impact of migration. Importantly, we control for characteristics of the regional labour markets and occupational segregation. We make use of longitudinal data from the British Household Panel Study and Understanding Society to study how sectoral changes in exposure to migrants, estimated from the UK Labour Force Survey, shape labour market experiences of individuals over time. We make use of the inflow of migrants due the eastwards expansions of the European Union in 2004 and later in 2007 when access to Romanian and Bulgarian migrants was limited to self-employment and certain sectors up until 2014. We use this exogenous variation in migrant inflows, which affected areas with pre-existent migrant communities more, to estimate the long-term effect on individuals' career using difference-in-difference and longitudinal methods. We pay specific attention to the question of who is being affected by increasing migrant inflows as migrants may not be perfect substitutes for the majority, in which case the majority may benefit from an inflow of migrants, while more vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities and other migrants suffer from the increased competition. Preliminary results indicate that an increase in migrant exposure in the regional sector leads to lower job security and worse employment conditions.

Keywords: undercutting, economic integration, diversity, ethnic niches, white British: first and second generation minority members,

Gains and Losses in UK Immigrants' Life Satisfaction Following Brexit: A Triple-Difference Approach

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Based on data from two latest waves of a countrywide longitudinal survey in the UK, this study examines the causal effect of the Brexit referendum on life satisfaction of the immigrant population. By adopting a quasi-experimental, triple-difference approach, we find that the referendum has a slight negative impact on life satisfaction of the native-born as well as recent immigrants originating from EU countries. However, the referendum has large, positive impacts on other immigrant groups. Among the younger population, a large increase in life satisfaction due to the referendum is found among recent non-EU immigrants, whereas no negative effect of the referendum is detected on other groups. Among the older population, the referendum greatly increases life satisfaction among established immigrants, and particularly those originating from EU countries.

Keywords: life satisfaction, immigrant population, EU, Brexit, referendum effect, triple difference

Low wage and In-work poverty in Europe

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The paper deals with micro and macro determinants of economic disadvantage in distinct European countries, jointly focusing on the low wage and on in-work poverty phenomena, being the first one related to individual labour market position, and the second one to household level income capacity. The contribution of the analysis is threefold. First, the paper is meant to provide an analysis of the overlaps in terms of social groups exposed to both risks and to evaluate their potential interplay in shaping social stratification dynamics in different institutional settings. Second, once accounted for the possible role of genuine state dependence and unobserved heterogeneity in shaping economic risk accumulation over time, the analysis adopts a longitudinal perspective and tests for possible spillover and feedback effects between low wage and in-work poverty conditions. Third, the paper looks for cross-country variation in the detected effects, suggesting how different institutional features (both related to welfare and labour market functioning) significantly affect individual exposure to – and longitudinal dynamics of – economic disadvantage. We will identify social groups mostly at risk of low wage and in-work poverty, with specific attention to gender and age related characteristics, between EU countries. Clearly, we expect different groups being differently at risk according to institutional contexts. EU-SILC data are used, covering the observational period between 2003 and 2015. Linear probability random effect and correlated random effect probit models are applied, allowing for both genuine state dependence dynamics and for the presence of possible and unobserved heterogeneity factors. The overall pattern of results shows cross country heterogeneity in the relative weight of genuine state dependence, unobserved heterogeneity and in their interaction. Moreover, partial and country specific overlaps between individual and household level economic disadvantages are detected, with institutional context shaping differently both the cross sectional distribution of risks among different social groups and the longitudinal accumulation of socio-economic disadvantages over time. Ideally, we aim to identify different “regimes” of low wage and in-work poverty in Europe, hurting different groups of individuals/families.

Keywords: inequality, in work poverty, low wage

**Being working poor or feeling working poor?
The role of work intensity and job stability for subjective poverty**

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The paper considers the relationship between household subjective and objective in-work poverty. Regardless of the amount of income actually available, household's members may experience subjective poverty, and feeling poor impoverishes well-being and affects negatively the consumption levels. The association between non-monetary and monetary indicators, however, can vary by households' work intensity and job stability.

Acknowledging the effects of these dimensions on the association between subjective and objective in-work poverty can shed light on the existence of risk profiles over and above those defined by the objective poverty line. We estimate the probability of feeling working poor for objectively poor and non-poor households at different levels of households' work intensity (number of full-time/part-time earners within the household) and job instability (permanent/temporary contracts held by household's members, and the share of labour income from temporary jobs). We use the Italian module of the 2014 EU-SILC data. As for other Southern European countries, in Italy the share of both individuals and households reporting subjective hardship is strikingly high compare to other EU areas. We find no statistically significant differences by work intensity in the association between subjective poverty and different degrees of objective poverty. Conversely, subjective poverty is affected by job instability of household members' work contracts in both objectively poor and non-poor households. Policies aimed at increasing employment rather than work stability might not help in reducing subjective poverty and its (negative) spill-over effects on other life domains, such as well-being, adequate level of consumptions, social integration.

Keywords: in work poverty, inequality, subjective poverty, dual-earner households, temporary workers

**Beyond income poverty:
Subjective poverty and the measure of social inequality in France**

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Relying on the 2015-2017 data of the “Opinion barometer of the DREES”, we aim to challenge the objective and subjective poverty lines that are commonly used to measure poverty in the international literature.

Controlling for income poverty status, we show that a quite large set of factors still have a significant impact on the probability of regarding oneself as a poor (occupational class, family situation, gender...). Using both income and subjective poverty indicators indicates that different subpopulations are exposed to each “kind” of poverty, in terms of family structure, activity status or social class, for instance.

This direct indicator of subjective poverty is more convergent with available analysis of inequality determinants than the monetary poverty indicator does. Elaborated as a complement to objective measures of poverty, it can be considered as a useful tool to capture the exposition of subpopulations to the effects of inequality of wealth and income.

Last, this indicator has, according to us, an important sociological value since, contrary to downward mobility or the fact of being dependent on public relief, those who feel poor do not only consider negatively their past trajectory but are also disproportionately pessimistic about the future. Thus, this indicator seems to provide a wider account of the social experience of those who are disadvantaged in society than income poverty.

Keywords: social class, social inequality, subjective poverty, income poverty, family situation

**The probability of poverty for mothers after childbirth and divorce in Europe:
the role of social stratification and tax-benefit policies**

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This paper looks at the effects of tax-benefit systems and social stratification determinants on the probability of poverty among mothers after childbirth and divorce/separation. The analysis was carried out for twelve EU countries, which represent a variety of welfare regimes providing different degrees of defamilialisation. We applied the stress-testing methodology using microsimulation techniques as proposed by Atkinson (2009) and carried out a regression analysis of the simulated results. We show that the degree of income replacement provided by the welfare state is higher for childbirth than for divorce. Countries with low post-childbirth poverty include those with an explicit pro-natalist orientation and socio-democratic regimes. High post-childbirth poverty rates are found in pro-traditional and South European conservative countries, and especially in the liberal regimes. The same is true for the post-divorce poverty rates. Moreover, our findings confirm that the mother's occupational class has a statistically significant effect for predicting poverty in the case of both events, with a stronger social gradient in case of divorce. Cross-country variation in the social gradient for post-childbirth poverty was insignificant. For post-divorce poverty we find weaker social class effects in the highly defamilialised welfare systems (Scandinavian countries and France) and stronger social class effects in the UK and the post-socialist countries.

Keywords: welfare state, stratification, divorce, childbirth, poverty

**Attitudes towards the right to adopt of gay and lesbian couples:
A cross-national comparison of 23 countries**

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In recent years, countries worldwide have established laws regulating the civil rights of LGBT couples, such as the right to marry, form a civil union and adopt children. However, the question of whether gay and lesbian couples should have the right to adopt children is especially sensitive and open to a heated debate in many countries. A lack of recent comparable data on attitudes towards this specific right impeded gaining a clearer understanding of what citizens think about this issue. By relying on a new item included in the most recent wave of the European Social Survey (ESS8 for 2016-2017), this article explores cross-national variation in attitudes towards adoption by gay and lesbian couples in 23 countries. Furthermore, the article tests whether crucial individual-level predictors – namely age, education, religious attendance and parenthood – have different effects in countries with varying levels of acceptance towards homosexuality. Multilevel models reveal that, beyond cross-national variations in the extent to which citizens support the right to adopt for gay and lesbian couples, older, less educated and highly religious individuals are systematically less likely to support such position. Furthermore, subjects living in countries where homosexuality is widely accepted at the societal level show greater support for adoption by gay and lesbian couples. However, random-intercept random slopes models with cross-level interactions reveal that, in contexts where homosexuality is not widely accepted, the effects of two micro-level variables, education and religious attendance, are not significant.

Keywords: ESS, attitudes towards homosexuality, same sex adoption, Europe, comparative

**Keeping up and giving up: income inequality and materialistic values
and behavior in Europe and the United States**

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Is materialism more widespread when income differences are large? According to US studies using actual searching behavior for luxurious goods it is, while European survey research suggests it may not. In this study we compare measures of materialistic values and behavior and examine their relationship with income inequality in Europe and the United States. Materialistic behavior is measured by the extent to which people search for luxurious goods on the Internet, which is in line with earlier research in the US. Materialistic values are measured by survey data on how important it is for people to have money and possessions and to be rich, which is in line with earlier research in Europe. Hybrid multilevel models are used to disentangle between and within country effects. Materialistic behavior and values correlate positively in the US, but negatively in Europe. Furthermore, in Europe and in the US, we find that materialistic values are hardly associated with income inequality, but searching behavior is: the greater the income differences and the more they increased over time, the more people search for luxury goods through the Internet. Effects of income inequality are particularly strong in the United States. Thus, while Europeans may not give up, American respondents more often try to keep up with their ‘neighbors’ – and search for luxurious goods – when income differences are large.

Keywords: materialism, income inequality, Google trends, WVS, ESS

**Egalitarian values and modernization in post-transitional Croatia:
static or dynamic egalitarianism?**

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Josip Županov's egalitarian syndrome is one of the most influential and most contested concepts coming from East European sociology. Its aim was to identify reasons why Croatia, and by extension, former Yugoslav countries, are lagging behind in economic development and it is defined as a cluster of egalitarian beliefs hindering economy and private initiative. It has been thoroughly researched but not in the context of other modernization theories. Using findings from a nationally representative survey (N=1000) we will try to demonstrate that the configuration of egalitarian values has changed during time and that path dependency approach fails to explain the change from "blanket" egalitarianism of the older generations to value orientation more resembling Inglehart's theory of modernization in which egalitarian values form the base of modern tolerant and expressive values. Results show that although egalitarian values decrease in younger generations, they tend to be more connected to other modern values like gender equality, meaning that there is a slow transition from overarching egalitarianism towards more nuanced and, within the context of Inglehart's theory, modern concept of equality.

Keywords: egalitarian syndrome, evolutionary modernization theory, Croatia, gender equality, post-socialism

**The surprising effect of liberalization on public support for redistribution
in rich democracies, 1987-2010: None**

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Myriad evidence demonstrates that income inequality rose in most rich democracies from 1980 to 2010. Government policies of distribution and redistribution are a crucial component mediating inequality stemming from globalization, financialization or any other source. Both directly and indirectly the degree of government intervention in the economy or not (i.e., degree of liberalization) cause income inequality. Inequality may be normatively undesirable; however, objectively it causes or associates with several social ills some affecting all of society, and many affecting the majority among the lower part of the income distribution. Therefore, we expect that increases in income inequality cause the publics in rich democratic societies to increase their support for government redistribution, i.e., reduction of the income gap between rich and poor. We test this hypothesis using both matrix and set logic analyses. Using ISSP data from 1987-2010 with 91 observations in 19 countries, our multilevel regression models find no effect of income concentration in the top 10% nor Gini coefficient on increases in support for redistribution and our fuzzy set qualitative comparative models find no sufficient or necessary conditions explaining increases or decreases in support. We argue that these findings help explain why inequality keeps rising, because the public does not react. It leads to a discussion of why attitudes toward the state, inequality and the 'rich' and 'poor' confound public reactions to inequality, and some speculation on the role of private media.

Keywords: international social survey program, income concentration, redistribution, public opinion, income inequality, World Wealth and Income Data

Inequalities at birth. Social origin differences in birth weight in three British cohorts

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Parents are likely to transmit their socioeconomic status to their children. Despite stratification literature has extensively investigated the status attainment process, less is known on the underlying mechanisms. In this article, we build on flourishing literature that is now investigating how inequality may be transmitted as early as in the womb through a biological pathway. In fact, the characteristics children have at birth are fundamental stepping stones for their future development, well-being, and socioeconomic success. We investigate the association between social origin (SO) and children endowments at birth (measured as birth weight (BW)). We further investigate how maternal smoking behaviors may account for this association. To answer our research questions, we use three British cohorts: National Child Development Study (NCDS); the 1970 British Cohort; the Millennium Cohort study (MCS). We find that SO differences in BW remain almost constant among the first two cohorts, and they increase in the youngest cohort (MCS). Additionally, when we control for smoking behaviors, we find that SO differences in BW reduce only in the MCS cohort, highlighting the relatively recent relevance of smoking behaviors in explaining class differences in BW. This study is the first investigating trends in the association between social origin and birth weight, and there are two main results. First, we show that lower-class mothers are more likely to deliver smaller children. Second, we find that the association increased rather than diminishing over time.

Keywords:

Keywords: intergenerational inequality, birth endowments, birth weight, social origin

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

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It was found that social gaps in children's educational achievement and cognitive skills are profound, remarkably persistent over the school career, and appear early long before children enter school. Our study re-investigates 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 of life. Focusing on the mother-child dyad, our study addresses three research 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) to which extent is the total association between mother's education and their children's cognitive outcomes mediated through differential quality of mother's parenting? Our research design adopts a comparative strategy by drawing upon recent longitudinal cohort data obtained from the New Born Cohort of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) in Germany and the Behaviour Outlook Norwegian Developmental Study (BONDS) in Norway. Both datasets provide data on the quality of mother-child interactions based on detailed ratings of mother-child interactions video-taped in semi-structured free-play situations at a time by which children are about 1.5 to 2 years old. Cognitive outcomes are measured by vocabulary and language skills in preschool age for which both datasets provide comparable data. Path analytic models revealed a high degree of similarity in 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. Overall, our study demonstrates the importance of identifying behavioural mechanisms for progressing our understanding of the micro-processes that are underpinning inequality of educational opportunity.

Keywords: early childhood, mother, child interactions, educational inequality, maternal education

**Fathers' influence on children's cognitive development from infancy to school age:
Examining the role of Dutch fathers' relative involvement in the intergenerational
transmission of (dis)advantages**

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There is increasing awareness that the intergenerational transmission of (dis)advantages is filtered through intra-familial dynamics, in particular parenting practices. Surprisingly, fathers' role in this transmission is often neglected. The current paper examined fathers' influence on children's cognitive development, specifically the role of fathers' relative involvement in parenting in the intergenerational transmission of (dis)advantages. Using data from 2,027 families in a Dutch prospective cohort study, our Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)-analyses showed direct effects of fathers' relative involvement in playful activities on children's cognitive development. Additionally, our study yielded some evidence for the hypothesis that fathers' relative involvement in playful activities mediates the impact of fathers' educational attainment on children's cognitive development. This suggests that fathers' involvement in parenting functions as an underlying mechanism for maintaining social class disparities in children's cognitive development. Our findings suggest that programs that encourage equal involvement of fathers and mothers in playful activities may help promote children's cognitive development.

Keywords: cognitive development, father involvement, inequality, intergenerational transmission

Maternal and paternal reading involvement and early language development of children

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Greater involvement of fathers with children has frequently been assumed to benefit children's wellbeing. To-date, few studies have tested this assumption empirically using longitudinal data and little is known about possible mechanisms. This study investigates how the frequency at which mothers and fathers in couple families read to children relate to changes in language development of children in the UK from age three to five years. We extend previous research on parenting and home learning environments by examining the longstanding question under what circumstances the source (mother vs. father) of educational stimulation plays a crucial role for a child's development or whether the overall amount is more important. We draw on data of 3,828 children from the UK Millennium Cohort Study. The data set allows us to also examine variations between different constellations of parental educational and emotional resources. OLS regressions with lagged dependent variables show that the reading frequency of fathers is generally more positively associated with children's progress in naming vocabulary than mothers'. Yet, the overall reading frequency mattered at least as much. Frequent reading of fathers who had higher educational qualifications than their partners did not show consistently stronger effects than in other families. However, in families where mothers suffered from depressive symptoms, fathers' reading involvement was more positively associated with children's language development than in other families and therefore did have a compensating effect.

Keywords: childcare, reading instruction, parenting, fatherhood, child development, United Kingdom

**Manage your money, be satisfied?
The role of income and money management practices
in the financial well-being of Swiss couples**

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The resource theory of power assumes that the economic attributes of partners have the potential to influence their decision making and bargaining power in the household, with implications for individual financial well-being. However, within-household inequalities between partners could derive even more from an individual's access to money than relative income. Relying on Swiss Household Panel data from 2004 to 2013 (N=1810 couples), this assumption is tested by analyzing how women's relative income and the management of economic resources within couples affect women's individual satisfaction with their financial situation as well as the satisfaction of their male partners. Results show that a change in the composition of total income in favour of women directly increases their financial satisfaction, net of household income, while men's financial satisfaction increases up to the point at which women earn more than one third of the total income. Money management regimes serve as an important additional tool in creating and compensating for (dis)advantage between partners. The results are discussed in the context of dominant gender norms in Swiss society.

Keywords: inequality, income or wages, gender, family resource management, longitudinal, well-being

**Childlessness, parenthood and subjective well-being.
The relevance of conceptualizing parenthood and childlessness as a continuum**

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Childlessness in old age is a growing phenomenon in Western societies. Previous literature has found negative consequences of childlessness on subjective wellbeing (SWB) in later life. We argue, however, that childless and parents are heterogeneous groups and they are better conceptualized as poles of a continuum rather than a simple dichotomy. We suggest that geographical distance from and contact with children are important factors to identify intermediate levels of parenthood/childlessness.

We assess the association between these parenthood-related variables and subjective wellbeing (SWB) using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. We also explore the moderator role of the national social context.

Combining information on the number of children, their geographical distance to respondents and contacts we create a typology representing different degrees of childlessness/parenthoods to then use data from SHARE to explore its association with SWB. We estimate multivariate linear and ordinal logistic models, by groups of countries, with clustered standard errors to account for within-individual correlation.

Number of children is positively associated with SWB and people having only one child do not differ substantially from childless individuals. Geographical closeness to children per se is not associated with SWB. Differently, parent-child contacts substantially affect SWB. Older individuals who have rare or no contact with children report SWB levels considerably lower than their childless counterparts. This pattern is similar across different contexts, the only exception being that contacts are more important for SWB in strong family ties societies.

Conceptualizing childlessness and parenthood as two poles of a continuum has important theoretical, empirical and policy consequences. Consequences of ageing alone has to be understood not only in terms of presence or absence of kin, but also in terms of the quality of the relations; next they should be examined with reference to the societal context.

Keywords: fertility, childlessness, ageing, subjective wellbeing, generations

Associations between mothers' work family conflict and children's psychological well-being. The mediation role of mothers' parenting style

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Previous research established that the experience of work-family conflict (WFC) has severe negative effects on the health and well-being of working parents. However, WFC may not only affect the well-being of workers, but also that of their children. This study examines whether, and to what extent, maternal WFC is associated with child behaviour problems, and whether this association is mediated by mothers' parenting style (specific ways in which parents interact with children in the home). For our analysis, we used data of 1,513 children aged 8 to 16 years and their parents' information on WFC and parenting style from the German Family Panel (*pairfam*). According to our findings, children whose mother experience high levels of WCF report higher levels of hyperactivity and conduct problems. Our results also show that this association is mediated by mothers' parenting style. We found that mothers who experience high levels of WFC lead to adverse parenting, which in turn are linked to child behavioural problems. These findings suggest that parenting styles are pathways that underpin the influence of maternal WFC on child behaviour problems.

Keywords: work-family conflict, children, well-being, parenting styles

**Fringed life-satisfaction?
A life-course perspective over the impact of international migration
on subjective well-being**

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This paper investigates the role of personal-life events in changing levels of life satisfaction, and tries to contrast migrants to native population in this respect. Marriage, divorce, separation, widowhood, and having children are considered as potential triggers for differential transformations of migrant lives as compared to non-migrant. The main assumption relies on the increased uncertainty and destandardization of migrant life-course given their spatial mobility that disrupts stages of traditional life-cycle. Using panel data from GSOEP (Germany), collected during more than three decades, the findings reveal higher sensitivity of migrants to widowhood and divorce; the differential impact of marriage depends on social interactions and the distance between marriage and migration; and there is a slight effect of becoming parent.

Keywords: life satisfaction, international migration, life, course perspective

Revisiting the causal relationship between education and health: Evidence from NEPS

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The positive link between education and health is widely documented across different disciplines, including medical sciences, sociology, and economics. Education is associated with better health status, lower probability of smoking, heavy drinking, overweight or obesity. However, there is an ongoing discussion about whether the relationship is causal or not. For policy implications, we need to know to which extent education can influence health and how large the causal effect might be. Investing in individual's education might empower people to invest more in better health and reduce risky behavior and can, in the long run, reduce public health care expenditures. A growing body of research therefore attempts to identify the causal relationship between education and health by exploring exogenous variation driven by, inter alia, educational policy reforms.

We add to this literature by providing evidence from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Our empirical analyses is based on data of the starting cohort 6 of the NEPS, from which we use cohorts born between 1944 and 1960, so that we are able to examine the long-term health effects of education.

In addition to baseline OLS regressions of health on education, we estimate two-stage least square estimation exploiting the exogenous variation in education as the instrument. First results are in line with the hypothesis, that education is not only positively associated to health, as approximated by our measures, but also has a causal impact.

Keywords: education, health inequality, instrumental variable, health status, health behavior

**Adult children's education and parental mortality in England and Wales.
A regression-discontinuity approach**

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Parents to better-educated children seem to have longer and healthier life expectancy. However, it is still unclear and partially unexplored whether children's education is causally related to parental longevity. This study explores the causal role of adult children's education for parental mortality in England and Wales using a quasi-natural experiment. The quasi-experimental design exploits the exogenous variation in age at school left due to compulsory schooling law change in 1972 in England and Wales. These educational reforms affected a large proportion of the population. Data are from the Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study which contains linked census and life events data for a one-per cent sample of the population of England and Wales. To identify the causal effect of education on parental survival we use a regression discontinuity framework. Current analyses are carried out only on the children-mother sample, but we plan to extend the results to children-father sample. Our findings show that children's education has no or only small effects on mother's longevity. Having a child affected by the educational reform decreases mortality at any age and death from ischemic heart diseases only at 10 per cent significance. Further analyses show that this effect seems to be driven by low educated mothers. Despite previous research has shown an association between children's education and parental health, this study finds only weak evidence for a causal relationship. Further analyses will be carried out on the children-father sample and will include also a more fine-grained examination of causes of death.

Keywords: education, health, intergenerational transmission, causal inference

**Inclusive education policies and educational inequalities in adult health:
A double-edged sword?**

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Bearing in mind the close association between schooling and health, public health researchers have increasingly argued in favor of policies that promote equal opportunities for children from different social backgrounds to acquire sufficient levels of education. In this article, however, we argue that such inclusive policies in the area of education have not only the potential to tackle social disparities, but also may be at the root of new forms of inequality that persist into adulthood. Using a difference-in-difference design, we examine more specifically whether and how reforms in tracking and school leaving age impact health inequalities by educational attainment among people aged 25 to 75. For this purpose, we combine data from 21 countries of the European Social Survey (2002 – 2016) with country-cohort information on education policies. Our results suggest that extending the minimum school leaving age has no significant impact on educational inequalities in adult health. By contrast, postponing the age of tracking appears to have effects that are broadly in line with our ‘double-edged sword hypothesis’. That is, comprehensive education leads to small improvements in health among people who had attained upper secondary education, but this is achieved at the cost of the health of the lowest educated. We believe that the latter can be explained by the fact that societies, in which not everything is determined by social origin, run the risk of blaming the victim.

Keywords: difference in difference design, educational inequalities in health, compulsory education, tracking, educational reforms

Educational differences in women's body weight trajectories: The role of motherhood

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In developed societies, educational differences in women's body weight increase throughout young and middle adulthood due to an accelerated weight gain among the lower educated. The mechanisms behind this process are not well-understood. We argue that the transition to motherhood may explain part of the observed increase of educational differences. To test this hypothesis, we used longitudinal data from the German Socio-economic Panel Study (2002–2014, N=3,050 individuals comprising N=13,645 panel observations) and estimated hierarchical linear models for trajectories of weight and obesity (BMI>30) during the reproductive age (17 – 45). In line with our expectations, we found that educational differences in body weight and obesity emerged and grew during the reproductive age. Motherhood was associated with an increase in body weight and in the probability of obesity, and the association between motherhood and weight gain varied between educational groups. Until the age of 25, differences in the prevalence of motherhood and in the magnitude of its association with weight gain accounted for about 20% of the differences in body weight and obesity between lower and higher educated women. After this age, the relative explanatory share of motherhood declined continuously to less than 10% around the age of 40.

Keywords: life course, education and body weight, women, motherhood

**Good neighbourhood, good education?
The association between childhood neighbourhood and higher education enrolment
in Finland**

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The evidence on the direct impact of the childhood neighbourhood is relatively weak, especially when compared to that of family background, and causal evidence, over and above the impact of the childhood immediate family, is rare. In this paper we look at how different childhood neighbourhood resources are associated with children's higher education enrolment using Finnish register data on 149 289 children born in 1980-1992, and follow their family and neighbourhood characteristics from age 7 to age 22. In this study we aim to take account heterogeneous effects of neighbourhoods, age effect and the change of neighbourhoods when studying higher education enrolment of children.

Our preliminary results show that unemployment and educational level of the neighbourhood matter for children's higher education enrolment (OLS & sibling FE). The association between unemployment and child's education decreases across age, thus the older the child is, the less important factor the neighbourhood unemployment is. Later extend the analyses to structural nested mean models and two-stage regression with residuals which provide powerful tool for causal effects in the longitudinal context.

Keywords: neighbourhood, education, compensation

Strengthening gender differences: Social influence on maths competence beliefs

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While girls and boys perform similarly well in maths, girls have on average lower confidence in their maths skills, i.e. a lower perceived competence. This can result in lower motivation to engage with the subject, and in the choice to focus on other subject areas. Such differences in competence beliefs may in the long run play a role in occupational choices that lead to the large-scale occupational sex segregation in society, that is, to the tendency for men and women to work in different occupational sectors. 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 largescale 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.

Keywords: education, social networks, peer effects

Immigrant school segregation and educational outcomes

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Immigrants in schools has long caught researchers' attention. Numerous studies find no or only moderately negative immigrant peer-effects on educational outcomes. The majority of these studies compare students in different cohorts within the same school, i.e. use school fixed effects, to identify peer-effects untainted by unobserved selection into schools.

However, some schools absorb more immigrants than others. Few studies address whether immigrant-dense school environments affect students' educational outcomes beyond interaction with immigrant peers, for instance through differing teaching approaches. We need to compare students at different schools in order to uncover the full effect of school segregation.

I investigate the effects of school segregation on upper secondary completion in Norway. I find no immigrant peer-effects using school fixed effects. However, using a novel application fixed effects strategy I find adverse effects of immigrant school segregation. The application fixed effects model compares students with similar test scores who apply to the same upper secondary school but are admitted to different schools. This strategy enables me to compare students at different schools and still eliminate selection bias. My findings demonstrates the need to expand the literature from addressing immigrant peer-effects to also addressing immigrant school segregation.

Keywords: school segregation, peer-effects, environmental effects, application fixed effects, immigrant

The effect of immigrant concentration in schools on adolescent crime

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Despite a growing literature on immigrant concentration in school and children's educational outcomes, the effects on adolescent criminal behavior has received surprisingly little empirical focus. Using Norwegian administrative data, this study addresses the effect of immigrant peer concentration in schools on later adolescent criminal behavior (16–21 years) among immigrant and native students in using data on eighteen entire student cohorts in their final grade of compulsory education (at age 16). Our sample covers the cohorts graduating between 1992 and 2009 and includes 859,975 students; 13,521 school-cohorts; 1,011 schools. Results show a moderate positive correlation between immigrant share and crime rates at the school-cohort level (Pearson's $r = 0.225$, $p < 0.001$). This between-school relationship is, however, strongly reduced in individual-level multivariate models controlling for a comprehensive set of observed characteristics of students and their families. Controlling for school fixed effects and the student covariates, we find that students in cohorts with more immigrant peers within the same school do not have higher propensities to commit crimes in late adolescence. We find similar patterns in models estimated separately for students with native-born majority parents and foreign-born immigrant parents. In sum, these preliminary results suggest that the positive correlation between immigrant share and adolescent crime rates across school cohorts primarily reflects the sorting of families with less socioeconomic resources and higher latent crime propensities into the catchment areas of immigrant-dense schools in Norway.

Keywords: peer effects, ethnic segregation, immigration, crime, school fixed effects

**When do natives and immigrants (dis)agree about immigrant acculturation?
Comparison of acculturation attitudes among majority and minority adolescents**

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Immigrants and natives highly disagree on the question to what extent immigrants should adapt host culture and keep home culture elements. Research about natives' and immigrants' acculturation attitudes is usually non-representative, limited to one national context and does seldom differentiate between immigrant groups or generations. Relying on the CILS4EU data, a longitudinal and representative data set of native and immigrant adolescents in four European countries (EN, NL, SWE, GER), this paper offers first insights into immigrant-native discrepancies in acculturation attitudes differentiating multiple immigrant groups and generations as well as national contexts. Using pooled multiple OLS linear regression analyses of the CILS4EU data (2010-2015) (N=37.312 observations), primary explanatory variables for acculturation attitudes are ethnic group and generational status.

Results show that it is first- and second-generation immigrants that differ highly in their attitudes from natives, while there are no or only minor differences in acculturation attitudes between natives and third-generation immigrants. Natives show as expected higher approval of immigrant cultural adoption and lower approval of cultural maintenance than immigrants do, although discrepancies are not significant across all immigrant groups and countries: Non-Southern European immigrants in particular do not differ from natives in their acculturation attitudes. Overall, native-immigrant discrepancies are more pronounced with regard to cultural maintenance than to cultural adoption. Furthermore, host culture specific factors (e.g. contact with natives) relate positively to attitudes about immigrant cultural adoption and negatively to attitudes about cultural maintenance while the opposite is true for home culture specific factors (e.g. contact with ethnics) – for both immigrants and natives.

Keywords: adolescents, intergroup relations, acculturation attitudes, immigrant groups, national context

**Immigrant adolescents' ethnic and host-national identification in the Netherlands:
the influences of bilingualism, family and peers**

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Using a Dutch sample of the Children of Immigrant Longitudinal Study in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) data, this paper examined the role of fluent bilingualism in immigrant adolescents' ethnic and host-national identifications. In particular, we were interested if fluent bilingualism strengthens immigrant adolescents' identification with the ethnic group and impedes their identification with the host country. Our results show that fluent bilinguals are indeed more likely to identify with the ethnic group as compared to those who are only fluent in the Dutch language. The positive effect of bilingualism on ethnic identification remains over time and after taking into account the strength of ethnic identification in earlier years. In contrast, bilingualism matters less for immigrant adolescents' identification with the host country. Our results also point to the importance of family for ethnic identification, mainly by using the heritage language at home, and through this usage, increasing adolescents' identification with the ethnic group.

Keywords: ethnic identification, host-national identification, immigrant adolescents, bilingualism, longitudinal analyses

Prejudice in the classroom: A longitudinal analysis of anti-immigrant attitudes

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This article analyzes how the classroom context contributes to attitude change in adolescence. By analyzing the relationship that the primary school classroom context has on anti-immigrant attitudes over time, it addresses the single factor fallacy that has troubled previous research on classrooms, which has largely tested the contact hypothesis. The dataset includes 849 participants over five time points from 2010-2015. Findings show that over time individual's anti-immigrant attitudes increased in classrooms with a higher average level of anti-immigrant sentiment net of the effect of classroom heterogeneity. However, this finding was true only while students were still enrolled in the same class over the first three waves of the study. After students entered high school, the classroom/time interaction effect disappears, suggesting that other contextual influences take over. This article highlights the crucial importance of classroom context on attitude development in adolescence.

Keywords: contact hypothesis, context effects, classroom, anti-immigrant attitudes, longitudinal analysis

**The impact of track position on school misconduct:
Variations by immigrant background in three European countries**

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According to the differentiation-polarization hypothesis, educational tracking will cause a polarization of students' school attitudes and behaviors: while students in high tracks will develop pro-school attitudes and behaviors, students in low tracks come to reject school. However, large-scale longitudinal research is scarce, and studies usually focus on one specific tracking context. Moreover, the differentiation-polarization hypothesis may be too crude, as the effect of tracking on school misconduct could vary across students. Based on the literature on the immigrant aspiration-achievement paradox, I argue that the tracking effect will be less pronounced for students with an immigrant background. Using two-wave panel data from three countries with different levels and types of tracking (i.e., England, the Netherlands, and Sweden), I find some support for the differentiation-polarization hypothesis among students from the native majority, but not among students with an immigrant background. Differences across countries are not statistically significant, yet patterns seem less pronounced in the Netherlands.

Keywords: multilevel modelling, migrant background, ability tracking, school misconduct, cross-national research

The impact of occupations on the non-standard employment career

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Many studies have investigated the role of non-standard employment (NSE) on shaping social inequality, but no consensus has been reached. Some suggest that NSE functions as a modern *stepping stone* that provides opportunities to outsiders to integrate in the labour market, while others find that NSE is a source of increasing inequality between insiders and outsiders. Not only NSE influences the careers of workers, many occupations are declining and rising due to technological change. In this paper, we aim to discover to what extent the effects of NSE vary in different occupations and whether this is related to the task composition of these occupations. We argue that by looking beyond labour market transitions and by studying careers holistically, a more accurate but also nuanced picture of the role of NSE on the employment careers emerges. We first apply multichannel sequence analysis of labour market positions and incomes to create a typology of NSE careers, following the approach from Mattijssen and Pavlopoulos (n.d.). Consequently, we study the effect of the task composition of the starting occupation on the type of employment career the worker belongs to. This approach results in a typology of 16 career types that shows larger variation in terms of career and income security than anticipated. It is expected that workers in occupations with more non-routine tasks are more likely to have a stepping stone career, whereas workers in routine occupations have more precarious careers.

Keywords: non-standard employment, occupation, sequence analysis, flexible employment

The three worlds of employment benefits and precarious work in the Israeli labor market

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Erosion of welfare policy and changes in labor relations have increased inequality in many Western societies. Former research documented the role of either employers or direct state intervention in shaping labor market and social protection dualism. We reject this binary distinction by highlighting the nature and scope of employment benefits provision, which reflect the intersection between these two types of dualism. Using latent class analysis and multinomial models, as well as the Israeli Social Survey data, we offer the first exploration of the content and distribution of packages of employment benefits, focusing on the role of both employers and the state. Moreover, we investigate whether growing labor segmentation translates to labor market precariousness, by examining the association of non-standard work with the likelihood of receiving these packages. Findings show that benefits packages present a three-world structure, where within it some workers get highly valuable packages of benefits, others only get a limited set of benefits mandated by the state and the rest get no benefits at all.

We also show that the latter group of workers are likely to hold non-standard jobs. Temporary workers are especially vulnerable, as they experience the highest penalty in benefit provision. The findings demonstrate how contextual changes shape the degree of precariousness through packages of employment benefits, breaking the traditional division of insiders-outsiders.

Keywords: dualism, non-standard work, employment benefits, economic inequality, social policy

The heterogeneous precarity risks of flexible work in Germany

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The debate about the precarity risks of flexible work has triggered a lot of research. Building on recent literature, I argue that the wage differentials of flexible work arrangements vary systematically between different groups of workers according to their power resources. By including the internal flexibility dimension and by applying cross-sectional and longitudinal unconditional quantile regressions this paper goes beyond previous research.

Referring to the Jena power resources approach, I assume that the wage differentials of fixed-term contracts (FTC), part-time contracts (PTC) and flexible working schedules (FWS) differ between low-wage and high-wage earners. Specifically, I expect low earners to suffer the largest penalties from FTC and PTC as they have the fewest structural and organisational resources. In turn, I expect high earners to gain the highest wage premiums from FWS. An analysis with GSOEP data (2016) confirms these expectations. Interestingly, the pattern is much clearer and the differentials are much larger for men than for women. While indicators of structural and organisational resources explain part of the magnitude of the wage differentials, there still remains a strong heterogeneity between low-wage and high-wage earners unexplained. Fixed effects models (2006-2016) confirm these results and thus underline the structural source of the found heterogeneity. The findings support my expectations that especially low-wage earners suffer from flexibility while men profit from it more than women.

However the big part of unexplained heterogeneity between low-wage and high-wage earners either points at insufficient resource indicators or a further segmentation of the labour market.

Keywords: precarity, flexible work, wage differentials, unconditional quantile regression, fixed effects

Why are so few Africans at work in Ireland?

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Less than 40% of adult African nationals in Ireland are employed, far less than the average for Irish natives or for other immigrant groups. They also suffer much higher rates of unemployment than the national average. This paper explores the underlying reasons for African disadvantage in the Irish labour market. The analysis draws on a 10% sample of the 2011 Census of Population, which provides a large data set to examine underlying differences of experience and of composition between different groups of immigrants.

We estimate logistic regression models of (1) employment (vs unemployment or economic inactivity) and (2) unemployment (vs employment), controlling for a range of sociodemographic characteristics, including age, sex, education, as well as for year of immigration and English language fluency. Africans stand out as highly disadvantaged even when we control for these factors. We then introduce a newly developed variable to measure the risk of an individual having spent time in the Irish Direct Provision system which provides accommodation for asylum seekers but does not permit them to work. The risk of having spent time in the Direct Provision system significantly reduces employment chances and increases the odds of unemployment. We conclude that the evident disadvantages experienced by Africans in the Irish labour market are due to a combination of restrictive policies on the part of the State, and discriminatory practices on the part of employers.

Keywords: unemployment, employment, immigration

The impact of work values on political attitudes and political behaviors

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This study examines the consequences of work values for a wide range of political outcomes among people aged 18 to 64 years in 24 European answers. It aims to answer two research questions. First, we ask to what extent extrinsic (e.g., finding a high income) and intrinsic work values (e.g., finding a job that enables own initiative important) are associated with right-left placement, support for income redistribution, political trust and political behaviors (e.g., signing a petition and taking part in a lawful public demonstration). Second, and most innovative compared to previous research, we ask to what extent these relations differ across European countries and, if so, to what extent such differences can be explained by cross-national variation in cultural norms, economic conditions and social protection expenditure. The preliminary results of linear multilevel regression analyses show that extrinsic and intrinsic work values are both significantly associated with all political outcomes. The more people value extrinsic and intrinsic rewards, the more they place themselves on the right of the political spectrum. Interestingly, extrinsic work values are positively and intrinsic work values are negatively related to support for income redistribution, which is not in line with our hypothesis. Finally, and as expected, people who find extrinsic work values important show lower levels of political trust and are less politically active, whereas the results show the opposite for people who find intrinsic work values important as they show higher levels of political trust and are more politically active.

Keywords: political behavior, political ideology, political trust, work values

**Did the terrorist attack on Charlie Hebdo fuel anti-Muslimism in Europe?
Results from a natural quasi experiment in six European countries in 2015**

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In this study we assess whether attacks by Muslim extremists influence the European public's attitudes towards Muslims. Empirical studies on the relationship between terrorist attacks and attitudes towards Muslims are largely lacking, mainly due to the absence of relevant baseline data. We aim to fill this lacuna by assessing the impact of the terrorist attack on the Charlie Hebdo offices in Paris in January 2015. We take advantage of the 7th wave of the European Social Survey, which was fielded in 2014 and 2015 and enables us to use measurements of anti-Muslimism before and after the terrorist attack took place for six European countries. This allows us to apply a unique natural quasi-experimental design to empirically assess to what extent anti-Muslimism has increased across European countries shortly after the Charlie Hebdo attack and whether this effect was permanent or only temporary. Unlike earlier research, we also investigate whether the influence of the shootings varies across geographical contexts and social groups.

Our findings on the pooled data show that levels of anti-Muslimism are higher immediately after the Charlie Hebdo terrorist attack. We do not find support for a temporary effect. The impact of the terrorist attack turns out to differ strongly across countries. Only in Czech Republic and Ireland levels of anti-Muslimism are significantly higher shortly after the attack, while – remarkably – in France and Germany levels of anti-Muslimism are lower. This contradicts our expectations on the influence of proximity.

Keywords: terrorist attack, anti-Muslimism, Europe, Charlie Hebdo

Social status, social networks, and Brexit

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Gidron and Hall (2017) and Gest (2016) have recently argued that subjective social status – the way that individuals feel about their worth in society – deserves greater prominence in attempts to explain political preferences. More specifically these arguments have suggested that subjectively-felt loss of status can help explain ‘populist’ preferences such as anti-immigration parties across Europe and Brexit in the UK.

In this paper we give a detailed empirical account of the relationship between Subjective Social Status (SSS) and Brexit-related preferences using data collected online in late 2017 (N = 3,600). We find, firstly, limited evidence that ‘objective’ dimensions of status translate into preferences via SSS. Rather, most of the effect of education, occupation and income on political preferences is direct (or via another unmeasured mechanism). Second, we find that the status of one’s social network (which is correlated with SSS) better explains preferences than SSS itself. Third, we find significant interaction effects that are illuminating in terms of the psychosocial processes at work. We show that high SSS among the university-educated and among those in high-status social networks is associated with a higher probability of voting Leave in the Brexit referendum and higher levels of anti-immigrant sentiment. Thus, we conclude, that if SSS has a role at all in forming populist preferences it is far more complex than has been assumed. It appears to exert an effect in the opposite direction to the expected among the privileged, but not to explain the preferences of the ‘left behind’.

Keywords: subjective social status, socio-economic status, Brexit, anti-immigration sentiment, social networks

A multiscale approach to ethnic minority concentrations in the residential environment and intentions to vote for the radical right in the Netherlands

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Existing research examining the link between ethnic minority concentrations in residential environments, and voting for populist radical right-wing parties is inconclusive. The main reason is that some studies use aggregate level data and others use individual level data, and different spatial scales are used to measure the residential environment. This study uses individual level data to examine to what extent the presence of non-western ethnic minorities in the residential environment, measured at four scales, is related to individuals' intention to vote for the Dutch Party for Freedom (PVV). Survey data is combined with register data measuring minority concentrations at scales ranging from micro (100 by 100 m) to macro level (municipality). At the lowest geographical scales, we found no effects on voting intentions of living in areas with the lowest and the highest concentrations of non-western ethnic minorities. The strongest effects were found for areas with moderate levels of ethnic minorities. At municipality level, we found that with increasing percentages of ethnic minorities, people are more likely to have intention to vote for the PVV. Although anti-immigrant attitudes are strong predictors of voting for the PVV, they did not mediate the effect of minority concentration.

Keywords: ethnic minority concentration, radical right, wing voting, anti-immigrant attitudes, multi-scale approach

Should grandparents take care of their grandchildren? The effects of grandparental childcare on early language development

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Early childhood inequalities strongly predict later inequalities. Part of these inequalities at the starting gate may be due to children's different modes of childcare. Informal childcare, and particularly grandparental childcare, is often perceived as a low-quality mode of childcare. In this article, we investigate the effects of grandparental childcare on young children's language development using data from the French birth cohort survey, the *Etude longitudinale française depuis l'enfance*. Our results show that grandparental childcare seems to have a positive effect on early language development compared to parental childcare. However, children taken care by their grandparents have lower language development scores compared to children in formal childcare.

Keywords: grandparents, childcare, early childhood, language development, birth cohort

**To what extent are social inequalities in educational achievement explained
by preschool inequalities?
A comparative analysis of UK, Germany and the Netherlands**

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The literature on social inequality in educational achievement is nowadays vast. However, most of the previous research focused on educational achievements making use of large cross-sectional assessment data, thus overlooking temporal dynamics in the evolution of inequalities and eclipsing childhood. The few existing longitudinal studies are focused on Anglo-Saxon countries and do not quantify the contribution of preschool differences to social inequalities observed over the school years. This paper examines the evolution of social gaps in language/vocabulary skills from the preschool period to the end of primary education in UK, Germany, and the Netherlands. We ask i) how social inequality in achievements evolves from the preschool period to the end of primary education; b) whether the family of origin fosters achievement inequalities in primary education beyond what is mediated by skill differences in the preschool period; and c) to what extent achievement inequalities in primary education are attributable to skill differences in the preschool period and the additional role that the family of origin plays over the school years.

Drawing on test score data from national longitudinal child cohort studies, we show that social inequalities in language/vocabulary skills are already visible in the preschool period and remain substantially unchanged over the primary school years in all countries. Moreover, when having the same skill endowment in preschool, children from better-off families score higher on language/vocabulary tests during primary education compared to children from worse-off families. While in UK and Germany this additional advantage is concentrated among low achievers in kindergarten, the opposite is true for the Netherlands. However, in all countries, the largest part of achievement inequalities at the end of primary education is attributable to skill differences observable in the preschool period (from 63% to 76%) rather than the additional role of the family of origin over the school years. Cross-country variations in the pattern of social inequality and their implications for stratification theory and policy interventions are discussed.

Keywords: achievement inequalities, preschool, cognitive development, early life course

**Birth weight, endowments, and early school readiness.
Do parents compensate or reinforce?**

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Birth weight (BW) is a key predictor of children early development and socioeconomic attainment later in life. Even though research has widely investigated the association between BW and children's later life outcomes, it offered limited and mixed evidence on parental response to early endowments, and its potential stratification by socioeconomic background. Hence, we contribute by investigating the stratification by parental background of the association between BW, early cognitive endowments, and school readiness using twin fixed-effects. We use the first wave of the *Twin Life – Genetic and Social Causes of Life Chances* study, a representative survey of the German population that comprises a sample of same-sex 5-year old twins (monozygotic and dizygotic) (n=2,014 twins; n=1,007 families). Results suggest that cognitive abilities tend to be reinforced, whereas school readiness to be compensated among highly-educated families. The opposite applies to lower-medium educated families. These patterns might be explained by the fact that school readiness has more room to be shaped by parental response, while cognitive abilities tend to be more expressed among enriched environments.

Keywords: twins, parental response, children endowments, birth weight, school readiness

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