

Abstracts Dag van de Sociologie 2022

ROUND 1 (9:30-11:00)

(version 15-06/17:15)

1.1 B.126	Langdurige zorg onder druk (1) : consequenties voor mantelzorgers (panel, NL)
Abbing	De diversiteit aan zorgtrajecten tijdens de hervorming van de langdurige zorg
Jens Abbing, Bianca Suanet, Marjolein Broese van Groenou	De langdurige zorg is sinds 2015 ingrijpend hervormd. Mensen met een behoefte aan ondersteuning werden hierdoor geconfronteerd met grote veranderingen in de beschikbaarheid van zorg en in de (her-)organisatie van adequate zorgarrangementen. Dit leidde mogelijk tot veel instabiliteit in het gebruik van zorg, van zowel formele, als informele en/of particuliere hulpbronnen. De hervorming kan vooral het zorggebruik van laagopgeleiden beïnvloed hebben, omdat zij, in vergelijking met hoger opgeleiden vaker een grotere zorgbehoefte hebben, maar minder middelen om zorg aan huis zelf te organiseren of te financieren. Er is echter weinig bekend over hoe trajecten in zorggebruik eruitzien in een context van fundamentele systeemveranderingen. Derhalve onderzoekt deze studie welke verschillende typen trajecten in zorggebruik Nederlandse ouderen in de periode 2012-2018 hebben gevolgd, en in hoeverre er verschillen bestaan naar sociaal-economische status. Hiervoor is gebruik gemaakt van de 75PLUS studie, een aanvulling op LASA (Longitudinal Aging study Amsterdam), waarmee veranderingen in de zorgarrangementen tussen 2015 en 2018 in 9-maands intervallen kunnen worden bekeken en met de observatie in 2012 kunnen worden vergeleken. In totaal zijn 600 deelnemers geïnccludeerd in deze studie. Met hulp van sequentieanalyse konden vijf aparte typen zorgtrajecten worden geïdentificeerd. Deze typen worden besproken met betrekking tot de kenmerken van de trajecten (zorgtypen en stabiliteit) en de deelnemers (opleiding, gezondheid, burgerlijke staat). Dit onderzoek bevestigt dat zorggebruik na de hervorming een meer dynamisch proces is dat vaak gepaard gaat met het herorganiseren van zorgarrangementen. Twee van deze dynamische trajecten komen vooral voor onder ouderen met een lagere opleiding.
B.126	Langdurige zorg onder druk (1) : consequenties voor mantelzorgers (panel, NL)
Huijgen	Decentralization of care in the Netherlands: Municipal differences in re-familialization of social care policies
Tom Emery, Pearl Dykstra, Mirjam de Klerk	This study aims to identify different patterns of re-familialization in Dutch municipal social care policies, specifically in the availability of support for adults with long-term care needs and their informal caregivers. Since the decentralization of care in 2007 and 2015, municipalities have been responsible for home-based social care provision, and must encourage self-reliance by assessing what care recipients and their network can do themselves. Additionally, municipalities are obliged to support informal caregivers. This development is part of wider re-familialization of care, as care responsibility is shifted from the state towards the family (or social network) as a response to the perceived financially unsustainable universalistic care system. Since decentralization allows Dutch municipalities to tailor care policies to the local context, they are assumed to differ in their manifestation and degree of familialism, but this has barely been tested. Drawing on comparative cross-country studies, we expect local policies to differ on two dimensions: (1) focus on professional or informal care, and (2) support of informal caregivers. Data gathered among municipal policy officers in 2013 and 2017 by the The Netherlands Institute for Social Research (WMOP'13; LUW'17) will be analyzed using Latent Class Analysis. We then assess whether observed classes are associated with municipal characteristics (e.g., political orientation, population age) and to what extent class membership relates to care needs being met. This allows us to identify the degree to which the shift towards municipal level policy-making has brought about heterogeneity in care provision across the Netherlands and determinants of these differences.

B.126	Langdurige zorg onder druk (1) : consequenties voor mantelzorgers (panel, NL)
Verbakel	Ontwikkelingen in mantelzorgintensiteit en -complexiteit gedurende een mantelzorgperiode
Ellen Verbakel, Rosa Glijn	<p>De ene mantelzorger is de andere niet; cross-sectioneel onderzoek laat zien dat er sterke variatie bestaat in hoeveel (de intensiteit) en wat (taken) mantelzorgers doen. Deze verschillen verklaren ook deels waarom sommige mantelzorgers zwaarder belast zijn dan andere. Ons centrale punt is dat momentopnamen van de mantelzorgsituatie niet volledig recht doen aan hoe mantelzorgers hun situatie zullen ervaren (en dus welke gevolgen mantelzorgverlening zal hebben) en wel omdat de ontwikkeling in de gegeven hulp over de tijd tussen mantelzorgers kan verschillen. Een veel gehoorde ervaring in kwalitatief onderzoek is dat het mantelzorgen 'klein begon, maar langzaam steeds groter werd'. Er zullen echter ook mantelzorgers zijn van wie over de hele tijdsperiode van de mantelzorgperiode veel gevraagd werd of juist weinig, en mantelzorgers voor wie de intensiteit en taken afnamen over de tijd, bijvoorbeeld omdat de zorgontvanger werd opgenomen in een zorginstelling. In dit onderzoek willen we, voor de eerste keer, op basis van kwantitatieve data beschrijven hoe de intensiteit en complexiteit van taken zich ontwikkelen gedurende een mantelzorgperiode en of deze patronen verschillen tussen zorgsituaties waarin wel en niet sprake is van dementie en mentale gezondheidsproblemen bij de zorgontvanger en waarin de zorgontvanger wel en niet samenleeft met de mantelzorger.</p> <p>Deze unieke manier van het beschrijven van mantelzorgsituaties is mogelijk dankzij data van de "Retrospective informal care career: Main measurement" die we in 2020 verzameld hebben in het LISS-panel onder een sample van Nederlanders die ooit in hun leven mantelzorg hebben verleend. Voor elke mantelzorgsituatie in iemands leven (met een maximum van drie) hebben we informatie over mantelzorgintensiteit en -taken, alsmede over de gezondheid en woonsituatie van zorgontvanger, aan het begin en aan het einde van de zorgperiode. Op basis hiervan zullen ontwikkelingen in mantelzorgintensiteit en -complexiteit worden beschreven en vergeleken tussen relevante groepen.</p>
B.126	Langdurige zorg onder druk (1) : consequenties voor mantelzorgers (panel, NL)
Wittenberg	De meerwaarde van een intersectioneel perspectief binnen mantelzorgonderzoek
Yvette Wittenberg en Rieke Hengelaar	<p>Hoe mensen denken over de verdeling van zorgverantwoordelijkheden wordt onder andere bepaald door diversiteitskenmerken zoals gender, leeftijd en de eigen gezondheid. Zo hebben mannen, jongere mensen en mensen met een goede gezondheid sterkere zorgnormen dan anderen, wat betekent dat zij sterker dan anderen vinden dat mensen de verantwoordelijkheid hebben om voor elkaar te zorgen (Wittenberg et al., 2021). Het is in mantelzorgonderzoek belangrijk om oog te hebben voor de invloed van diversiteit, omdat de opvattingen van individuele mantelzorgers veel van elkaar kunnen verschillen. Daarbij is ook de context waarin de mantelzorger zich bevindt van belang. In onze promotieonderzoeken bestuderen we daarom diversiteitskenmerken in relatie tot elkaar en in de context waarin de mantelzorg plaatsvindt door een intersectioneel perspectief toe te passen. Intersectionaliteit gaat hier over de interacties tussen diversiteitskenmerken op verschillende niveaus (Crenshaw, 1989; Davis, 2008): individuele diversiteitskenmerken (denk aan gender en leeftijd), diversiteitskenmerken van de sociale omgeving (denk aan de relatie tussen de mantelzorger en de zorgvrager), kenmerken van institutionele arrangementen (denk aan geboden hulp door professionals) en kenmerken van culturele ideologieën daaromheen (Hengelaar et al., 2021). Door diversiteit op deze manier te bestuderen, kan een genuanceerd beeld ontstaan van de verschillende opvattingen van mantelzorgers en kunnen mantelzorgers worden ontdekt die opvallend andere opvattingen hebben dan anderen. In deze presentatie zullen we op basis van verschillende onderzoeken laten zien wat volgens ons de meerwaarde is van het toepassen van een intersectioneel perspectief binnen mantelzorgonderzoek. Enerzijds gebruiken we daarvoor onze scoping review waarin we beschrijven op welke manier diversiteit en intersectionaliteit worden toegepast in bestaand mantelzorgonderzoek (Hengelaar et al., 2021), anderzijds gebruiken we eigen empirisch</p>

	<p>onderzoek waarin het intersectionele perspectief is toegepast om verschillen in zorgopvattingen te verkennen (Wittenberg et al., 2021). Op basis van deze input gaan we graag met het panel in gesprek over de meerwaarde van intersectionaliteit binnen mantelzorgonderzoek.</p>
2.1	Discriminatie & etniciteit (NL): Discriminatie & percepties
B.128	
Müller	Media salience and majority members beliefs about the prevalence of ethnic discrimination
Lieselotte Blommaert, Michael Savelkoul, Marcel Lubbers	<p>Ethnic discrimination has received increased media attention during the year 2020, particularly due to the Black Lives Matter protests in reaction to the murder of George Floyd. We investigate how and to which extent media reports about ethnic discrimination and racism are related to majority members' beliefs about the prevalence of ethnic discrimination – an association which has not yet been explored in the academic literature. In general, news media play a pivotal role in the formation of opinions, as they act as the primary source of news and political information. This impact is expected to differ between individuals, according to the frequency of media use and the content of the media outlet(s) of choice. We test our theoretical assumptions using survey data from the 'Dutch Parliamentary Election Study 2021', which offers information on individuals' beliefs about the prevalence of ethnic discrimination in the Netherlands, frequency of media usage and the preferred media outlet. We enrich these data with a quantitative content analysis of media outlets, capturing the attention devoted to ethnic discrimination and racism. Preliminary results show significant variations between respondents' perceptions of the prevalence of ethnic discrimination in the Netherlands, and fluctuations in media-coverage between media-outlets and over time.</p>
B.128	Discriminatie & etniciteit (NL): Discriminatie & percepties
Geenen	Studying perceptions of fairness through a life story interview among Belgians with a Moroccan background
Alain Van Hiel, Bart Van De Putte	<p>When an authority makes a decision, people tend to judge this decision on the basis of its fairness. Literature distinguished various forms of fairness perceptions and disclosed positive effects that these perceptions can elicit. Perceptions of fairness cause – among others - an increased sense of societal belongingness and identification with the deciding authority, and this is specifically relevant for ethnic minorities. However, research on fairness perceptions among ethnic minority groups remained limited, and a comparison of different points of view within minority groups even further lags behind. Also only few researchers previously collected in-depth qualitative data about the fairness concept. The variable we are particularly interested in the present qualitative study is generation. Data were collected pairs of young adults and one of their parents. Participants were Belgians with a Moroccan background, who were interviewed separately. This specific sampling method gives us the opportunity to not only explore possible generation differences in fairness perceptions with respect to societal authorities, but also explore a possible impact of socialization messages between parents and their children. We used a life story approach in which the highs and lows in the work- and school domain were broadly questioned. The initial results suggest that negative experiences are tied to contextual elements (e.g., diversity within a school) and aspects of unfairness perceptions are reflected in them. Generational differences in these experiences also emerged.</p>
B.128	Discriminatie & etniciteit (NL): Discriminatie & percepties
Wuestenenk	Evidence of private-public opinion discrepancy among second-generation Moroccan and Turkish Dutch on an online discussion platform
Frank van Tubergen, Tobias Stark, Naomi Ellemers	<p>Despite growing attention for polarization on social media, little is known about the relationship between private opinions and public behaviour in online settings. To study this, we designed an online discussion platform where 188 second-generation Moroccan and Turkish Dutch citizens – a generally conservative ethnic minority group in the Netherlands – participated in discussions on homosexuality, abortion and sex before marriage. We examine how the attitudes of the participants, and the congruency of these attitudes with the online norm, influence their online</p>

	behaviour on the website (likes, dislikes and comments). In line with Spiral of Silence theory, we find that both conservative and progressive participants are less likely to voice their opinion in online environments that are (partly) incongruent with their own attitudes compared to settings that are congruent. Furthermore, in line with social influence literature, conservatives (but not progressives) are more likely to deviate from their private attitudes in incongruent settings. Our findings suggest that both the online norm and the norm in society at large influence the degree of online private-public opinion discrepancy among this group.
3.1 M.0074	Work 1A (ENG): Retirement & leisure
El Khawli	Trajectories of Job Resources and the Retirement Transition: Exploring the Role of Pension Policies
Mark Visser, Mustafa Firat	Job resources facilitate longer working lives and later retirement. However, access to job resources may fluctuate over time, and these fluctuations may influence older workers' retirement transition. So far, we know little about how job resources accumulate and develop over time, and how job resource trajectories are related to actual retirement behavior. In this study, we first identify trajectories of three job resources (autonomy, skills development opportunities, and recognition) in older workers (50+) using growth mixture modeling. Second, we investigate how these trajectories are linked to employment histories during early- and mid-careers. Third, we examine how the trajectories relate to retirement timing and voluntariness. Further, we qualitatively compare our findings across three carefully selected countries to examine the extent to which the relation between resource trajectories and retirement is contingent on flexibility of pension policies. We make use of panel cross-national SHARE data from representative samples of older workers (50+) for our analyses. Our results suggest five subgroups with different trajectories, namely improving (73.5%), stable (10.3%), stable with low skill development opportunities (6.4%), stable with low recognition (6.3%), and deteriorating (3.5%). We expect that people will work longest and retire more voluntarily if they are in subgroups characterized by stable high levels of resources or improvement, and that these subgroups are linked to non-precarious employment histories. Further, we expect that the strength of the relationship between job resources and the retirement transition will increase under flexible retirement policies. Our findings shed light on the importance of job resources for predicting retirement timing and healthy aging at work.
M.0074	Work 1A (ENG): Retirement & leisure
Van der Horst	Does age identity mediate the relationship between health and preferred retirement age?
-	To varying degrees across Western countries, messages have been changing from retirement as an 'earned right' to individuals having to remain active and productive. This paper assesses when individuals prefer to retire in the light of health problems, and more specifically the role of age identity. Part of the relationship between health problems and preferred retirement age may be because individuals feel they cannot do the job anymore, or it may be that individuals feel that work may worsen their health condition with few options to change jobs. But this does not explain the full relationship between health and preferred retirement age. A possible important mediator is one's age identity. It has been claimed that negative physical experiences that are associated with health problems can act as a reminder of being older and a marker of a 'decline narrative', and that because of this physical health is related to age identity. Age identity is in turn expected to be related to preferred retirement age. Because individuals want to maintain a positive self-identity, individuals may feel that work is no longer for them when they consider themselves as 'old'. Using the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, this study showed that this relationship was more pronounced for men aged 50-59. The impact depended on the indicator of age identity though. For women, regardless of age-group, these relationships were less pronounced. For both men and women, health appears to be an important factor impacting age identity. Implications are discussed.
M.0074	Work 1A (ENG): Retirement & leisure

Wiertsema	How does job control affect leisure-time physical activity across Europe?
Gerbert Kraaykamp, Remco Hoekman and Debby Beckers	The importance of job control for employees' leisure-time physical activity [PA] is widely recognized. This is, however, the first study to assess this relationship with a comparative cross-national focus. Apart from analyzing the relationship between individual job control and leisure-time PA within European countries, we more specifically study how this relationship is moderated by a country's level of job security and country-level perceived availability of PA opportunities. We answer our research question by conducting multi-level regression analysis on high-quality cross-national data from the European Social Survey 2014 on 14.823 respondents in 18 European countries. Our multi-level models show that indeed across Europe, workers with more job control are more physically active in their leisure time. In countries with greater job security, the differences in leisure-time PA between workers with varying degrees of job control are smaller – employees with low autonomy benefit relatively more from the sense of job security in a country. This paper has implications for policy and future research regarding the work-PA relationship, particularly focusing on aspects of job control and job security, and PA-friendly environments.
M.0074	Work 1A (ENG): Retirement & leisure
Burchartz	Employer Evaluations of Skills and Education over the Life course
Thijs Bol, Sara Geven	Labour markets and work have been changing in a variety of ways: from skills-out-dating and skill-polarisation to flexibilisation, project logics, and changing worker ideals. A central concern is how (older) workers can remain employable. Solutions to this problem often target people's skills and education. Indeed, prior research has shown that skills and education matter throughout one's career. Here, workers with degrees that primarily offer general skills have different careers when compared to those with more specific and vocational degrees. Why and how these kinds of signals pay off differently, however, is unclear. We take a meso-level perspective, zooming in on the evaluations of employers. Specifically, we ask how employers evaluate applicants' skills and education over their careers. We conduct qualitative interviews with hiring professionals in different sectors, in the UK and Germany as countries with vastly different education systems and labour markets. Varying on the required degree type, we focus on hiring in Software development, Human Resource Management, and merchandising. The interviews aim to gauge employers' meaning-making processes and evaluative criteria used for categorising and judging the education and skills of applicants in different age groups. Next to a semi-structured part, the interviews also entail a set of qualitative vignettes as an elicitation technique: CVs of fictional workers, varied based on age, skills, and education. In this way, we aim to gain a comprehensive understanding of the value of skills and education in rapidly changing labour markets.
4.1 M.0061	Werk 1B (NL)
Mandemakers	Resilience in Turnover Intentions of Disadvantaged Employees: Group Differences and Labor Market Influences in Early-Stage Job Switch Processes
Eva Jaspers, Tanja van der Lippe	In the employee turnover literature, differences in effects of turnover desires -i.e., low job satisfaction and organizational commitment- on turnover intentions for employees facing challenges in their careers are often overlooked. When employees cannot or do not act on their turnover desires they remain in unsatisfactory positions, leading to reduced productivity, workplace deviance, and career stagnation. From the unfolding model of voluntary turnover, we know that employees can switch jobs for different reasons. Building on this, we study on a large sample of Dutch public sector employees (N=30,709) whether disadvantaged employees are less likely to translate turnover desires into turnover intentions compared to advantaged employees. Additionally, we study whether for disadvantaged employees it is their limited labor market alternatives that hamper transitions from turnover desires to turnover intentions. Findings show

	that disadvantaged employees perceive labor market opportunities as limited but remain resilient to labor market circumstance when acting on their turnover desires. We do find that non-western minority, elderly, and lower educated employees are less likely to act on job dissatisfaction in general, whereas women are more likely to do so. Implications for organizations and suggestions for future research are discussed.
M.0061	Werk 1B (NL)
Lippenyi	Female leaders and the gender wage gap: the role of work-life characteristics
Annelie Brüning	There are mixed findings on whether women's higher representation on company boards reduces gender inequality. Most research only focuses on gender, omitting other work-family characteristics of leaders and employees. We investigate how the work and family characteristics of female leaders and female workers (part-time work and parenthood), as well as the similarity between these characteristics, influence female leaders' impact on the gender wage gap. Yearly panel analyses with organization and year fixed effects are conducted on linked employer-employee register microdata of Dutch companies during the period of 2006-2018. We examine the effects of changes in the gender composition of corporate boards and the part-time employment- and parenthood status of female board members and CEOs on female workers' careers. The findings show that female employees' careers benefit from female leaders, but this benefit depends on 1) the position of female leaders and their work-family characteristics, 2) the work-family characteristics of workers, as well as 3) the similarity between female leaders' and workers' work-family characteristics.
M.0061	Werk 1B (NL)
Visser	Financiële stress onder werkenden: Een Europese vergelijking van werknemers met een tijdelijk en vast contract en zelfstandigen met en zonder personeel
Marleen Damman, Gerbert Kraaykamp	Deze bijdrage bestudeert in hoeverre de verzorgingsstaat verschillen tussen werkenden (werknemers met een tijdelijk en vast contract en zelfstandigen met en zonder personeel) in financiële stress (moeite om rond te komen met het inkomen) verkleint of juist vergroot. Contrasterende hypothesen over de rol van de verzorgingsstaat worden getoetst aan de hand van European Social Survey data verzameld in 32 landen tussen 2002 en 2018. De resultaten van de multiniveau regressieanalyse tonen aan dat werknemers met een tijdelijk contract en zzp'ers meer financiële stress ervaren dan werknemers met een vast contract. Deze verschillen blijken groter te zijn in landen die meer uitgeven aan sociale zekerheid. Deze bevindingen zijn in lijn met insider-outsidertheorie. Werknemers met een tijdelijk contract en zzp'ers zijn zogenaamde outsiders met lagere lonen, een gebrekkige onderhandelingspositie en beperkte of zelfs geen toegang tot sociale zekerheid. Zij ervaren daardoor meer onzekerheid, die wordt versterkt door de institutionele context. Het zijn vooral werknemers met een vast contract, de insiders, die profiteren van de regelingen en zekerheden die de verzorgingsstaat kan bieden. Dit onderzoek draagt daarmee bij aan het toenemende aantal studies met empirisch bewijs voor de groeiende dualisering van de arbeidsmarkt.
M.0061	Werk 1B (NL)
Metaal	De wording van het architectenberoep
	Architecten zijn vaak onderwerp van sociologisch onderzoek, maar dan gaat het meestal over bouwstijlen of de invloed van architecten op de gebouwde omgeving. Het beroep architect en de positie van architecten op langere termijn, was nog niet onderzocht. Mede op initiatief van Abram De Swaan en deels onder zijn begeleiding is een dergelijk onderzoek voltooid. Hoe architecten in de loop van de negentiende en twintigste eeuw positie hebben gekregen en behouden, is onderzocht aan de hand van historisch-sociologisch onderzoek met primaire en secundaire bronnen. Daarnaast zijn twintig kwalitatieve interviews afgenomen met huidige beroepsbeoefenaren.

	<p>Het vertrekpunt is de sociologie van professionalisering aangevuld met de veldtheorie van Bourdieu. Centraal staat de positie van architecten in machtsverhoudingen. Aandacht gaat uit naar de beroepsverenigingen, opleidingsinstituten en overheidserkenning; de relaties van samenwerking en concurrentie met naburige beroepen zoals aannemers en ingenieurs; de verweving met markt en beleid; en de onderlinge verhoudingen tussen architecten.</p> <p>In de negentiende eeuw breidde het werkterrein van architecten zich geleidelijk uit en architecten wisten ondanks tegendruk hun positie telkens te consolideren. De veranderingen in het nauwere veld van de architectuur zijn gerelateerd aan de veranderingen in het bredere veld van de gebouwde omgeving.</p>
5.1 M.0055	Truth, trust, and technology: Popular Contestations of Official Knowledge in a Mediatized Informaton Landscape 1 (panel, ENG)
De Zeeuw	(No) Original Research? Analyzing the use of Wikipedia on r/conspiracy
Daniel de Zeeuw	<p>WIKI LINK As an online encyclopedia, Wikipedia is well known for its neutral point of view policy on indexing knowledge and information. Articles are collectively vetted for accuracy, using trustworthy sources (scientific research, respectable news media, etc.) and lacking original research. As a consequence, most conspiracy theories would not pass the epistemic threshold of Wikipedia’s avid volunteer gatekeepers. Conspiracy theories have a place on the platform only as an object but never as a valid source of knowledge (e.g. the “flat earth” article. Conspiracy theorists themselves, however, actively engage with Wikipedia articles in their “original research” practices. To better understand the (ab)use of Wikipedia within online conspiracy culture, this paper looks at Bill Gates conspiracy theories on the largest conspiracy community on Reddit: r/conspiracy. Conspiracy theories surrounding Gates and his foundation have starkly increased since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. While often critical of Wikipedia’s supposed bias towards the “official truths” of science and the media that exclude their own alternative accounts of events, Reddit users creatively weave links to Wikipedia articles into their discursive practices to forge alternative forms of knowledge that use, yet are beyond and undermine, the purview of Wikipedia as an online knowledge and information gatekeeper. Using a combination of digital methods and close reading of Reddit posts, the paper thus seeks to contribute to existing research on how online conspiracists relate to more mainstream or hegemonic forms of knowledge production to construct and justify their alternative accounts.</p>
M.0055	Truth, trust, and technology: Popular Contestations of Official Knowledge in a Mediatized Informaton Landscape 1 (panel, ENG)
Grusauskaite et al	Debating (In) Echo Chambers: How People Read Conspiracy Theory Videos On YouTube
Grusauskaite, Kamile; Carbone, Luca; Harambam, Jaron; Aupers, Stef	<p>The widespread use of social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook or YouTube, rose the fears of platform algorithms and selection-biases leading people into online “echo chambers”. These spaces, some scholars argue, are characterized by homogeneity of voices and information. Scholars argue, that echo chambers lead people to reject others who have opposing views, and radicalize in their thinking. The recent boom of discussion about echo chambers and their detrimental effects led other authors to take a more contextualized, nuanced, and critical position. Conspiracy theories are central to debates of technology-fuelled radicalization processes in the current post-truth era. These alternative and stigmatized forms of information circulate widely on social media platforms, and are increasingly part of mainstream culture. This makes conspiracy theories an excellent case for the study of echo chambers. Here, we ask whether such communication indeed self-confirmatory, homogeneous and hence strengthening the group’s uniform and insular thinking? In other words, the theoretical issue at stake is whether conspiracy theory spaces online are correctly understood as “echo chambers”? To answer these general questions we chose conspiracy theory discussions on YouTube as a theoretically strategic case-study.</p> <p>Drawing from literature on audience studies, we model a mixed-methods analysis of 1199 YouTube comments under four conspiracy videos from four conspiracy domains: politics, mysteries of the universe, culture industry and science. Through a Social Network Analysis and an</p>

	in-depth qualitative analysis of the way people communicate, we empirically show that the discussions under conspiracy videos have various degrees of “echo chamberness”. The study raises critical questions about the “echo chamber” thesis, and calls for more research into the ways people “decode” and negotiate conspiracy theories online.
M.0055	Truth, trust, and technology: Popular Contestations of Official Knowledge in a Mediatized Informaton Landscape 1 (panel, ENG)
De Bondt et al	Fact-fiction reversals in online conspiracy videos: an empirical analysis
De Bondt, Matthias & Aupers, S., & Vande Winkel, R.	In his seminal work <i>A Culture of Conspiracy: Apocalyptic Visions in Contemporary America</i> (2003), Michael Barkun coins the term ‘fact-fiction reversals’ when referring to the fact that conspiracy theories often blur the line between fact and fiction. That is, what is seen as fact becomes fiction and what is seen as fiction becomes fact. The first part of that equation seems fairly logical: to make alternative truth claims, one must delegitimize accepted truth claims and, subsequently, label them as fictional. The second part, however, is much more complicated. While Barkun provides selective examples of fictional texts (e.g., films, novels, magazines, etc.) that are asserted to disguise truthful accounts on reality, there nonetheless seems to be lack of an empirically grounded theory on this peculiar phenomenon in his study. In what ways are popular texts, made with the intention of being understood as fiction, used to articulate conspiracy theories? It is within this research gap that we elaborate on the fiction-to-fact reversal by empirically analysing online conspiracy videos and their use of fictional texts
6.1 M.0155	Family (ENG)
Jacobs K	(Not) again: looking at second parental divorce on the mental health of emerging adults
Claessens, Elke; Van de Velde, Sarah; Mortelmans, Dimitri	Emerging adults in different family situations may report different levels of mental health. As higher-order divorces and family complexity become more prevalent, it is important to see how these unstable family formations affect the mental health of emerging adults. In this respect, we study which differences we see in mental health for 16- to 25-year-olds who have experienced one divorce versus those who have experienced multiple divorces. These questions are investigated by using the British Household Panel Study and Understanding Society. According, propensity score matching allows us to compare three groups: none, one or two parental divorces. In order to see the differences between these groups in mental health, we use factorial analysis of variance. Next to the differences between the groups who diverge from each other by number of divorces, we look closer to the groups, for example to gender. Concerning second parental divorces we can expect that the negative association is greater for girls than boys. Additionally, we also take the age when you experience these parental divorce(s) into account, which can have influence on the loyalty conflict. The last point that we investigate is the sibship size of the dissolving family. We suppose that the greater the sibship size is, the smaller the negative association on mental health. The results of this paper can be used to provide appropriate guidance for those who grow up in unstable family formations.
M.0155	Family (ENG)
Oosterhout	Fledging the nest – The role of family context and regional opportunities for transitions to adulthood
Katarina Weßling	Family plays a large role in the transition to adulthood, specifically for leaving the parental home and enrolling in higher education. In our research, we make three contributions to the literature. First, we are one of the first quantitative studies that combines these outcomes in a single model. Second, we argue that the influence of the family context can be best understood through three components: family resources, family norms, and family ties. Third, we expect that the influence of family on the decision to leave the parental home and enroll in higher education will be largest for youth growing up at a distance from higher education institutions.

	<p>Our study is based on data from the Starting Cohort 4 of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS-SC4). We link the survey with information on regional study opportunities and the distance to the nearest university. We focus on over four thousands graduates from the highest track of secondary education and their decisions regarding higher education and leaving the parental home.</p> <p>Our preliminary analyses consider each outcome separately. Enrolling in higher education is strongly related to both family norms and family resources, although these effects are mediated through the exam grade of students. Analyses on leaving the parental home region show only an effect of family norms related to the importance of family. In our next steps, we aim to analyse both outcomes in combined model and test the influence of regional study opportunities on the importance of family context for both decisions.</p>
M.0155	Family (ENG)
Van der Put	Corona-infecties binnen families
Vincent Buskens, Tanja van der Lippe	<p>Uit onderzoek (en wellicht ook eigen ervaring) weten we dat coronabesmettingen zich verspreiden binnen families. Minder is bekend over wie de bron van coronabesmettingen binnen gezinnen is. Het is niet ondenkbaar dat dit relatief vaak kinderen zijn (als die aanwezig zijn) nadat zij het virus op school hebben opgelopen. Ook weten we nog weinig over of er verschillen tussen huishoudens zijn wanneer het aankomt op de verspreiding van coronabesmettingen. In grotere gezinnen is het wellicht moeilijk om afstand van elkaar te houden, waardoor het risico op besmetting groter is. We maken gebruik van CoronIT, het registratiebestand van de GGD waarin is vastgelegd wie zich heeft laten testen op Covid-19 en wat daarvan de uitslag was. Deze data is gekoppeld aan het population network databestand van het CBS. Dit bestand bevat informatie over de netwerkconnecties van alle Nederlanders, waardoor we weten wie er samen een gezin vormen. Ook gebruiken we registerdata over achtergrondkenmerken zoals woonplaats, leeftijd en migratieachtergrond. We laten zien hoe de kans dat iemand positief test samenhangt met positieve testen binnen de familie. Daarnaast kijken we naar in welk type familierelaties deze samenhang sterker is, en of achtergrondkenmerken hier een rol in spelen.</p> <p>Hoewel huisgenoten niet langer in quarantaine moeten bij een besmetting binnen het gezin, is het niet ondenkbaar dat deze maatregel terugkomt wanneer de besmettingen opnieuw toenemen of er een nieuwe variant wordt ontdekt. De verkregen inzichten kunnen helpen bij het bepalen van een gepaste quarantainestrategie.</p>
7.1 Hv.306	Measurement error in sociological methods (panel, ENG)
Pankowska	The effect of measurement error on clustering
Paulina Pankowska, Daniel Oberski, Mauricio Garnier-Villareal, Dimitris Pavlopoulos	<p>Background and purpose: Clustering is a popular set of statistical techniques widely applied in Sociology as well as other social sciences, which allow for the separation of data into unknown groups for further analysis or interpretation. Its main goal is to divide observations, according to their degree of similarity, into a small number of relatively homogenous groups. To illustrate, sociologists often use clustering to group career paths and family trajectories, While clustering overall is an important and useful tool, traditional clustering algorithms tend to assume the data are free from measurement error. However, as is well-known, this can be an unrealistic assumption in social science research. For example, survey and register data are acknowledged to contain nonnegligible measurement error.</p> <p>How do random and systematic measurement error distort conclusions derived from data analysis? For regression and classification, it is well-known how errors bias parameter estimates of interest. However, in the context of clustering, little is known about such effects. In fact, it is difficult to apply the concept of “bias” to the idea of clustering, since this method does not have a universally accepted single purpose.</p> <p>Design and methodology: In this paper, we perform a Monte Carlo study to investigate the sensitivity of different clustering techniques to measurement error. We focus on three commonly used approaches in the social sciences, a probabilistic, model-based approach: latent profile analysis (LPA) and two deterministic approaches: hierarchical clustering (using Ward’s method) and partitional clustering, specifically k-means. We compare conditions in which there is no</p>

	<p>measurement error to those in which the error is random or systematic and evaluate the similarity of the clusters obtained under those conditions.</p> <p>With this research we intend to guide researchers into which methods present more reliable results in function of realistic data in the social sciences.</p>
Hv.306	Measurement error in sociological methods (panel, ENG)
Scholtus	Measurement error as an explanation of differences in statistics on permanent and flexible employment in the Netherlands
Bart Bakker, Sander Scholtus, Wendy Smits	<p>Statistics Netherlands publishes figures on the prevalence of permanent and temporary contracts among employed persons based on two data sources: the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Employment Register (ER). In practice, large and relevant differences have been found between estimates based on LFS and ER, even after the two sources were aligned as well as possible in terms of population and concepts used. This holds for the estimated proportion of employees with a temporary contract and for the estimated proportion that transitions from temporary to permanent employment. For instance, in 2018 the latter transition proportion per quarter for 25-55-year-olds was 16.7% according to LFS but only 5.8% according to ER (figures after alignment). It is then natural to ask: why do these differences occur and which source should we trust more? A plausible explanation for these differences is that they are caused by measurement errors that occur, independently, in both data sources. In LFS, measurement errors could occur because some respondents are not sure about their contract type and in ER, for instance, because of administrative delays. We can model the measurement errors in both sources simultaneously using a so-called Hidden Markov Model. In this approach, it is assumed that both sources are trying to measure the same conceptual contract type, which is modelled as a latent variable (not observed directly). If the assumptions of the model hold, it can be used both to estimate the prevalence of measurement errors in both data sources and to obtain statistics that are adjusted for measurement error. The output of the model can also be used to identify subgroups in the population that are more prone to a particular type of measurement error. We will discuss results of applying this approach to data from LFS and ER for the period 2016-2018.</p>
Hv.306	Measurement error in sociological methods (panel, ENG)
Garnier-Villareal/Pavlopoulos	Unknown Trajectory Classification: from sequence analysis to mixture models
Mauricio Garnier-Villarreal, Dimitris Pavlopoulos	<p>Background: Sociologists use two broad families of methods to identify typologies of trajectories, sequence analysis (SA), and mixture models (MM). When looking for the best-method recommendations for applied research, there a gap of research comparing these two types of methods, especially in the presence of measurement error.</p> <p>Purpose: Our research seeks to compare these methods in a simulation study. Specifically, we compare 9 variations of SA and 3 variations of MM. We simulate data based on single indicator growth curve models with known mean differences and compare the performance of the analysis methods based on the classification accuracy of the true underlying trajectory. The methods are compared across the following simulation characteristics: type of measurement error (random and systematic), magnitude of the error (none, small, medium, and large), number of true underlying trajectories (2, 3, 4), level of overlap (small, medium and large), and presence (or not) of the Markov assumption.</p> <p>Results: With random measurement error, we found that the magnitude of error had functionally no effect on accuracy, and that level of overlap between trajectories was the most relevant characteristic. The Markov assumption was only relevant for the Mixture Hidden Markov Model (MHMM), and number of trajectories was a relevant predictor of accuracy for all methods except MHMM.</p> <p>With systematic measurement error, we find that magnitude of the error is relevant when the covariate is not included in the model. MHMM is the only method that is not affected by the number of trajectories.</p> <p>Conclusion: Based on our results we recommend the use of MHMM when holding the Markov assumption if reasonable. Otherwise, we recommend the use another variation of mixture models or SA. However, researchers should be aware that the accuracy decreases as the number of true underlying trajectories increases.</p>

Hv.306	Measurement error in sociological methods (panel, ENG)
Dehaene	A Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test for latent variables
Heidelinde Dehaene	This paper examines the extent to which a flexible employment contract at labour market entry affects the early career trajectories of young workers in the Netherlands. We advance the existing literature in two ways. First, we use a processual approach by applying a Mixture Hidden Markov Model. Instead of studying the duration of finding permanent employment or bridging the initial wage difference, we study whether the initial employment contract predicts a certain career trajectory: do for example temporary agency (TAW) contracts lead to an employment trajectory where TAW is dominant and/or where a high probability for transitioning to unemployment prevails? Second, while previous studies typically pooled all forms of flexible employment into one category, we can distinguish between the different types of flexible employment (e.g., fixed-term, temporary agency, and on-call work, self-employment) at labour market entry. This is important as it is expected that some types of flexible employment at labour market entry are more detrimental for the early career of school leavers than others.
8.1 Hv.310	Klimaat & crisisorganisatie (NL)
Oosse	I love science, but "climate science misses the mark": Understanding critique of institutionalised climate science among those using a scientific repertoire
Willem de Koster	This study aims to understand criticism of institutionalised climate science among people who use a scientific repertoire. Abductive analysis of 20 in-depth interviews, highlights the existence of a 'science confidence gap' among this group: on the one hand respondents ascribe great importance towards the modern scientific method and principles, but, on the other hand, distrust the institutions supposedly embodying these same values. Our analysis provides understanding of this science confidence gap by uncovering three mechanisms that are perceived by respondents to inhibit the scientific rigour of institutionalised climate science: (1) politicisation of the climate change issue, (2) institutional path-dependency and (3) the negativity bias inherent in the scientific endeavour. In addition, a fourth critique – the 'unscientificness' of climate models – is raised by respondents who are engineers, and regards the perceived lack of scientific rigour in climate modelling. In addition to providing an in-depth understanding of a specific instance of climate change scepticism, this study empirically informs a prominent notion in theorising on modern reflexivity, by demonstrating what a 'scientific' critique of institutionalised science entails and how it can be understood. Our results may inspire future research on critiques of institutionalised science in different fields (e.g., vaccine sceptics critical of medical science). This promises to advance our understanding of criticism of scientific institutions among scientifically literate groups in contemporary Western societies.
Hv.310	Klimaat & crisisorganisatie (NL)
Van Dooremalen	Linking Crises: Connections between Climate Change and the Covid-19 Pandemic during Four Recent National Electoral Campaigns
Thijs van Dooremalen	Climate change is widely considered one of the defining global crises of the twenty-first century. Two years ago, another global crisis, the Covid-19 pandemic, started to disrupt the lives of billions of people. Interestingly (or perhaps disturbingly), this public health crisis prompted immediate political responses all over the world, whereas attempts to tackle the climate crisis have been modest. From crisis literature, we know that the meaning-making of crises often happens in reference to other crises. Our general aim for this paper is to understand how such processes of crises linking work out for the combination of these two crises. For instance, the experienced sense of urgency regarding the pandemic might have a spillover effect to opinions about climate change. We study linkages between the two crises for four countries which have had national elections at different moments during the pandemic: the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, and Lithuania. More specifically, we present a comparative content analysis of political party and/or

	candidate election programs and examine crisis linkages by: 1) establishing the frequency of the links mentioned in the respective programs; 2) investigating the political or societal issues that were connected with these links; 3) looking into the argumentative strategies that were mobilized to build them; 4) studying the political level (local, national, continental, global) on which crises responses are formulated.
Hv.310	Klimaat & crisisorganisatie (NL)
Beyers	Exploring the characteristics of interorganizational networks in the emergency services in the Netherlands. Are they highly reliable?
Francesca Giardini	In the future, cascading disasters will increase in frequency everywhere in the world, including in the Netherlands. This will bring new challenges for the organizations in charge of emergency management, which requires the existence of a set of interconnected organizations to cooperate with each other and to coordinate assistance. In the Netherlands, disaster management is an activity performed by the 25 'veiligheidsregio's' (safety regions), consisting of a set of different organizations with a diverse expertise. The veiligheidsregio's are expected to operate as High Reliability Interorganizational Networks, i.e., they should be able to anticipate and contain incidents during their operations, but also to maintain their network effectiveness during crises. In this qualitative study of six veiligheidsregio's, we used policy documents and expert interviews in order to explore the level of awareness and preparation in case of cascading disasters, but also to investigate whether and how the requirements of highly reliable networks are present. The thematic analysis highlights that the experts interviewed are familiar with cascading disasters, but these are not explicitly present in the policy documents. Moreover, the veiligheidsregio's hardly differ in whether or not they possess the characteristics, but there are interesting differences in how they give shape to these characteristics. For example, there is no deference to expertise in any veiligheidsregio, and preoccupation with failure was also moderately present, while at the same time most of the regions are aware of the limitations they are facing.
9.1 Hv.312	Integrational transmission of skills (panel, ENG)
Van der Velden	Exploring the Uncharted Waters of Educational Mobility: The Role of Key Skills
Babs Jacobs & Rolf van der Velden	For decades, researchers tried to get a deeper understanding of the intergenerational transmission of education to shed light on inequality of educational opportunities (IEO) that determine social mobility. The underlying drivers of IEO can stem from three types of parental resources: parents' key skills (i.e., proficiency in important domains like math and language), parents' soft skills (i.e., the skills needed to navigate successfully in education), and parents' financial resources. Previous research was not able to accurately distinguish between the contributions of these different resources, mainly because adequate data on the intergenerational transmission of key skills was missing. This study aims to fill this gap. We use the Intergenerational Transmission of Skills (ITS) dataset, combining key skills of more than 25,000 Dutch parents and their children measured with the same test at age 12 with detailed information on the educational pathways and household income. We demonstrate that parents' key skills is the most important mechanism driving IEO. One standard deviation increase in parents' key skills is associated with almost one-third of a standard deviation increase in the key skills of their offspring. The intergenerational transmission of key skills accounts for 50-60% of the effect of all measured resources available in the family. The role of financial resources available to the family is a bit stronger than the role of parent's soft skills, accounting for some 25-30% of the total effect of family resources, with parents' soft skills taking up some 20-25%.
Hv.312	Integrational transmission of skills (panel, ENG)
Vermeulen	The Intergenerational Transmission of Cognitive Skills: An Investigation of the Causal Impact of Families on Student Outcomes
Eric A. Hanushek, Babs Jacobs, Guido	The extensive literature on intergenerational mobility highlights the importance of family linkages but fails to provide credible evidence about the underlying family factors that drive the pervasive

Schwerdt, Rolf van der Velden, Stan Vermeulen & Simon Wiederhold	<p>correlations. We employ a unique combination of Dutch survey and registry data that links math and language skills across generations. We identify a causal connection between cognitive skills of parents and their children by exploiting within-family between-subject variation in these skills. The data also permit novel IV estimation that isolates variation in parental cognitive skills due to school and peer quality. The between-subject and IV estimates of the key intergenerational persistence parameter are strikingly similar and close at about 0.1. Finally, we show the strong influence of family skill transmission on children's choices of STEM fields.</p>
Hv.312	Integrational transmission of skills (panel, ENG)
Van Vugt	Family Shocks and Early School-Leaving
Lynn van Vugt, Rolf van der Velden & Mark Levels	<p>In the Netherlands, about 7% of all youth are early school-leavers, meaning they leave school without completing upper secondary education. Although this is relatively low compared to other European countries, this is still a problem as early school-leavers lack the minimum credentials for a successful school-to-work transition and further learning and training opportunities and a successful life in general.</p> <p>In this paper we use the Intergenerational Transmission of Skills (ITS) dataset and explore how family shocks affect early school-leaving at age 18. We look at shocks within the family that change the family dynamics, such as a divorce, extreme household income drops or rises, or becoming dependent on social welfare. Moreover, we will assess whether parental skills can moderate the effects of these shocks: are high-skilled parents able to dampen the effect of a family shock or not? And is this related to the 'key' skills that parents have or their 'soft' skills?</p> <p>In general, our results show that the four family shocks increase the risk of becoming an early school-leaver. However, only in the case of a large drop in the family's household income, we find that the parents' soft skills (medium-educated parents) dampen the effect of the family shock. Furthermore, we see differences in the timing of such shocks. Certain shocks like an income drop have an immediate and strong effect. Other shocks however are more indicative of a long term process.</p>
Hv.312	Integrational transmission of skills (panel, ENG)
Jacobs B	Do Family Shocks affect the Intergenerational Transmission of Skills?
Babs Jacobs, Rolf van der Velden & Matthijs Kalmijn	<p>While recent research has shown that the intergenerational transmission of skills is strong, the conditions for an effective transmission of these skills are not yet explored. According to the within-family social capital hypothesis, different parental resources can lead to the development of human capital, but to transmit these parental resources, parental presence and involvement in the child's life is essential. In certain circumstances, the transmission of parental resources, such as skills in math and language, might be hampered as parents are, physically or mentally, less present or involved. On the other hand, the genetic hypothesis states that cognitive skills are inherited. Following this, parental involvement and presence would be less essential.</p> <p>In this paper, we explore the extent to which the intergenerational transmission of skills is affected by childhood adverse experiences i.e., parental divorce, parental death and sudden poverty. Divorce can, on the short term, imply a unstable period for the child, regarding housing, custody rules and conflicts. On the long run, children will not live with both parents anymore and thus might have less daily contact with one of the parents. Parental death is emotional for both the child and the remaining parent. It also means the loss of parental resources. Financial stress and having a hard time to make ends meet, in case of sudden poverty, can also result in diminished effectivity in the transmission of skills.</p> <p>Using the Intergenerational Transmission of Skills (ITS) dataset, we compare three groups: 1) children who do not experience any 'shocks', 2) children who experience parental death, divorce or sudden poverty one to three years before CITO-test and 3) children who experience parental death, divorce or sudden poverty one to three years after CITO-test (i.e. the placebo group). Our preliminary results show that adverse experiences negatively affect the intergenerational transmission of skills.</p>

10.1 Hv.320	Education (ENG): Educational choices & effects
Loh	Gender differences in STEM education choices: Examining the role of ICT skills and confidence, comparative advantage and gender norms
Gerbert Kraaykamp, Margriet van Hek	Women's under-representation in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) persists and young women remain less likely to aspire towards STEM careers. Information and communication technology (ICT) is a relevant gateway towards greater, or broader, STEM interest for today's youths whose everyday lives are already attenuated by ICT. Do boys and girls who are equally skilled and confident about ICT nevertheless choose differently down the STEM pipeline? To investigate whether and why this is the case, we examine two decision points where youths could decide (not) to pursue STEM – at the final secondary school examination and in university applications. We draw on the expectancy-value model to explain why girls who are just as good as boys in ICT might eschew from STEM. Firstly, girls might self-select themselves out of STEM at secondary school and/or at university applications due to perceptions of gender suitability or capacity for STEM. Secondly, girls may choose differently in secondary school because they are comparatively better in a non-STEM domain such as reading. Thirdly, young women may not choose to apply for a university education in STEM due to a lack of academic preparation, having already decided away from STEM during secondary school. We utilize data from the German National Education Panel Study (NEPS) on Cohort 4, which follows a representative sample of students from grade 9 onwards. We can thus map out students' STEM trajectory. We focus on students in academic high-schools (gymnasium) rather than all students, as academic and vocational STEM pipelines are rather distinct.
Hv.320	Education (ENG): Educational choices & effects
Zwier	One Track Mind: Parental networks and secondary school choice in an early-tracking system
Diewke Zwier	The institutional set-up of educational systems affects social stratification in education. The Netherlands is characterized by high differentiation, early tracking, and track placement based on a teacher track recommendation and student performance on standardized tests. Within this highly standardized procedure, students assigned to the same track can still enroll different types of secondary schools (e.g., single-track or multi-track). Schools also differ in the type of additional programs offered (e.g., technasium, bilingual education). The criteria used to choose a school differ by family socio-economic status (SES) but are arguably not formed in isolation: a few studies have suggested that families rely on "grapevine information" from informal social networks to choose a school, and that access to (high-quality) information is unevenly distributed across, and used differently by, families of different SES backgrounds. How network dynamics affect school choice is, however, still far from clear. Against this backdrop, I study (i) the sorting of students of different SES backgrounds into different school types, net of track recommendation and standardized test score, and (ii) the role of parental networks in shaping these patterns. This way, I aim to gain a better understanding of the relational context in which (SES-differentiated) school preferences are formed. I study this using recently collected multiplex classroom network data of Dutch students transitioning to secondary school (N ≈ 1,500), that are linked to information on family SES and school characteristics from the registers.
Hv.320	Education (ENG): Educational choices & effects
Kavadias	Religious Life in Schooled Society? On the Relationship Between Education and Religiosity in 76 Countries
Bram Spruyt, Toon Kuppens	In recent decades, the thesis that schooling and scientisation will inevitably lead to the secularisation of the modern world has become heavily contested. Indeed, while education has become a central and authoritative institution in societies across the world, religious life seems to persist. An alternative hypothesis therefore proposes that recognising the cultural and authoritative aspects of the growth of 'schooled societies' may reveal unexpected compatibilities between education and religiosity. However, research that both empirically integrates these aspects and examines their relationship with religiosity from a global perspective remains scarce. Against this background, this paper first constructs a macro-level indicator that taps into cross-

	<p>national variation in the different dimensions of the growth of 'schooled societies'. Subsequently, we examine its relationship with both traditionally institutionalised and non-institutionalised forms of religiosity, and individual-level educational differences in both types of religiosity. Results based on data from 94,011 respondents across 76 countries show that as societies become more 'schooled', people generally tend to become less religious. Moreover, the schooled society indicator systematically explained more variance in both forms of religiosity than traditional measures of the institutional effects of education (e.g., the share of higher educated per country). Lastly, as 'schooled societies' become more developed, less educated people tend to remain strongly traditionally religious compared to middle- and higher educated groups, indicating processes of stratified diffusion and differentiation. In the conclusion we use our findings to outline a research agenda.</p>
11.1 Hv.321	Zorg & gezondheid 1 (NL): Eenzaamheid, hulp en netwerken
Lorijn	Eenzaamheid onder jongeren tijdens de COVID-19 pandemie: De rol van peer status voorafgaan aan de pandemie en contact met vrienden tijdens de pandemie.
Lydia Laninga-Wijnen, Maaïke Engels, Gerine Lodder en René Veenstra	<p>Al in een vroeg stadium van de COVID-19 pandemie uitten overheden, de gezondheidszorg, en media zorgen over toenemende gevoelens van eenzaamheid, met name onder jongeren. Fysiek sociaal contact werd bemoeilijkt door maatregelen om COVID-19 te bestrijden, zoals schoolsluitingen en het bewaren van fysieke afstand. Voorgaand onderzoek naar eenzaamheid tijdens de pandemie laat heterogeniteit in effecten zien, maar onderzocht vaak geen risicofactoren die een rol spelen bij eenzaamheid. Deze studie onderzoekt de trajecten van eenzaamheid onder adolescenten tijdens de eerste lockdown (jan.-nov. '20), en de rol van sociale status voorafgaand aan de pandemie en (gebrek aan) sociaal contact tijdens de lockdown. We volgden 512 Nederlandse jongeren (Mage = 11.26, SD = 0.53; 53.1% girls) tijdens de COVID-19 pandemie (jan-nov 2020). Latente groeimodellen laten zien dat adolescenten gemiddeld gezien minder eenzaam werden over tijd, in tegenstelling tot de maatschappelijke zorgen. Latente klassenanalyse onderscheiden een normatieve (84%), afgewezen (11.3%) en gepeste (4.7%) peer status groep, en een weinig contact (6.1%), weinig (video)belcontact (19.8%) en veel contact (74.1%) profiel. Jongeren die afgewezen of gepest werden voor de pandemie, of weinig contact hadden tijdens de lockdown waren het meest eenzaam. Tegelijkertijd daalde eenzaamheid het meest voor jongeren die gepest werden voor de pandemie, wat indiceert dat deze jongeren de schoolsluiting mogelijk als sociaal veilig hebben ervaren. Dit wijst op de sociale uitdagingen op school. Deze resultaten leiden tot implicaties voor gedurende- en na de COVID-19 pandemie.</p>
Hv.321	Zorg & gezondheid 1 (NL): Eenzaamheid, hulp en netwerken
Völker	Social networks in lockdown
	<p>This paper studies networks and their changes during the covid crisis in the Netherlands and their relation to perceived loneliness. Arguments from opportunity theory and resource theory are used to formulate hypotheses on network changes during the lockdown in 2020 as compared to one year before. Core discussion networks and networks to practical helpers from two representative cohorts (18-35 years of age, and 65+ years of age, n=1342 participants in both waves) are compared during the lockdown in May 2020 with networks of the same respondents in May 2019. We find that networks become smaller, closer, and more focused on stronger ties, while weaker ties more often decay. Furthermore, network decay is larger for the younger cohort than for the older one. Feelings of loneliness increased on average for all respondents, but in particular for those who live alone and are living in a disadvantaged socio-economic position. Importantly, the decay of the practical helper network, that is, decay in relatively weaker ties, affects experiences of loneliness in both groups.</p>

Hv.321	Zorg & gezondheid 1 (NL): Eenzaamheid, hulp en netwerken
Ramaekers	Reciprocity in informal help exchange among neighbors: the compensating and moderating effects of perceived helpfulness and perceived necessity
Tanja van der Lippe, Belle Derks	Reciprocity in informal helping among neighbors, that is helping without coordination of formal organizations, is often seen as a positive social phenomenon. For example, reciprocity norms are said to promote helping among non-altruistic neighbors. However, these norms may have major drawbacks for those who are unable to provide informal help. We examine the impact of reciprocity in informal helping intentions and whether this impact is compensated by perceived helpfulness and necessity of helping. Based on theories on direct and indirect reciprocity and the empathy-altruism hypothesis, we expect that people are more willing to provide informal help to neighbors who are likely to reciprocate their help, are considered helpful or are in high need of help. Moreover, we expect that the likelihood of reciprocity affects the willingness to help informally less when a neighbor is perceived as helpful, and more when they are perceived as unhelpful. We tested our expectations with a factorial survey conducted among the LISS panel (N observations = 3311, N respondents = 1104). Preliminary analyses show that people report a higher willingness to help neighbors who are likely to return their help, are perceived as helpful or are in high need of help. They are less likely to help (fictional) neighbors who are perceived as unhelpful. Furthermore, likelihood of reciprocity affects helping intentions more strongly when neighbors are presented as unhelpful instead of neutral. The impact of likelihood of reciprocity does not differ between scenarios with neighbors presented as helpful and scenarios with neighbors presented as neutral.
12.1 Hv.406	Gender (ENG) / Sexuality (ENG)
Tolsma	How Covid-19 exacerbated gender inequalities in Dutch academia.
Bas Hofstra, Anne-Maaïke Mulders	In spite of prolonged efforts to increase gender equality in Dutch academia, women are still underrepresented compared to men in science, grant applications of women are less often successful, and women publish less during their scientific career than men. We will investigate the extent to which the Covid-19 pandemic exacerbated – or perhaps even mitigated – the long-standing gender inequalities in Dutch academia. It is likely that the Covid-19 pandemic had a more severe impact on women than on men. The Covid-19 crisis affected female dominated sectors more than male-dominated sectors. Also, because women generally carry a heavier child-caring load than men and child-caring needs increased sharply during the Covid-19 crisis. Science is an ideal case study for which to gain insight on the differential impact of Covid-19 on employees. In science, men and women face a comparable institutional context and the differential impact of Covid-19 may become visible fast in yearly publications. It is also an interesting case as changing gender inequalities in scientific output will lay bare what scientific questions are being studied during crisis. We reconstructed the complete publishing careers up till 2021 of all Dutch scientists who received a Phd from 1990 onwards and have a profile on Narcis (more than 35k Phds). We compared the publication dip during Covid-19 between men and women. Our data uniquely allows us to control for productivity before Covid-19, discipline and university, and enables us to generalize our findings to the complete Dutch scientific landscape.
Hv.406	Gender (ENG)
Barbosa Machado	Within-couple inequality following parenthood in the Netherlands: the role of childbearing and couple's gender composition
Eva Jaspers	A substantial body of research shows that the transition to parenthood increases inequality within different-sex couples, as mothers face penalties in the labor market while fathers' careers are barely affected and might even benefit from a premium. Research comparing same-sex and different-sex couples offers important insights into the division of labor because it allows for disentangling how financial considerations and gender norms shape the work-care arrangements

	<p>of families. In this paper, we explore the mechanisms of gendered transitions to parenthood by comparing the trajectories of within-couple inequality of (1) different-sex couples who have a biological child; (2) different-sex couples who jointly adopt a child; (3) female same-sex couples who have a biological child. Using population register data from Statistics Netherlands and employing an event study design, we estimate the effects of parenthood on within-couple inequality and test hypotheses regarding differences in the trajectories of the three groups of couples.</p>
Hv.406	Sexuality (ENG)
Adriaenssens	Vulnerability among trans sex workers: an analysis of risk-taking and rewards in prostitution markets
Anahita Azam, Jef Hendrickx	<p>Prostitution takes place on a market, where sex workers supply certain types of physical services. Therefore, what sex workers are willing (or forced) to offer, and in recompense for what reveals a lot about their position and choice sets. Price mechanisms intersect in a complicated way with the sex worker's economic needs and alternatives, the position they take, and their risk-taking. This contribution aims to document what makes sex workers vulnerable, and how this relates to the choices they make and the position they are in. In particular, we focus on the relationship between sex workers' gender and their vulnerability. Vulnerability is defined as the combination of the incidence of risk-taking related to sexual health with the inability to be rewarded with an extra income from risks taken.</p> <p>This contribution is mainly inspired by the empirical literature concluding that sources of vulnerability often relate to genders, with trans sex workers among the most vulnerable. These conjectures are then tested on a large dataset of advertisements posted by sex workers in the Netherlands and Belgium. We analyse who supplies risky services depending on genders, ethnicity, prostitution segment and personal characteristics. Linear probability and hedonic price regressions reveal the risk-taking and the ability to be rewarded for these risky services. Cosine similarity estimations allow matching several datasets.</p> <p>Overall, the analyses bring in robust support for the conjecture that trans sex workers score high on risk-taking, and quite low on the ability to extract an extra income from this sexual behaviour.</p>
Hv.406	Sexuality (ENG)
Bosman	Negotiating sexual morality online: a mixed methods analysis of the moral affordances of a Dutch discussion forum
Giselinde Kuipers, Rens Wilderom	<p>As public spaces, discussion forums offer a unique opportunity to study the making of sexual morality in everyday digital settings. In this article, we ask: when and how do sexual topics become subject to morality making in online discussion forums, and what "affordances" of the platforms make this possible? Against the backdrop of increased usage of online spaces, we examine how morality is made in interactions on such platforms. For our analysis, we selected a well visited public discussion platform that is part of a popular Dutch women's lifestyle magazine. We first identified the most discussed topics through Topic Modelling, a form of automated text analysis (machine learning), and selected the twenty most popular Topics. Subsequently, over 100,000 posts were analysed and categorised in a thematic analysis, with a specific focus on the presence of moral talk. We identified four types of "moral spaces": helpdesk, enclave, playground, and battlefield. Each of these spaces focused on specific aspects of sex and sexuality, with some overlap. In each space, particular forms of morality-making are dominant, leading to specific roles and user interactions, different types of moral boundary-drawing, and different emotional moods and styles. We show how this results in varying levels of moral homogeneity and heterogeneity. Ultimately, we argue that public, mainstream online discussion boards, assisted by moderation and self-regulation, can provide powerful normalizing spaces for otherwise morally contested topics.</p>

13.1 Hv.407	Computational sociology (panel, NL)
Mulders	Gender and ethnic inequality in scientific output among Dutch PhDs
Bas Hofstra, Jochem Tolisma	Women and ethnic minorities continue to underpopulate senior academic positions in the Netherlands. A number of explanations have been provided for this phenomenon, including adverse organizational climates, differences in time allocation, hiring discrimination and the motherhood penalty. It is still unclear, however, how individual careers of women and ethnic minority academics develop into these aggregated inequalities and to what extent inequalities depend on selection into different disciplinary and institutional contexts. To address these questions, we describe gender, ethnic and intersectional differences in retention, research productivity and grant receipt across the academic career while controlling for discipline, institution and year of entry into academia. We use a novel near-census dataset containing 100,000+ scholars who have obtained doctorate at a Dutch university between 1990 to 2021. Gender, ethnicity and discipline of these scholars are predicted based on names and available publication data. Academic careers are constructed by matching scholars to subsequent publication records and data on grant allocation (N = 31,161 individuals). In contrast to prior work, this study considers all and not only the successfully publishing scholars, rendering it easier to delineate mechanisms contributing to career failure or success. Consequently, we provide a generalizable and longitudinal perspective on gender and ethnic inequalities in academic careers in the Netherlands. Preliminary results show that women and ethnic minorities are less likely than men and native Dutch individuals to continue in academia after receiving doctorate. When they do continue publishing, ethnic minorities and women are more likely to exit academia at every career stage.
Hv.407	Computational sociology (panel, NL)
Verhagen	Assessing effect heterogeneity in policy changes: The decentralising of social assistance in the Netherlands
	Weighing the impact of a policy change requires an understanding of potentially heterogeneous treatment effects. A policy's impact might differ substantially between groups and heterogeneity, if gone unnoticed, can lead to unwanted consequences. At the same time, assessing heterogeneity is not trivial, especially for policy changes which by nature invite increased levels of differentiation of a policy. Decentralisation policies represent a typical example where increased heterogeneity should be expected. At present, treatment heterogeneity is mostly assessed on an ad-hoc basis, typically by including a set of intuitively-motivated interactions. For many policy changes, such an approach will be insufficient to grasp the extent to which treatment heterogeneity might be present, and runs the risk of missing important effect differences. In this paper I use Causal Trees - a recent advance from the Machine Learning literature -- to identify groups with considerable effect heterogeneity in a data-driven way. To illustrate, I study the 2015 Social Care Act in the Netherlands, which decentralised the provision of social assistance from the national to the municipality level. Notably, the previously centralised process to request social assistance was replaced by a municipality-specific one with considerable differences in the implementation across municipalities. Using rich registry data, I assess how this policy change affected access to social assistance, allowing for a complete interactions between demographic characteristics and each municipality's implementation of the policy.
Hv.407	Computational sociology (panel, NL)
Veldman	Title will be added later
Authors will be added later	Abstract will be added later

14.1 Hv.412	De meerwaarde kwalitatief onderzoek (panel, NL)
Goossens	Leiderschap op de werkvloer: werkzame factoren van zelforganiserende teams
Thecla Goossens	<p>Deze studie maakt onderdeel uit van een dissertatie over leiderschap op de werkvloer. Leiderschap wordt daarbij opgevat als een discours; een sociale praktijk van weten en spreken waarin betekenissen worden geconstrueerd. Het analysemodel dat voor dit onderzoek is ontwikkeld, is gebouwd op de theorie van het communicatieve handelen van Habermas (1981) en de structuratietheorie van Giddens (1984). Dit model leent zich bij uitstek voor kwalitatief onderzoek, omdat de deelnemers aan dit onderzoek in dialoog tot gedeelde beelden en betekenissen komen van het werk dat zij doen.</p> <p>Het hoofdstuk dat hier wordt gepresenteerd gaat over de verschuiving van leidinggevende taken van de hiërarchisch leidinggevende naar professionals in zelforganiserende teams. Deze casus is interessant omdat het nadrukkelijk de bedoeling van de initiatiefnemers was de leefwereld en het communicatief handelen in het primaire proces voorop te stellen en de professional meer autonomie te geven. Tegelijk hebben de teams te maken met krachten vanuit het formele systeem.</p> <p>Voor deze studie is gedurende vijf jaar data verzameld bij de teams in de zorg die vanaf 2015 in toenemende mate zelforganiserend zijn gaan werken. De analyse van deze data legt grondpatronen bloot waardoor inzicht ontstaat in de factoren van zelforganiserend werken die leiderschap op de werkvloer bevorderen dan wel belemmeren.</p> <p>In deze studie is bij de deelnemers (medeonderzoekers) een reflexief proces opgang gebracht, waarbij nieuw handelingsrepertoire is ontwikkeld en geëvalueerd. In de presentatie ga ik in op de toegepaste methoden, de problemen die ik heb ondervonden en op de eerste de bevindingen.</p>
Hv.412	De meerwaarde kwalitatief onderzoek (panel, NL)
Rengers	Interpersonal Antecedents to Selective Disclosure of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Identities at Work – A “Replication,” Refinement, and Extension of Rengers et al. (2021).
Julian Rengers, Liesbet Heyse, Rafael Wittek, Sabine Otten	<p>De seksuele identiteit van lesbische, homoseksuele, en biseksuele (LHB) werknemers kan worden beschouwd als een ‘verbergbare stigmatiserende identiteit’. Vanuit dit perspectief bevat elke sociale interactie op de werkvloer waaraan ze deelnemen een reeks beslissingen over e.g. in hoeverre, op welke manier, wanneer, en tegen wie ze open zijn over hun geaardheid. Het in detail bestuderen van zulke “disclosure decisions” geeft informatie over de factoren die eraan bijdragen dat LHB-werknemers openlijk uitkomen voor hun geaardheid, wat over het algemeen positieve effecten heeft op e.g. hun productiviteit, werktevredenheid, en welbevinden. Een kwalitatieve aanpak is bij uitstek geschikt hiervoor: ervaringen, overwegingen, en motieven kunnen worden gereconstrueerd, waardoor we inzichten verkrijgen in de manier(en) waarop zulke “disclosure decisions” precies tot stand komen.</p>
Hv.412	De meerwaarde kwalitatief onderzoek (panel, NL)
De Julio	Turning the page: restoring trust between actors in the Groningen gas case
Agustín De Julio, Tom Postmes, Nienke Busscher	<p>The decades-long extraction of gas from the Groningen field has caused consequences wider and perhaps more difficult to approach than only physical damage. Previous studies have indicated the seriousness of damage to the health of inhabitants of the province, financial consequences, and, in the news lately, the impact on the availability and prices of gas nationwide. It has also been noted that the relationships and underlying trust between all actors has also been severely damaged throughout the course of this policy issue.</p> <p>The goal of this project is to co-create an interactive toolkit of insights and approaches for the restoration/transformation of trust/relationships between government, industry, citizens and knowledge producing entities in the case of gas extraction in the province of Groningen. The co-creation will take place through qualitative methods. The issue will be 1) explored so as to gain in-</p>

	depth knowledge of the case and the actors, 2) grievances, wants, needs and perceptions of each group will be inventoried, 3) potential interventions will be identified and they will be 4) piloted. The goal of this research is, then, to induce a rediscovery of each other, find ways forward, and potentially overcome group trauma and fracture.
Hv.412	De meerwaarde kwalitatief onderzoek (panel, NL)
Vellinga-Dings	De 'lived experiences' van langdurig bijstandsgerechtigden
Amber Vellinga-Dings, Nardi Steverink, Basak Bilecen	Vanuit de gemeente Midden-Groningen hebben wij de opdracht gekregen om de bestaande 'GRIP&GLANS-groeps cursus' door te ontwikkelen voor mensen die langdurig in de bijstand zitten. Daar waar de uitkeringsinstantie een ruim aanbod van coaching, training en cursussen heeft om hun cliënten richting werk te begeleiden, is er een gebrek aan ondersteuning voor cliënten die (momenteel) weinig of geen uitzicht hebben op een betaalde baan. De grote vraag is of deze doelgroep behoefte heeft aan ondersteuning, en zo ja, hoe deze ondersteuning er qua vorm en inhoud uit zou moeten zien. Om deze vragen te kunnen beantwoorden hebben wij 29 diepte-interviews gehouden met mensen die langdurig in de bijstand zitten. Tijdens deze interviews stonden de volgende onderwerpen centraal: het dagelijks leven, sociale contacten, (dagelijkse) belemmeringen, sociale participatie, betekenisgeving en het leven in de bijstand. De diepte-interviews vonden plaats bij de participanten thuis (15), een wijkcentrum (4), een welzijnsinstelling (2), een sociale ontmoetingsplek (1) en via videobellen (vanwege covid-19; 7). Met deze kwalitatieve aanpak kunnen wij de individuele verhalen en persoonlijke ervaringen van onze participanten in kaart brengen en een beter begrip krijgen van de – vaak complexe – situatie waar zij zich in bevinden.
15.1 Hv.413	Politiek (NL)
Ganzeboom	De invloed van opleidingsniveau op de partijvoorkeur in Nederland 2008-2021: een tweedimensionale trend- en mediatie-analyse met conditionele logistische regressie
Emily Kruidhof	Er is vaak beargumenteerd dat in Nederland traditionele patronen van stemgedrag op basis van sociaaleconomische klasse en religie zwakker zijn geworden. De opleidingshiërarchie zou een nieuwe scheidslijn in onze samenleving vormen, ook met betrekking tot politieke voorkeuren. Een 'nieuwe' culturele links-recht dimensie zou naast de sociaaleconomische dimensie van politieke voorkeur zijn opgekomen en geworteld zijn in opleidingshiërarchie. Deze studie onderzoekt de invloed van opleidingsniveau op politieke voorkeuren en de daarin opgetreden trends. Daarnaast onderzoeken we hoe marktgerichte / egalitaire economische opvattingen en vrijzinnige / behoudende culturele opvattingen deze invloed van opleidingsniveau op politieke voorkeur kunnen verklaren. We analyseren trends en mediaties via conditionele multinomiale logistische regressiemodellen (CMLR) op data van het Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences (LISS) panel (2008-2021). CMLR stelt in staat om partijen tweedimensionaal te schalen naar hun economisch en culturele posities, hetgeen we ontleen aan de Chapel Hill Expert Survey. De onderzoeksresultaten laten zien dat opleiding weinig invloed heeft op economisch links-rechts stemmen, maar dat de voorkeur van hoger opgeleiden in 2008 lag bij economisch linkse partijen en dat zij in 2020 juist op economisch rechtse partijen stemden, als rekening gehouden wordt met hun in doorsnee hoge inkomen en marktgerichte opvattingen over inkomensverschillen. Het opleidingsniveau heeft een veel sterker effect op de culturele dimensie dan op de sociaaleconomische dimensie van politieke voorkeur. Ten aanzien van deze culturele dimensie laten de resultaten zien dat hoger opgeleiden op cultureel-vrijzinnige partijen stemmen en dat dit tussen 2008 en 2020 sterk is toegenomen. Met name progressieve opvattingen met betrekking tot globaliseringsprocessen zijn belangrijk om de invloed van opleidingsniveau op cultureel links-rechts stemmen te verklaren.

Hv.413	Politiek (NL)
Roosma	Two decades of perceived deservingness: Trends in solidarity and conditionality
	<p>This paper expands on the seminal work of Van Oorschot (2006) on deservingness perceptions among citizens of European welfare states. By utilizing the availability of two new waves of the European Value Survey survey (in 2008 and 2017, in addition to 1999), this paper examines the trends in levels of solidarity with different target groups of social policy (the elderly, the sick and disabled, the unemployed and immigrants) and trends in the conditionality of solidarity. By making use of this increased amount of contexts, variation in solidarity and conditionality is being explained by economic circumstances and social policy characteristics.</p> <p>Results show that conditionality in solidarity has increased since 1999; people differentiate more in their solidarity with target groups of social policy. Solidarity with the elderly and sick and disabled has increased, while solidarity with the unemployed has decreased. In addition, results show that in times of economic hardship conditionality in solidarity is lower, seemingly because people are more concerned with the living conditions of the unemployed under these circumstances. Moreover more generous social protection spending makes people differentiate less among different target groups of social policy; people are more concerned with the living conditions of the unemployed and less with the conditions of the elderly and sick and disabled in contexts with higher social spending levels. Remarkably, relying on means-tested benefits lowers the level of conditionality in solidarity. Means-tested social spending increases levels of solidarity for all target groups, but mostly for the unemployed.</p>
Hv.413	Politiek (NL)
Noordzij	Politicians' high-status signals make less-educated citizens feel less entitled in politics and more supportive of violent action against government: A video-vignette survey experiment
Willem de Koster, Jeroen van der Waal	<p>Various branches of literature suggest that confrontation with the high-status appearance and lifestyle of politicians in contemporary 'diploma democracies' could steer less-educated citizens' attitudes and behavior. Informed by these suggestions we theorize that confrontation with their culturally subordinate position could lower less-educated citizens' subjective social status and feelings of political entitlement, and increase their anger and support for violent action against government. To test these theoretical expectations, we fielded an original video-vignette survey experiment among a representative sample of the Dutch population. Each respondent was presented with a professionally produced video of an actor portraying a fictitious politician who signals either low- or high-status through his appearance and lifestyle. Focusing on less-educated respondents (n=1,387), we find that confrontation with the high-status politician makes less-educated citizens feel less entitled in politics and more supportive of violent action against government.</p>
Hv.413	Politiek (NL)
Huijsmans	Why Some Places Don't Seem to Matter: Socioeconomic, cultural and political context effects on place resentment
	<p>Recent research from several advanced democracies shows that inhabitants of rural and peripheral places feel that their area is disadvantaged by political elites and disregarded by inhabitants of other areas. These place-based feelings of resentment are strongly related to political attitudes and behaviours, which suggests the importance for policy makers to address place-based resentment by investing in the so-called "places that don't matter". However, it remains unclear why place resentment is relatively high in rural areas, and to what extent it can be explained by socioeconomic, cultural and political spatial inequalities. This study investigates to what extent regional indicators of spatial inequality can explain individuals' place-based feelings of resentment, by analysing geocoded individual-level survey data collected in the Netherlands that are linked to indicators of the socioeconomic, cultural and political context of the residential area. The results of the multilevel regression models show that inhabitants feel stronger place resentment when socioeconomic deprivation in the municipality is higher, and when the cultural</p>

distance from the residential region to the centre of the country is higher. The multilevel SEM model shows that these contextual indicators can to a large extent (around 50%) explain why feelings of place resentment are stronger in more peripheral areas. This provides cues for how policy makers can address this form of resentment, and the findings could likely be generalized to other European countries where geographic, economic, cultural and political inequalities between regions are larger.