

# Abstracts Dag van de Sociologie 2022

## ROUND 2 (11:30-13:00 uur)

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<p><b>1.2</b> <b>B.126</b></p>	<p><b>Langdurige zorg onder druk (2): consequenties voor mantelzorgers (panel, ENG)</b></p>
<p>Shen</p>	<p><b>Receipt of care among older parents in China: More children, more child caregivers?</b></p>
<p>Mariska van der Horst, Theo G. van Tilburg</p>	<p>Objectives : Adult children are expected to care for their parents in China, but what are the opportunities to do so when family sizes decrease? Guided by the intergenerational solidarity theory, we hypothesize that older Chinese parents who have more children have more child caregivers. Parents' place of residence is expected to influence this relationship. Older parents who have more daughters and more near or resident children are likely to have more child caregivers. Those with at least one near or resident daughter-in-law are expected to have fewer child caregivers.</p> <p>Methods: Data are from the 2018 China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (aged 65-102, mean age 76; 806 widowed and 909 married). We conducted negative binominal regression analyses stratified by marital status.</p> <p>Results: Most older parents with care needs had no child caregivers, especially married older parents. Among older parents who did have child caregivers, the majority had only one. The results showed, as expected, that widowed parents who had more children had more child caregivers, but this relationship was weak. This positive relationship seemed in part to be due to older parents with more children being more likely to have more near or resident children. We did not find support for daughters' predominant role as caregivers or near or resident daughters-in-law's substitution effect for other children.</p> <p>Discussion: These findings indicate that an older care system that relies heavily on children's care provision is not realistic in China. Stronger public care systems and support systems for family care are proposed.</p>
<p><b>B.126</b></p>	<p><b>Langdurige zorg onder druk (2): consequenties voor mantelzorgers (panel, ENG)</b></p>
<p>Swinkels</p>	<p><b>Informal care and spousal caregiver's burden in old age</b></p>
<p>Marjolein Broese van Groenou and Theo van Tilburg</p>	<p>I will present my thesis. In this thesis, I study first trends in informal care use and in the second part caregiver's burden.</p> <p>The Andersen -Newman model and the Informal Care Model are used to study under what circumstances informal care and, in particular spousal personal care is used. Result showed that the proportion of older people using informal care was lower in the late 2010's than in 1992, while the proportion of older people using formal care increased somewhat. These findings are only in part due to the changing composition of individual characteristics of the older adults included in our studies. It can be concluded that next to the individual factors, changing societal circumstances as well as the caregiver's condition and relationship quality determine informal care use.</p> <p>The Stress Process model is used to study what determines spousal caregiver's burden. Results showed that, as the theoretical model predicts, need factors, hours of caregiving, secondary stressors explain spousal caregivers' burden, however the mechanisms differed for men and women. Both the level of predictors as the extent to which they predict burden are different for men and women. This study corroborates the structural impact of gender on the conditions of, as well as their effects on, the partner caregiver's burden. Female caregivers were disadvantaged in all conditions.</p> <p>I will discuss main findings and propose a theoretical framework that combines the three models used in this thesis.</p>

B.126	<b>Langdurige zorg onder druk (2): consequenties voor mantelzorgers (panel, ENG)</b>
Gardeniers	<b>Who will care next</b>
Marjolein Broese van Groenou, Erik Jan Meijboom, Martijn Huisman, Emiel Hoogendijk	<p>Achtergrond: Als gezondheidsproblemen toenemen, maken ouderen gebruik van zorg van steeds meer soorten zorgverleners, maar over veranderingen in de samenstelling van zorgnetwerken is weinig bekend. We brengen transities tussen typen zorgnetwerken in kaart en maken inzichtelijk welke mensen zorgnetwerken ontwikkelen met informele, particuliere en publiek betaalde zorg. Methode: We gebruikten drie golven (2012-2015-2018) van de Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam, met 1413 Nederlandse zelfstandig wonende volwassenen in de leeftijd van 64-100 jaar. Netwerktypes werden geïdentificeerd in een Latente Transitie Analyse met sterfte en verhuizen naar een zorginstelling als 'missing states', en met zes zorgverleners als onafhankelijke variabelen: 1) samenwonend, 2) niet-samenwonende kinderen, 3) andere verwanten, 4) burens/vrienden/kennissen, 5) door de overheid betaald, 6) privé betaald.</p> <p>Resultaten: Er werden vijf soorten zorgnetwerken geïdentificeerd: 1) geen zorg, 2) particulier betaald, 3) gemengd-informeel, 4) gemengd-publiek betaald, 5) coresidentieel. Het coresidentieel netwerk was het meest instabiel, met veel transities naar verzorgingstehuizen. Deelnemers uit het particulier betaalde zorgnetwerk stapten vaak over naar gemengd-informeel en zelden naar gemengd-publiek. Van het geen-zorg-netwerk kwamen transities naar het particulier betaalde netwerk het meest voor, maar er deden zich ook andere transities voor. De twee gemengde zorgnetwerken waren het meest stabiel en overgangen naar een zorginstelling waren het meest waarschijnlijk voor deze typen. Overgangen bleken het sterkst te worden veroorzaakt door een verslechterende gezondheid.</p> <p>Discussie: Strategieën gericht op het voorkomen van transities naar (meer) publiek betaalde vormen van zorg zouden zich moeten richten op de gemengd-informele, gemengd-publieke en coresidentieel netwerken. Deze strategieën kunnen de introductie van (meer) informele of particulier betaalde zorgverleners omvatten.</p>
B.126	<b>Langdurige zorg onder druk (2): consequenties voor mantelzorgers (panel, ENG)</b>
Raiber	<b>A Wage Premium or Wage Penalty for Informal Care? Wage Developments of Informal Caregivers and Non-Caregivers over 19 years in the Netherlands</b>
Klara Raiber, Mark Visser, Ellen Verbakel, Katja Möhring	<p>Population ageing leads to more and more older people with complex health issues in need of care. Unpaid care is therefore expected to increase in Western countries. However, unpaid care – providing health-related care to sick, disabled, or older people in the personal network – is often difficult to combine with employment. This may result in lower wages for carers in the short and long term. Yet, there could also be positive long-term effects of caring on employment, as expected by enhancement theory. Skills learned from caring might be used to improve one's labour market position. Research has not yet considered how wages develop after unpaid care started and how the duration of not only single but also multiple caring episodes affect wage development. We fill this gap by theoretically and empirically specifying the conditions under which we expect a negative or positive effect of unpaid care on wage development. Furthermore, we take a gendered perspective and compare how unpaid care may differently impact wages of women and men. We do so by applying growth curve modelling, analysing 19 years of hourly wages in the Netherlands from register data combined with retrospective unpaid care episodes collected in the LISS panel. We expect that unpaid care first influences wage development negatively. With a longer duration, meaning more time to learn skills, unpaid carers could improve their labour market position, which would lead to a steeper increase in wages. The wage development of women is expected to be less affected by unpaid care.</p>

<b>2.2</b> <b>B.128</b>	<b>Discrimination &amp; ethnicity (ENG): Inequality, mobility &amp; stratification</b>
Sno	<b>ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN SURINAME IN 2012</b>
Harry Ganzeboom, John Schuster	We examine the relative socio-economic positions of ethnic groups in Suriname in order to find out whether ethnic differentiation is still associated with ethnic stratification. Our results are based on data from the nationally representative survey Status attainment and Social Mobility in Suriname 2011-2013 (N=3929). The respondents are divided into eight ethnic groups on the basis of self-identification. We measure the socio-economic positions of these groups based on education and occupation and assess historical changes using cohort, intergenerational and lifecycle comparisons. The data allow us to create an ethnic hierarchy based on socio-economic criteria. We show that Hindustanis, Javanese and Creoles are ranked in the middle of the social stratification system of Suriname, but that Creoles have rather more favourable positions than the other two groups. Natives and Maroons are positioned at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder, and together they form a sizeable lower class. At the top of the Surinamese social ladder, we find a large group of Mixed and the small groups of Chinese and Others. The rank order in the stratification system is historically stable. Still, there are also clear signs of convergence between the ethnic groups, in particular, when we compare the generations of respondents with their parents. We conclude that existing stratification research on Suriname has been unduly restricted to the middle groups. The core of the stable socio-economic hierarchy of the Surinamese ethnic groups lies in the fact that there are persistent differences in education that divide the ethnic groups.
<b>B.128</b>	<b>Discrimination &amp; ethnicity (ENG): Inequality, mobility &amp; stratification</b>
Van der Zwan	<b>Gender differences in the labour force participation of Syrian refugees in the Netherlands</b>
Frank van Tubergen	During the 2015 refugee crisis, a record-breaking number of 1.3 million people asked for asylum in Europe. After the first few years of arrival, refugees' employment rates remain low in Europe, including in the Netherlands. Previous studies have also observed that refugee women are at a particular disadvantage. In this study, we focus on Syrian refugees, currently the largest among recent refugee groups in the Netherlands. We examine the disadvantaged position of Syrian refugee women by focusing on origin and host country human capital, gender roles, religion and family status. In line with earlier studies, we expect that part of the gender differences can be explained by indicators such as host and origin country education, Dutch language proficiency, religion and gender role attitudes. Additionally, we study the role of having a partner and (young) children in the household, which may be a burden to enter the labour market for women in particular but receives limited attention in integration policies. We examine these differences in the labour force participation between female and male Syrian refugees in the Netherlands using the survey 'New Permitholders in the Netherlands' (NSN 2017-2019). This survey consists of unique data with two waves focusing on a broad range of topics related to integration and collected among recent Syrians who received a residence permit in the Netherlands between January 2014 and January 2016.
<b>3.2</b> <b>M.0074</b>	<b>Family Diversity (panel, ENG): Outcomes</b>
Muller	<b>The family life course and gendered, stratified labour market outcomes across Europe</b>
Nicole Hiekel and Aart Liefbroer	Most studies on individual labour market outcomes focus on the importance of educational attainment for individual earnings. A growing body of literature shows that labour market opportunities and outcomes depend on the midlife family life course as well, especially for women. However, the labour market consequences of men's family life courses are relatively understudied and not assessed in such a comprehensive way as women's. Moreover, the extent to which the family life course constraints or fosters the work career might depend on socioeconomic status and contextual factors such as the normative, policy and economic climate. The present study therefore addresses three questions. First, how does the association between the family life course and later-life labour market outcomes depend on gender? Second, how does the association between the

	family life course and later-life labour market outcomes depend on educational attainment? Third, to what extent do these processes differ across countries? Using data on 19 countries in Europe from the GGP, SHARE and BHPS, we create a typology of family life courses. Subsequently, we estimate with regression models how this typology relates to later-life employment and earnings, and how this association depends on gender, educational attainment, and country context.
<b>M.0074</b>	<b>Family Diversity (panel, ENG): Outcomes</b>
Mazrekaj	<b>Mental Health of Children with Same-Sex Parents: Evidence from Longitudinal Population Data</b>
Mark Verhagen	Same-sex parents are likely to face unique stressors due to a hostile social and legal environment towards gender and sexual minorities. This added stress of same-sex parents may in turn translate to reduced mental health of their children. Previous literature that compared mental health outcomes of children with same-sex versus different-sex parents relied on small selective samples, or cross-sectional parent surveys prone to misreporting and social desirability bias. We address these issues by using longitudinal population data from the Netherlands, which was the first country to legalize same-sex marriage. We study more than 1,000 children with same-sex parents and over 500,000 children with different-sex parents aged 16 to 20. Our findings using a novel matched trajectory design suggest that children with same-sex parents are 2.8 percentage points more likely to use antidepressant medications than children with different-sex parents. We further test various mechanisms that may explain our results.
<b>M.0074</b>	<b>Family Diversity (panel, ENG): Outcomes</b>
Arat	<b>Interdependency of relationships in stepfamilies – Variation across children’s residence arrangements</b>
Marieke Voorpostel, Laura Bernardi	The relationship between stepparents and children has been argued to be the most problematic one within stepfamilies. When positive, however, stepparent-child relationships have various benefits for children’s well-being. Focusing primarily on step(father)families with resident children, previous research has shown that the quality of other dyadic relationships, especially the biological parent-child dyad, is essential to stepparent-stepchild bonds. Yet, we know little about the interdependency between the stepparent-child relationship and other family dyads and the role of children’s residence arrangements. Growing numbers of stepfamilies with shared physical custody have led to an increase in families in which the lives of stepfamily members and the other biological parent are more intertwined. Furthermore, with higher involvement of nonresident biological parents, nonresident stepparents have become more present in their stepchildren’s lives, though with limited investment opportunities. This study investigates how the stepparent-child relationship quality is associated with children’s residence and with the relationship quality between the biological parent and child, between the step-couple, and between the stepparent and the other biological parent. We further study how the effects of these dyadic relationships vary depending on children’s residence arrangements. We analyze data from the third wave of the New Families in the Netherlands survey (2020; N~3000) among divorced and separated parents. This large-scale dataset includes sufficient numbers of stepfamilies with diverse residence arrangements for children. Descriptive results show that positive relationships in the investigated dyads correlate positively with stepparent-child relationship quality. Further analyses will explore how these associations differ across children’s various residence arrangements.
<b>M.0074</b>	<b>Family Diversity (panel, ENG): Outcomes</b>
De Bel	<b>Multi-functional ties and well-being in divorced and non-divorced family networks</b>
Marijtje van Duijn	Although previous research extensively studied the consequences of parental divorce for children and their divorcing parents, the consequences of parental divorce for the family network as a whole, i.e., also including grandparents, aunts, uncles and potential stepfamily members, have not been studied as such. This is remarkable because previous research has shown that extended family members may be an important source of support for the divorcing parents and their children, while

	<p>parental divorce also inherently changes the structure of the network, potentially hindering the activation of support.</p> <p>This study presents the first results of the Lifelines Family Ties data in which 160 family members of 43 families (24 separated and 19 non-divorced) report pro- and retrospectively on their relationships with 524 family members and their personal well-being. In this study we not only compare divorced and non-divorced family networks, but also investigate whether and how relationships in these family networks change after parental divorce and how this in turn affects family members' well-being. Second, we investigate whether there is a cumulative advantage of multi-functional relationships, i.e., relationships that serve multiple needs simultaneously. The results show that receiving multi-functional ties increased family members' well-being and that receiving them from one's nuclear family members had a stronger effect than receiving them from extended family members. Surprisingly, family members living closer to numerous nuclear family members score lower on well-being, whereas those living closer to numerous extended family members score higher on well-being, hinting at a 'too close for comfort' situation.</p>
<b>M.0074</b>	<b>Family Diversity (panel, ENG): Outcomes</b>
Hogendoorn	<b>A gender perspective on the decreasing educational gradient in divorce: a contextual approach</b>
Lonneke van den Berg	<p>Whereas higher-educated individuals used to be more likely to divorce, education nowadays has a stabilizing effect on marriages. The literature expects the decrease in the gradient to be the result of lower barriers to divorce, women's increasing labor force participation, and changes in men's contributions to housework. We approach these expectations from a gender perspective by examining gender-specific divorce initiation. Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey for 13 European countries, we examine whether the decrease in the educational gradient in divorce is the result of a shift in woman- or man-initiated divorce and to what extent the educational gradient in gender-specific divorce initiation depends on contextual factors. We have three main findings. First, we show that the educational gradient in divorce has narrowed down over time in most countries. Second, we show that the educational gradient has decreased substantially in woman-initiated divorce while the gradient in man- and both-initiated divorce did not change much. More specific, there has in particular been a rise in divorce initiated by lower-educated women. This could be the result of lower-educated women's increasing labor force participation and the limited adaptation of gender roles in housework among lower-educated couples. Third, we will examine the role of the gender climate in country-periods. Our expectation is that a more egalitarian gender climate is related to a smaller educational gradient in women-initiated divorce.</p>
<b>4.2</b> <b>M.0061</b>	<b>Werk 2 (ENG): Work, careers &amp; family</b>
Hoffmann	<b>Gender Differences in Workplace Friendships</b>
Eva Jaspers, Tanja van der Lippe	<p>Previous literature often suggests that persisting gender inequalities at the workplace might be related to social relationships. In organizations men and women potentially differ with regards to the scope and type of these social ties. Workplace friendships are unique contacts, that are expected to be a central aspect in the explanation of gender differences. Besides making work more pleasurable, they are very beneficial in an instrumental way as they facilitate the seeking out of task-related resources work partners as well as the likelihood that one can fully tap into the knowledge that resides in organizations. However, to this date it remains unclear how common the phenomenon of workplace friendships is in nowadays organizations. Additionally, little is known about the role of the respective organization and its influence on workplace friendships. For that reason the paper aims to answer the question of how many workplace friendship employees have and whether or not men and women differ in this respect. Moreover, the paper considers the context and explores if organizational characteristics, like share of women in the department or gender of the direct supervisor, influences the link between gender and workplace friendships. Using the "European Sustainable Workforce Survey" and multilevel analysis, we aim to get a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of workplace friendships. The data contains information on three levels (employee, department, and organization) from organizations of different European countries, which allows to contribute to the literature by extending the scope of prior findings beyond single organizations.</p>

M.0061	<b>Werk 2 (ENG): Work, careers &amp; family</b>
André	De European Union Work-Life Balance Directive (2019) erkent dat veel ouders en verzorgers worstelen met het combineren van werk en zorg en wil een betere balans tussen werk en zorg stimuleren, onder meer door de invoering van een uitgebreider vaderschapsverlof in de lidstaten. Voor Nederland is dit een enorme verandering, tot 2019 hadden vaders wettelijk gezien slechts recht op 2 dagen betaald verlof, dit is in januari 2019 uitgebreid naar 5 dagen en in juli 2020 naar 5 dagen volledig betaald en 5 weken gedeeltelijk betaald verlof. Veranderend beleid betekent echter niet dat alle vaders gebruikmaken van vaderschaps- of ouderschapsverlof, waardoor de sociaaleconomische ongelijkheid tussen groepen vaders kan toenemen. In dit paper voeren we een vignettenexperiment uit onder Nederlandse gemeenteambtenaren (N=572) om te onderzoeken welke werk- en individuele kenmerken van invloed zijn op de opname van ouderschapsverlof. De resultaten leiden tot de conclusie dat perceptie van de werkomgeving ertoe doet, waarbij de factor carrièregevolgen de grootste invloed heeft op opname. Daarnaast bleek dat hoe groter de werkambitie, hoe sterker het effect van loopbaangevolgen op de opname van ouderschapsverlof. Dat loopbaangevolgen nauwelijks een rol speelden bij mannen met weinig werkambitie, toont aan dat de relatie met het nemen van verlof genuanceerd ligt. De resultaten van deze studie onderstrepen het belang om mannen een volwaardige plaats te geven in het debat over werk en gezin, met meer aandacht voor hun specifieke context en hun potentiële vaderschapsambitie.
M.0061	<b>Werk 2 (ENG): Work, careers &amp; family</b>
Firat	<b>Work-Family Trajectories Across European Countries and Social Groups</b>
Mark Visser, Gerbert Kraaykamp	Work and family events interact in intricate ways, rendering it essential to understand how they jointly develop over the life course. However, prior work has drawn a fragmented picture of work and family events, warranting a comprehensive analysis of work-family trajectories across diverse groups of people and countries. Using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe, this study constructed the work-family trajectories of 78,698 people (aged 50+) born between 1908-1967 in 28 European countries. Multichannel sequence and cluster analysis identified six work-family trajectories based on employment, partnership, and parenthood statuses from the age of 15 to 49. The largest trajectory represents the traditional path of working full-time and having a partner with children. The other trajectories represent a deviation from this path, integrating different forms of work and family. Multinomial logistic regression analyses showed that certain groups of people and countries in terms of gender, educational level, birth cohort, and welfare state regime follow certain trajectories. Men, high-educated people, individuals from younger cohorts, and persons from social-democratic and Eastern European welfare state regimes dominate the traditional trajectory. Despite building a family with children, women and lower-educated people are overrepresented in trajectories involving non-standard work, such as part-time employment and non-employment. In spite of a full-time work career, low-educated men, Southern European women, and younger-cohort men are overrepresented in trajectories involving non-standard family arrangements, such as singlehood and childlessness. These findings underline the stratified nature of work-family trajectories, with potential implications for life-course-related inequalities in older ages.
M.0061	<b>Werk 2 (ENG): Work, careers &amp; family</b>
Been	<b>Bumpy tracks, gestage groei of stoppen? Loopbanen in de creatieve industrie</b>
	Hand in hand met de digitalisering en flexibilisering van de arbeidsmarkt zijn loopbanen flexibel geworden: we hoppen tussen banen en zijn steeds vaker zelfstandig. Ook verwachten we tegenwoordig meer dan alleen inkomen van ons werk. Werk moet onze passie zijn. Deze twee kenmerken van protean careers zijn zeer herkenbaar in de creatieve industrie. Dat dit niet altijd positief uitpakt laat de uitgebreide literatuur over de precare creatief zien. In de context van deze projectmatig georganiseerde sector lukt het de werkenden lang niet altijd om voldoende inkomen te verwerven. De beschrijvingen van de sector schetsen een beeld van precare omstandigheden, continue baanwisselingen omdat projecten zijn afgelopen en werkenden die door de eindjes aan

	<p>elkaar te knopen proberen het werk te blijven doen waar hun hart ligt. Lang niet iedereen houdt dit vol. Aan de andere kant bestaat er juist de visie dat door de vele wisselingen werkenden een portfolio opbouwen waarmee ze in de loop der tijd een mooie loopbaan weten te creëren. Onzekerheid is dan een kenmerk van de eerste jaren maar niet van de loopbaan als geheel. Met gebruikmaking van registratiedata volgen we het cohort van alle mensen die in januari 2010 werkzaam waren in de creatieve industrie tot aan 2020. We kijken hoe de kenmerken van de verschillende typen loopbanen die kunnen worden onderscheiden bijdragen aan de uitkomsten ervan in termen van werk in de creatieve industrie, inkomen en inkomensgroei. Hierbij nemen we de samenhangen met sociaal-demografische kenmerken in ogenschouw om inzicht te krijgen in structurele ongelijkheden.</p>
<b>5.2</b> <b>M.0055</b>	<b>Truth, trust, and technology: Popular Contestations of Official Knowledge in a Mediatized Informaton Landscape 2 (panel, ENG)</b>
De Wildt	<b>Participatory Conspiracy: Online discourses on conspiracy theories</b>
Lars de Wildt	<p>Who is or is not a ‘conspiracy theorist’ is a question almost as central to conspiracy culture as the question of who gets to seek and make truth. The two questions seem intertwined: while some conspiracies are true, conspiracy theories (and those identified as ‘conspiracy theorists’) are distinguished by the suspicion of falsehood. We see this distinction emically, when conspiracy theorists insist that “I am not a conspiracy theorist” (Harambam &amp; Aupers, 2017), to reclaim their rationality and distinguish themselves from those ‘wappies’ who believe in other theories believed to be more extreme or implausible.</p> <p>The popular subreddit r/conspiracy brings together 1.7 million people, regardless of whether and how much they identify as a conspiracy theorist. R/conspiracy is “a forum for free thinking,” that serves “to challenge issues [...] from JFK and UFOs to 9/11” and as such is probably the largest and most diverse platform to participate in a conspiracy milieu. Rather than defining individuals as conspiracy theorists (or not), this panel contribution asks ‘who participates on r/conspiracy,’ ‘which different “tribes” or groups exist,” and ‘how do they relate to each other?’</p> <p>Through a critical discourse analysis (CDA), I argue that online conspiracy communities such as r/conspiracy function as a “participatory culture” (Jenkins, 2012). It is a community not just defined by the power relations between official and alternative truths; but equally by those between different conspiracy theories’ proponents; between admins and groups of users: sceptics, believers, trolls, and others not fully committed to self-identifying as “conspiracy theorists.” Similar to studies of fandom, this kind of study contributes to an understanding of not just the ‘hardcore fans,’ but the larger community around them; as well as studying the role of irony (or even sheer fun) in conspiracy culture – including by those who do not (yet) fully believe.</p>
<b>M.0055</b>	<b>Truth, trust, and technology: Popular Contestations of Official Knowledge in a Mediatized Informaton Landscape 2 (panel, ENG)</b>
Harambam	<b>Poly-Truth, or the Limits of Pluralism: Popular Debates on Conspiracy Theories in a Post-Truth Era</b>
Jaron Harambam, Kamile Grusauskaite, Lars de Wildt	<p>Conspiracy theories are central to “post-truth” discussions. Official knowledge, backed by science, politics, and media, is distrusted by various people resorting to alternative (conspiratorial) explanations. While elite commentators lament the rise of such “untruths”, we know little of people’s everyday opinions on this topic, despite their societal ramifications. We therefore performed a qualitative content-analysis of 522 comments under a Dutch newspaper article on conspiracy theories to study how ordinary people discuss post-truth matters. We found four main points of controversy: “habitus of distrust”; “who to involve in public debates”; “which ways of knowing to allow”; and “what is at stake?” The diverging opinions outline the limits of pluralism in a posttruth era, revealing tensions between technocratic and democratic ideals in society. We show that popular opinions on conspiracy theories embody more complexity and nuance than elite conceptions of post-truth allow for: they lay bare the multiple sociological dimensions of poly-truth.</p>
<b>M.0055</b>	<b>Truth, trust, and technology: Popular Contestations of Official Knowledge in a Mediatized Informaton Landscape 2 (panel, ENG)</b>

Verboord	<b>Institutional trust and media use in times of political turmoil: a cross-national comparison of nine European countries.</b>
Susanne Janssen, Nete Nørgaard Kristensen	<p>This paper studies how the institutional trust of citizens from nine European countries can be explained via their media use patterns and political orientations. Although there is a long tradition of studies of what influences trust, these works are often somewhat disparate in foci and explanatory models. Political or institutional trust is often examined via cultural or institutional explanations (Mishler &amp; Rose, 2001). Other researchers have emphasized the role of cultural capital (Noordzij et al., 2019) or media usage (Ariely, 2015; Norris &amp; Inglehart, 2009). Studies of trust in media have recently also started looking at political polarization (Hanitzsch, Van Dalen &amp; Steindl, 2018). This paper aims to compare various explanatory models and test these for four different institutions (political, science, media, social media) with new data.</p> <p>We use survey data from nine European countries (Denmark, Croatia, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) to answer our research questions. The data were collected in spring 2021 as part of a large European research project. Per country, between 1400 and 1700 respondents were surveyed. The samples can be considered representative for the populations based upon sex, age, and educational level.</p> <p>Trust in social institutions is measured for four traditional institutions: (a) the national government, (b) The European Union, (c) news media, and (d) science and scientists. Explanatory variables (media use, political attitudes, cultural capital, and assessments of how people see developments in their society) were operationalized via multiple items and subjected to dimension reduction techniques.</p>
<b>6.2</b> <b>M.0155</b>	<b>City &amp; urbanization (ENG)</b>
Párraga Lema	<b>Urban Agriculture: From Wellbeing to Resilience</b>
Piet Brake, Melissa Ceuterick, Julissa Galarza	<p>In the last decades, there is a growing interest in capturing this coupled socio-ecological nature of cities, mostly from a public-health perspective. Most studies focus on how green spaces such as parks, forests, green roofs, streams, and community gardens, provide different ecological services, such as psychological, recreational, and educational (Wolch, 2014). In other words, these studies relate ecosystem service to wellbeing. Few of these studies explore how green spaces contributions to wellbeing is translated into community resilience. The focus of this research is to portray the role of Urban Agriculture (UA) practices on well-being, and their influence on the individual and community resilience to face covariate shocks (e.g., COVID-19 pandemic lockdown). It is motivated by the scientific evidence on the capacity that UA has to strengthen community-based adaptive management (Young et al., 2006). Our research will be carried out in Belgium; since it has successful initiatives related to UA. To be more concrete, we chose Ghent City to carry out this research as it leads the group of green cities, consolidating itself in the worldview of smart cities. The data collection of this project will be carried out through qualitative methods such as open interviews, images, and photovoice resources. Interviews will be conducted with citizens who fall within the following sample selection criteria: Socio-ecological motivation and Garden for own use. Thus, the results of this research will expose how the well-being gained from the practice of Urban Agriculture can contribute to community resilience in times of crisis.</p>
<b>M.0155</b>	<b>City &amp; urbanization (ENG)</b>
Soare	<b>Housing exclusion among people who beg</b>
Prof. Koen Hermans, Prof. Stef Adriaenssens	<p>With the help of a quite exceptional repeated survey, we document the nature and change in the complex interaction between homelessness, housing exclusion and begging in the Brussels-Capital Region between 2006 and 2022. Mostly comprised of Roma women and indigenous men, the begging population in the Region was shown to have starkly different housing situations in 2006. Local beggars were predominantly roofless, while most Roma had access to low-quality housing with a high incidence of overcrowding and insecure accommodation due to temporary living with kin and sub-tenancy. Since then, the situation has evolved. New migration patterns and a different inflow of the Roma group lead to a diversification in the roofless population. We repeat and expand the data collection from 16 years ago by focusing on multiple areas of potential deprivation,</p>



	amongst which victimization and, particularly, housing situation, through face-to-face questionnaires with people begging in the streets of Brussels. Several survey items, including those on housing and living conditions, were sourced from the EU-SILC questionnaire with the purpose of comparing our sampled population to European-level and Belgian data. The contribution analyses and discusses different types of homelessness and problematic housing situations, ranging from roofless to those with insecure and inadequate housing. We pay special attention to within-group comparisons. The results of this research allow for a better understanding of this vulnerable group's living conditions as well as a possible tool for policymakers.
<b>7.2</b> <b>Hv.306</b>	<b>Sociology of Music B (panel, ENG)</b>
Calkins/Swartjes	<b>The Shifting Landscape of Musical Production and Consumption in Milwaukee and Rotterdam, 1970-2020</b>
Thomas Calkins and Britt Swartjes	Work in sociology and the creative industries have long established that inequalities shape both what kinds of culture people choose to consume, and how it comes to exist. One of the key insights from urban sociology is that the landscape is where these inequalities often play out, where forces like segregation and gentrification shape a host of disparities (health, education, wealth, etc). Scholars of music are increasingly attending to the role of urban space in the production and consumption of this cultural form. However, there has been very little explicit mapping of cultural spaces within the context of urban inequality, and as such patterns remain largely under analyzed and under theorized within sociology. In this article then, we ask: how have spaces of cultural consumption and production shifted over time and space in the city? To answer this question, we combine neighborhood-level demographic data with an original dataset built from city directories and telephone guides. This novel combination allows us to track places of musical consumption (ex. record stores, nightclubs, discos, live venues) as well as production (ex. record labels, instrument stores, schools) over a half century (1970-2020) in Rotterdam and Milwaukee (USA). Using exploratory spatial analysis and statistical modeling, this approach allows us to compare the patterning of musical life in the city, comparing across different national contexts. While not able to capture the full breadth of musical activity within the city, this novel data helps reveal not just where culture happens, but how it is connected with spatial inequality.
<b>Hv.306</b>	<b>Sociology of Music B (panel, ENG)</b>
Kolbe	<b>'Diversity' in crisis? Inequalities in the classical music sector in light of the covid-19 pandemic</b>
Kristina Kolbe	'Diversity' seems to be a much sought after good these days: from universities to the private sector, from state organizations to the creative industries – tackling diversity (or rather the lack thereof) appears to be high on the institutional agenda. For the classical music sector, at stake in these debates is particularly the reckoning with its own institutional barriers of access, participation and representation that are deeply entangled with wider inequalities of class, race, and gender (amongst others). Many music institutions, concert halls or opera houses have hence started to strive towards reviewing their staff structure, broadening their aesthetic program, and widening their audiences in the name of diversity. Yet, whether diversity discourses in classical music – a sector profoundly implicated in hierarchies of class, systems of whiteness and legacies of imperialism – can indeed unsettle institutionalized inequalities, or rather contribute to their remaking, is indeed a matter of continues debate. It is further to be seen how the ongoing Covid19-crisis, and the socioeconomic repercussions that have ensued, impact on institutions' commitment to diversity. It is this second concern that stands at the core of the chapter at hand. Based on 40 interviews conducted between 2020-2021 with musicians, dramaturges and diversity officers working in classical music in the UK and Germany, my paper outlines emerging insights about the ways in which the pandemic has intersected with wider debates around diversity and inclusion, with both damaging and enabling consequences. Overall, I show how the pandemic and associated discourses of crisis risk deepening long-standing inequalities around race, class and gender that permeate Western art music but can also push further towards a diversity of creative practices, a clearer focus on social justice and a collective mobilization against precarity of cultural work, all of which might unsettle the standardized workings and enshrined hierarchies of the sector.

Hv.306	<b>Sociology of Music B (panel, ENG)</b>
Carbone	<b>Adolescents' music taste profiles in the streaming era</b>
Laura Vandenbosch	During adolescence, music becomes a central source of identity building. Developmental changes, such as increased abstract thinking, allow adolescents to use music as a coping tool for identity changes (Miranda, 2013). Parental and peer relationships provide economic, cultural, and social means to form music tastes and to experience music as an intrinsic part of one's identity (Nagel & Lemel, 2019). Recently, the emergence of music streaming platforms has also been considered a central factor in the formation of music tastes (Webster, 2019). These platforms are nevertheless not neutral about what music is suggested, as recommendation algorithms have been shown to introduce various sources of biases (Tofalvy & Koltay, 2021). Yet, less is known about how such technologies interact with previously known socio-digital divides in the formation of adolescents' music tastes. The paper contributes to this literature by theorizing and empirically disentangling the role of identity characteristics, social positioning, and platform usage in the formation of adolescents' music tastes. Employing a cross-sectional study among Belgian adolescents (N = 590), we address two main research questions, namely, what are the music taste profiles of adolescents in today's streaming era and what best predicts the formation of such profiles. To answer these questions, we used latent class analysis to derive the taste profiles and multinomial regression analysis to disentangle the role of identity, social, and digital factors in the formation of such profiles. Results are discussed in light of a neo-Bourdiesian approach focused on the social positioning of cultural objects and audiences.
Hv.306	<b>Sociology of Music B (panel, ENG)</b>
Koren	<b>Spatialising the sociology of music genres: electronic dance music's continuous travels to and from Amsterdam</b>
Timo Koren	Jennifer Lena's sociological definition of music genres has provided an extremely useful conceptualisation of how collective music worlds develop, tracing their trajectories through different genre forms (avant-garde, scene-based, industry-based, traditionalist). This paper sets out to expand on, but also criticise, this work by focusing on the trans-local musical flows of scene-based electronic dance music in an effort to rethink the linearity of genre trajectories. While much work in this vein tends to focus on the 'arrival' of a foreign (often American) genre to a European country or city, this paper focuses on Amsterdam as an electronic dance music hub that continuously imports and exports new musical styles. Building on interviews with 36 Amsterdam-based promoters, ethnographic fieldwork, and archival research conducted in 2019, this study uses nightclub production in the Dutch capital to understand how trans-local flows continue to shape genre trajectories long after their initial 'arrival'. I investigate this theme by focusing on three examples. First, I situate debates on gender inequalities on line-ups in the international networked economy of nightclub production: as scene-based clubs distinguish themselves through progressive values, international touring DJs associations with these values allows them to move between scene-based and industry-based electronic dance music worlds. Second, I emphasise the contemporary cultural exchanges between Amsterdam-based promoters and Berlin clubs to understand the contemporary whiteness of European electronic dance music not as just an effect of its arrival in Europe, but as continuously remade despite collectively shared genre ideals that suggest a different direction. Third, I speculate on the role of hybrid physical-virtual environments such as online radio stations to generate and delineate musical knowledge to further theorise how localised, European articulations of genre might divert from American genre forms. In short, a thick account of geography is employed to rethink the linearity of genre trajectories.
Hv.306	<b>Sociology of Music B (panel, ENG)</b>
Wijngaarden	<b>Organising the autonomous: Self-organisation in musicians' collective workspaces</b>
Yosha Wijngaarden	Creative workers have a tendency to flock together. Co-location is thought to strengthen participation in the relevant networks, access to flows of information, increased trust and reputation, and embodied learning. It is therefore no surprise that many creatives work in shared workspaces, such as creative hubs and co-working spaces. Yet, one creative industry seems to be

	<p>conspicuously absent in such workspaces: the music industry. The evidence of buildings semi-permanently housing musicians is scarce (except for that of for example studios – being more of a facility than a semi-permanent workspace instead). Nevertheless, in recent years, there have been initiatives in The Netherlands that aimed to set up a collective workspace for musicians. This paper explores two of the most prominent examples, Splendor in Amsterdam, and Batavierhuis in Rotterdam. By drawing upon eleven interviews with musicians, as well as an interview with both of these spaces’ managers, it seeks to find out how, why and in which ways, musicians flock together in such pioneering shared workspaces. Particularly, it aims to explore whether sharing workspaces, chores and facilities could help to build more resilient and successful careers as professional musicians. The results indicate that the autonomous nature of music production impedes the flourishing of a strong collective spirit, yet a select group of often already successful musicians profits directly and indirectly from these endeavours.</p>
<b>8.2</b>	<b>Zorg en gezondheid (NL)</b>
<b>Hv.310</b>	
De Pauw	<b>Addressing cultural topics during psychotherapy: evidence-based do’s and don’ts from an ethnic minority perspective</b>
Alain Van Hiel, Barbara De Clercq, Bart Van de Putte, Piet Bracke	<p>Broaching - i.e., a counsellor’s effort to have meaningful conversations in psychotherapy concerning the client’s cultural identity (Day-Vines et al., 2007;2020) - is a strong predictor of positive treatment outcomes and client satisfaction, especially for minority identified clients (King &amp; Borders, 2019; Knox et al., 2003; Meyer &amp; Zane, 2013). Despite this understanding, broaching literature has struggled to translate broaching principles into practical recommendations for specific behavioural strategies. The current study explores different approaches used by the therapist – i.e., the direct, indirect and avoidant approach - to broach cultural topics which include ethnicity, religion, gender expression and socioeconomic status. We investigate broaching effects on clients’ perception of (1) the multicultural orientation of the therapist and (2) the frequency of microaggressions during therapy. Moreover, we investigate whether the effect of broaching depends on the quality of the therapeutic relationship and the timing of the first broaching statement, as reported by the client. These research questions were investigated in a sample of ethnic minority clients (N = 231) who followed at least one session of mental health care counselling during the past 12 months. The results lay the basis for practical guidelines for broaching in psychotherapy, and provide counsellors with evidence based recommendations to approach cultural conversations effectively.</p>
<b>Hv.310</b>	<b>Zorg en gezondheid (NL)</b>
Berkers	<b>Availability of facilities and subjective wellbeing: differences among young-old and old-old older adults</b>
Mariëlle Cloin, Theo Kuunders, Ioana Pop	<p>Due to population aging, the amount of older adults in the western world is increasing. To support this growing group, policy initiatives have focused on supporting aging-in-place, which is meant to stimulate community dwelling through providing important services and facilities (WHO, 2004). According to policy documents, having nearby facilities is important for older adults because it stimulates their sense of mastery over their living environment, something which is key to subjective wellbeing. However, existing studies on the relationship between availability of facilities and subjective wellbeing are mixed and overlook sense of mastery as a mechanism. Therefore in this study we test if there is a relationship between the availability of facilities in the neighborhood and subjective wellbeing and if this relationship can be explained by a sense of mastery. Moreover, contrary to most studies on older adults who mostly consider individuals of over 65 one homogenous group, we test if the relationship between the availability of facilities, sense of mastery and subjective wellbeing is different among young-old (65-79) and old-old older adults (80+) because of the growing heterogeneity among older adults. To study this, we use a combination of survey data (GGD Gezondheidsmonitor) and administrative data from Statistics Netherlands on the availability of different facilities (like supermarket, medical facilities, green spaces). We found mixed results about the relationship between the availability of facilities and subjective wellbeing. This gives food for thought about the role of availability of facilities in aging-in-place policies.</p>

<b>Hv.310</b>	<b>Zorg en gezondheid (NL)</b>
Matthijssen	<b>Multi-dimensionality of vaccination intentions in the Netherlands</b>
Florian van Leeuwen, Peter Achterberg, Mariëlle Cloin & Ien van de Goor	Vaccine hesitancy, the refusal and delaying of vaccination, is seen as one of the major threats to global health. Vaccine hesitancy, however, is not universal across all vaccines; individuals hesitant about the flu shot might not be hesitant about the MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella) vaccine. In this study, we tested whether people indeed differentiate between different kinds of vaccines and propose that people differentiate between child-directed vaccination intentions and self-directed vaccination intentions. We also evaluated if the two dimensions of vaccination intentions have different relationships with theoretically relevant beliefs and attitudes (e.g., conspiracy beliefs, religious orthodox beliefs, trust in authorities, spiritual beliefs, fear of needles, social norms, and pro-social personality). We used data collected in a representative sample in the Netherlands (N = 1510) and tested our hypotheses with exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses and simultaneous regression models. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses indicate that people differentiate between vaccines directed at childhood diseases and vaccines directed at adult diseases. Simultaneous regression models showed that the explanatory factors for the two different types of vaccination intentions differ (e.g., social norms influenced adult disease vaccination intentions stronger compared to childhood disease vaccination intentions). The latter suggests that when policymakers develop interventions to lower flu shot hesitancy they might need to adopt a different approach focusing on different factors compared to when they want to develop interventions to lower MMR hesitancy.
<b>Hv.310</b>	<b>Zorg en gezondheid (NL)</b>
Van Meurs	<b>Does referring to institutional sources and using patronizing language affect the receptivity for nutrition information? Evidence from a Dutch population-based survey experiment</b>
Joost Oude Groeniger, Willem de Koster, Jeroen van der Waal	Nutritional information often refers to institutional sources (e.g., health professionals, science, government) and contains patronizing language (e.g., “Everyone knows that [...]” or “That obviously only applies when [...]”). However, there are indications – based largely on convenience samples – this might decrease receptivity. By means of a preregistered survey-experiment among a high-quality nationally representative sample fielded in February 2022, we aim to study if aforementioned elements of nutrition information affect how receptive the general population is to it. In addition, we study whether the effects differ between less- and more-educated citizens. Respondents are randomized into one of three groups, each presented with factually correct information about (healthy) beverages: i) a control group receiving plain information; ii) a treatment group receiving the same information plus explicit references to its institutional sources; iii) a treatment group receiving the same information as the control group plus explicit references to its institutional sources which additionally includes patronizing language. The treatment is followed by survey questions about respondents’ attitudes regarding the information and its sender. Especially given the salience of power distance in current society, which influences how citizens may view health promotion institutions, it is imperative to create information provision whose uptake is not negatively affected by this – and which does not contribute to increasing perceptions of power distance. Results therefore likely aid policymakers and intervention designers in optimizing the receptivity of health information, and tailoring it to the audience the information intends to reach most: less-educated individuals.
<b>9.2</b> <b>Hv.312</b>	<b>Ageing as a migrant (panel, ENG)</b>
Ten Kate	<b>Gender differences in determinants of loneliness among Moroccan and Turkish older migrants</b>
Rowan ten Kate, Tineke Fokkema, Theo van Tilburg	Older migrants residing in Northwestern European countries who originate from countries with a different linguistic and cultural background, have higher feelings of loneliness than older non-migrants. In particular Moroccan and Turkish migrants have a high loneliness but relatively little research has investigated how determinants of loneliness differ within the diverse migrant population. In this paper, we focus on gender differences given that men and women have different

	<p>preferences and opportunities for social relationships. Moroccan and Turkish migrants originate from a collectivistic and patriarchal culture which has high family obligations and segregated social roles at home and in public for men and women, which affects preferences for social relationships differently. Using the migrant sample from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam with 470 first-generation Moroccan and Turkish migrants in the Netherlands, aged between 55 and 66 years, we use stratified regression models to test gender differences in determinants of loneliness. Findings show that having a spouse and receiving care from children are more strongly related with lower loneliness in men than in women. In addition, in women, frequent contact with grandchildren are more strongly related with greater loneliness than in men. In men, frequent mosque attendance and the intention to return to the country of origin are more strongly related with greater loneliness than in women. In short, several determinants of loneliness differ between Moroccan and Turkish men and women, suggesting that an approach to loneliness among migrants should take into account the role of gender.</p>
<b>Hv.312</b>	<b>Ageing as a migrant (panel, ENG)</b>
Conkova	<b>A mixed-method study on the phenomenon of being ‘lonely’ but ‘not alone’ among older Moroccan and Turkish migrants</b>
Tineke Fokkema, Nina Conkova, Theo van Tilburg	<p>In the Netherlands, Moroccan and Turkish families are characterized by a relatively high rate of cohabitation of older parents with their adult children and a strong sense of family and community solidarity. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem at first glance, the level of loneliness is much higher among older Moroccan and especially Turkish migrants than among their native peers and other migrant groups. As loneliness is defined as an unpleasant or inadmissible lack of quantity or quality of certain relationships, there are several possible explanations for this finding. Older Moroccan and Turkish migrants may be more likely to lack certain types of relationships that cannot be replaced or can only be partially replaced by others. They might also be more vulnerable to the absence of specific relationship types. Another reason could be that they have such high expectations of relationships that can hardly be fulfilled and accordingly, lead to disappointments and conflicts. Using a mixed-method approach, the present study examines the significance of these and similar explanations whilst comparing both groups of migrants. The quantitative data are from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam and include 411 older adults born in Morocco (n=176) and Turkey (=235), aged 55-66 years, and a native comparison group (n=292). The qualitative data consist of 20 in-depth interviews with older adults of Moroccan and Turkish origin and 7 professionals from care and welfare organizations.</p>
<b>Hv.312</b>	<b>Ageing as a migrant (panel, ENG)</b>
Van den Broek	<b>Trends (2003-2015) in later-life sports participation among five ethnic groups in the Netherlands</b>
Thijs van den Broek	<p>In response to population ageing, the Dutch government increasingly recognizes the need for individuals to prepare themselves well for old age. A central element of such a preparation, as envisaged by the government, is life-long participation in sports and physical exercise. Since the turn of the Century, several policy measures have been implemented to encourage sports participation of groups traditionally characterized by relatively high levels of physical inactivity, e.g., older persons and people with a migration background. In the current study, we examine trends in sports participation among native Dutch adults aged 55+ and among their counterparts with a Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese or Antillean migration background. Analyses of four population-based surveys collected between 2003 and 2015 (n=4,387) showed that sports participation was markedly lower among older people in the four migrant groups than among the native Dutch. Mediation analyses indicated that these group differences could partly be attributed to differences in educational attainment. In all groups, sports participation increased notably between 2003 and 2015. However, the sports participation gap between native Dutch older adults and their counterparts with a migration background persisted over this period. The findings suggest that more efforts are needed to realize the “sports for all” policy ideal.</p>

<b>10.2</b> <b>Hv.320</b>	<b>Onderwijs (NL): Schoolprestaties</b>
Nollet	<b>The effect of teacher expectations on boys' underperformance in reading</b>
Kim Stienstra	Prior research indicates a gender gap in reading performance among primary school students in which boys underperform compared to girls. Based on theories on gender differences in teacher expectations and how low teacher expectations lead to low student reading performance, we, firstly, examined to what extent teacher expectations can explain this gender gap in reading performance. Secondly, by including theories on gender stereotype threat and stigmatization, we studied the possible 'buffering' effect of high teacher expectations against boys' underperformance in reading. The 2016 Dutch PIRLS data were used to examine the mediating and moderating effect of teacher expectations on the effect of student gender on students' actual reading performance. The conducted multilevel analyses show that, although the gender gap in reading performance indeed exists, teacher expectations do not significantly explain or buffer it. Limitations of the current research and implications for future research are discussed.
<b>Hv.320</b>	<b>Onderwijs (NL): Schoolprestaties</b>
Stienstra	<b>Genetic and environmental differences in student educational performance and growth</b>
	Large inequalities in educational performance can contribute to divergence in life outcomes. Therefore, ample research has focused on differences in educational performance. Children do not only differ in their average performance but also learn at highly unequal rates. How much children change in their educational performance over time (i.e., learning gains/growth), has been used as an indication of the effectiveness of teachers and schools. However, why some children learn faster than others is largely unknown. It may indeed be related to the effectiveness of schools, but there is also evidence that non-school factors play a considerable role. Moreover, most of the differences in performance and growth may lie at the individual level. In this study, twin models are applied to longitudinal educational data to provide insight into the underlying sources of stability and growth in educational performance. With biometric latent growth models, educational performance on the first test (i.e., the intercept) is decomposed into genetic (A), shared environmental (C), and non-shared environmental (E) components. Additionally, also the learning growth (i.e., the slope) is decomposed into the ACE components. Lastly, it provides insight to what extent the ACE components underlying the intercept also affect the slope, that is, whether the underlying sources of initial performance and learning growth overlap.
<b>Hv.320</b>	<b>Onderwijs (NL): Schoolprestaties</b>
Custers	<b>Breaking the barrier? The effectiveness of an extended school day program in the Dutch urban context</b>
Godfried Engbersen	This study investigates the effectiveness of an extended school day program on educational outcomes in the context of the National Program Rotterdam South (NPRZ). The program has been implemented in approximately 25 primary schools in Rotterdam South. Microdata from Statistics Netherlands (CBS) are used to examine to what extent school advices have increased between 2010 and 2019, since the program started in 2013. A comparison group of schools is established using matching methods. For the analysis, a comparative interrupted time series (CITS) is performed to model the effect of the intervention. The study discusses the theoretical background of the intervention, earlier findings and limitations of the analysis.
<b>11.2</b> <b>Hv.321</b>	<b>Culture (ENG)</b>
Vandenberg	<b>Put your "hand emotes in the air": Twitch concerts as unsuccessful large-scale interaction rituals</b>
	As the popularity of online interaction continues to grow, so does the types of experiences offered by the digital world. One such example is live music. While live music events are renowned for the

	<p>social experience – providing both interpersonal interaction and collective engagement – the question of how this translates online, remains. This paper thus asks to what extent small-and large-scale interaction rituals are possible online, aiming to measure the level of emotional energy experienced by participants. Using methodological triangulation – combining video observations of users participating in live music on Twitch (23 hours and 18 minutes), with video elicitation interviews (10) – it aims to provide empirical evidence into the debate about the success of online interaction rituals, while subsequently distinguishing the difference between small-and large-scale interaction. It finds that the online sphere is more suited to small-scale interaction, with large-scale interaction failing due to i) a context collapse, ii) social convergence, and iii) no rhythmic entrainment.</p>
<b>Hv.321</b>	<b>Culture (ENG)</b>
Achterberg	<p><b>Who thinks science is nothing but an opinion? Modern-day discontents and the educational gradient in epistemological insecurity</b></p> <p>In current debates about post-truthism and the relationship between science and society, the idea that ‘science is nothing more than an opinion’ plays a prominent role. In this paper, I investigate public support for such claims. More specific in this paper, I study three issues: 1) Whether these epistemologically insecure opinions about scientific knowledge coincide with a broader sense of ‘epistemological insecurity’ that criticizes all types of institutional knowledge. 2) Whether there are differences between the lower and higher educated in epistemologically insecure attitudes towards science and other institutions alike. And 3) I investigate explanations for such educational differences based on modern-day discontents. I study whether educational differences in alienation – the idea that abstract modern institutions are too controlling – or differences in anomia – the idea that such institutions are meaningless - affect epistemological insecurity.</p> <p>To verify my expectations about epistemological insecurity, I use cross-sectional data (N=1,500) gathered in the Netherlands in 2020. The results point out that those who think science is a matter of opinion also apply this principle to other types of institutional knowledge. I also find that the lower educated are more likely to embrace epistemological insecurity and that this is mainly rooted alienation, and more strongly in anomia – signaling that science institutions are more forcefully criticized for moral reasons than any other. At the end of the paper, I discuss the theoretical ramifications of my findings.</p>
<b>12.2</b> <b>Hv.406</b>	<b>Flexible employment contracts (panel, ENG)</b>
Bouwhuis	<p><b>To screen or to spare: do employers use flexible contracts differently for jobs with different skill levels?</b></p> <p>In this paper, we investigate employer strategies for using flexible employment contracts, e.g. screening or cost reduction. Previous research has studied these motives using qualitative interviews or surveys. Since employers are often neither consistent nor conscious in their strategy, we treat these strategies as a latent variable that cannot be observed directly. In addition, since employer strategies may differ across groups of employees with different tasks, we examine whether these strategies vary across groups of employees.</p> <p>Method: We apply Latent Class Analysis on a unique register dataset of Statistics Netherlands with aggregated data for medium and large employers in 2013. Four indicators of employer strategies were used: the share of fixed-term (FTC), the share of on-call contracts, the transition rate from fixed-term to permanent contracts and excess mobility. As a proxy for task complexity, hourly wage was used to distinguish three groups of employees: low-paid, medium-paid and high-paid.</p> <p>Results: Our results indicate that different strategies are used for different types of jobs. In general, employers use flexible contracts more often for low-skilled jobs. Strategies for the use of flexible contracts differ between low, medium and high paid workers: screening is most common among medium and high paid jobs, while cost reduction most common among low-paid jobs. Specifically, we identified four clusters of employers. The first cluster includes employers whose main motive for using flexible contracts was cost reduction for low-paid jobs and screening for medium-paid jobs. The second cluster shares the attributes of the first, while screening was also the main motive for high-paid jobs. In the third cluster, screening and adaptability to demand fluctuations are the</p>
Stef Bouwhuis, Mauricio Garnier-Villareal, Dimitris Pavlopoulos, Wendy Smits	

	main employers strategies for all three wage groups. In the fourth cluster, cost reduction is the main strategy for lowpaid jobs, adaptability for medium paid jobs and screening for high paid jobs.
<b>Hv.406</b>	<b>Flexible employment contracts (panel, ENG)</b>
Rouvroye	<b>Employers' perception of downsides to flexible staffing arrangements: exploring the role of strategic motives</b>
Lin Rouvroye, Hendrik P. van Dalen, Tilburg University, Kène Henken, Joop J. Schippers	<p>Flexible staffing arrangements have become a permanent feature of employment in many industrial societies. This article examines disadvantageous organizational consequences of using flexible staffing arrangements as perceived by employers. It presents and assesses theoretically informed hypotheses on organizational situations in which negative aspects of flexible staffing arrangements are more likely to be perceived.</p> <p>Design/methodology/ approach: This study draws upon data (n=761) from a bespoke employers survey, fielded in the Netherlands in 2019. Structural equation modelling is used to measure and explain employers' perception of downsides to flexible staffing arrangements.</p> <p>Findings: Employers report distinct downsides to the use of flexible staffing arrangements in terms of performance, management and employee-wellbeing. Model estimates show that employers perceive more downsides to flexible staffing arrangements when they subscribe to using these arrangements to acquire specific expertise or to follow other organizations in their sector.</p> <p>Originality/value: Little empirical research has asked employers to reflect upon disadvantageous consequences of using flexible staffing arrangements. This article presents quantitative evidence on this topic and assesses new mechanisms linking reasons for using flexible staffing arrangements to perception of downsides. It draws attention to the relevance of disadvantageous consequences when trying to understand organizational behaviour regarding non-standard forms of employment.</p>
<b>Hv.406</b>	<b>Flexible employment contracts (panel, ENG)</b>
Kosters	<b>Employers' preferences when employing solo self-employed</b>
Lian Kösters, Wendy Smits, Raymond Montizaanc	<p>This study analyses how job and organizational characteristics impact on employers' preferences for different types of labour contracts, with a special focus on the use of solo self-employed workers.</p> <p>Design/methodology/ approach: A vignette survey was carried out among HR-professionals, owners or managers of organisations (n=994) in the Netherlands at the end of 2021. Each respondent was presented two sets of five fictitious candidates for two possible job openings at their organisation and asked to rate these candidates. These jobs varied with respect to the type of tasks to be performed (core or supporting tasks) and the time needed to train new workers for that job. Furthermore the respondents were asked additional questions about the job openings such as the required level of education, the duration of the job and the predictability of the work in that job. The fictitious candidates varied amongst others, in the type of contract they would be working in for that job. A rank-ordered logit model is used to analyse employers' preferences.</p> <p>Originality/value: Empirical research on employers' behaviour is sparse. The limited number of available studies suggest that organisations mainly choose to hire solo self-employed workers because of a temporary need for specialist knowledge and also because of peaks in production or projects. However, in these studies employers that make use of non-standard employment are directly asked about their motives for doing so, and so these studies do not provide any insight in the hiring decision that takes place once there is a job opening. By using a vignette study we are able to analyse which job and organizational characteristics have the highest impact on the decision to hire solo self-employed people.</p>
<b>Hv.406</b>	<b>Flexible employment contracts (panel, ENG)</b>
Eberlein	<b>Starting flexible always flexible? The effect of employment flexibility for young workers in the Netherlands</b>
	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



	<p>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, selfemployment) 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.</p>
<b>13.2</b>	<b>Computational sociology (panel, ENG)</b>
<b>Hv.407</b>	
Xiao	<b>Understanding narratives of uncertainty in fertility intention: a neural topic modeling approach</b>
Anne Gauthier, Gert Stulp, Antal van Den Bosch	<p>Uncertain responses in fertility intentions are common in many demographic surveys. These responses are often considered noise to be filtered out, rather than as a topic of investigation. Here, we delve deeper into underlying reasons for uncertainty, by examining responses to open-ended questions (OEQs) in a large population-based survey.</p> <p>Open-ended questions (OEQs) provide opportunities for respondents to "expand on" their ideas about uncertainty without pre-defined categories. While such answers can provide a wealth of information, the subsequent quantitative analysis of text data is often challenging, especially in large-scale surveys, and is not yet widely applied in demographic surveys.</p> <p>We aim to integrate unsupervised machine learning techniques into the interpretation of open-ended responses in demographic surveys. In this paper, using a topic modeling approach, we identify topics and logic behind the uncertainty of responses in OEQs in an online survey in the Netherlands. Thus, we explore how the sets of topics are discussed in groups with different uncertainty levels regarding their self-reported fertility intention.</p> <p>We will conduct our analysis based on SCHOLAR, a neural topic models for documents with metadata, and assess the simultaneously identified patterns with further qualitative interpretations.</p>
<b>Hv.407</b>	<b>Computational sociology (panel, ENG)</b>
Stulp	<b>A microsimulation model of fertility shows that preferences cannot explain why highly educated women remain childless more often</b>
Amke van Tintelen	<p>Education is a strong driver of whether and when women become mothers. Many different and contradicting mechanisms have been proposed to explain why highly educated women are more likely to remain childless and become mothers at higher ages than less educated women. The demands on data to disentangle these mechanisms are extraordinary, and no dataset exists that allows for this. Microsimulation models can help in this situation by explicitly modelling the mechanisms and comparing the outcomes of the models to real-world outcomes. The simulation models presented here simulate fertility outcomes over the life courses of agents based on behavioural factors, such as preferences and partnership trajectories, and biological factors that determine the ability to have children, such as the age at sterility, fecundability, and intrauterine mortality. To parametrise the models, we use administrative data from Social Statistics Netherlands, survey data from the LISS panel for the behavioural factors, and findings from reproductive medicine for the biological parameters. Our models show that unintended childlessness strongly differs between women with different educational levels. Despite higher educated women preferring to have children at a later age, our simulations showed that these preferences hardly played a role in explaining childlessness. The higher age at cohabitation was the main explanation for the higher unintended childlessness among highly educated women. We discuss the advantages and drawbacks of our simulation approach and how it can contribute to family sociology.</p>

Hv.407	<b>Computational sociology (panel, ENG)</b>
Hofstra	<b>Interethnic Weak Ties Online and Out-Group Attitudes Among Dutch Ethnic Majority Adolescents</b>
	Interethnic contact is essential to move past out-group prejudice. However, prior work on the relationship between interethnic contact and out-group attitudes mostly considers core social ties. Here, I consider ethnic majority adolescents' interethnic weaker ties. To do so, I embrace a key feature of adolescent contemporary social life: they overwhelmingly maintain relations online that snapshot hundreds of ties. Using a combination of survey data among Dutch ethnic majority adolescents and linking this with information on hundreds of thousands of online contacts, I study whether and to what extent interethnic weak ties online correlate with out-group attitudes. I conjecture and find that interethnic contacts online correlate to less-negative out-group attitudes. Yet, there is a diminishing return for interethnic contacts on less-negative out-group attitudes. These patterns are carried by the Dutch majority's out-group contacts with Turkish and Moroccan backgrounds. I discuss the implications of these results and suggest directions for future research.
<b>14.2</b>	<b>Demedicalisering en normalisering (panel, NL/ENG)</b>
Hv.412	
Van Tol	<b>Panel: Demedicalisering en normalisering in de Jeugdhulp</b> Medicalisering is sinds de jaren '70 van de vorige eeuw een veel besproken sociologisch thema. Ook vandaag de dag houdt het de gemoederen bezig, onder meer in de Geestelijke Gezondheidszorg (GGZ) en de jeugdhulp. Zo is het aantal kinderen dat wordt gediagnosticeerd met AD(H)D, depressie of andere psychiatrische classificaties en daarvoor hulp krijgt, al jaren hoog. Te hoog volgens velen, die daarbij spreken van overmedicalisering. In de eerste helft van 2021 kregen bijna 368 duizend jongeren jeugdhulp. In sommige gemeenten gaat het inmiddels om ongeveer 1 op de 8 kinderen. Al in 2015 trachtte de overheid daar iets aan te doen, en riep in de Jeugdwet op tot "het demedicaliseren, ontzorgen en normaliseren van de jeugdsector". Die oproep vormt een uitgangspunt van deze sessie. Overkoepelende vragen daarbij zijn: waar komt deze oproep vandaan, welke maatschappelijke ontwikkelingen liggen daaraan ten grondslag, wat komt er in de praktijk terecht van 'normaliseren', hoe komt dat tot uiting en zijn we inmiddels op de goede weg?
	<b>Terug naar normaal? Waarom demedicaliseren zo moeilijk is</b>
Hv.412	<b>Demedicalisering en normalisering (panel, NL/ENG)</b>
Donald van Tol	De afgelopen jaren klonk dikwijls de roep om demedicalisering en normalisering in de jeugdhulp. De jeugdwet (2015) riep ertoe op, opiniemakers schrijven er stukken over en gemeentes en zorgverleners zetten er op in. In de praktijk blijkt het echter moeilijk het proces van medicalisering om te keren. Aan de hand van de casus ADHD laat ik dat zien en geef ik verklaringen waarom demedicaliseren makkelijker gezegd is dan gedaan.
Hv.412	<b>Demedicalisering en normalisering (panel, NL/ENG)</b>
Bert Wienen	<b>Recht om te falen</b>
	Steeds meer kinderen en jongeren krijgen jeugdhulp, maar ook allerlei andere ondersteuning om te presteren. Denk hierbij bijvoorbeeld aan commerciële bijles. Wat betekent deze ontwikkeling voor het komen tot meer inclusief onderwijs en een meer inclusieve maatschappij? Of om juridische termen te spreken, hebben kinderen en jongeren nog het recht om te falen?
Hv.412	<b>Demedicalisering en normalisering (panel, NL/ENG)</b>
Rogier Kattenberg	<b>De maatschappij en z'n bange kinderen</b>
	Vandaag de dag hebben steeds meer kinderen last van angst. Er wordt zelfs geopperd dat een kwart van alle kinderen onder de 18 last heeft van een angststoornis. Betekent dit dat kinderen angstiger zijn geworden, of is er iets anders aan de hand? In deze bijdrage sta ik stil hoe de verhouding tot angst bij kinderen is veranderd in de DSM, wetenschappelijke artikelen en vragenlijsten is veranderd en wat de rol van het proces van medicalisering en reïficatie hierin is.

Hv.412	<b>Demedicalisering en normalisering (panel, NL/ENG)</b>
Van Dijk, E	<b>Somber of Ziek?</b>
Eva van Dijk	Medicijnen vormen in bepaalde levensfasen te vaak een oplossing voor maatschappelijke vraagstukken, waarschuwde de Raad voor Zorg en Samenleving enige jaren geleden. Daarbij doelde de Raad onder meer op het groeiend aantal jongeren dat kampt met somberheidsklachten die vervolgens worden gediagnosticeerd als 'depressie'. In deze kwalitatieve studie onderzocht ik hoe huisartsen omgaan met jongeren die zich op hun spreekuur melden met somberheidsklachten. Er lijkt een verschil te zijn in de manier waarop huisartsen denken over deze klachten op macro niveau en de manier waarop ze handelen, wanneer een patiënt tegenover ze zit, op micro niveau. In het praatje zal dit verder worden ontleed en uitgelegd.
<b>15.2</b> Hv.413	<b>Political sociology (panel, ENG/NL)</b>
Lubbers	<b>Domain-dependent national pride and support for the radical right: pride in the nation's history</b>
Marcel Lubbers, Anouk Smeekes	Populist radical right-wing's rhetoric often includes a reference to the nation's past when everything was supposed to be better. This runs from considered heroic times of the country in terms of war victory and economic grandeur to an idealized past which fits the ideology of nativism, meaning that a homogeneous society is preferred over a multicultural one. In this contribution we study to what extent voters for the radical right indeed differ from voters of other party families in their pride in the nation's history. We compare this to other forms of domain-dependent national pride. Earlier studies suggested that not only nostalgia differentiates the radical right electorate from others, but that other positive attitudes in relation to the nation may do so as well. Making use of the International Social Survey Program data on national identity, we study domain-dependent national pride across European nations to answer whether it is pride in the nation's history that characterizes radical right voters when accounting for other dimensions of national attitudes.
Hv.413	<b>Political sociology (panel, ENG/NL)</b>
Lindner	<b>Does informing the public on the non-meritocratic nature of wealth and ethnic inequality increase support for a Universal Basic Income? A survey experiment using Dutch panel data</b>
Jonathan Mijs, Willem de Koster, Jeroen van der Waal	A Universal Basic Income (UBI) promises unconditional support to guarantee subsistence, regardless of reciprocity or a person's deservingness. Notwithstanding high levels of enthusiasm among policymakers and pundits, and growing economic precarity of citizens, a UBI has curiously received limited support among the public. We theorize that such limited popular support can be attributed to the widespread over-estimation of society's meritocratic nature. Adding to a nascent body of research scrutinising citizens' attitudes on a UBI, we, hence, leverage an original survey experiment to study how informational treatments providing facts on the non-meritocratic nature of wealth inequality and ethnic inequality impact support for a UBI. In a representative sample of the Dutch population (n = 1,645), we randomly assign respondents to one of three groups: two experimental, who are shown information about either wealth inequality or ethnic inequality, and one control, who are shown unrelated information about sports and exercises. Informed by extant research indicating that citizens with different worldviews may respond differently to the same information, we not only estimate overall treatment effects but also analyse whether these are moderated by economic egalitarianism, welfare chauvinism or institutional trust. While our results show that support for a UBI is higher among those who are more egalitarian and less welfare chauvinistic, we surprisingly found that popular support for a UBI is unaffected by exposure to informational treatments about the non-meritocratic nature of inequality. We discuss these unique findings in relation to relevant extant literature and provide suggestions for future research.

<b>Hv.413</b>	<b>Political sociology (panel, ENG/NL)</b>
Van den Hoogen	<b>Knowing it, is loving it? How information provision on the EU influences EU attitudes</b>
Willem de Koster, Jeroen van der Waal	<p>Euroscepticism features prominently in societal and scholarly debates. Following the adage ‘to know it is to love it’, educating the citizenry about the European Union (EU) is often assumed to dampen negative EU attitudes. As the EU is vast and complex and people are generally ill-informed about it, the so-called information deficit model indeed seems promising. Yet, it has not been thoroughly scrutinised whether reducing citizens’ information deficit leads to less negative EU attitudes. We conduct an original randomised survey-experiment using the renowned LISS panel in The Netherlands, and link the data to previously collected survey data (including pre-measures). As such, we rigorously assess the causal impact of information provision on EU attitudes, and how this is shaped by both prior EU knowledge and prior populist attitudes. First, in line with the information deficit model, we expect a larger positive effect among people with less knowledge. A contrasting expectation is that there is a larger positive effect among people with a more knowledge, as knowledge aids the uptake of new information. Secondly, we build on recent in-depth insights demonstrating that citizens with populist attitudes consider the EU as an instrument of malicious elites, and accordingly theorise that for those citizens information provision on the EU will have a less positive effect on EU attitudes.</p> <p>Our experimental treatment is a professionally produced short video providing easily understandable information on the principle of subsidiarity; a crucial case as recent research links Euroscepticism to concerns about national sovereignty.</p>
<b>Hv.413</b>	<b>Political sociology (panel, ENG/NL)</b>
Oude Groeniger	<b>Population health, not individual health, drives support for populist parties</b>
Alexi Gugushvili, Willem de Koster, Jeroen van der Waal	<p>Recent electoral shifts toward populist parties may have been partly driven by deteriorating health, although empirical evidence on this link is primarily confined to ecological designs. We performed both ecological- and individual-level analyses to investigate whether changes in health are associated with changes in the support for populist parties. Data were used on the strategic Dutch case, the only liberal democracy featuring leftist and rightist populist politicians in parliament for over a decade. We used: (a) fixed effects models to examine whether changes in the standardized mortality ratios and self-assessed health in municipalities were associated with changes in the populist vote share in four parliamentary elections (2006/2010/2012/2017); and (b) 10 waves of panel data collected in 2008-2018 to investigate if changes in individual-level, self-assessed health were linked to movement in the sympathy, intention to vote, and actual voting for populist parties. The ecological analyses showed that: changes in municipality mortality ratios were positively linked to changes in the vote share of right-wing populist parties, while changes in the prevalence of less-than-good self-assessed health were negatively associated with changes in the vote share for left-wing populist parties. The individual-level analyses identified no such associations. Our findings imply that support for populist parties may be driven by health concerns at the ecological, but not the individual, level. This suggests that sociotropic (e.g., perceiving population health issues as a social problem), but not egotropic (e.g., relating to personal health issues like experienced stigma), concerns may underlie rising support for populist parties.</p>