

3rd conference **2021**
online
Sep 29 – Oct 01

Cohesive Societies?
Analytical-empirical Perspectives

Program

IN COOPERATION WITH



UNIVERSITÄT
LEIPZIG



Research Institute
Social Cohesion



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The Politics of Inequality



The Conference

The **Academy of Sociology** (AS), founded in 2017 as an association to promote analytical-empirical sociology, announces its 3rd conference with a thematic focus on social cohesion.

Contemporary societies face several challenges that require a high degree of social cohesion in terms of effectively addressing them. Some argue that societies are characterized by declining social cohesion, while others dispute this diagnosis. Here, sociology, based on rigorous theoretical considerations and empirical analysis, can help to clarify the theoretical mechanisms at work and develop methods to enable a better understanding of the social dynamics that hinder or promote social cohesion or division.

Questions about social cohesion require well-founded analytical theories and find possible solutions for coping with the diverse challenges that trigger societal crises. The 3rd Academy of Sociology conference will offer scientists a platform on which they can present their theoretical, empirical and methodological work on one or more of these topics.

We will also report on the conference on twitter ([🐦 @akadsoz](https://twitter.com/akadsoz) [↑](#)) by posting tweets about talks and events. If you are on twitter, here is the official conference hashtag: [#akadsoz2021](https://twitter.com/akadsoz2021) [↑](#)



Holger Lengfeld
AS Chairman

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Program Overview

Day 1, Wednesday, September 29

Time	Session Type	Location
13:00 – 13:30	<u>Welcome Address ↑</u>	<u>Plenum ↑</u>
13:30 – 15:00	Keynote Lecture <u>Markus Gangl ↑</u> Keynote Lecture <u>Fabian T. Pfeffer ↑</u>	<u>Plenum ↑</u>
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee Break	<u>Gather ↑</u>
15:30 – 17:30	Parallel Session <u>Covid-19 Pandemic and Social Cohesion ↑</u>	<u>Session Room 1 ↑</u>
	Parallel Session <u>Educational Inequalities ↑</u>	<u>Session Room 2 ↑</u>
	Parallel Session <u>Labor Market and Social Integration ↑</u>	<u>Session Room 3 ↑</u>
17:30 – 18:00	Coffee Break	<u>Gather ↑</u>
18:00 – 19:30	<u>AS Dissertation Prize Ceremony ↑</u>	<u>Plenum ↑</u>
19:30 – 20:15	Keynote Lecture <u>Michael Zürn ↑</u>	<u>Plenum ↑</u>

Important Note:

All sessions are **Central European Summer Time (CEST)**.

Day 2, Thursday, September 30

Time	Session Type	Location
9:00 – 11:00	Parallel Session <u>Climate Change and Living Conditions ↑</u>	<u>Session Room 1 ↑</u>
	Parallel Session <u>Methodology of Cohesion Research ↑</u>	<u>Session Room 2 ↑</u>
	Parallel Session <u>Immigration, Ethnicity, and Discrimination ↑</u>	<u>Session Room 3 ↑</u>
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee Break	<u>Gather ↑</u>
11:30 – 13:00	Parallel Session <u>European Integration, Identity, and Populism ↑</u>	<u>Session Room 1 ↑</u>
	Parallel Session <u>Gender, Career, and the Family ↑</u>	<u>Session Room 2 ↑</u>
	Parallel Session <u>Media, Bots, and Opinion Formation ↑</u>	<u>Session Room 3 ↑</u>
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	<u>Gather ↑</u>
14:00 – 15:00	Poster Session	<u>Gather ↑</u>
15:00 – 16:30	Special Event <u>Research Institute Social Cohesion ↑</u>	<u>Plenum ↑</u>
16:30 – 17:00	Coffee Break	<u>Gather ↑</u>
17:00 – 17:45	Keynote Lecture <u>Christopher A. Bail ↑</u> Keynote Lecture <u>Sandy Marquart-Pyatt ↑ (cancelled)</u>	<u>Plenum ↑</u>
18:30 – 20:30	<u>Virtual Wine Meeting ↑</u>	<u>Gather ↑</u>

Day 3, Friday, October 01

Time	Session Type	Location
9:00 – 11:00	Parallel Session <u>Social Networks, Neighborhood, and Civil Society</u> ↑	<u>Session Room 1</u> ↑
	Parallel Session <u>Immigration, Identification, and Social Integration</u> ↑	<u>Session Room 2</u> ↑
	Parallel Session <u>Open Session: Markets, Risk, And Cycling</u> ↑	<u>Session Room 3</u> ↑
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee Break	<u>Gather</u> ↑
11:30 – 13:00	Parallel Session <u>Cultural Divide, Democracy, and Partisanship</u> ↑	<u>Session Room 1</u> ↑
	Parallel Session <u>Covid-19 Pandemic, Protest, and Populism</u> ↑	<u>Session Room 2</u> ↑
	Parallel Session <u>Social Inequality and Societal Integration</u> ↑	<u>Session Room 3</u> ↑
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	<u>Gather</u> ↑
14:00 – 15:30	Special Event <u>EXC 2035 Cluster of Excellence</u> <u>‘The Politics of Inequality’</u> ↑	<u>Plenum</u> ↑
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee Break	<u>Gather</u> ↑
16:00 – 17:30	Keynote Lecture <u>Delia Baldassarri</u> ↑ Keynote Lecture <u>Richard G. Wilkinson</u> ↑	<u>Plenum</u> ↑
17:30 – 18:00	Closing Remarks	<u>Plenum</u> ↑

Welcome Address



Nicole Deitelhoff

Chair for International Relations and Theories of
Global Order,
Goethe University Frankfurt

Executive Speaker,
Research Institute Social Cohesion ↑



Claudia Diehl

Chair for Microsociology,
University of Konstanz

Co Speaker,
EXC 2035 Cluster of Excellence
'The Politics of Inequality' ↑



Holger Lengfeld

Professor of Sociology,
University of Leipzig

Chairman,
Academy of Sociology (AS)

Wednesday, September 29

13:00 – 13:30

Plenum ↑

Keynote Lectures



Markus Gangl

Professor of Sociology,
Area Social Stratification and Social Policy
Goethe University Frankfurt

Chair:

Malte Reichelt

New York University Abu Dhabi

Wednesday, September 29

13:30 – 15:00

Plenum ↑

A new old macroeconomics of social cohesion: rising prosperity still trumps rising inequality, at least for many

Based on a harmonized database of survey data from 32 countries and spanning a four-decade observation window, we find that rising economic inequality has contributed to lower levels of social trust, yet also that simultaneous increases in prosperity have outweighed the adverse effects of rising inequality in the aggregate, even while inclusive growth became increasingly important for sustaining cohesion in rich societies. Yet since positive effects of rising prosperity mainly accrue as private gains among successful citizens, the contextual effects of macroeconomic conditions appear decidedly more negative than their total effects. We furthermore see an increasing trust wedge between privileged and less fortunate citizens as societies have become more prosperous.



Fabian T. Pfeffer

Associate Professor and Associate Chair,
Department of Sociology
University of Michigan

Chair:

Malte Reichelt

New York University Abu Dhabi

Wednesday, September 29

13:30 – 15:00

Plenum ↑

Wealth inequality as corrosion

If inequality is a challenge to social cohesion, an increased focus on household wealth seems particularly urgent as wealth constitutes a dimension of extreme inequality. This talk will present recent findings on inequality in household wealth, including in comparative perspective, and trace its intergenerational consequences. It also invites us to think about novel proposals to reduce the corrosive effects of high levels of wealth inequality and transmission.



Michael Zürn

Director of the Research Unit Global Governance
WZB Berlin Social Science Center
Professor of International Relations
Freie Universität Berlin

Chair:

Jürgen Gerhards

Freie Universität Berlin

Wednesday, September 29

19:30 – 20:15

Plenum ↑

Polarization or multiple cleavages? What constitutes a challenge to liberal democracies

In current Political Sociology, especially two debates receive high levels of attention: the notion of new societal cleavages that create multi-dimensional political spaces and the fear of societal polarization. At first sight, these two debates seem to come to opposing diagnoses of the state of social cohesion. A society with multiple and cross-cutting cleavages seems to be the opposite of a polarized society and often is the foundation of a cohesive society. Against this background, I want to ask which specific constellations and issues may undermine cohesion in societies with multiple cleavages.



Christopher A. Bail

Professor of Sociology, Public Policy,
and Data Science
Duke University

Chair:

Hannah Brückner

New York University Abu Dhabi

Thursday, September 30

17:00 – 17:45

Plenum ↑

Social media, opinion polarization, and social cohesion

Popular narratives about how social media shapes political polarization emphasize echo chambers, foreign misinformation campaigns, and algorithmic radicalization. Yet a careful review of the scientific literature indicates there is surprisingly little evidence that these factors shape political beliefs or inter-group attitudes. Drawing upon multiple field experiments, large-scale analysis of social media data, and longitudinal in-depth interviews, this talk will describe Professor Bail's new book 'Breaking the Social Media Prism: How to Make our Platforms Less Polarizing.' He will offer a new account of political polarization on social media that emphasizes the role of social identity, status-seeking, and social learning.



Sandy Marquart-Pyatt

Professor of Sociology,
Environmental Science and Policy Program
Michigan State University

Chair:

Hannah Brückner

New York University Abu Dhabi

Thursday, September 30

17:45—18:30

Plenum ↑

Unfortunately, this lecture was cancelled.

Environmental concern, climate change, and social cohesion in comparative context

Although we have made numerous gains in research on environmental concern and climate change views in recent decades, how these are tied to social cohesion is less well understood. To improve our understanding, I describe current work on these topics across more than two dozen modern societies using multiple years of data from major international public opinion surveys. I propose a framework for how to better connect these research streams. Results from empirical models using structural equation modeling with latent variables reveal robust findings across nations, providing insights for future comparative work.



Delia Baldassarri

Professor of Sociology
New York University

Chair:

Martin Schröder
University of Marburg

Friday, October 01

16:00 – 17:30

Plenum ↑

Diversity and prosocial behavior

How does prosocial behavior extend beyond in-group boundaries in multiethnic societies? While some scholars quickly concluded that ethnic heterogeneity undermines social cohesion, I argue that the type of prosociality that helps heterogeneous societies function is different from the in-group solidarity that glues homogeneous communities together. The interdependence and division of labor of life in contemporary urban settings often forces people outside the comfort zones of their familiar networks to constructively interact with unknown, diverse others. Using large-scale lab-in-the-field experiments to study interethnic behavior, my research confirms contact theory intuition that interaction with outgroup members fosters prosociality, despite the persistence of discriminatory behavior toward minorities in selection processes.



Richard G. Wilkinson

Professor Emeritus of Social Epidemiology
University of Nottingham

Chair:

Martin Schröder

University of Marburg

Friday, October 01

16:00 – 17:30

Plenum ↑

Why inequality destroys social cohesion

There is now a great deal of empirical evidence that economic inequality is damaging to social cohesion. It weakens community life, reduces trust, makes people less willing to help others, increases violence, makes class and status more important, and increases political polarisation. But why does it have such profound effects? Richard Wilkinson will show that inequality changes the nature of social relationships, and then, using both biological and sociological data, he will argue that the answer lies in our evolved psychological sensitivity to sharing and hierarchical relationships.

Sessions

Covid-19 Pandemic and Social Cohesion

Chair: **Uwe Wilkesmann**
Technische Universität Dortmund

Wednesday, September 29
15:30 – 17:30

Session Room 1 ↑

Claudia Diehl
University of Konstanz

Christian Hunkler
Humboldt University Berlin

Vaccination-related attitudes and behavior across birth cohorts: evidence from Germany

Looking at vaccinations against measles, we assess whether a low confidence in vaccination and vaccination complacency is particularly prevalent among parents whose children were born somewhat recently, as compared to parents whose children belong to earlier birth cohorts. Results show that the share of parents who report “deliberate” reasons against vaccination has decreased across birth cohorts; at the same time, the children of these parents have become less likely to be vaccinated. Regarding efforts to convince parents and the public about the benefits of vaccination, the number of parents who think that vaccinations have serious side effects, or that it is better for a child to live through a disease, may have become smaller—but these parents are more determined to follow their convictions.

Cristóbal Moya
University of Bielefeld

Carsten Sauer
University of Bielefeld

Monica M. Gerber
*Universidad Diego Portales,
Santiago, Chile*

Cruistóbal Cuadrado
*Universidad de Chile,
University of York*

Ismael Puga
Universidad Central de Chile

Who should get a COVID-19 vaccine first? Decreasing collective risks and self-interest

Overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic requires vaccinating large parts of the population and consequently aligning citizens with inoculation interventions.

Citizens' evaluations of implemented priority criteria are thus a key issue for the success of inoculation. To what extent are citizens' justice evaluations of COVID-19 inoculation priorities motivated by decreasing collective risks and by self-interest? We propose a factorial survey experiment testing how individuals allocate vaccinations to others according to their own criteria in Chile. We test two types of individual's characteristics as causes of justice evaluations of inoculation priority: risk-enhancing and discrimination factors. Our results will provide evidence regarding the extent to which citizens are aligned with the implemented inoculation plan and the role that self-interest plays in their allocations.

Sebastian Mader

University of Bern

Tobias Rüttenauer

University of Oxford

The effects of non-pharmaceutical interventions on COVID-19-related mortality: a synthetic control approach across 167 countries

Most governments have introduced non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) in response to the pandemic outbreak of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19). We enhance the literature on the effectiveness of NPIs concerning the period, the number of countries, and the analytical approach. To circumvent problems of reporting and treatment variation, we analyse data on COVID-19-related deaths per capita from Our World in Data, and on 10 different NPIs from the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker. We apply the generalized synthetic control (GSC) method using 169 countries from 1st July 2020 to 31st May 2021. We do not find mitigating effects of any NPI under investigation.

Andreas Tutic

University of Leipzig

Ivar Krumpal

University of Leipzig

Friederike Haiser

University of Leipzig

Triage in times of COVID-19: a moral dilemma

We present evidence from choice experiments on hypothetical triage decisions in a pandemic. Respondents from the general population have to decide who out of two patients gets ventilation. Patients are described in terms of attributes such as short-term survival chance, long-term life expectancy, and their current ventilation status. Attributes are derived from the ethical discourse among experts regarding triage guidelines during the COVID-19 pandemic and differ in the extent to which they are salient from an utilitarian or

deontological perspective. Empirically we find that while the general population agrees with experts in prioritizing utilitarian attributes in triage decisions, respondents also consider the adherence to the norm of wearing face masks as particularly relevant.

Gregor Sand

*Max Planck Institute
for Social Law and Social Policy*

Johanna Bristle

*Max Planck Institute
for Social Law and Social Policy*

Motivating protective behavior against COVID-19: fear vs. hope

Based on Protection Motivation Theory and data from the first SHARE Corona Survey, we investigate what motivates older adults to engage in protective behavior during the initial phase of COVID-19. Using multivariate regression analyses with a sample of 30,000 individuals from 26 countries, we find that 15 percent of all respondents stayed home completely—mainly the elderly and vulnerable. Increased anxiousness and fear of infection are the main motivators for protective behavior, whereas hope shows an equally strong association. Given the negative health effects of fear, our findings may help evaluate and revise governmental policy responses and communication strategies.

Educational Inequalities

Chair: **Corinna Kleinert**
University of Bamberg

Wednesday, September 29
15:30 – 17:30
Session Room 2 ↑

Hartmut Esser
University of Mannheim

Julian Seuring
University of Bamberg

What is wrong with ability-tracking? A theoretical reconstruction and (corrective) replication of effects of early differentiation on educational success and inequality

Ability-tracking is justified by the assumption that it enables a homogenization of the school environment that is conducive to learning and benefits everyone in the acquisition of school competencies. In contrast, it is argued that it does not have any achievement effects, but rather only reinforces the effects of social origin. This view is considered the standard position. Based on a general theoretical model, the contribution examines the effects of differentially strictly regulated differentiation on achievement in secondary education with data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) for the German states, because there is no other suitable data set to test the model. Findings contradict the standard position in almost all aspects. The contradiction can be explained by serious omissions and biases from most conventional studies on the system effects of differentiation.

Michael Grätz
University of Lausanne, University of Stockholm

Does more schooling lead to less or more inequality of educational opportunity?

Critical theories of education but also the dynamics of skill formation model predict that schooling increases educational inequalities. Contrary to this, empirical studies comparing the change in inequalities in academic performance over the summer to the change in these inequalities during the school year, have argued that schooling reduces educational inequalities. The present study uses another natural experiment, which induces exogenous variation in the length of schooling. Some German states moved the school start from spring to summer in 1966/1967 by introducing two short school years, which were each three months shorter than regular school years. We use variation in the short

school years across cohorts and states to estimate the effects of the length of schooling on educational inequalities using two German panel surveys. The results robustly show that less schooling did not affect educational inequalities.

Hinrich Wildfang

University of Hamburg

Effects of the social composition of the neighborhood on the first required school choice in Germany: a small-scale, ego-centered and multiscalar approach

This research contribution investigates the effects of the social composition of the neighborhood on the first required transition from primary school to secondary school in Germany. Based on data from the GSOEP, spatial consumer marketing data and GPS coordinates of all schools, I can control for a wide array of individual and household level variables, while geographically situate the households in small-scaled, ego-centered and multiscalar neighborhoods. Propensity score matching algorithms are used to obtain the counterfactual outcome and calculate the ATT. First results indicate significant effects of the social composition depending on thresholds and characteristics of the household of origin.

Jörg Dollmann

*Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES),
University of Mannheim,
German Centre for Integration and Migration Research, DeZIM*

Carina Mood

*Swedish Institute for Social Research SOFI,
Stockholm University,
Institute for Futures Studies, Stockholm*

Jan O. Jonsson

*Swedish Institute for Social Research SOFI,
Stockholm University,
Nuffield College, University of Oxford*

Frida Rudolphi

*Swedish Institute for Social Research SOFI,
Stockholm University,
Umeå University*

Ethnic choice effects in Sweden's open school system: Immigrant optimism trap or structural integration?

Immigrant optimism in education, i.e., the tendency of immigrant-background students to choose academically more demanding tracks as compared to their non-immigrant counterparts, is sometimes considered to cause an 'optimism

trap': as these students choose more demanding tracks despite their on average weaker educational performance, their school completion probabilities are compromised. Instead, it is argued, immigrant-background youth would be better off by choosing academically less demanding tracks with requirements better matched to their achievement levels. Using full-population data from the Swedish educational and population registers for the cohort that left grade 9 (compulsory school) in 2012, we show that immigrant optimism in education rather than being a trap is more likely to be a positive force, with the potential for structural integration.

Christoph Homuth

*Leibniz Institute for
Educational Trajectories*

Johannes Thielemann

*Leibniz Institute for
Educational Trajectories*

Sebastian E. Wenz

Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

Teachers' stereotypes and their consequences for educational inequality: results from a vignette study in Germany

Educational inequality results not only from student differences and families' decisions but also teacher behavior. Statistical discrimination and continuum model theory suggest that teachers' stereotypes moderate the influence of individual characteristics on teachers' assessments. To test these hypotheses, we asked 147 secondary school teachers to read three vignettes each and, based on information about students' social background and previous achievement, predict individual students' performances. Our findings are threefold: First, students' previous achievement is the strongest determinant of teachers' predictions. Secondly, the more favorable a student's social background, the higher the teacher's prediction. Thirdly, the influence of students' social background is stronger for teachers with corresponding stereotypes.

Labor Market and Social Integration

Chair: **Natascha Nisic**
University of Mainz

Wednesday, September 29

15:30 – 17:30

Session Room 3 ↑

Andreas Eberl

University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

Matthias Collischon

Institute for Employment Research

Subjective well-being scarring through unemployment: New methods, new results?

Scarring effects of unemployment on subjective well-being (SWB), i.e., negative effects that remain even after workers reenter employment, are well documented. Nevertheless, the theoretical mechanisms by which unemployment leads to long-lasting negative consequences for SWB are still under debate. Thus, we theorize that unemployment can have an enduring impact mainly through (i) the experience of unemployment as an incisive life event and (ii) unemployment as a driver of future unemployment. Using longitudinal modeling that controls for group-specific trends, we estimate SWB scarring through unemployment using the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). Our results show a large negative effect of unemployment on SWB as well as significant scarring effects that last at least 5 years after reemployment.

Sebastian Prechsl

University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

Tobias Wolbring

University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

'Shelter from the storm': do households buffer or amplify the adverse effect of unemployment on life satisfaction?

The importance of the household context for the effect of unemployment on subjective well-being during unemployment episodes has been rarely investigated so far. The aim of our study is therefore to analyze for men and women which household structures buffer or amplify the unemployment effect on life satisfaction. We also analyze which mechanisms can explain possible differences in unemployment effects. Our analysis is based on 12 waves of the German panel study "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS). We use fixed effects panel regressions to estimate the effect of unemployment on life satisfaction and conduct a moderation analysis to investigate whether household

structures moderate the unemployment effect. Overall, the results underline the importance of households for the extent of unemployment strains.

Lea Goldan

University of Würzburg

Christiane Gross

University of Würzburg

Steffen Jaksztat

German Centre for Higher Education and Science Research

How does being tenured affect the job satisfaction of doctoral graduates?

Among recent doctoral graduates, the proportion of temporary contracts is particularly high. However, research on the association between contract type and job satisfaction specifically among doctoral graduates is scarce. We intend to narrow that research gap by using panel data from a recent doctoral graduation cohort and by adopting a panel research design (fixed-effects regression) to examine the within-effect of being tenured on job satisfaction. We find that being tenured substantially and statistically significantly increases doctoral graduates' job satisfaction, that this increase is not driven by time-varying confounders, and that the tenure-effect is moderated by doctoral graduates' labour market sector.

Sven Broschinski

University of Oldenburg

Institutional determinants of insider-outsider wage gaps across Europe: a challenge for social cohesion

The empirical evidence is very clear about the fact that temporary workers face a significant wage penalty across countries, pointing to a cumulation rather than a compensation of disadvantages. While this wage differentials by contract type cannot be explained by individual and job-specific characteristics alone, it leaves room for macro-structural and institutional explanations. Based on time-series cross-section (TSCS) data from the EU-SILC for 25 countries and up to 15 years (2005-2019), the impact of various country-level institutional factors on the (adjusted) wage penalty for temporary workers along the wage distribution is analysed by applying two-step multi-level regressions.

Matthias Dütsch

*Federal Institute for Occupational
Safety and Health*

Monika Senghaas

Institute for Employment Research

Olaf Struck

University of Bamberg

Gesine Stephan

Institute for Employment Research

Fairness judgements on minimum wage increases

The aim of this study is to identify the key factors under which employees assess minimum wage increases as fair. For this purpose, we focus on different levels of minimum wage increases and minimum wage-induced adjustment measures by companies, which have hardly been researched so far. Furthermore, we investigate whether self-interest or an individual's political orientation influence judgements. We conducted a factorial survey experiment among workers in 2020. Our findings indicate that fairness judgements strongly depend on the adjustment measures companies take in response to minimum wage increases, but also on respondents' own socio-economic situation and party political orientation.

Climate Change and Living Conditions

Chair: **Ulf Liebe**
University of Warwick

Thursday, September 30
09:00 – 11:00
Session Room 1 ↑

Christiane Lübke
University of Duisburg-Essen

Climate change denial and uncertainty among European population

In many Western countries, there appears to be a considerable share of people questioning the existence and anthropogenic cause of climate change. Although considerable research on this phenomenon has been conducted, the roots of climate change disbelief are not yet fully understood. Based on data from Round 8 of the European Social Survey, this study shows that climate change disbelief can partly be explained by individuals' socio-economic insecurity and countries' dependency on fossil fuels. The results contribute to a deeper understanding of climate change disbelief among the European population and have important implications for climate change mitigation efforts.

Tobias Rüttenauer
University of Oxford

Extreme weather events elevate climate change belief but not pro-environmental behaviour

Being exposed to extreme weather events (floods and heatwaves) is thought to change people's beliefs in climate change and their pro-environmental behaviour. This study links individual-level panel data of 35,678 individuals to floods across England and heatwaves across the UK, and applies within-person estimators to account for non-random spatial patterns of extreme weather events. Results reveal that individuals are more likely to believe in climate change after being affected by a geographically proximate flood or a temporally proximate heatwave. Still, they do not significantly change their behaviour.

Paulo Emilio Isenberg Lima

University of Bielefeld

From generational conflict to link? The environmental issue in families 1984-2019

The renewed narrative of a generational conflict between ecological demands of a post-materialist youth and their materialist parent generation, is accompanied by more obvious indicators that history is not repeating itself. Rather, results of socialization research suggest that the intergenerational transmission of certain values causes value stability between generations. The aim of this contribution is therefore to empirically investigate intergenerational relations and a possible influence of value change with the help of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). Explicitly, the analysis is intended to map a line of conflict between opponents and proponents of environmental protection, between generations within families, or between families that have a tradition of environmental protection.

Stefanie Kley

University of Hamburg

Tetiana Dovbishchuk

University of Hamburg

My house, my garden, my green neighbourhood: The influence of private and public green space on residential satisfaction and life satisfaction of city dwellers

In our research, we analyse green living environment and its influence on well-being of city dwellers. First results showed that lack of direct access to green spaces, i.e. not having a balcony and not having a garden or terrace, is relevant for life satisfaction in cities. However, the connection between the neighbouring public green spaces, e.g. parks, shores, and woods, and life satisfaction requires an additional analysis. Based on the data from a tailor-made survey in Cologne and Hamburg in 2020/21 (N = 1886), we aim to answer the research question: How much green do people need? Is a lack of green in the residential environment connected with decreased life satisfaction of city dwellers, net of other influences?

Peter H. Feindt

Humboldt University Berlin

Tilman Brück

*Leibniz Institute of
Vegetable and Ornamental Crops*

Sarah Hackfort

Humboldt University Berlin

Klaus Jacob

Freie Universität Berlin

Cornelia Rauh

Technische Universität Berlin

Olga Statnaia

Humboldt University Berlin

Dagmara Wechowska

Freie Universität Berlin

Christiane Barnickel

Humboldt University Berlin

Carsten Dreher

Freie Universität Berlin

Susanne Huyskens-Keil

Humboldt University Berlin

Knut Mai

Charité Berlin

Martina Schäfer

Freie Universität Berlin

Caroline Stokes

Humboldt University Berlin

Jürgen Zentek

Freie Universität Berlin

Social cohesion and sustainability transitions in food systems: A framework for analysis

The contribution presents an analytical framework that aims at harnessing the concept of social cohesion for research on sustainability transitions, in particular food system transitions. We first argue that integrating perspectives on sustainability transitions and social cohesion can help to better understand both. We then discuss conceptualizations of social cohesion and propose an understanding that makes the concept applicable for research on food system transitions. Third, we suggest an integrated framework to analyze how food systems, social cohesion and inclusiveness are interlinked across the institutional, group and individual levels and with context conditions. Finally, we reflect on implications for research.

Methodology of Cohesion Research

Chair: **Thomas Gautschi**
University of Mannheim

Thursday, September 30
09:00 – 11:00
[Session Room 2 ↑](#)

Camille Landesvatter
*Mannheim Centre for
European Social Research*

Paul C. Bauer
*Mannheim Centre for
European Social Research*

Measuring trust in surveys: cross-situational trust as a successor to generalized trust?

The concept of trust has moved to center stage in contemporary sociology. Still, empirical research on trust relies on a relatively small set of operationalizations which are increasingly debated. Using data from an online, self-administered questionnaire which was conducted amongst an US representative sample (N = 1,500) our study compares the validity of standard trust measures with more recent and situation-specific measures of trust. Preliminary findings from applying topic modeling approaches support ideas from cognitive theory: the validity and measurement equivalence increases for measures that ask for trust in strangers. Further, measuring trust across different situations promises to be a more useful measure of trust as it may reduce problems of exemplar-based categorization and eventually allows us to explain why people (do not) cooperate in specific situations.

Kasper Otten
University of Utrecht

Ulrich Frey
University of Utrecht

Vincent Buskens
University of Utrecht

Wojtek Przepiorka
University of Utrecht

Naomi Ellemers
University of Utrecht

Human cooperation in changing groups: evidence from a large-scale public goods game

How people cooperate to provide public goods is a major question in the social and natural sciences. A large body of research has studied this problem with public good games. However, most public good games are studied either in stable groups where the same set of members interact repeatedly or in one-time

groups where members interact only once. We have less understanding of co-operation in groups that change in composition over time. To address this issue, we analyse large-scale data from an online public goods game that involves frequent and systematic changes in group composition.

Sebastian E. Wenz

Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

The immigrant-native test score gap: a quantile regression perspective

No abstract available.

Juan Carlos Castillo

Universidad de Chile

Ignacio Cáceres

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Kevin Carrasco

Universidad de Chile

Concepts and measurement of social cohesion in international perspective

The measurement of social cohesion has been a challenge for decades. Nevertheless, to our knowledge the approaches to the measurement of social cohesion have not been contrasted with each other in a systematic way, making the assessment and comparison of social cohesion indicators and indexes a difficult task. In this paper we describe and compare several international projects aimed at conceptualizing and measuring social cohesion, such as the Social Cohesion Radar (Germany/international), the Scanlon-Monash Social Cohesion Index (Australia), ECOSOCIAL (Latin America), Mapping Social Cohesion (Canada) and the Civic Engagement and Social Cohesion report (USA). Through this comparison we identify the main commonalities as well as the disparities among these different projects. Based on this analysis we propose a simplified version for measuring social cohesion at aggregated level.

Jascha Dräger

*Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
University of Leipzig*

Klaus Pforr

Nora Müller

Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

Wealth 2-D – a new approach to explore wealth stratification

Analysing wealth effects has several methodological challenges. We propose to

employ Generalized Additive Models and jointly evaluating gross wealth and debt to overcome the dependence of results on implausible assumptions. We show in a simulation study that this approach describes wealth differences in more detail and is less likely to overfit to random variation in the data. Next, we apply the new approach to re-analyze wealth gaps in educational attainment in the US. In contrast to existing research, we find that it is not negative net worth that is associated with the worst educational prospects but the combination of low gross wealth and low debt.

Immigration, Ethnicity, and Discrimination

Chair: **Frank Kalter**
University of Mannheim

Thursday, September 30
09:00 – 11:00
Session Room 3 ↑

Renate Lorenz
LMU Munich

Katrin Auspurg
LMU Munich

Andreas Schneck
LMU Munich

More refugees, more discrimination? A two-wave field experiment on ethnic discrimination in the housing market

This paper studies whether the immigration of refugees in the so-called refugee crisis in late 2015 affected the amount of ethnic discrimination in the German rental housing market. We conducted a large-scale online field experiment in two waves in May and November 2015. This allows us to compare discrimination against Turkish applicants before and after the start of the refugee crisis. The national gross (net) discrimination rate of Turks was about 15.1 (10.1) percent in the first wave and 13.7 (10.1) percent in the second wave. Contrary to our expectations, we found null effects on ethnic discrimination for all specifications. This indicates that the refugee crisis was less influential for changes in actual discrimination in the housing market than theoretically expected.

Johanna Gereke
*Mannheim Centre for
European Social Research*

Didier Ruedin
University of Neuchatel

Trusting and reciprocating trust of citizens versus non-citizens: experimental evidence from the U.S., South Africa and Switzerland

We examine how trust and trustworthiness varies with the citizenship status of the alter using behavioral trust games, which were implemented in representative surveys in the United States, South Africa, and Switzerland. While we find significant differences in overall levels of trust and trustworthiness across countries, we do not find any significant differences in the degree to which participants trusted or reciprocated trust of interaction partners with the same vs. foreign citizenship status in any of the three countries. Our results suggest that

citizenship status is not a salient identity marker to shape trust or trustworthiness in these types of interpersonal interactions.

Nora Huth

University of Wuppertal

Elmar Schlüter

University of Gießen

What explains interethnic attitudes among immigrants? Testing the group threat approach across 32 immigrant groups in Germany

Drawing upon the group threat approach and focusing on immigrants living in Germany, this study examines the hypotheses that (a) immigrants' prejudice towards host-society members (i.e., Germans) is itself shaped by host-society members' prejudice towards their group, and that (b) immigrants' perceived discrimination mediates this relationship. We test our theoretical expectations based on survey data from $n = 1,922$ immigrants across 32 ethnic groups coupled with information from a survey of German citizens and census data. Collectively, these efforts help to arrive at a more comprehensive understanding of the intergroup relations between immigrants and host-society members in Germany.

Miriam Hurtado Bodell

Linköping University

Mans Magnusson

Uppsala University

Marc Keuschnigg

Linköping University

Turning points in the Swedish understanding of immigration, 1945-2019

We analyze a vast newspaper archive to extract the shared interpretations that guided Sweden's understanding of immigration during 1945–2019. Our text-based measures map the importance of immigration in the media discourse and they demarcate eras of meaning—periods of relative stability during which discourse had been dominated by a distinct set of interpretations. We locate Sweden's era of multicultural ideals that coined its reputation as a haven for refugees, and we ask how and when the country turned wary of immigration. Our data-driven approach provides a deeper empirical foundation to the casing of timelines than the narrative accounts usually heralded in the historical social sciences.

European Integration, Identity and Populism

Chair: **Irina Ciornei**
*Institut Barcelona d'Estudis
Internacionals (IBEI)*

Thursday, September 30
11:30 – 13:00
Session Room 1 ↑

Jörg Rössel
University of Zurich

Tally Katz-Gerro
University of Haifa

Pilar López
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Valentina Petrović
University of Zurich

Sebastian Weingartner
University of Zurich

Simon Walo
University of Zurich

Does culture foster integration? How the perception of European culture is related to support for European integration

We ask if Europeans perceive (a) a common European culture, (b) if they consider this culture to be of higher value than other cultures and (c) if they are open to cultures different than their national one. We hypothesize that individuals benefiting from the process of European integration and having many intra-European experiences and exchanges are open to the cultures of other countries and perceive a shared European culture. Thus, we study how individual differences in the perception of European culture covary with individual social background, as well as how such perceptions differ between individuals from different European countries. Finally, we study if and how the perception of European culture is related to support for European integration. We address these questions based on a comparative survey, which was conducted in 2021 Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom as part of the Horizon 2020 project titled INVENT.

Charlotte Haußmann
University of Trier

Tobias Rüttenauer
University of Oxford

Volker Ludwig
Technical University of Kaiserslautern

Deprivation and the Brexit referendum: analysing the interplay between regional and individual deprivation

We investigate the association of measures of regional and individual deprivation

tion and voting for 'Leave' in the Brexit referendum 2016. We matched survey data of the UK Household Longitudinal Study (wave 8, 2016-18) with regional information of the English Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015). We ran spatially refined multilevel models that also include regional deprivation of surrounding areas of individual voters (within 20 km distance). The results show individually and regionally deprived people were more likely to vote for 'Leave'. However, a cross-level interaction indicates that the positive effect of individual deprivation was weak for people surrounded by deprived regions. We interpret this as evidence of mechanisms of social comparison within regional contexts.

Florian K. Kley

University of Leipzig

European identity and regional inequality

In my presentation, I try to explain diverging levels of European identity among EU Member States regions by referring to economic macro indicators on the NUTS-1-level. Based on the spill-over approach by Haas, a macro-micro model is derived and tested empirically. Descriptive and multilevel analyses reveal that people in regions experiencing economic growth are more likely to regard the EU as economically beneficial for themselves. Albeit those agreeing on this statement also more likely to identify (also) as Europeans, direct effects of macro factors on European identity are very weak. Therefore, explaining regional differences of European identity remains a challenge.

Alexander Langenkamp

Goethe University Frankfurt

Simon Bienstman

Goethe University Frankfurt

Populism and layers of social belonging: Support of populist parties around Europe

Scholars in the tradition of social capital and mass society theory hypothesised early on that weak social belonging fosters radicalisation and populism. However, despite the uncontested view that social relationships are important for political decision making, the role of social belonging for populist voting remains ambiguous and underexplored. This presentation is concerned with how quality, quantity and perception of the own social relationships relate to populist voting on the left and right end of the political spectrum. Multilevel models of ESS data suggest that weak social belonging exerts an unequivocal influence on support populist voting depending on their ideological leaning.

Gender, Career, and the Family

Chair: **Pia Schober**
University of Tübingen

Thursday, September 30

11:30 – 13:00

Session Room 2 ↑

Malte Reichelt

*New York University Abu Dhabi,
Institute for Employment Research*

Matthias Collischon

*Institute for Employment Research,
University of Erlangen-Nürnberg*

Andreas Eberl

University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

Structural legacies and the motherhood penalty: how past societal contexts shape mothers' employment preferences and outcomes

Theoretical explanations for cross-country variation in motherhood penalties point towards institutional and normative differences at the time of childbirth, but studies that causally measure their effects find that their impact is small or nonexistent. We argue that the societal contexts that mothers are exposed to early in life shape stable work preferences and thus affect maternal employment outcomes. We focus on mass migration from East to West Germany after their reunification in 1990. Using the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), we show that current East-West differences in motherhood penalties arise because mothers' past context has long-lasting effects on their work preferences. Changes in contemporaneous norms and institutions, measured through East German women's moves to West Germany, neither affect these preferences nor do they prevent mothers from meeting them.

Agnieszka Althaber

*University of Jena,
WZB Berlin Social Science Center*

The part-time career penalty for men: do occupational opportunity structures explain disadvantages of reduced working hours?

Research on the part-time career penalty has given little attention to men and to possible mediating effects of structural factors at the occupational level. Therefore, I examine disadvantages of men in part-time employment for reaching a supervisory position and the importance of occupational opportunity structures for career progression in the explanation of the part-time ca-

reer penalty. Theoretical considerations follow Acker's gendered organizations approach and Krüger's institution approach to gendered life courses. Analyses are based on NEPS data merged with aggregated occupational characteristics from the German Microcensus. Results of event history models show clear disadvantages resulting from part-time employment for men.

Christina Boll

*German Youth Institute,
LMU Munich,
University of Applied Labor Studies Schwerin*

Dana Müller

Institute for Employment Research

Simone Schüller

*German Youth Institute, CESifo
Institute of Labor Economics,
Research Institute for the Evaluation of Public Policies*

Neither backlash nor convergence: dynamics of intracouple childcare division after the first COVID-19 lockdown and subsequent reopening in Germany

Using unique monthly panel data (IAB-HOPP) covering the period from June to August 2020, we investigate opposing claims of widening/closing the gender gap in parental childcare during the COVID-19 pandemic in Germany. We consider prepandemic division as a reference point and provide dynamics rather than snapshots. Our results suggest a slight shift toward a more egalitarian division that, however, faded out in subsequent months. Drivers of the shift were mothers with relatively intense labor market participation who cannot work from home. Fathers' work arrangement did not matter. We conclude that the shift emerged out of necessity rather than opportunity.

Mark Lutter

University of Wuppertal

Martin Schröder

University of Marburg

Isabel M. Habicht

*University of Wuppertal,
University of Marburg*

Female advantage among German sociology professors: a result of survivorship bias?

Lutter/Schröder (2016) find a female advantage in becoming a sociology professor in German academia. A critique of this study is that the result might be a methodological artifact due to survivorship bias. We will present a replication

with data that includes the original data plus two follow-up waves of data collection. With this more advanced panel design, we can investigate whether the fact that women leave academia disproportionately more often may cause a survivorship bias that affects the results of the original study. Our hypothesis is that the resulting female effect should be lower than in the original study, because taking into account the two additional waves reduces the extent of a survivorship bias.

Media, Bots, and Opinion Formation

Chair: **Roger Berger**
University of Leipzig

Thursday, September 30

11:30 – 13:00

Session Room 3 ↑

Amalia Álvarez-Benjumea
*Max-Planck-Institute for
Research on Collective Goods*

Fabian Winter
*Max-Planck-Institute for
Research on Collective Goods*

Nan Zhang
*Max-Planck-Institute for
Research on Collective Goods*

Updating social norms governing prejudice after the 2020 U.S presidential election

Social norms stigmatizing the expression of bigotry constitute a powerful bulwark against the expression of prejudice. Elections can lead to a quick updating in individuals' perceptions of the norm hence resulting in fast normative changes. However, the evidence on this effect is inconclusive since most studies do not specifically measure changes in norms but rather attitudinal changes. We investigate this issue using a novel paradigm that employs ratings of a wide range of prejudiced messages using data from the 2020 U.S presidential elections. Participants perceive the norm to be more permissive after the election. The direction of the effect depends on participants' predicted winner. We explore the role of partisanship identity as a possible explanation.

Alicia Dunker
University of Hamburg

Stefanie Kley
University of Hamburg

Katharina Kleinen-von Königslow
University of Hamburg

Media diets of vegetarians. How news consumption, social media use and communicating with one's social environment are associated with a vegetarian diet

This paper explores whether today's news media consumption and in particular sharing information about food on social media are associated with following a vegetarian diet. Making use of probit regression with multiple equations,

we analyse the associations between vegetarianism and individual news consumption, having vegetarians in the social environment, and communicating about food, controlling for individual and family characteristics. In our survey carried out in Hamburg in 2018 (N=1,214), we find that vegetarianism is associated with having vegetarians in one's social environment and regular news consumption via social media. Only the latter is associated with increased communication about food.

Marijn A. Keijzera

University of Groningen

Michael Mäs

*University of Groningen,
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology*

The strength of weak bots

No abstract available.

Social Networks, Neighborhood, and Civil Society

Chair: **Thorsten Schneider**
University of Leipzig

Friday, October 1
09:00 – 11:00
Session Room 1 ↑

Ariane Bertogg
University of Konstanz

Sebastian Koos
University of Konstanz

The making and breaking of social ties during the pandemic: the role of solidarity

Physical distancing and contact restrictions were among the most effective measures against COVID-19. However, they may have affected individuals' social networks, by limiting opportunities for tending old and forming new ties. Moreover, critical debates and a protest movement against the containment measures have polarized society, and may have disrupted social ties. On the other hand, a wave of new helping arrangements emerged, which may have created new social capital. Based on data from an online survey, we investigate both quantitative and qualitative network changes and their relation to two forms of solidarity – helping and protest movements – over one year after the pandemic broke out. We find that one in two reports network changes. Loss of ties is most frequent, and one in six reports conflicts. Providing help increased the likelihood of network changes. Supporting the protest movement increased the likelihood of conflicts, but also promoted new tie formation.

Georg Lorenz
Humboldt University Berlin

Zerrin Salikutluk
Humboldt University Berlin

Zsófia Boda
ETH Zurich

Malte Jansen
Humboldt University Berlin

Miles Hewstone
University of Oxford

The Link between social and structural integration: Co- and interethnic friendship selection and social influence within adolescent social networks

Assimilation theories argue that social ties with majority-group members enhance the structural integration of ethnic minority members, whereas under certain conditions, coethnic social ties can also benefit minority members' so-

cioeconomic outcomes. We examine these propositions through a social network perspective. Longitudinal data from allow us to investigate co- and inter-ethnic social selection and social influence processes as well as their aggregated outcomes. We find that social influence on ethnic-minority adolescents' educational expectations is not uniform: only majority-group friends exert a significant influence. Our results emphasize that bridging social capital gained from social ties with majority-group members enhances educational integration.

David Kretschmer

*Mannheim Centre for
European Social Research*

Lars Leszczensky

*Mannheim Centre for
European Social Research*

Strong ties, strong homophily? Variation in uni- and multidimensional homophily on socio-demographic characteristics by relationship strength

Social relationships of different strength are segregated by socio-demographic characteristics like gender, ethnicity, religion, and socio-economic status. However, despite competing theoretical expectations on whether homophily is more pronounced in strong or in weak relationships, empirical evidence is limited. This also applies to multidimensional homophily, i.e., the question how similarity on multiple relative to single dimensions affects relationship formation. Using large-scale school-based network datasets from Israel, England, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden, we examine how unidimensional homophily on socio-demographics varies by relationship strength. We then assess multidimensional homophily by itself and finally investigate how multidimensional homophily varies by relationship strength.

Andrés Señoret

*Instituto de Estudios Urbanos y
Territoriales, Pontificia Universidad
Católica de Chile,
Centro de Desarrollo Urbanos
Sustentable*

Emilio Berríos

*Centro de Desarrollo Urbanos
Sustentable*

Margarita Greene

*Centro de Desarrollo Urbanos
Sustentable,
Escuela de Arquitectura Pontificia
Universidad Católica de Chile*

Cristián Henríquez

*Instituto de Geografía, Pontificia
Universidad Católica de Chile,
Centro de Desarrollo Urbanos
Sustentable*

Javier Ruiz Tagle

*Instituto de Estudios Urbanos y
Territoriales, Pontificia Universidad
Católica de Chile,
Centro de Desarrollo Urbanos
Sustentable,
Centro de Estudios de Conflicto y
Cohesión Social*

Social Cohesion at neighbourhood level in Santiago de Chile: influence of subjective perception, built environment and daily use

Within social cohesion studies, the relation between factors of the built environment that promote neighborhood use and increasing encounters, social ties, and therefore social cohesion, usually underestimates residents' perceptions. This research looks at perceptions on the built environment, security, and community over five sub-dimensions of social cohesion at the neighborhood scale in Santiago de Chile. Results show significant effects on symbolic sub-dimensions (trust and belonging), but also on social support, revealing that deprived and segregated communities develop social network in their vicinity, although with a low level of belonging. The opposite happens in wealthier neighborhoods.

Roberto Cantillan

*Centro de Estudios de Conflicto y
Cohesión Social, Santiago*

Vicente Espinoza

*Centro de Estudios de Conflicto y
Cohesión Social, Santiago*

Alejandro Plaza

*Centro de Estudios de Conflicto y
Cohesión Social, Santiago*

Cohesion and civil society in Chile

No abstract available.

Immigration, Identification, and Social Integration

Chair: **Eldad Davidov**
*University of Cologne,
University of Zurich,
URPP Social Networks*

Friday, October 1
09:00 – 11:00
Session Room 2 ↑

Hanno Kruse
University of Amsterdam

Malte Reichelt
*New York University Abu Dhabi,
Institute for Employment Research*

Nils Witte
Federal Institute for Population Research

Crossing boundaries at the workplace: naturalization decisions and co-worker interaction

In this presentation, we investigate how everyday interaction at work shapes non-natives' naturalization decisions. Adopting a boundary-making perspective, we test whether non-natives' decisions to naturalize are affected by (1) co-workers' naturalization decisions and (2) exposure to specific compositional features of the workplace. Applying fixed effects regression models, we analyze data from the Institute for Employment Research providing longitudinal, work-related information on a large sample of employees in Germany between 1994 and 2019. Our analyses provide valuable insights into the contextual conditions for the crossing of (legal) ethnic boundaries and contribute to a better understanding of naturalization decisions.

Ilona Pap
University of Zürich

Jörg Rössel
University of Zürich

Julia Schroedter
University of Zürich

Do cross-border activities shape identification? The relationship between migrants' transnational practices and their feeling of belonging

Increasing transnationalism has brought tremendous attention to the question of how the phenomenon is related with the integration of migrants into their country of residence. In previous research we find heterogenous results. Therefore, we want to help to bring more clarity by looking at a specific dimension of integration - the feeling of belonging. We refer to it as the identification

of migrants with the country of residence which hasn't been examined considerably yet. Our question is how transnational transactions in different fields of behavior are linked with migrants' identification with the country of residence in comparison to that with their country of origin. Our study is based on a recent representative sample of first- and second-generation migrants from six different countries in Switzerland. The survey contains a detailed set of measurements of political, economic and social forms of transnationalism allowing differentiated analysis. Controlling for experiences in the country of residence and group specific variables our results show that the relationship of transnationalism and identification varies for different domains of transnationalism.

Sabine Ebensperger

University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

How immigrants' characteristics affect the support for naturalisation: a factorial survey among respondents with and without German citizenship

This study examines the populations' support for naturalisation of immigrants with different characteristics in Germany and analyses how respondents with and without German citizenship differ when rating whom to naturalise. Applying a factorial survey design, I present hypothetical immigrants with varying characteristics to respondents and let them rate their support for each citizenship request. Results show that immigrants' job-level, employment history, cultural and religious proximity to natives and duration of stay affect the support for naturalisation. While continuous employment and the duration of stay are more valued by foreign respondents, high-skilled jobs are more important to native respondents.

Stephan Dochow

University of Göttingen

The role of length of residence and selective residential mobility in social contact formation in ethnically diverse neighborhoods

Recent studies consistently find negative associations between neighborhood-level ethnic diversity and neighborhood cohesion indicators. However, hypotheses are formulated statically, empirical analyses rely mostly on cross-sectional data, and scholars worry about potential selection effects into and out of neighborhoods. This paper derives hypotheses about how individuals' contact with their neighbors develops over time. Then, it examines trajectories of contact experiences by asking a clearly defined causal question: How would con-

tact develop due to ethnic composition if households did not leave their neighborhood? The findings show a substantial increase in perceived contact quality and the probability to visit neighbors after staying in a neighborhood for five years, particularly in neighborhoods with high shares of ethnic minorities. However, findings also suggest that perceptions of a cohesive community do not increase in diverse neighborhoods.

Clemens Kroneberg

University of Cologne

Beyond the ethnic lens: social network analysis and the study of ethnicity in the school context

No abstract available.

Open Session: Markets, Risk, And Cycling

Chair: **Mark Keuschnigg**
Linköping University

Friday, October 1
09:00 – 11:00
Session Room 3 ↑

Ana Macanovic
University of Utrecht

Wojtek Przepiorka
University of Utrecht

The moral embeddedness of cryptomarkets: text mining feedbacks on economic exchanges in the darknet

We investigate the motivational landscape of the reputation systems of three large cryptomarkets: AlphaBay, Hansa and SilkRoad. We employ manual and automatic text mining methods to code 2 million feedback texts for a range of motives for leaving feedback. We find that 25 to 30 percent of feedbacks are motivated by traders' moral norms (i.e. unconditional considerations for others' outcomes). Further, reciprocal and self-regarding motives substantially contribute to traders' voluntary supply of information to reputation systems. Our results show how psychological mechanisms interact with organizational features of markets to provide a collective good that promotes mutually beneficial economic exchange.

Christoph Müller
Institute for Employment Research

The role of training for the effects of technological change – firm-level evidence for Germany

This article investigates how firms' investments in IT affect workers' training participation and whether training affects the effect of IT on wage inequality. Estimating event-study models, I show that firms' investments have a large positive effect on the training participation of high skilled workers. In contrast, I find no effects for lower skilled workers. These results suggest that high-skill bias in both technological change and concomitant training reinforces wage inequality within firms. Additional investigations show that training of high-skilled workers mediates around 5 percent of the effect of IT-investments on wage inequality within firms contributing to the effects of technological change.

Jessica Ordemann

*German Centre for Higher Education
and Science Research*

Friedhelm Pfeiffer

*Leibniz Centre for European
Economic Research,
University of Mannheim*

The evolution of educational wage differentials for women and men, from 1996 to 2019

This paper studies the evolution of three higher education wage differentials relative to the wages of workers with a vocational qualification. Based on samples taken from the German SOEP 1996 to 2019 the analysis is performed separately for women and men. Besides wages, the evolution of working hours and occupational prestige scores are also examined. From 2001 onward the number of university graduates increased, particularly among young women. We find that educational wage differentials increased but in specific patterns. The wage differentials for women from all educational categories and for men graduating from academic universities follow an inverted u-shape pattern, reaching a maximum around 2012. We argue that the decline since then may have resulted from the recent expansion of higher education, and from a change in the subject-choice composition of graduates towards arts and social sciences.

Christoph Spörlein

University of Düsseldorf

Cornelia Kristen

University of Bamberg

Pamina Noack

University of Düsseldorf

Regine Schmidt

University of Bamberg

The intergenerational transmission of risk and trust attitudes: replicating and extending 'Dohmen et al. 2012' using genetically-informed twin data

Recognizing the growing evidence that within-family transmission patterns of attitudes and positions reflect to a large extent biological rather than social transmission pathways, we rely on data from the first wave of the TwinLife study to replicate a highly cited study on the intergenerational transmission of risk and social trust attitudes. Results show that the shared family environment contributes little to the overall difference in those attitudes. Moreover, the effect of parental attitudes essentially reflects biological transmission effects. Finally, differences in the family environment do not moderate the strength of the parental transmission effects as shown by the original study.

Winter in the mind? The seasonality of cycling in the Netherlands and Germany

Is cycling for summer? In the Netherlands, cycling is prevalent throughout the year, whereas in Germany it is much more common in summer than in winter. This paper argues that country differences are not fully explained by natural factors, but also by culture. Using data from national travel surveys, I test whether the elasticities of daylight hours, temperature and rain differ between the countries. Further, I calculate seasonal cycling levels for the counterfactual that elasticities in Germany were equal to those in the Netherlands. Results reveal untapped potential for year-round cycling that could contribute to sustainability, health, and liveable cities.

Cultural Divide, Democracy, and Partisanship

Chair: **Céline Teney**
University of Göttingen

Friday, October 1
11:30 – 13:00
Session Room 1 ↑

Rasmus Ollroge
Freie Universität Berlin

Tim Sawert
University of Mainz

Cosmopolitan yogis and communitarian bodybuilders? How a cosmopolitan lifestyle structures the globalisation divide

Extending research on the globalization cleavage, we argue that lifestyle differences between the cosmopolitans and the communitarians constitute an important aspect of the conflict as lifestyle practices signal latent political preferences of actors. Based on data from a factorial survey experiment, we show that cosmopolitans categorize other persons based on lifestyle characteristics and are more likely to interact with those who have a similar cosmopolitan lifestyle. Moreover, they interpret lifestyle characteristics less as signals of social class membership and more as signals of political attitudes. Overall, the cosmopolitan lifestyle functions as a means for social distinction from the communitarians.

Simon Bienstman
Goethe University Frankfurt

Svenja Hense
Goethe University Frankfurt

Markus Gangl
Goethe University Frankfurt

Explaining the democratic malaise: testing perceived responsiveness as a mechanism for the inequality-trust link

We investigate the proposition that income inequality leads to increased democratic distrust through a lack of perceived responsiveness by applying a mediation analysis to both longitudinal data at the country level from the American Election Study Time Series and cross-sectional data from the European Social Survey. We find that perceived responsiveness is an important predictor of political trust, but support for the hypothesized mediation is more limited. The negative effect of income inequality on political trust is fully accounted for by responsiveness in the longitudinal analysis of the US. The findings from cross-sectional analyses in Europe are highly similar. Our findings also show that

perceived responsiveness is a more important predictor of political trust than changes or differences in economic inequality and that it explains large parts of diverging trust levels of socio-economic groups.

Ansgar Hudde

University of Cologne

Daniela Grunow

Goethe University Frankfurt

Why do romantic partners often prefer the same political parties? Evidence from Germany

Research has demonstrated that cohabiting/married couples show similarities in their party affiliation and political attitudes and that these similarities tend to become stronger over the course of the couple relationship. This research suffers from several shortcomings, resulting from the fact that even studies using longitudinal data have not analyzed couple-matching in detail or followed couples systematically from the beginning of their partnership onwards to study alignment. Our study seeks to overcome these shortcomings, first, by comparing the party preferences of real couples with three types of counterfactuals; second, by studying political alignment within newly formed couple households over time.

Ines Schäfer

Goethe University Frankfurt

Yassine Khoudja

Goethe University Frankfurt

Gender attitudes and the cosmopolitan-communitarian divide in Europe

In recent years, political scientists have observed the emergence of a new ideological divide that splits European populations into a cosmopolitan camp advocating pro-European and pro-immigrant stances and a communitarian camp linked to Eurosceptic and anti-immigrant views. Yet, we know little about how attitudes concerning gender roles and gender equality fit into this divide even though they may be a crucial element of today's politics. Drawing on latent class analysis, this contribution examines how gender attitudes integrate into the cosmopolitan-communitarian divide and to what extent this varies by country and socio-economic position.

Covid-19 Pandemic, Protest, and Populism

Chair: **Josef Brüderl**
LMU Munich

Friday, October 1
11:30 – 13:00

Session Room 2 ↑

Claudia Diehl
University of Konstanz

Felix Wolter
University of Konstanz

Opposition towards Covid-19 containment measures: competing self-Interests or long-standing political predispositions?

The paper analyzes whether opposition towards Covid-19 containment measures is primarily shaped by perceived and actual self-interests or by long-standing political predispositions. We further investigate whether local infection and death rates affect peoples' attitudes about containment measures. Using three waves of a nation-wide panel survey among the adult German population carried out from May 2020 to May 2021, we show that personal consequences induced by the lockdown measures, namely in the individual economic and family-related sphere, have no effect on opposition to containment measures. Other self-interest variables also only play a limited role, with the exception of a subjectively perceived health threat. More important are long-standing political predispositions such as trust in institutions. Further, attitudes are unrelated to local infection or death rates.

Andreas Schneck
LMU Munich

Is the COVID-19 pandemic amplifying ethnic discrimination against Asians? Evidence from process-produced online-marketplace data

During the COVID-19 pandemic, multiple reports on discriminatory behavior and attitudes were reported. The visualization at hand examines everyday discrimination of Asian sellers in the online marketplace ebay.us. The process-produced data is combined with Google Trends data on the saliency of the COVID-19 pandemic in the US. The pooled dataset allows detecting signs of sinophobic discrimination with an increasing saliency of the COVID-19 pandemic, meaning that domestic US sellers have a higher likelihood to sell their articles as well as realize higher prices. However, it should be noted that other sellers from Western foreign countries suffer from the same peculiarities,

which may be caused by xenophobic buying behavior during salient COVID-19 pandemic in general.

Axel Salheiser

*Institute for Democracy and
Civil Society Jena / RISC-Jena*

Christoph Richer

*Institute for Democracy and
Civil Society Jena / RISC-Jena*

Towards a far-right populist revolt? Protests in the pandemic, the spread of conspiracy ideology, and anti-democratic agitation - evidence from the content analysis of Youtube videos

In our presentation, we will concentrate on findings from the content analysis of speeches held in local rallies of the Anti-Corona protest movement in the German state of Thuringia between May 2020 and April 2021. These Youtube videos provide insights on the composition and interactions of crowds engaging in the street protests – as well as the ideological grounds of main speakers. Given certain methodological limitations which have to be addressed, video analysis can help to gain a better understanding of the factors that inform the internal cohesion and social practices of cooperation in protest movements that contribute to “uncivil society”.

Axel Babst

University of Tübingen

Martin Groß

University of Tübingen

Volker Lang

University of Tübingen

Occupational recognition and the development of populist attitudes in the context of the Corona pandemic

One current challenge to social cohesion is the growth of populist movements. Recent studies indicate that the recognition of social identities contributes significantly to the formation of populist attitudes. A central role in this context is played by occupational recognition, as occupations are major providers of status and resources in working societies. Against this background we analyze how occupational recognition in the wake of the Corona pandemic impacts populist attitudes. We investigate this question based on an online survey of the German labor force conducted as part of the BMAS-funded project "Changes in Occupational Recognition in the Context of the Corona Pandemic".

Social Inequality and Societal Integration

Chair: **Christiane Gross**
University of Würzburg

Friday, October 1
11:30 – 13:00
Session Room 3 ↑

Daniela Grunow
Goethe University Frankfurt

Yassine Khoudja
Goethe University Frankfurt

Richard Traunmüller
University of Mannheim

Reconfiguration and internalization of social structure: a simulation study of multidimensional social change and cohesion

No abstract available.

Pia N. Blossfeld
University of Leipzig

How has the composition of university graduates by social origin changed across birth cohorts? Upward mobility, stability, and downward mobility

This article uses data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) to examine how the composition of tertiary degree holders by social origin has changed across cohorts in a period of massive educational expansion. In addition, this paper investigates whether educational downward mobility of children from academic families has increased. The empirical results show that the proportion of children from academic families with a tertiary degree is increasing, while the proportion of children from non-academic families with a tertiary degree is decreasing across cohorts. This article shows that this is particularly due to the changing structure of social origin and less to changes in inequality of opportunities at the micro level. Finally, it is shown that also downward mobility has increased for children from academic families. It is demonstrated that this is mainly driven by the rising proportion of children from academic families across cohorts.

Sandra Gilgen

LMU Munich

What is fair? How understanding distributive justice helps strengthen societal cohesion

Decisions on how resources are divided, that is which allocation norms (need, merit or equality) are applied, affect not only individual well-being but also the functioning of groups. Questions of societal cohesion and distributive justice are thus inherently intertwined and understanding what people think is fair and why is thus highly relevant for many outcomes of human interaction. Using data from distributional survey experiments, a new approach specifically designed to disentangle the various factors influencing our evaluations of the fairness of distributions, the presented study strives to identify mechanism-based explanations guiding our perceptions of justice. Next to differences in preferences and beliefs, that can partially be explained in terms of individual characteristics such as class and gender, and the context within which people were socialised, the findings show that our perceptions of distributive justice are inherently situational. Depending on the social relational structure of a given situation, other allocation norms are functional for the achievement of situation-specific goals.

Gunnar Otte

University of Mainz

Tim Sawert

University of Mainz

Dave Balzer

University of Mainz

Marie Schlosser

University of Mainz

Cultural reproduction or cultural mobility? The role of family, school, and gender for cultural attendance in Germany

Why are high culture institutions dominated by the educated classes? Bourdieu's theory of cultural reproduction argues that familiarity with high culture is learned in the parental home, while schools tend to reproduce these inequalities. In contrast, DiMaggio's cultural mobility hypothesis points to the educational system's capacity to compensate for deficits of cultural capital among the less educated. The competing hypotheses have rarely been tested directly against each other. To complicate matters, results seem to depend on parents' and children's gender. We draw on a recent population survey from Germany and investigate interaction effects between parents' cultural attendance, the cultural climate at secondary school, and respondents' gender on their attendance of different cultural events. Most of our results support the cultural reproduction over the cultural mobility model.

Poster Session

Chair: **Stephan Poppe**
University of Leipzig

Thursday, September 30
14:00 – 15:00
[Gather ↑](#)

Julia Cavieres

Universidad de Chile

Protagonists of the Chilean Spring 2019–2020: Understanding collective characteristics of first-time protesters

In mid-October 2019, a massive social outburst took place in Chile. Although several social movements had challenged the Chilean economic and political model during a protest cycle starting in the mid-2000s, this outburst exceeded any previous collective action. Therefore, this research studies its 'protagonists', those individuals who had not previously participated in public demonstrations but did engage with the Chilean Spring 2019–2020. Using a binary logistic regression, I show that first-time protesters engaged mainly through their collective perceptions of injustice from the political and economic model, but also through their rejection towards police brutality experienced by protesting.

Lisa de Vries

University of Bielefeld

Zaza Zindel

University of Bielefeld

Career sacrifice for an LGBTQI* friendly work environment? A choice experiment to analyze job attribute preferences

Current research shows that LGBTQI* people report being discriminated against in their work lives and that there are significant differences in labor market outcomes as well as in occupational preferences. This contribution discusses the job attribute preferences of LGBTQI* people. We rely on preliminary results from a non-probability online-convenience sample recruited via social media (LGBielefeld 2021). As part of the survey, we conducted a discrete choice model to assess a job decision experimentally. By evaluating the distribution of preferences across different job attributes, we thus approach the question of whether certain career options are abandoned in favor of a low-discrimination work environment.

Okka Zimmermann

Technical University of Braunschweig

Marco Deppe

Technical University of Braunschweig

Influences of partnership trajectories on quality of life: gender differences in the links between partnership histories and life satisfaction

This study aims to investigate the robustness of previous findings on the topic, using a pooled data set of two waves of the G-NEPS, consisting of 6,672 respondents (cohorts 1949–1978). We used sequence analysis to identify types of partnership trajectories and OLS regression to identify influences of the latter on life satisfaction. We enhance previous findings by showing, that gender roles and age strongly influence the accumulating effects of partnership trajectories. Furthermore, we show that the impact of partnership cycling on life satisfaction might be less strong than was expected based on prior research.

Clara Dilger

University of Leipzig

Divided over globalization: measuring the cultural divide in Europe using two classification approaches

The paper investigates the assumed cultural divide as part of a new globalisation-related cleavage in Europe. First, the central cultural values and attitudes that form the foundation of the cultural divide are identified. Then, a new methodological approach is proposed, in order to identify the cultural divide using different classification approaches. Based on data of the European Social Survey 2016, both cluster-analysis and latent-profile-analysis are used to identify societal groups, with similar attitudes regarding several globalisation-related items. The results show, that on the one hand, there are indications of a new cultural divide along attitudes towards globalisation, which also coincide with structural traits. On the other hand, there is a clear distinction between people with very strong positive/negative globalisation-related attitudes, and those with more moderate opinions.

Andreas Eberl

University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

Tobias Wolbring

University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

The double-edged sword of job promotions. How they affect job satisfaction, leisure and subjective well-being

Internal job promotions concerning intragenerational upwards mobility have played a relatively minor role in research, although job promotions are a highly

relevant event as they go along with gains in individual wages and prestige. We investigate the effect of intragenerational mobility on individual-level well-being in the form of job promotions. Our findings do not support the notion that intragenerational upward mobility, measured via job promotions, is beneficial for SWB. However, having a closer look at domain satisfactions and work-related stressors, we see that the positive and negative aspects of promotions counterbalance each other, explaining the zero returns for job promotions on SWB. This finding shows that investigating the relationship between social mobility and SWB is complex, and further research is needed.

Marion Fischer-Neumann

University of Duisburg-Essen

Older siblings and the educational attainment of children with and without migration background

Within previous research the educational role of older siblings has thus far mainly been elaborated negatively as they limit parental investment processes for subsequent children. The study uses data from the German Socioeconomic Panel to examine more closely the role of older siblings for younger sibling's educational attainment in migrant and non-migrant families and its conditions. The findings indeed show that older sibling's educational attainment influence younger sibling's educational acquisition over time and that the impact is stronger in the case of close age spacing or higher cultural capital of older siblings. Immigrant children seem to profit less from the human capital of older siblings.

Jan Gniza

University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

Do strong and weak regions agree on which regions deserve support? A survey experiment on public attitudes towards reducing regional inequalities

Although regional inequality is increasingly seen as a risk for lasting economic growth, political stability, and social cohesion, only few studies examine public attitudes towards policy measures aiming to reduce these inequalities. This study investigates experimentally those characteristics of a recipient region that explain public acceptance of financial transfers to eligible regions. The results show that respondents from weak and strong regions agree on the fundamental deservingness aspects need and responsibility for this need. Strong re-

gions accept regional transfers also out of a motive to insure against economic decline and political dissatisfaction whereas weak regions want to unleash perceived potentials.

Carolyn Hillenbrand

University of Münster

Social cohesion during the Covid-19 pandemic and the role of religiosity. Empirical results from a comprehensive online survey in Germany

The Covid-19 pandemic poses severe challenges to the cohesion of societies. Using primary data from an online survey (N=2,373), I answer the following questions within a theory-led empirical-quantitative analysis (for the German context 2020/2021): 1) How can “social cohesion” be empirically measured and what is the current state of social cohesion? 2) What role does people’s religiosity play in social cohesion? The results show that the social cohesion dimensions (trust, identification, responsibility, engagement) are overall at a medium to higher level. Exclusivist beliefs, image of a punitive God, prayer, conspiracy mentality are negatively – image of a loving God and service attendance positively related to social cohesion.

Amrei Maddox

Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

Family situation of older refugees: can the family living situation mitigate poor integration and buffer negative experiences of older refugees?

Can the family attenuate the disadvantages of older refugees? In particular, can living with family reduce the negative effects these disadvantages have on older refugees’ life satisfaction? These questions are investigated for older refugees (45+) in Germany on the basis of the 4th wave of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP survey of refugees. Weighted multiple linear regressions with general life satisfaction as the dependent variable are fitted wherein the moderating effect of the family living situation on various disadvantages is investigated. Results often point in the right direction but are rarely significant. Living with a partner seems to be of central importance.

Richard Nennstiel

University of Bern

Explaining ethnic differences in access to VET in German-speaking Switzerland: the effects of application behavior, resources and discrimination

The aim of this paper is to explain ethnic differences in the transition from school to vocational education and training (VET) in German-speaking Switzerland. I examine the impact of application behavior and resource endowment on access to VET and the number of applications sent. Even after controlling for differences in resource endowment, I find clear ethnic penalties in success rates and the number of applications sent between natives and minority students. Once I introduce different application behavior in my models, ethnic differences in success rates either diminish sharply or even vanish. However, substantial ethnic penalties remain in the number of applications sent. There are therefore indications of discrimination in the application process on the Swiss–German VET market.

Patricia Nieto Rivera

Universidad de Santiago de Chile

Daniela Doren Santander

University of Melbourne

Social representation of the individual in the Chilean media and its contribution to social cohesion during a pandemic period: the case of the newspaper Las Últimas Noticias

How does the media contribute to social cohesion through representation of individuals? This study focuses on a possible answer from Chile, addressing the Covid-19 pandemia. Historically, in Latin America, the media contribution is linked to the construction of a collective identity based on the “community-nation”. However, there are authors who claim that given the relatively weak traditional institutional support of social cohesion in the region, the media may also have played a central role in its construction. The study addresses the topic through the analysis of a sample of covers published in the most popular newspaper in the country.

Mónica Vargas Aguirre

Universidad de Santiago de Chile

Some physical, psychic, social and economic effect of pandemic by COVID19 in the Chilean professionals

No abstract available.

Florian Weber

Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

Educational mismatches and perceived discrimination

The discrimination paradox postulates that structurally better integrated (e.g. more educated) immigrants tend to perceive more discrimination. Several mechanisms have been proposed to explain this phenomenon, e.g. attributional processes, opportunity structures, but also relative deprivation. Job-education mismatch, especially being overeducated, can be one aspect of relative deprivation, and could lead to perceived discrimination especially if a migrant's education is higher than that of non-migrants in the same occupation. Job-education mismatches should affect perceived personal, but not group-related discrimination. To test these hypotheses, NEPS SC6 data will be used.

Special Events

AS Dissertation Prize Ceremony

Chair: **Holger Lengfeld**
University of Leipzig

Wednesday, September 29
18:00 – 19:30

Plenum ↑

The Academy of Sociology is proud to highlight an outstanding dissertation submitted in 2019 which contributes to the discipline in terms of originality of research, stringent argumentation, transparency of results, and the scientific and societal (if applicable) impact. The award is endowed with 1,500€. The committee received 15 excellent dissertation theses from 11 universities.

The committee run by Professor Sonja Drobnič (*Bremen*), Professor Stefanie Kley (*Hamburg*), Professor Karl-Dieter Opp (*Leipzig*), and Professor Peter Schmidt (*Giessen*) evaluated the dissertations submitted to the Academy of Sociology.

This year, **Dr. Katrin Paula** (*TU München*) is the winner of our dissertation prize. Her dissertation is about 'Micro-Dynamics of Mobilization: Evidence from the German Democratic Republic'.

Professor **Stefanie Kley** (*University of Hamburg*) will hold the Laudatio.



Katrin Paula

Professor for Global Security and Technology,
TUM School of Governance
Technical University of Munich

Prize Lecture: Winner of the 2021 Academy of Sociology Dissertation Prize

Micro-dynamics of mobilization: evidence from the German Democratic Republic

At least since the Arab Spring, the question of how mass uprisings develop (re)gained attention among researchers, policymakers and the general public. While there is extensive research on how protests spread transnationally and within democracies, we still know little about their development within autocratic regimes. Mass-mobilization in these environments is particularly puzzling because of potentially pervasive surveillance and repression, and limited space for civil society. The dissertation highlights both the role of information access and specific information content. Combining novel, highly disaggregated data on protest events, daily content analyses of news broadcasts, and surveys, the dissertation examines the impact of various information channels, repression, and censorship on the spatial and temporal spread of protests in the German Democratic Republic in 1989. It offers new insights and methods for understanding the dynamics of micro-mobilization that can also sharpen our understanding of recent political unrest in the age of new information technologies.

‘Research Institute Social Cohesion’ presents current research

Chair: **Richard Traunmüller**
University of Mannheim

Thursday, September 30
15:00 – 16:30

Plenum ↑



With its 11 locations the ‘Research Institute Social Cohesion’ (RISC) both examines and encompasses the regional diversity of social cohesion within Germany. Since 2020, about 200 scientists, coming from a wide variety of disciplines, use empirical studies and large-scale comparisons to develop practical recommendations that help meet today’s social challenges.

In this special event, RISC researchers will present theoretical insights and empirical results from their current research. RISC is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and official partner of the 2021 AS conference.

Uwe Schimank

University of Bremen/ RISC

Social Integration: An analytical concept fitting to modern societies

Based on a rough intuitive first understanding of social integration, I take two steps of further conceptual specification. First, I conceive of social integration as a combination of four basic ingredients (consensus, trust, conformity, and cooperation). Second, not a maximum of each of these ingredients but a balanced middle level is adequate for the social integration of modern societies. However, this theoretically plausible view raises difficult problems of the empirical measurement of social integration.

Data Task Force of the ‘Research Institute Social Cohesion’

Research Institute Social Cohesion

The German Cohesion Panel: Design and first results from a pilot-study 2020

In 2021, the ‘Research Institute Social Cohesion’ launched a new panel survey on social cohesion in Germany. In this talk we briefly present the methodological design of this household survey, and we will report first results from a pilot study that was carried out in 2020 as a CAWI/TEL- survey. The sample of the pilot study was based on the German sample of the European Social Survey (ESS) 2016 and their adult household members. A net total of 868 adults were interviewed about a variety of attitudes, experiences and practices of social cohesion. At the center of the survey are socio-cultural cleavages which are understood as threats to social cohesion.

See section [**Partners & Sponsors**](#)  for further information on RISC.

Virtual Wine Meeting



Thursday, September 30

18:30 – 20:30

Gather ↑

The Virtual Wine Meeting will take place in our virtual conference launch powered by Gather. This online tool enables personal interactions and conversation between two and more participants. Details will be given at the conference.

See section **Conference Information** ↑ for further information on Gather.

EXC 2035 Research Cluster of Excellence ‘The Politics of Inequality’ presents current research

Chair: **Thomas Hinz**
University of Konstanz

Friday, October 01

14:00 – 15:30

Plenum ↑

Cluster of Excellence
The Politics of Inequality



‘The Politics of Inequality: Perceptions, Participation and Policies’ is a joint project of researchers from political science, sociology, economy,

linguistics, psychology and education studies from the University of Konstanz, studying the cycle that is formed by the perception of unequally distributed resources, political mobilization resulting from perceived inequality, the policy measures undertaken to deal with them, and their impact on the underlying distribution of resources. Besides inequality of economic resources, the cluster researchers are interested in unequally distributed access to information, the effects of education and language, and the effects of group membership with pertaining rights and privileges (or the lack thereof).

In this special event, researchers from University of Konstanz will present insights from their current research. The research cluster is part of the framework of the German Excellence Strategy. The session introduces the research framework and presents opportunities to new venues of inequality research.

Thomas Hinz
University of Konstanz
Research framework

Thomas Wöhler
University of Konstanz
New resources and opportunities of inequality research

Katrin Schmelz

University of Konstanz

Responses to Covid-19 policies: compliance, crowding-out and conformism

Luna Bellani

University of Konstanz

Information, attitudes and preferences for redistribution - results from the inequality barometer

Ole Brüggemann

University of Konstanz

Perceptions of wage inequality in the organizational context

Gerald Schneider

University of Konstanz

Administrative inequality

Jonas Bornemann

University of Konstanz

See section **[Partners & Sponsors](#)** [↑](#) for further information on the EXC 2035.

Conference Information

General Information

Information for all Participants

The 3rd AS conference will take place online due to the global corona pandemic. The conference language is English. We use two interconnected online conference systems:

- All lectures are carried out with the well-known **ZOOM** system. Most participants should be familiar with it. In this program you will find links that will take you directly to the corresponding online room. If you have not yet used ZOOM, you will be prompted to install a client or use the web interface. See also the [section on ZOOM ↑](#) in this program.
- We also use the **Gather** conference system. Gather consists of several virtual 2D rooms through which you move in the form of an avatar. You can meet other conference participants in these rooms during the lecture breaks and talk to them. From Gather, you can join the ZOOM lecture rooms and switch back again afterwards. In addition, the poster session will take place in Gather (see 'Info for Oral Presenters'). See also the [section on Gather ↑](#) in this program.

In order to be able to use the ZOOM lecture rooms and the Gather space, all participants will receive an invitation email including a link to register for Gather around one week before the start of the conference. You have to register once at Gather with your full name. This is necessary so that other participants in the conference can recognize and contact you.

Important note: A registration is mandatory in order to participate in the conference. You can [register on our website for free ↑](#). Anyone who is not registered does not have access to the ZOOM & Gather conference systems. We would like to point out that all speakers and chairs must also register.

In case of problems, please contact the organizing team:

- Mail cohesivesocieties2021@uni-leipzig.de ↑
- Phone* **+49 341 9735638**

* Only during the time of the conference.

Information for Oral Presenters (Keynote Lectures and Parallel Sessions)

All lectures will take place in different ZOOM rooms. You will find the relevant links in this program or in the Gather event calendar (see 'Info for all Participants'). We ask all speakers to be in the conference room of their session 15 minutes before the start. There you will be welcomed by a conference staff member and the chair of the session. The staff member will test your internet connection with you. The presentation time is:

- Keynote lecture presentation: max. 30 minutes plus 10 minutes for discussion (40 minutes in total)
- Parallel session presentation: 15 minutes plus 5 minutes for discussion (20 minutes in total)
- Special event: separate regulations

Your presentation - PPT, PDF, etc. - is shared by you in ZOOM ('Share screen') and therefore controlled by yourself. The chairs are required to adhere to the presentation time and to shorten the time for the discussion if overdrawn.

Information for Poster Presenters

In Gather we have prepared a room in which all posters are accessible to all participants from the beginning to the end of the conference. By bringing their avatar closer to your poster, participants can view the poster and chat with you as the presenter.

During the poster session on Thursday, September 30, 14: 00-15.00, poster presenters are expected to stay with their poster to get in contact with other conference interested participants and answer their questions. It is carried out in the poster room of Gather and not in ZOOM. Therefore, we kindly please ask you to get acquainted with Gather. We use it to simulate a real poster session as in a face-to-face conference.

Please note the following information for the poster:

- Prepare a poster that contains all the main content of your paper in large type and in diagrams.
- Use a suitable program for the creation (e.g. Power Point, Word, TeX).
- The poster should be in a high-resolution and ideally in portrait format. A DIN format is recommended.

- Save the poster as a JPG or PDF file. Maximum file size is 3MB.
- The poster can be viewed on the PC like a normal PDF document or picture. That means it is possible to zoom in / out of the picture, or to scroll up / down.
- Send the poster to the following email address by Monday, September 27th, 6:00 pm at the latest: cohesivesocieties2021@uni-leipzig.de ↑

Information for Chairs (Keynote Lectures and Parallel Sessions)

All lectures will take place in the ZOOM rooms of the conference, with one ZOOM room provided for each session. You can find the link in this program or in the Gather event calendar (see 'Info for all Participants'). We kindly ask all chairs to be in the conference room 15 minutes before the start of the session. A staff member will test the internet connections as well as the sharing of the presenter's screen. Please welcome the presenters. Your major task is to make sure that the presenters stick to the presentation time:

- Keynote lectures: max. 30 minutes plus 10 minutes for discussion (40 minutes in total)
- Parallel sessions: 15 minutes plus 5 minutes for discussion (20 minutes in total)
- Special events: separate regulations

If the presenters exceed the time, we ask you to shorten the time for discussion if necessary.

In case of extraordinary events (failure of a lecture or connection problems), please contact one of the conference staff members (see contact details above).

ZOOM

For plenaries and parallel sessions we have four ZOOM spaces available. The locations are provided in the [Program Overview ↑](#) and the information pages for each event.

You can join the ZOOM sessions either by using Gather (see below), by following the links in the program, or by using the following URLs.

ZOOM conference rooms:

- *Plenum*
[https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84769144238?pwd=STNUV0xRYW96MDFqN1FtZTIzMyszUT09 ↑](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84769144238?pwd=STNUV0xRYW96MDFqN1FtZTIzMyszUT09)
- *Session Room 1*
[https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83080682820?pwd=bzNnOXU0aU9ueERaYVRPZHJtenOwdz09 ↑](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83080682820?pwd=bzNnOXU0aU9ueERaYVRPZHJtenOwdz09)
- *Session Room 2*
[https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81207582530?pwd=a1kyR0FkN1VHbGhXeHYxNFIEUFJJUT09 ↑](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81207582530?pwd=a1kyR0FkN1VHbGhXeHYxNFIEUFJJUT09)
- *Session Room 3*
[https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84044334871?pwd=YmZO-angzSmUrbkRKY0trODRWdUUxOT09 ↑](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84044334871?pwd=YmZO-angzSmUrbkRKY0trODRWdUUxOT09)

Gather

In **Gather** we prepared a space exclusively for this purpose to simulate a real conference experience. You can enter the Gather at any time with your personal avatar.

There are different rooms in the space: starting in the **hall**, you can walk around and enter other rooms such as the **lounge**, **beach** or **breakout** rooms, to meet and interact with other conference participants. You may also take a look at the **posters room**, or join the events in the **session rooms** or the **plenum**.

In order to solve technical problems, we created a **helpdesk** located in the hall, where you can find a staff member to answer any questions concerning the usage of the platform.

Gather space:

<https://gather.town/invite?token=I-KWOk2a8go8IkDdI6gwNDvbVOIAL7gT> ↑

Frequently Asked Questions on Gather

1. How do I interact with other participants?

Just move your avatar towards one or more other avatars to automatically join the conversation.

In *private spaces* (marked by tables and chairs or carpets) you can interact with other participants located within the same private space.

2. How can I turn off my camera or mute my microphone?

If you move your mouse over your camera picture in the lower right corner of the screen, symbols for your camera and microphone appear.

Just click on the symbols to enable/disable your camera or to mute/unmute your microphone.

3. How do I enter events?

Use the arrow keys on your keyboard to walk your avatar into the room where the event starts.

Once you have entered the room press **[X]** to enter the ZOOM call.

Your avatar now rests in the room where the event takes place and is muted.

4. How do I get back from ZOOM to Gather?

Once the event has ended in ZOOM, leave the ZOOM call and go back to your browser with Gather.

Just click on *re-enter Gather* and you are back in the room where the event has started.

5. The space is super crowded and I am blocked in by other people. What can I do?

Press and hold **[G]** to enter ghost mode and pass through other people.

6. I am lost and I just want to join an event. What can I do?

Click on the *CALENDAR* symbol in the left hand column and choose the event you want to participate in.

You can now teleport your avatar to the room of the event and enter the ZOOM call as explained above.

7. How do I find a certain participant?

You can find a list of all participants by clicking on the *PARTICIPANTS* symbol in the left hand column.

You can search other participants by entering their name.

By right-clicking with your mouse on a name in the list, you can choose to locate its avatar.

Just follow the line to find the participant.

8. How do I exit Gather?

Simply close your tab or browser to exit Gather.

Helpful keys in Gather



Move your avatar



Interact with objects (e.g. join ZOOM call, open Files)



Press and hold to walk through other avatars

Partners & Sponsors



Leipzig University

Our university was founded in 1409 and is one of Germany's leading universities when it comes to top-class research and medical expertise. It offers a unique variety of subjects, from the humanities and social sciences to the natural and life sciences.

Our university is among the oldest in Europe. Many world-renowned figures taught or studied here. Leipzig has also frequently been the source of major scientific advances. We are a member of the German U15 network.

A cosmopolitan and modern comprehensive university, we offer more than 150 degree programmes in disciplines from the natural sciences, law and medicine to the humanities and social sciences. We are concentrating our research strengths in the three strategic research fields 'Changing orders in a globalised world', 'Intelligent methods and materials' and 'Sustainable principles for life and health'.

We aspire to be one of the leading institutions of higher learning in Germany. To achieve this goal, in 2018 Leipzig presented a university development plan that describes our strategic goals up to the year 2025 in research, teaching, transfer and administration as well as in the fields of internationalisation, equality and diversity, and digitisation. This strategy revolves around the motto 'The Leipzig Way' and aims at interdisciplinarity and the formation of alliances.

uni-leipzig.de ↑

 [@UniLeipzig](https://twitter.com/UniLeipzig) ↑



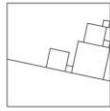
A network of 11 higher education and research institutions analysing current social challenges. The Research Institute Social Cohesion

The researchers cover a wide range of aspects of social cohesion, from identities and regional spheres of experience, inequalities and solidarity, and media and conflict culture to polarization and populism as well as anti-Semitism and hate crimes. Research undertaken at RISC benefits from making comparisons within Europe and beyond, lending to the growing body of knowledge.

RISC members include TU Berlin, Bielefeld U, U Bremen, U Frankfurt, U Halle-Wittenberg, U Hannover, U Konstanz, and Leipzig U as well as the Sociological Research Institute Göttingen, the Leibniz Institute for Media Research Hamburg, and the Institute for Democracy and Civil Society Jena. RISC has coordinating offices in Bremen, Frankfurt, and Leipzig.

 [@fgz risc ↑](#)

 Forschungsinstitut Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt ↑



EXC 2035 Cluster of Excellence 'The Politics of Inequality'

'The Politics of Inequality: Perceptions, Participation and Policies' - that is what we call our Cluster of Excellence within the framework of the Excellence Strategy of the federal and state governments. This cluster of excellence is a joint project of researchers from political science, sociology, economy, linguistics, psychology and education studies.

We study the cycle that is formed by the perception of unequally distributed resources, political mobilisation resulting from perceived inequality, the policy measures undertaken to deal with them, and their impact on the underlying distribution of resources. Besides inequality of economic resources (wealth), we are interested in unequally distributed access to information, the effects of education and language, and the effects of group membership with pertaining rights and privileges (or the lack thereof).

We employ a wide spectrum of methods – ranging from quantitative studies such as in surveys to qualitative case studies, from lab experiments to econometric analysis of aggregate data, from computational linguistics to semantic field analysis –, and we are keen on fruitful, direct, personal exchange to bridge the gaps between disciplines. Aside from our research program, we also feel our mission must include early career support, equal opportunities, and knowledge transfer.

exc.uni-konstanz.de/ungleichheit ↑

 [@EXCinequality](https://twitter.com/EXCinequality) ↑

Impressum

3rd Conference of the Academy of Sociology

Organization

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Leipzig University

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