

COLLOQUIA 2014 – University of Groningen, Department of Sociology

December 9, 2014

Dawn DeLay (Arizona State University): New Approaches to the Study of Child and Adolescent Peer Networks

Peer relationships are an important predictor of adjustment outcomes during childhood and adolescence. Through the application of innovative methods that allow peer selection to be disentangled from peer influence it is possible to pinpoint how peer relationships form and their differing potential for influence within distinct social contexts and at distinct developmental periods. In this talk, I will describe three studies focusing on peer selection and influence within three distinct social contexts spanning early childhood and into adolescence. The first study applies a social network approach to intensive observational data to examine characteristics of peer choice and peer influence during preschool among a population of at-risk preschool children participating in the Head Start program. The second study applies a social network approach to randomly matched intervention and non-intervention classrooms to examine how an intervention designed to promote positive peer relationships, inclusion, and problem solving might impact peer effects on achievement during primary school. The third study applies social network analysis to a randomized intervention study within public middle schools to understand how randomization into intervention and non-intervention homeroom classrooms within the same school might effect friend selection during middle school and, in turn, adolescent deviancy four years later during high school.

Dawn DeLay is an Assistant Research Professor in the T. Denny Sanford School of Social and Family Dynamics at Arizona State University. She obtained her Ph.D. in Psychology at Florida Atlantic University in 2013. Her postdoctoral position began during the summer of 2013 and her Assistant Research Professorship began during the summer of 2014 at Arizona State University. Her research focuses primarily on the application social network methods to predict peer network structure and to understand how child and adolescent peer choices and consequent behaviors emerge within peer networks.

November 20, 2014, 15:30-16:45

Tim Reeskens (Tilburg University): Conditions for Social Solidarity with Immigrants: A Survey Experiment into Deservingness Criteria

In present economic downturn, immigrants are most likely to be confronted with depressed labor market opportunities, making them overrepresented among welfare claimants. At the same time, public opinion becomes increasingly more chauvinist by supporting the idea that immigrants' access to equal social benefits should be made more conditional, making the 'Progressive Dilemma' between generating support for inclusive welfare programs and including immigrants to the welfare state even more acute. The aim of this paper is twofold. First, we evaluate how pervasive welfare chauvinism is by simultaneously contrasting three attributes of being foreign-born with six other criteria that theoretically explain perceptions of welfare deservingness. Second, by identifying the most relevant deservingness criteria, we test whether favorable conditions are able to reduce the gap in opinions about native and immigrant welfare claimants. Randomizing nine deservingness criteria in a unique vignette experiment (with 3,672 randomized configurations of attributes) that asks 25,000 Dutch respondents of an online panel about their preferences about the levels of unemployment provision, we show that the welfare claimants' country of origin is one of the most important condition for reduced solidarity. We further see that immigrants actively looking for a job are disfavored compared to active unemployed native borns. Chauvinism thus seems to be prevail in opinions about welfare preferences. We conclude this study with recommendations for public policy.

Tim Reeskens is Assistant Professor at the Department of Sociology at Tilburg University. He obtained his doctoral degree in Social Sciences from the University of Leuven (Belgium) on a study on the impact of immigration on generalized trust across Europe. He held visiting fellowships at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government and the Department of Government at American University. Tim is member of the Editorial Board of the International Journal of Comparative Sociology. He was awarded research fellowships by the Flemish Research Council (FWO) and the Dutch Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) on "The Ties that Bind"-project to study the relationships between national identity and social solidarity. Tim's expertise specifically focuses on social capital and generalized trust, national identity, social cohesion, and welfare state legitimacy. Tim has wide experience in the analysis of comparative cross-national data sources using a wide range of analysis techniques, leading to an already large number of publications in academic journals, such as Comparative Political Studies, Journal of European Public Policy, Journal of European Social Policy, Psychological Science, and Social Indicators Research.

November 17, 2014

David B. Tindall (University of British Columbia, Canada): Social Network Ties and the Participation of Individuals in the Canadian Environmental Movement

"Common sense" arguments for participation in movements like the environmental movement often refer to grievances, or beliefs, as key factors that give rise to participation. However, structural analysts have demonstrated that neither discontent nor ideology are sufficient conditions to explain social movement participation. Rather, while discontent and beliefs might help to define those who can potentially be mobilized, individuals need to be connected to other movement participants in order to become active. I explore the relationship between social network ties and participation in the Canadian environmental movement. Data are from a self administered questionnaire, collected from nation-wide probability sample of environmental organization members. Results show that ongoing participation is positively associated with weak ties to individuals in a range of environmental organizations. This effect is net of positive effects for identification with the movement, and the respondent's NEP score, on participation. Ongoing participation is also positively associated with range of ENGO memberships. Past participation is the strongest

statistical predictor of network embeddedness (for range of weak ties, range of strong ties, and range of memberships). Thus I argue that both “social selection” and “social influence” effects are in play. People develop ties through their participation, and are more likely to participate in new activities because of their ties. I will discuss the mechanisms underlying these patterns, and discuss practical implications of these insights.

David B. Tindall is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of British Columbia where he studies, and teaches about, contention over environmental issues. His areas of expertise include social networks, environmental sociology, and social movements. A major focus of his research has been environmental movements in British Columbia, and Canada, and in this context, the interrelationships between social networks, movement identification, and participation. His research has focused on various aspects of environmentalism including, values, attitudes, and opinions, activism and conservation behavior, media coverage of environmental issues, gender issues, and social networks and environmentalism. Dr. Tindall's research has been published in top sociology journals like *Social Networks*, and in specialty journals in social movements (such as *Social Movement Studies*), and in the environment and natural resources area (in outlets such as *Organization and Environment*, and *Society and Natural Resources*). He recently co-edited a book entitled, *Aboriginal Peoples and Forest Lands in Canada*, published by University of British Columbia Press (Tindall, Trosper and Perreault 2013). Dr. Tindall is currently working on several research projects on news media coverage of climate change discourse, and a social network analysis of climate change policy actors.

October 23, 2014, 15:30-16:45

Matteo Giletta (Tilburg University): Adolescent Peer Influence: Understanding Peer Socialization Effects across Different Contexts and Behaviors

Peers become primary socialization agents during adolescence. Not surprisingly, peer socialization effects (i.e., the tendency of adolescents to become more similar to their peers due to influence processes) have been shown indiscriminately across different relational contexts (e.g., intimate friendship dyads and large peer groups) as well as in relation to different behaviors (e.g., externalizing and internalizing behaviors). These findings contributed to the conceptualization of adolescent peer influence as a unitary and “straightforward” phenomenon, for which exposure to a behavior X may lead to engaging in the same behavior X, irrespectively of the nature of the behavior and the context of interaction. In this talk, I will present findings from a set of studies that somewhat challenge this assumption. These studies use multiple methodological and analytic approaches, such as stochastic actor-based modeling and dyadic analyses, to examine and compare different forms of peer influence across diverse relational contexts and behaviors. Results from these studies highlight that: (a) peer influence is domain specific, that is, peer socialization of different behaviors occurs within different relational contexts and (b) peer influence effects also may assume indirect forms, such that peers’ engagement in a behavior X influences adolescents’ engagement in a different but related behavior Y. These findings will be discussed in light of socialization theories.

Matteo Giletta is Assistant Professor at the Department of Developmental Psychology at Tilburg University. After obtaining a joint PhD in social sciences and developmental psychology at the Radboud University Nijmegen (the Netherlands) and the University of Turin (Italy), he worked two years as a postdoctoral fellow at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in the lab of Prof. Mitch Prinstein. His work focuses on two related areas of research pertaining to adolescent peer relationships and biological stress responses, respectively. By integrating these lines of research he aims at contributing to a better understanding of adolescent developmental trajectories of psychological maladjustment, especially internalizing problems and self-injurious thoughts and behaviors.

September 30, 2014, 14:00-14:45

Michael Maes (ETH Zurich): Random deviations and the micro-macro-problem.

Economic and psychological research has led to significant improvement of our theories of human behavior. However, a considerable part of individuals’ behavior remains unexplained as it deviates in a random way from the predictions of our theories. In this talk, I argue that our explanations of collective phenomena need to take into account these micro-level deviations. In fact, even a micro-theory that perfectly captures all behavioral patterns of individuals may fail to explain collective phenomena when deviations are not taken into account. I present results from a large laboratory experiment that was designed to test the hypothesis that deviations on the micro-level can drastically affect collective dynamics. Our empirical results support the notion that in social networks very few deviations on the level of individuals can spark behavioral cascades that critically shape the structure of the collective level. Plus, it is possible to identify the conditions under which randomness has macro-effects. In conclusion, I discuss implications for the development of sociological theories, arguing that making deterministic assumptions is problematic. In addition, I discuss implications of our results for empirical research, pointing to fundamental shortcomings of sociological research that is based on random samples.

Michael Maes is a senior researcher at the Chair of Sociology, in particular of Modeling and Simulation at ETH Zurich, Switzerland. In 2010, he received his PhD in the behavioral and social sciences from the ICS at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands. He studied sociology and economics at the University of Leipzig, Germany. His general research interest concerns collective action and social integration in social networks. He develops formal models and applies computational modeling techniques to develop hypotheses about unexpected collective outcomes of individual behavior. He analyzes network data and conducts experiments online and in the laboratory to test these hypotheses. Currently, he is working on formal models of the evolution of social institutions, focussing in particular on signaling institutions. The model has been tested with a large-scale laboratory experiment. In addition, he focusses on explanations of collective outcomes coming from evolutionary game theory, studying and testing the effects of randomness on the level of individuals on the behavior of collectives. His third main project is concerned with the

effects of the personalization of online social networks and search engines on the polarization and fragmentation of political opinions.

September 18, 2014, 15:30-16:45

Fenella Fleischmann (Utrecht University): Religiosity and Immigrant Integration in Multiple Domains: Evidence from Turkish and Moroccan minorities in European countries

There is a growing interest in immigrant religion since the 1990s and particularly since the events of September 11, 2001 (Voas & Fleischmann, 2012). Early research focusing mainly on the foreign-born first generation of immigrants from Turkey and Morocco in several European countries found negative associations between immigrants' level of religiosity and their structural integration, e.g. their labour market participation and educational attainment (Diehl & Koenig, 2009; Van Tubergen, 2006; Phalet, Gijssberts, & Hagendoorn, 2008). As the second generation is coming of age, empirical data have become available to study how religiosity relates to integration among the local-born children of immigrants. Drawing on data from second-generation Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in European cities (TIES) and first- and second-generation Turks and Moroccans in the Netherlands (NELLS), I present analyses from five studies relating religious identity and religiosity to the structural integration, acculturation, political participation and gender role attitudes of Muslim minorities. Using a multidimensional approach to religion that captures religious identification, religious practices and attitudes towards the role of religion in politics and society, the results show that: religiosity is largely unrelated to educational attainment, intermarriage (Fleischmann & Phalet, 2012), orientation towards the Belgian host culture (Güngör, Fleischmann, & Phalet, 2011) and traditional gender role attitudes (though for the latter, there is a weakly positive relation among men) (Scheible & Fleischmann, 2013). Regarding political attitudes and participation, our results show that religious identification and service attendance in the mosque go together with greater support for religious political assertion and participation in mainstream and co-ethnic organisations (Fleischmann, Phalet & Swyngedouw, 2013), as well as greater intentions to participate in local and national elections among Turkish, but not Moroccan Muslims (Fleischmann, Martinovic & Böhm, 2014). Summarizing across these studies, the results show that while religion remains important for Muslim minorities in the West across generations, its meaning and consequences for integration have changed, with religion becoming more privatized and less closely tied to integration outcomes.

Fenella Fleischmann is Assistant Professor at the European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER) at Utrecht University. Her research focuses on the integration of immigrants and their children. Her previous work has addressed immigrant religiosity, identity and discrimination, ethnic inequality in the labour market and in education, as well as the gender dimension of these questions. Together with colleagues from Radboud University Nijmegen, Utrecht University and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP), she is involved in a data collection among recent immigrants to the Netherlands (NIS-2NL), and in a research project on the dynamics of religiosity over the life-course, both funded by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research.

June 12, 2014, 16:00-17:15

Clemens Kroneberg (University of Cologne / MZES Mannheim): Social Networks and Academic Performance in Adolescence

Sociological observers of modern societies have long noted the tendency of adolescents to develop relatively autonomous youth cultures that are often at odds with the official demands and values of the school system. Due to their institutionalized separation from their parents and legally enforced exclusions from key adult domains and rituals, youth come to build an "adolescent society" that tends to develop quite autonomously or even in opposition to the values and norms of the adult society. In particular, youth often develop a status order that does not reward academic performance or at times even negatively sanctions high effort and performance. Different lines of research have argued that specific groups are more prone to develop an oppositional culture in the school context than others, attributing this tendency to gender ("the problem with boys"), race ("acting white"), or socio-economic status ("acting high and mighty"). We attempt to identify more general mechanisms that allow us to specify the scope conditions of a gender-based and ethnicity-based oppositional youth culture. Analyzing large-scale longitudinal data on complete classroom networks, we investigate how the composition of school classes affects whether oppositional status orders will emerge and when they will align with gender or ethnicity.

Clemens Kroneberg is professor of sociology at the University of Cologne. His research interests include migration and integration, crime and deviance, and social boundary-making. He has contributed to developing the Model of Frame Selection, an integrative theory of action that covers framing and variable rationality, and applied it to altruism, crime, and political participation. He has also worked on testing theories of immigrant adaptation in the U.S. Currently, Clemens Kroneberg is involved in the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) and directs the study Friendship and Violence in Adolescence, both located at the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES).

May 22, 2014, 16:00-17:15 (M.0055)

Hilton L Root (George Mason University): The Myth of Global Convergence: Why Objectively Inferior Choices Persist

Popular globalization narratives predicted the diffusion of liberal values and link economic development with a nation's receptivity to liberal democracy. This view of modernization, often backed by the analytical power of microeconomics, suggests that setbacks on the way toward liberal convergence are temporary. This paper surveys the change processes observed in political and economic systems that account for the historical sources of variation in development paths among nations from another perspective. It applies the lens of complex adaptive systems to the

interactions among political, economic, and technological developments that cause the system of international relations to undergo a change. From this lens we observe globalization to be an evolutionary process of differentiation, selection, and amplification in which different initial conditions can produce behaviors and institutions that operate far from the optimum, and that can persist for long periods of time.

Hilton Root is a professor of Public Policy at George Mason University and Visiting Senior Research Professor at King's College London. He is the author of *Dynamics among Nations: The Evolution of Legitimacy and Development in Modern States*, MIT Press, 2013, <http://www.dynamicsamongnations.com>; as well as *Alliance Curse: How the US Lost the Third World* and *Capital and Collusion: The Political Logic of Global Economic Development*.

May 22, 2014, 11:15-12:30

Bram Lancee (Utrecht University): Immigrant Performance in the Labour Market: Bonding and Bridging Social Capital

To what extent can different forms of social capital help immigrants to make headway on the labour market? Two forms of social capital are identified. Bonding social capital refers to a dense network with 'thick' trust and is measured as the strength of family ties, co-ethnic ties and trust in the family. Bridging social capital implies a crosscutting network and is measured as inter-ethnic ties. Making use of quantitative research methods and both longitudinal and cross-sectional data, it is examined to what extent immigrants' bonding and bridging social capital in the Netherlands and Germany explain a higher likelihood of employment, higher income, higher occupational status and shorter unemployment duration. Results show that 1) bridging networks positively affect all expected economic outcomes; 2) bonding networks do not affect economic outcomes; 3) returns to social capital are much higher for men than for women; 4) findings are similar for Germany and the Netherlands.

Bram Lancee is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Utrecht University. He obtained his PhD at the European University Institute in Florence. He held (visiting) positions at Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), Nuffield College at Oxford University, and the University of Amsterdam. His academic interests include ethnic inequality on the labour market, social capital and social participation, and attitudes towards immigration.

April 24, 2014, 15:30-16:45

Susanne Neckermann (Erasmus University Rotterdam): Incentives and Creativity: Tournaments and Reciprocity Across Simple and Creative Tasks

Many jobs in knowledge-based economies involve non-routine tasks that require creativity. This raises the question of how to incentivize creative performance. There is a large literature that documents positive effects of rewards on simple tasks. However, a different strand of the literature suggests that rewards may be detrimental for tasks that are intrinsically motivating like creative tasks. This paper reports the results from a real-effort lab experiment with 750 subjects that studies the impact of two different types of financial incentives (noncontingent gift or tournament prize) on creative as well as purely effort-based performance. This allows us to study the effectiveness of financial rewards on creative performance and to investigate whether the effectiveness depends on the performance contingency of the reward and on the nature of the task. Our results show that routine as well as creative task performance significantly increase under the tournament scheme and, hence, that performance-contingent rewards trigger creativity effectively. In contrast, a noncontingent gift triggers reciprocity of subjects only in the simple task while creative performance is not affected. This suggests that the effectiveness of gifts depends on the nature of the task. We discuss implications for economic theory as well as for workplace management.

Susanne is assistant professor at the Department of Economics at the Erasmus University Rotterdam. She received her PhD in economics from the University of Zurich, Switzerland and was a postdoctoral fellow at the ZEW and the University of Mannheim, Germany. Her research focuses on the effects of nonfinancial incentives in the workplace such as awards, praise and meaning of work, as well as on instruments to foster student achievement. Her work has appeared in the *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics* and the *Journal of Socio-Economics*.

March 20, 2014, 11:15-12:30

Anna Nieboer (Erasmus University Rotterdam): Patient-Centered Care: An Example of How the Quality of Chronic Care Predicts Productive Interaction between Patients and Health Care Professionals

The prevalence of chronic diseases that are major causes of death and disability, such as cardiovascular disease (CVD), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and diabetes, is increasing worldwide. Chronically ill patients are currently underdiagnosed and undertreated, and their care rarely incorporates the implementation of primary and secondary preventive measures. Thus, the processes and outcomes of chronic care delivery must be changed, and research findings have strongly suggested that such a transformation requires multicomponent interventions, such as disease management programs based on the chronic care model. We surveyed professionals and patients in 22 disease management programs targeting patients with cardiovascular diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart failure, stroke, comorbidity, psychotic diseases, depression and eating disorders. Patients (n= 4,576 at baseline) and professionals (n= 274 at baseline) were surveyed in 2011 (T1), 2012 (T2) and 2013 (T2). Overall, care quality according to the chronic care model and patients' experiences with chronic illness care delivery significantly improved over time. Furthermore, quality of chronic care delivery at baseline and changes in care delivery quality predicted patients' experiences with chronic care delivery in the long run. Patients' success in coping with chronic illness requires a proactive role and the ability to make productive decisions together with care providers. They share responsibility for chronic illness management, and must also share control over interactions and decisions. We found that (changes in) the quality of chronic care delivery predicted the existence of productive patient-professional

interactions over time. The importance of patient-centeredness is growing, and our study exemplifies how quality of chronic care stimulates productive patient-professional interactions.

Anna Nieboer is a professor of Socio-Medical Sciences at the Institute of Health Policy and Management, Erasmus University. In the past decade, her work has focused on quality improvement in long-term care; innovation in health and social care; and the selfmanagement abilities and wellbeing of community-dwelling, frail older people. The author of more than ninety peer-reviewed articles, Nieboer has extensive experience with the evaluation of large-scale, complex, and multidisciplinary interventions. Nieboer holds a master's degree in sociology from the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, and a doctorate from the same institution upon completing the doctoral program in sociology at the Interuniversity Center for Social Science, Theory, and Methodology.

February 20, 2014, 11:15-12:30

Franz J. Weissing (University of Groningen): Causes and Consequences of Individual Differences in Behaviour - an Evolutionary Perspective

In psychology, it has long been realized that individuals of the same sex, age and social background differ consistently in their temperament, motivation, cognition and behaviour. Recently, the study of such consistent differences has become a hot topic in studies of animal behaviour. In fact, "animal personalities" have been described in more than 500 species by now, ranging from spiders to bumblebees, from octopuses to sticklebacks, and from mice to monkeys. In the animal sciences, individual differences are approached quite differently than in the human behavioural sciences. The emphasis is not on psychological mechanisms but rather on the evolutionary causes and consequences. As to the causes, the questions addressed are: Why does behaviour vary; shouldn't we expect a unique fitness maximum? And why are differences stable in time and consistent across contexts; shouldn't we expect a more flexible organization of behaviour? Regarding the consequences, the most important question is: Do individual differences really matter; do they change the course and outcome of evolution? In his talk, he will argue that these questions are also relevant for the human behavioural sciences. He will review the main explanations for the evolutionary emergence and persistence of individual differences, and he will demonstrate that such differences matter a lot for social evolution (e.g. the evolution of cooperation), communication, and gene-culture co-evolution. In addition to presenting theoretical arguments based on modelling studies, he will also report on own experiments with humans that were set up to shed light on the mechanisms underlying cultural evolution. These experiments reveal that humans differ consistently in their social learning strategies and that these differences are relevant for the functioning of groups, for example in the context of cooperation.

Franjo Weissing is Professor of Theoretical Biology at the University of Groningen. He received his PhD in Mathematics from the University of Bielefeld (Germany) in 1990 on a topic related to evolutionary game theory. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, he closely collaborated with political scientists (e.g. Elinor Ostrom) and economists (e.g. Reinhard Selten) in the interdisciplinary research programme "Game Theory in the Behavioural Sciences". Afterwards, he mainly developed evolutionary models in biology. Topics addressed include sexual conflict, sexual selection, sex determination, evolution of cooperation, evolution of communication, social dominance, self-organized division of labour, spatial pattern formation, non-equilibrium processes, and speciation. Much of his work is related to the evolutionary causes and consequences of biodiversity at all levels of biological organization. In recent years, he returned to his roots and started various experimental and theoretical projects with economists, psychologists and social scientists. One goal is to develop more realistic theory on the interaction of genetic and cultural evolution.

January 23, 2014, 11:15-12:30

Hannes Zacher (Organizational Psychology, University of Groningen): A Life Span / Life Course Perspective on Leadership

In this talk, he will present a life span / life course model of leadership that outlines how leader and follower age as well as age-related changes in leader traits and characteristics, leader behaviors, follower attribution and identification processes, and the broader context in which leadership occurs may influence leadership effectiveness. First, he will describe how leader traits and characteristics change with age and how these developmental changes may impact on leader behaviors and, subsequently, leadership effectiveness. Second, he will review theoretical approaches that help explain how, why, and when leader age and age-related traits and characteristics, follower age, as well as leader-follower age differences may influence follower attribution and identification processes. Third, he will outline a number of boundary conditions of the effects proposed by the life span / life course model of leadership, including leader-follower relationship duration, situational characteristics, as well as the broader cultural, economic, social, and historical context. He will conclude by discussing the model's implications for future research and organizational practice.

Hannes is an associate professor in the Department of Organizational Psychology at the University of Groningen. He received his PhD in industrial and organizational psychology from the University of Giessen (Germany) in 2009, and was a postdoctoral fellow at the Jacobs Centre on Lifelong Learning and Institutional Development at Jacobs University Bremen (Germany) from 2009 to 2010. From 2010 to 2013, Hannes was a lecturer in the School of Psychology at the University of Queensland (Australia). His research focuses on successful aging and development in the work context and other factors contributing to organizational sustainability, including innovation, entrepreneurship, and pro-environmental behaviors. His work has appeared in journals such as *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, *Leadership Quarterly*, *Psychology and Aging*, and *Ageing & Society*.