

ABSTRACT January 9 (15.30-16.45 in B.128):

Stephen Russel (University of Texas, Austin): **LGBTQ Adolescence & Social Change**

More than two decades of research documents disparities in health and wellbeing for sexual and gender minority (SGM) youth; research in the last decade has directly traced these disparities to experiences of discrimination and stress. At the same time, there has been dramatic social change in visibility and social acceptance regarding the lives of sexual and gender minorities. Has this social change shaped the lives of SGM youth and the contexts that they group up in? How and in what ways?

Stephen Russell is Priscilla Pond Flawn Regents Professor in Child Development chair of the Department of Human Development and Family Sciences at the University of Texas at Austin. He is an expert in adolescent health, with a focus on sexual orientation and gender identity. He is a fellow of the National Council on Family Relations, an elected member of the International Academy of Sexuality Research, and was President of the Society for Research on Adolescence.

ABSTRACT Thursday February 28 (15.30-16.45 in B.128):

Károly Takács (MTA TK RECENS, Hungarian Academy of Sciences): **Gossip and Reputation: Building Blocks of Social Order and Cooperation?**

Social norms in general and norms of cooperation in particular, are the cement of social order in all human societies. The maintenance and enforcement of social norms and of cooperation, however, is not easy as there are tempting individual incentives for norm violations and free riding on the effort of others. In order to manage norms and cooperation, humans have developed institutional as well as informal solutions. Reputation mechanisms and informal communication about others behind their back (gossip) are certainly among the most important informal management tools. This is puzzling, because according to common wisdom, gossip channels mainly negative and often fictitious information. If it is the case, how can gossip legitimize social order and promote cooperation? We address this puzzle exploiting a wide set of instruments. We use agent-based simulation, laboratory experiments, we utilize dynamic network datasets from primary and secondary school classes, and we conduct surveys in organizations. In addition, we build and analyze a large corpus of spontaneous informal speech for its content in relation to gossip, reputational structure, norms, and cooperation.

Károly Takács is the Principal Investigator of MTA TK "Lendület" Research Center for Educational and Network Studies (RECENS). He received his Ph.D. from the University of Groningen / ICS in 2002. His main research interests are the theoretical, experimental, and empirical analysis of the dynamics of social networks and reputations, in relation to problems of cooperation and conflict. He has received the "Lendület" grant of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 2012 and runs an ERC Consolidator Grant since 2015 on gossip and reputation.

ABSTRACT Thursday April 11 (15.30-16.45 in B.128):

Arjen Leerkes (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

While international migration, especially from low and middle-income countries to high income countries, is heavily regulated, migration studies lacks an adequate theory of the state. Existing migration theories do not mention the state at all, or see it as an actor that selectively increases the costs of unwanted migration, which may or may not deter forms of human movement depending on migrants' other incentives and opportunity structures. That economic view overlooks what sociologists call the normative and cultural-cognitive dimensions of institutions: decisions shaping migration patterns – decisions by migrants and organisational targets and implementers –

are also informed by the, partly unconscious, assessments regarding the appropriateness of immigration control. In this talk, I sketch the contours of a new migration theory that will help us to better understand the intended and unintended migration outcomes of the governmental regulation of migration. I illustrate the theory with examples from my research and a discussion of the consequences of the rise of 'globalised citizenship', which puts considerable pressure on the effectiveness of immigration control. Central principles of immigration control - such as the principle that employers should hire national citizens when employment opportunities are scarce, or that idea asylum seekers should 'stay in the region' – have become less accepted, including in the eyes of inhabitants of poorer countries. I also explain how navigating Burawoy's 'sociological division of labour' (professional sociology, policy sociology, public sociology, critical sociology) eventually resulted in a Personal Chair at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance in 2018.

Arjen Leerkes (www.arjenleerkes.nl) is a Full Professor of Migration, Securitization and Social Cohesion at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, and an Associate Professor of Sociology at Erasmus University Rotterdam. He is also affiliated with the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Justice and Security. He has published widely on the social operation of immigration regimes (especially examining the effectiveness and perceived legitimacy of immigration control), and immigration and crime (especially examining how the context of reception shapes immigrant crime patterns).

ABSTRACT Thursday May 23 (15.30-16.45 in B.128):

Michael Windzio (University of Bremen): **Effects of intergenerational closure-dynamics on negative ties in schools**

In our study, we distinguish between two forms intergenerational closure. We enhance J. Coleman's famous concept by suggesting different mechanisms: first, children establish network ties because of the acquaintance among their parents, which often results from community organization and creates opportunities to meet, to become acquainted, and then become friends. Second, children make friends first and their parents get involved due to children's friendships afterwards, so children's friendships emerge first and parents networks second. Using longitudinal social network data from a small school classes we disentangle these two different dynamics of intergenerational closure in the first step of our analysis. Results of stochastic actor-based models (SOAMs) support both mechanisms. In a second step, we test the effect of the share of immigrants on intergenerational closure, and finally, regress the densities of school violence-networks on the strength of each mechanism of intergenerational closure. Results suggest that both mechanisms of intergenerational closure seem to reduce violence in school-classes.

Michael Windzio, Prof. of Sociology, (SOCIUM) University of Bremen. His research interests include Global Migration, Integration, Residential Segregation, Quantitative Methods, Network Analysis, Education and Social Structure, Sociology of Organizations, Delinquency. Patrick Kaminski started his dual Ph.D. in Sociology and Complex Systems & Networks as an NRT fellow. He is part of a research project on identifying prescription opioid abusers ("doctor shoppers") using machine learning and social network analysis techniques.

ABSTRACT Monday June 17 (15.30-16.45 in B.128):

Brett Laursen (Florida Atlantic University): **Peer Pressure During Adolescence: What's a Parent Supposed to Do?**

Adolescence is a period of heightened susceptibility to peer influence. In this talk I review the evidence for peak peer pressure at mid-adolescence and argue that to stay relevant, parents must reconceptualize what it means to be influential. Exercising influence during the adolescent years is less a function of directing child behavior and more a function of maintaining positive relationships.

Brett Laursen is Professor of Psychology and Director of Graduate Training at Florida Atlantic University. He received his Ph.D. in Child Psychology from the Institute of Child Development at the University of Minnesota, USA. Prof. Laursen holds an Honorary Doctorate from Örebro University, Sweden, and is Docent Professor of Social Developmental Psychology at the University of Jyväskylä, Finland. He is currently the Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Behavioral Development. Prof. Laursen's research concerns adolescent relationships with parents, friends, and romantic partners, and the influence of these relationships on social and academic adjustment. His work has been supported by grants from the US National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the US National Institute of Mental Health, and the US National Science Foundation. Prof. Laursen has co-edited several books, including the Handbook of Peer Interactions, Relationships, and Groups, 2nd ed. (with Kenneth H. Rubin and William M. Bukowski) and the Handbook of Developmental Research Methods (with Todd D. Little and Noel A. Card).

ABSTRACT Wednesday June 19 (17:00-18:00 in B.128):

Tony Volk (Brock University, Ontario, Canada): **The Three "Rs" of Bullying: Understanding the Goals of Bullying**

Bullying is increasingly being viewed as an intentional behavior that involves the pursuit of important goals. Drawing upon an adaptive multidisciplinary perspective, I will examine the three main goals of bullying: resources, reproduction, and reputation. Using data from my lab, the broader field of bullying research, as well as biological, political, and historical evidence, I will present the argument that bullying is in fact a goal-directed behavior that can achieve these goals. I will also discuss whether bullying can serve a defensive purpose, as well as what might be some of the social and personal factors that influence the pursuit of these goals via bullying.

Prof. Volk is a developmental scientist interested in the separate, but related, areas of bullying, parenting, antisocial personality, and the evolution of childhood. These broad areas of research lend themselves to a broad scope of theoretical and methodological approaches. A strong believer in multidisciplinary studies, Prof. Volk's overall interest is to gain an evolutionary, psychological, biological, neurological, health-based, Indigenous, cross-cultural, social, historical, and (if possible) transdisciplinary understanding of why individuals do what they do. Prof. Volk's degrees in biology, neuroscience, evolutionary psychology, and developmental psychology reflect an effort to gain that comprehensive understanding. If all this sounds a little complicated, that's because real behavior is really complicated! But at the heart of all of Prof. Volk's research lies the honest and joyful pursuit of knowledge that is only made better by collaborating with really fun and interesting people!

ABSTRACT September 19, 2019

Valentina Di Stasio (Utrecht University): **The complex intersection between gender and race in employers' hiring decisions: A cross-national field experiment in five European labour markets**

We draw on the GEMM project, a cross-nationally harmonized field experiment conducted in five European countries (Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Spain), to analyze whether and how employers discriminate on the basis of race and gender when making hiring decisions. We focus on applicants equivalent in skills, qualifications and work experience but varying in gender, minority status and phenotype, and we compare the callbacks they receive when applying to gender-typed and gender-balanced occupations. We approach the literature on occupational sex typing from an intersectional perspective and relate existing theories on gender and racial discrimination to recent work in social psychology on the gendered profile of different races. Our findings suggest that only White women, and especially White women from the ingroup, are perceived by employers as 'ideal workers' for female-typed jobs. By contrast, gender stereotypes are diluted for women belonging to racial minority groups.

Valentina Di Stasio is Assistant Professor at the European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER) of Utrecht University, and Associate Member of Nuffield College (University of Oxford). Her recent work focuses on discrimination on grounds of ethnicity, race, gender and religion and is based on experimental as well as observational data. Before joining Utrecht University, Valentina worked at Nuffield College, the WZB Berlin Social Science Centre and the University of Amsterdam. In Amsterdam, she obtained her PhD with the thesis "Why Education Matters to Employers: A Vignette Study in Italy, England and the Netherlands", awarded the "Best dissertation of the year" prize by the European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR). Her work has been published in: Annual Review of Sociology, Social Forces, European Sociological Review, Acta Sociologica, Research in Social Stratification and Mobility, Social Science Research, Journal of European Social Policy, The British Journal of Sociology, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies.

ABSTRACT September 23, 2019

Christina Salmivalli (University of Turku): **Why aren't we doing better in erasing bullying? Challenges and possible solutions**

Although progress has been made in evidence-based bullying prevention and intervention, there are still too many school-aged children and adolescents who suffer prolonged victimization by their peers. This presentation focuses on the various reasons why stopping bullying can be challenging, and what we should do to further improve our anti-bullying work. The aim is to clarify, based on both quantitative and qualitative data, as well as practical examples from school personnel, when bullying prevention/intervention efforts fail, how, and why. It is argued that we must learn from our successes, but sometimes we learn more by taking a closer look at the failures. An additional focus is the phenomenon called "the healthy context paradox", referring to the fact that in social contexts where the overall level of victimization goes down, students who remain victimized seem to be especially maladjusted – and the implications this has for research and practice.

Christina Salmivalli is a Professor of psychology at the University of Turku, Finland. She has done school-based research on bullying and its prevention since the early 1990's. Salmivalli's team developed the KiVa antibullying program, which is widely used in Finland and beyond. Salmivalli is the deputy head of the new INVEST flagship research center which aims at increasing wellbeing of Finnish society during childhood, youth and early adulthood and preventing psychosocial risks compromising such development through innovative interventions.

ABSTRACT October 17, 2019

Mark Visser (Radboud University): **Employment trajectories as X and Y and their implications for social inequality**

As a response to population aging and in order to keep public pensions affordable, many countries have implemented policies to encourage longer working lives. The Dutch government abolished early retirement schemes and increased the state pension age. However, not everyone might be able and willing to continue working into old age. Older workers with low educational qualifications and in lower-class jobs could be particularly disadvantaged. As more and more older people remain attached to the labor force in later career stages, old-age inequality could be rising if older workers with low levels of education and low social status experience negative consequences of old-age policies and run high risks of being excluded from the labor market. Moreover, this may increase inequality between households, especially when both partners face disadvantages in later life. Applying a life course perspective, two innovative applications of (multichannel) sequence and cluster analysis are shown. The first application uses employment trajectories of older workers as independent variable (X) to predict (early) retirement. The second application uses employment trajectories of older couples as dependent variable (Y). Both examples show

pronounced disparities between the lower and higher educated and between those from lower and higher social classes. It is concluded that social inequality is likely to increase in the context of the recent policy changes.

Mark Visser is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Radboud University (Nijmegen, the Netherlands). His research interests include the life course perspective, older workers, social capital, social inequality and the welfare state. He has published on these topics in both international and national journals. In 2019, he was awarded the Jowell-Kaase Early Career Researcher Prize.

ABSTRACT October 24, 2019

Heiko Rauhut (University of Zürich): **The effect of social networks on other-regarding preferences and the evolution of cooperation**

Scholars from diverse disciplines try to identify the mechanisms that explain the large extent of cooperation in human societies. Recent evidence suggests that social networks play an essential role in the evolution of cooperation, however, the role of social influence on other-regarding preferences has often been overlooked. Unfortunately, neither meaningful social contacts nor preferences can be exogenously manipulated, which makes causal inference less attainable than through controlled and randomized experiments. Nevertheless, deep social contacts such as friendships, changing preferences and social influence are important features of societies and play an essential role in human large-scale cooperation. Our approach allows us to study the mechanisms of cooperation in realworld environments, which have before only been studied using computer simulations or artificial laboratory experiments. Incentivized, fine-grained and repeated measurements of other-regarding preferences are combined with the dynamic friendship networks of 57 school classes (N=1258). We apply matching methods using substantial information about individuals, their friends, peers, and teachers to construct suitable comparison groups that allow studying the causal effect social environments have on individual preferences.

The results suggest that social environments substantially influence individual preferences and thereby contribute to the development of homogenous clusters. Furthermore, we find that cooperative individuals systematically try to avoid social contacts with uncooperative ones, whereas uncooperative individuals seek new relations towards cooperators. We conclude that norm transmission and conformity play an import role for the development of other-regarding preferences, and paired with a weak partner-selection process contribute substantially to the evolution of cooperation by creating homogeneous clusters.

Heiko Rauhut is Full Professor of Social Theory and Quantitative Methods at the Institute of Sociology. He has recently been awarded an SNSF Starting Grant (equivalent to ERC Starting Grant). Rauhut is also private lecturer ("Privatdozent") at the ETH Zurich. Previously, Rauhut has been appointed as SNSF Professor at the Institute of Sociology. Before, Rauhut has worked at the Chair of Sociology, in particular of modeling and simulation at the ETH Zurich, where he did his "Habilitation". He has done his doctorate at the Institute of Sociology at the University of Leipzig and his Master at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

ABSTRACT November 21, 2019

Helga de Valk (NIDI, Den Haag): **How migration shapes lives: a research agenda**

In this presentation I will introduce my research in the field of migration, families and the life course. I will do so by giving an overview of my research agenda developed over the past 15 years. I will present some of the recent work focusing on the role of welfare systems on migration decisions as well as a study on the life course of the children of immigrants in a comparative perspective. Furthermore, I will give an outlook to future work within my recently started ERC CoG Grant on the role of childhood internal mobility for later life outcomes (MYMOVE).

Helga de Valk is theme group leader 'Migration and Migrants' at the NIDI (the Hague) and professor 'Migration and the life course' at the University of Groningen. Her research focuses on migration and integration issues, the transition to adulthood of immigrant youth, union and family formation, the second generation, patterns of settlement and segregation, European mobility and future migration scenarios. She was awarded an ERC Starting Grant (2010) and recently (2018) acquired an ERC Consolidator Grant. Furthermore, she led and was part of a large range of national and international research projects. She has extensively published in leading journals and books in the field of demography international migration and European mobility and family studies. She was editor in chief of the European Journal of Population (2014-2018 and winner of the European Demography Award. She served in the Executive Board of IMISCOE (2013-2019) and is part of the Board of directors. She is currently present elect of the European Association for Population studies.