UNIVERSITÄT LUZERN

Mid-term Conference of Research Network 21 "Quantitative Methods" of the European Sociological Association

Quantitative Approaches to Analyzing Social Change

9-10 October 2020

Hosted by the University of Lucerne, Switzerland

https://www.unilu.ch/esarn21midterm/

Programme (updated 2 Oct)

Friday, 9 October 2020

Time (UTC + 2)	Event	Convenor
09:00 – 09:15	Welcome Address	Alrik Thiem, Jochen Mayerl, Kathrin Komp-Leukkunen
09:15 – 10:15	Keynote Talk 1	Prof. Dr. Matthias Egger
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 – 12:00	Sessions 1 and 2	Panel Chairs
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break	
13:00 – 14:30	Keynote Talks 2 + 3	Prof. Dr. Rory Fitzgerald and Dr. Vera Lomazzi
14:30 – 15:00	Coffee Break	
15:00 – 16:30	Sessions 3 and 4	Panel Chairs
16:30 – 16:40	Coffee Break	
16:40 – 17:30	Board Meeting	Jochen Mayerl, Kathrin Komp-Leukkunen

Saturday, 10 October 2020

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09:15 – 10:15	Keynote Talk 4	Prof. Dr. Manuel Völkle
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 – 12:00	Sessions 5 and 6	Panel Chairs
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break	
13:00 – 14:30	Best Paper Award	RN 21 Award Committee
14:30 – 15:00	Coffee Break	
15:00 – 16:30	Sessions 7 and 8	Panel Chairs
16:30	Farewell	Alrik Thiem, Jochen Mayerl, Kathrin Komp-Leukkunen

Keynotes

Keynote Talk 1

Covid-19 and the Social Sciences: An Epidemiologist's Journey

Prof. Dr. Matthias Egger, University of Bern, President of the National Research Council, Swiss National Science Foundation

Moderator: Alrik Thiem

Keynote Talk 2

Challenges and (Possible) Solutions to the Challenges of Empirical Data Collection

Prof. Dr. Rory Fitzgerald, City University, Director of ESS ERIC

Moderator: Kathrin Komp-Leukkunen

Keynote Talk 3

Cross-Cultural Comparability in Large-Scale Surveys - Challenges and Innovation through Research Infrastructure Synergies

Dr. Vera Lomazzi, Senior Researcher at GESIS, Member/Secretary of the Executive Committee of the European Values Study

Moderator: Kathrin Komp-Leukkunen

Keynote Talk 4

Analyzing Change by Means of Continuous Time Models

Prof. Dr. Manuel Völkle, Professor for Psychological Research Methods, Humboldt University of Berlin

Moderator: Jochen Mayerl

Session 1: Surveys in Pandemic Times

Chair: *Henning Best*

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The life-course pattern as an explanatory variable for the retirement age
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Session 3: Societal Change and Social Inequalities

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Trust Issues: The Effect of Trust(s) on Subjective Well-Being
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Accounting for time-invariant unobserved heterogeneity using panel data in structural equation modeling: An overview of recent advancements and notable limitations
Authors: Henrik Andersen and Jochen Mayerl
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The performance of multiple indicator growth mixture models
Authors: Thomas Krause
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Students at Sapienza University of Rome: An analysis of their mobility flows
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Authors: Wolfgang Aschauer
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Is social inequality in air quality time-constant? A first assessment for Germany using objective pollution data and individual-level sociodemographics
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Land use disadvantages in Germany: Evidence from the German General Social Survey
Authors: Stefan Jünger
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State Legitimacy and Worldwide Terrorist Attacks 1970-2017
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Best Paper Award Session

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The implications of applying alternative - supplementary measures of the unemployment rate to subpopulations and regions: Evidence from the European Union Labour Force Survey for Southern Europe, 2008-2015
Authors: Aggeliki Yfant, Catherine Michalopoulou, Stelios Zachariou
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Does civic participation promote active aging in Europe?
Authors: Andrea Vega-Tinoco, Ana I. Gil-Lacruz, Marta Gil-Lacruz
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The geography of nonresponse: Can spatial econometric techniques improve survey weights for nonresponse?
Authors: Christoph Zangger
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Purges and occupational mobility
Authors: Radu Andrei Pârvulescu
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Sociology through its publications in journals of impact using big data
Authors: Luis Martínez and Modesto Escobar
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Session 8: Establishing New Survey Scales and Analysing Response Characteristics

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New instruments to measure the need for social approval and the importance of material well-being
Authors: Axel Franzen, Sebastian Mader, Fabienne Wöhner
Discussants: Szymon Czarnik, Marcin Kocór, Maciej Koniewski, Krzysztof Kasparek
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Assessing the reliability and validity of a four-dimensional measure of socially desirable responding
Authors: Rebekka Kluge, Maximilian Etzel, Joseph Walter Sakshaug, Henning Silber
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Measuring respondents' cognitive load related to making factual and normative judgments
Authors: Inna Deviatko, Alexandr Byzov
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Respondent's commitment in the Human Capital Study Survey
Authors: Szymon Czarnik, Marcin Kocór, Maciej Koniewski, Krzysztof Kasparek
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Abstracts

Session 1: Surveys in Pandemic Times

The Austrian Corona Panel Data: Monitoring Social and Economic Dynamics amidst the Corona Crisis

Fabian Kalleitner[1]

The corona crisis has fundamentally changed everyday life in Austria as well as in many other countries. The pandemic and the subsequent lockdown posed numerous challenges for society and raise questions how moods, attitudes, behaviour, and information of the population are distributed, how they develop during the crisis, and shape its outcomes. To answer these questions a team of researchers of the University of Vienna started a project that collected data in form of a ten-wave weekly online panel survey started during the lockdown in Austria in March 2020. The panel survey was designed to capture the social, political, and economic impact of the Corona crisis on the Austrian population and has a sample size of approximately

1.500 respondents per wave. The data will be made open for scientific use in Summer of 2020. The talk will introduce the Austrian Corona Panel Data, provide details on the process of data collection, and present results on the key determinants of lockdown compliance. First analyses indicate that the rate of compliance in the form of social distancing, or self-isolating as well as its key determinants are highly dynamic. While compliance in the early stages of the pandemic is highly depending on perceptions about threat the disease poses for oneself and close others, compliance in the phase of a declining number of covid-19 cases is sustained through social norms that highly depend on the perceived compliance of others.

1 Fabian Kalleitner, University of Vienna, Department of Economic Sociology, fabian.kalleitner@univie.ac.at

Does Inequality in the Corona Crisis Increase Support for Redistribution by Taxation? Results from the Austrian Corona Panel Project

Laila Schmitt[2], Fabian Kalleitner[3], Monika Mühlböck[4], Bernhard Kittel[5]

In the wake of the covid-19 pandemic governments all over the world introduced severe measures to mitigate the spread of the virus. This in turn negatively affected businesses and increased unemployment which led governments to introduce numerous support programmes. Together, the crisis and these governmental measures put immense pressure on national budgets which highlights the question of long-term financialization. Scientific literature suggests that moments of crisis and arguments that ask for compensation for unequal governmental treatment are crucial to justify the introduction of redistributive taxes. The covid-19 pandemic triggered an economic crisis that may act as a catalysator for such compensation arguments as individuals' economic risks are stratified by their employment conditions and workplace flexibility. Hence, we ask whether citizens perceive that governmental isolation measures affected people unequally and whether this subsequently increases the demand for redistribution by taxation. To answer these questions, we use novel individual public opinion data from a panel survey of the Austrian population carried out between the 27th of March and mid-June 2020 (Austrian Corona Panel Project 2020). This survey measured respondents' preferences for income-, wealth-, and inheritance taxes, as well as perceptions about the distributive effect of the crisis. First results indicate that Austrians favour the introduction of wealth taxes in comparison to additional income or inheritance taxes. In line with our expectations, respondents that perceive that the crisis increased inequality are demanding more redistributive taxes irrespective of the type of tax.

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4 Monika Mühlböck, University of Mannheim, School of Social Sciences, monika.muehlboeck@uni-mannheim.de
5 Bernhard Kittel, University of Vienna, Department of Economic Sociology, bernhard.kittel@univie.ac.at

To do research now or better to wait? How to cope with employers' surveys in time of COVID-19?

Jolanta Perek-Białas, Maria Varlamova

In the before the pandemic world, the design and organization of employers' surveys in the research of the ageing workforce was not problematic, as the primary headache of the researchers was to obtain the highest possible response rate. The issue became more challenging when the outbreak of COVID-19 interrupted the longitudinal design of the preplanned survey. It has required a flexible approach to continuing the study with aim of monitoring changes. Based on the experience from the project of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions - Innovative Training Network project EUROAGEISM we will present the original sample design plan and what kind of solutions have been implemented under the pandemic situation. We will discuss the alternative approaches and how to analyze the magnitude of the bias for the panel part of the sample during COVID-19.

Some threats to tool validity comparing values across cultures

Alexey Geger[6], Galina Saganenko[7], Svetlana Lyashko[8], Svetlana Geger[9]

This abstract is focused on two aspects of tool validity comparing values across cultures.

The problem of limited list of values

According Peng and Kahneman, the most researchers describes the sample problems, but not least important is the cognitive process of understanding the question by the respondent (Peng, 1997; Kahneman, 1986). Our longitudinal values survey has been going on for over 15 years. The students of technical universities and humanities, residents of megalopolises and villages, French and Russian have taken part in our surveys (Saganenko, 1998, 2000, 2019; Geger, 2011). We have received evidence that does not exist a universal list of values for all social and gender and age groups, for respondents of different cultures.

Non-Response and Social Desirability

S. Sadman and N. Bradburn divide the questions into two different classes: 1) questions about behavior or facts; 2) questions about psychological attitudes and subjective opinions. The first lie verification, the second are not subject to verification. Questions about opinions, of course, include questions about values and attitudes. Just as any so-called “delicate issues” apply. By giving the respondent the opportunity to choose from a limited number of formulations, the researcher inevitably faces biases.

We have systematically studied the problem of non-responses to the questionnaire on Schwartz values in the sixth wave of the WVS. We identified a link between non-response / irrelevant responses and socio-demographic characteristics. Firstly, our data partially confirm the data of a number of studies on the relationship of non-responses and age. Secondly, we revealed that there is no effect on respondents' place of residence (small town / metropolis) on non-response. Thirdly, we dare to assume that not all formulations are relevant and universal for all groups of respondents. Let us dwell on this thesis in more detail. So, for the value of creativity, the influence of education and age is significant - for those with higher education and young people, it is more common to leave this issue less often. The value of extreme and risk is “not accepted” and older people and women are more likely to “not accept” it. When asked about environmental values, fewer non-responses were received from women and people with incomes above the average.

Our hypothesis is that, perhaps, some of the positions listed above **have nothing to do** with the respondent. In this forced situation, the respondent either: 1) gives low marks; 2) either evades the answer (which is worse for the researcher); 3) either under the influence of the effect of social desirability gives irrelevant values overestimated (worse).

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Do Mothers Matter? Estimating the Causal Effects of Female Education on Children in Four European Countries

Michael Grätz[10]

Theories of the intergenerational transmission of advantage argue that both maternal and paternal resources affect the life chances of their offspring. I use quasi-experimental evidence from four educational reforms that allow me to isolate the causal effect of maternal education. These reforms increased compulsory school leaving age in Austria, Denmark, France, and the Netherlands but increased only female and not male education. The empirical analysis uses data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Instrumental variable estimation shows that female education does not causally affect children's educational attainment. In addition, I link to the literature on educational reproduction by also studying whether increasing female education affects the probability of having a child and by estimating the effect of female education on child education taking into account the effect of female education on fertility. Estimates of educational reproduction do not differ from estimates of educational mobility in the contexts I study, as female education does not affect fertility. These results support the conclusion that, in the particular contexts I analyze, increasing female education does not affect children's educational attainment. I discuss the implications of these findings for research on the intergenerational transmission of advantage.

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The life-course pattern as an explanatory variable for the retirement age

Kathrin Komp-Leukkunen[11]

The retirement age in Western countries is changing. In the late 20th century, employers and employees favoured early retirement as a reaction to structural unemployment. In the early 21st century, population ageing puts financial pressure on pension schemes, which leads policymakers to promote later retirement. While people now generally retire later, there still are marked social inequalities in the retirement age. The reason is that an individuals' retirement age depends only partly on the state pension age, and partly on gender, socio-economics status, family situation, workplace situation and health status. Life-course researchers summarize that it depends on an individual's previous life-course. The life-course describes everything that happens in a person's live from the cradle to the grave. Life-course scholars describe it as a series of events and activities, underlining that the timing of the events and activities is important. While theories support this suggestion, it does creates methodological problems. To determine life-course patterns, researchers usually carry out multichannel sequence analyses and cluster analyses. Only afterwards can they carry out the intended analysis that uses the life-course pattern as an explanatory variable. This approach requires a lot of preliminary work from the researchers – but is it worth it? Do life-course patterns indeed contain more information than the traditionally used variables: number of children, years spent on education, years spent working, and years spent in poor health? This study tests this question, using longitudinal data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. This survey contains life-history interviews on the socio-demographic characteristics, work and family biographies, and health histories of individuals aged 50+ years from across Europe. To account for social differences, the regression analyses control for cohorts and are stratified by gender and country. Findings enhance our understanding of life-course, methods for life-course research, and the retirement transition.

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Secularization – a tendency, but why? What remains when cross-sectional differences are eliminated from a longitudinal analysis

Heiner Meulemann[12], Alexander W. Schmidt-Catran[13]

Tendencies of secularization have been found abundantly in comparative survey research. Yet the *theory* of secularization which postulates two macro forces reducing religiosity, *differentiation and pluralization,* has been rarely tested. Using the ESS 2002-2016, the impacts of both on church attendance and self-ascribed religiosity are tested, controlling for individual-level determinants of religiosity – that is, for *belonging* (cohort and denomination membership) and *choice* (education, urban residence, marriage, parenthood, and employment) – with multi-level models which separate between from within country effects of the macro variables. Differentiation is measured by the Actual Individual Consumption of households, social spending, the employment ratio, and the Gini index; pluralization by the Herfindahl index of denominational diversity, the number of TV channels, the percentage of tertiary education and the percentage of urban population. Without controls for country and individual level effects, there is a negative effect of time on religiosity – a secularization tendency. But controlling for belonging annihilates this effect entirely and strongly reduces individual-level as well as country-level error variances, while additionally controlling for choice does so only slightly; cohort succession has a strong negative effect, and denomination membership increases religiosity as such and specifically. The assumed negative effects of differentiation and pluralization on secularization are rarely confirmed between countries and only once within countries. Secularization theory fares badly in the appropriate longitudinal, and even in the inappropriate cross-sectional perspective. It describes correctly a linear tendency which it is as yet unable to explain. (238 words)

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The regional distribution of the European socio-economic classification (ESeC) and Cochran's rule: Evidence from the 2018 European Social Survey for five European countries

Aggeliki Yfanti[14], Catherine Michalopoulou[15]

In social sample survey research and the census, international classifications have been developed for the measurement of background variables such as the level of educational attainment (ISCED), economic activities (ISIC) and occupations (ISCO) to ensure the cross-national and overtime comparability of measurement. In this respect, Eurostat developed the European socio-economic classification (ESeC) as "a new statistical tool for understanding differences in social structures and socio-economic inequalities across the European Union". It is a categorical schema classifying the adult population into a number of categories (social positions or classes) based on their "employment relations". However, although the conceptual derivation of ESeC has been thoroughly validated, there is no evidence in the literature on its performance regionally. The purpose of this paper is to assess the implementation of ESeC to regions. The analysis is based on the 2018 European Social Survey (ESS) datasets for five European countries: France (21 regions); Germany (16 regions); Great Britain (12 regions); Italy (5 regions) and Poland (16 regions). Given the large number of regions and the full (9-classes) version of ESeC, Cochran's well-known rule of thumb of expected values larger than five in order to use the chi-square test had to be taken into account in presenting the regional distribution of ESeC. In this respect, the full version and the shorter 5-classes and 3-classes versions were applied and their test results compared. The findings showed that in the cases of France, Germany and Poland the 3-classes version of ESeC provided the best results. In the case of Great Britain, both the 5- and 3-classes versions provided equally good results. In the case of Italy, only the full version produced statistically significant results. This study demonstrated that classifications with various versions allow for deciding among them not only in terms of analytical purposes but also under statistical considerations.

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[15] Catherine Michalopoulou, Professor of Statistics, Department of Social Policy, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, kmichal@panteion.gr

Can occupational segregation explain the Healthy Migrant Effect? Job Exposure as a determining factor of differences in health trajectories between migrants and native Germans using latent growth curve models

Jochen Mayerl, Manuel Holz[16]

The aim of the study is to compare health trajectories of migrants and the native German population and explore the role of the individual's occupation in the explanation of potentially differing health trajectories. The context of the analysis is the Healthy Migrant Effect (HME). The HME is marked by an observed health advantage for migrants, when compared to the host population, which declines with years since migration. The decline of migrant health has frequently been attributed to disadvantages in the socio-economic status. An observed consequence is that migrants tend to work overly proportionate in professions where low human capital is required. These professions are associated with a high exposure to health detrimental factors, such as heavy lifting, longer periods of standing, extreme temperatures, noise or chemical toxins. It is assumed that chronic job exposure is partly responsible for the persistent finding of the deterioration of migrant health. Using longitudinal data of the 2002 to 2018 waves of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), physical and mental health outcomes are generated from the Health Short Form 12 - items scale (SF -12) and compared between migrant groups and native Germans. The Job Exposure Index constructed by Kroll

(2011) is computed on the basis of respondents' occupational information in form of the ISCO-88 classification. In a conditional latent growth curve model it is tested whether chronic job exposure functions as a determining factor in differing slopes and intercepts of health trajectories between native and migrant populations.

16 Prof. Dr. Jochen Mayerl, Manuel Holz MSc., University of Chemnitz, Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, Institute for Sociology

Improving social conditions, increasing dissatisfaction? Evidence from an online experiment

Joël Berger[17], Andreas Diekmann[18], Stefan Wehrli[19]

Rapid social change increasing total welfare can be accompanied by uprisings and outbursts of violence (the so-called Tocqueville paradox). Raymond Boudon suggests a game theoretic model of social change and relative deprivation, which explains the puzzling finding of rising frustration under improving conditions. According to the model, not all people will gain from rising living standards. There are winners and losers and the latter who do not profit from increased welfare (the relatively deprived) tend to develop feelings of frustration, resentment, and a tendency for anti-social behavior – a disposition which can be exploited by populist movements. Recent phenomena such as the yellow vests movement in France, the rise of the AfD in Germany, or Brexit can partly be explained in the light of Boudon's model. We are currently testing the hypothesis of an increase in relative deprivation and anti-social behavior under improving conditions with a controlled online experiment. Our presentation will focus on Boudon's game theoretic model, the hypotheses derived, the experimental design and the results from the online experiment.

17 Joël Berger, University of Bern, joel.berger@soz.unibe.ch
18 Andreas Diekmann, University of Leipzig and ETH Zurich
19 Stefan Wehrli, ETH Zürich

Democracy without democrats? Authoritarian values and support for authoritarian-leaning political parties in Europe

Marc Jacob[20], Natasha Wunsch[21]

Following the swift initial democratic transformation of Central and Eastern Europe, recent years have brought growing concern over a decline in democratic quality in several countries in the region. While some research has already been conducted on ongoing processes of democratic backsliding in Eastern Europe, relatively little is known about how citizens' perspectives on democratic institutions in these countries play into such processes. In this paper, we investigate to what extent underlying authoritarian values inform citizens' attitudes towards democracy and their preferences for authoritarian-leaning parties across Europe. In doing so, we examine whether individuals' perspectives on democracy also hinge upon long-term, rather sticky belief systems, indicating a resistant cleavage along citizens' value orientations. Moreover, if citizens tend to question the existing democratic system, authoritarian-leaning leaders may gain more latitude to weaken the present democratic institutional order.

To test this argument, we use the 2017/18 European Value Survey (EVS) to explore citizens' authoritarian value orientations and their influence on attitudes towards democracy in 30 European countries. We then employ fixed effects binary logistic regression models to evaluate the role of authoritarian values, evaluation of economic performance, social capital, and social demographics on preferences for authoritarian-leaning parties, differentiating between incumbent and opposition authoritarian-leaning parties. To scrutinize whether authoritarian values exert different effects in specific democratic environments, we compare the determinants of party preferences between transitioning, post-transition, and consolidated democracies. Our findings suggest that authoritarian values are particularly prevalent among citizens in post-transition democracies, in which they contribute substantially to the approval of authoritarian-leaning parties. This implies that citizen attitudes towards democracy rest upon long-term value orientations, making short-term remedies such as economic prosperity unlikely to have much effect on increasing individuals' democratic consent.

[20] Marc Jacob, PhD student, European Politics Group, ETH Zurich

[21] Natasha Wunsch, Senior Researcher, European Politics Group, ETH Zurich

Parental background as a factor of gender-role attitudes across Europe

Natalia Soboleva[22]

Gender-role attitudes are largely formed in the parental family because children see some definite distribution of gender roles. Parents with different education and social status are likely to transmit different types of values to their children: higher education and social status lead to more egalitarian gender attitudes. At the same time individual and contextual characteristics play a role. Theoretically, I base this research on the 'plethora of capitals' framework according to which the process of childbearing and socialization is regarded as investment (planned and unintentional) in different forms of capital. According to Bourdieu, children from wealthier and happier families become more educated and cultural, because they have more favorable habitus (Bourdieu, 1986). In this research I extend this framework by incorporating into analysis country characteristics such as GDP per capita, gender inequality index (GII), labor market characteristics, etc. The objective of this research is to reveal the impact of parental family on gender-role attitudes across European countries with different economic and labor market characteristics. The European Values Study 2017 is used as a dataset. Multilevel regression modeling is applied. According to the results, there are differences in the effect of parental characteristics in countries with low and high level of GDP per capita and GII. In countries with higher GDP and higher level of gender equality (low GII) all the effects are as expected. The higher parents' cultural capital is and the more favorable situation is, the more egalitarian gender-role attitudes are. Material wealth at the age of 14 leads to more egalitarian gender-role attitudes. In countries with lower GDP and higher gender inequality the results are less trivial: material wealth can result even in more traditional gender-role attitudes. The impact of parent's education and cultural capital is weaker or insignificant. Possible explanations for such outcomes are considered. In the presentation countries with different labor force participation rate, unemployment rate will also be studied.

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Trust Issues: The Effect of Trust(s) on Subjective Well-Being

Vladimir Mentus and Jovana Zafirović[23]

In this paper, we examine the association between trust and subjective well-being through time. Recently, plenty of cross-sectional research suggests consistent evidence of the positive effect of trust on subjective well-being. Trust may enable cooperation, maintain close relationships, foster social support, and perceived control over individuals' lives, all of which contribute to a sense of well-being. However, while such findings are well-established in prior cross-sectional research, the strength of the association between these though time is given less concern. Also, most research to date has neglected trust as a multidimensional phenomenon, composed of both different forms of interpersonal and institutional trust, both of which independently contribute to subjective well-being.

We analyze the European Social Survey data from 30 European societies, for the period between 2002 and 2018. We measured social trust using the composite of three eleven-point scales that measure generalized trust, perceived fairness, and perceived helpfulness. Institutional trust was measured using the composite of five eleven-point scales based on trust in five institutions (police, the legal system, parliament, politicians, and political parties). On the other side, our well-being proxy was self-rated overall life satisfaction, which is also measured on an eleven-point scale.

Linear regression models with country fixed and year fixed effects on life satisfaction were estimated. Findings show that both interpersonal and institutional trust are significant predictors of life satisfaction on average. Trust seems to be significant at the country level as well since the results show that levels of life satisfaction are generally more significant in countries with higher levels of trust. The results, thus, confirmed the importance of accounting for the overall climate of trust in order to understand well-being.

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Combinational Regularity Analysis (CORA): A New Method for Uncovering Complex Causation

Alrik Thiem, Lusine Mkrtchyan, Zuzana Sebechlebska[24]

Configurational comparative methods (CCMs) such as Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) have gained considerably in popularity over the last three decades in many areas of the social sciences. However, all existing CCMs still face major theoretical limitations, analytical constraints or unresolved methodological issues. The present article introduces a new CCM called Combinational Regularity Analysis (CORA), which seeks to improve on the existing methodological toolkit. To this end, CORA integrates a revised regularity view of causation with the developed mathematical machinery of combinational logic design. After having introduced CORA's epistemological and algebraic foundations, we present an example application to highlight its inferential capabilities.

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Accounting for time-invariant unobserved heterogeneity using panel data in structural equation modeling: An overview of recent advancements and notable limitations

Henrik Andersen, Jochen Mayerl

There has recently been increased interest in the application of fixed-effects regression techniques for panel data within the structural equation modeling (SEM) framework. Fixed-effects regression controls for unobserved heterogeneity and thus eliminates possible confounding by any time-invariant variables (e.g. stable personality traits, sex, birth cohort, place of birth/residence etc.). Structural equation modeling with panel data allows for a great deal of flexibility in terms of estimating static as well as dynamic panel models with autoregressive and cross-lagged effects, growth curve models and combinations of these models. It also allows for testing assumptions concerning measurement equivalence and the equality of causal effects over time.

This paper provides an overview of a variety of modeling techniques for different empirical situations. It provides practitioners with guidance on how to deal with concrete scenarios and discusses both the most recent advancements, as well as notable the limitations of SEM-based approaches.

The Performance of Multiple Indicator Growth Mixture Models

Thomas Krause[25]

For the analysis of social change, a purely inter-individual comparison in cross- sectional terms is usually not sufficient. The temporal perspective in the sense of intra-individual changes and patterns of development represents an important analytical perspective. This needs to be taken into account in order to do justice to the dynamics and persistence of the objects of investigation.

Latent Growth Curve Models (LGCM) are one of the leading longitudinal analysis techniques for the investigation of change processes. They make it possible to investigate how the objects under investigation change over time and which determinants are responsible for these changes. As much as these models are suitable for uncovering patterns of development over time, they are unsuitable for identifying inter-individual differences in these developmental trajectories.

Growth Mixture Models (GMM) and Multiple Indicator Growth Mixture Models (MIGMM), on the other hand, make it possible to take heterogeneity within a population into account. (MI)GMMs assume that observed data represent several subpopulations or latent classes. These latent classes can be identified and estimated so that for each identified class separate developmental trajectories can be uncovered. (MI)GMMs are thus analytical tools that allow for post-hoc identification and description of group differences in relation to changes.

Despite the promising potential of this analytical methodology, it is not clear how reliable these models work under different data situations. In particular, MIGMMs have not yet been evaluated sufficiently and systematically. This presentation addresses this problem by answering the following questions: Are MIGMMs to be trusted with the identification of latent growth classes and can they actually provide valid and reliable estimates? A Monte Carlo simulation is used to evaluate the performance of MIGMMs under different data situations. These mimic, as close as possible, real empirical data conditions (measurement invariance of constructs, number of cases, size of classes, class differences, etc.). The results can, therefore, be used to guide empirical research practice in the analysis of social change.

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Students at Sapienza University of Rome: an analysis of their mobility flows

Gabriella D'Ambrosio[26], Giampiero D'Alessandro[27]

The promotion of mobility among academic staff and students is one of the main objective of the Bologna Process, a mechanism that has been defined by the European Commission aimed to promote intergovernmental cooperation between the European countries in the field of the higher education. In this respect, according to the last Erasmus+ Annual Report (2019), almost 10 million people enjoyed the Erasmus programme during the last three decades and the increase of this phenomenon has been recorded in all of the European countries.

As far as Italy is concerned, in 2018 (year of the last available data), 76.847 participants in 1.055 Italian projects benefited from mobility in higher education, vocational education and training, school education, adult learning and youth for a total grant amount of €147.83 million. Going into detail, the number of incoming students and trainees is increased by 45.8% from academic year 2010/2011 to academic year 2017/2018 while the number of outgoing students and trainees is increased by 75.6%.

Starting from this consideration, the purpose of the research is to analyze data about mobility flows (both incoming and outgoing) during the last academic year (2018/2019) at Sapienza University of Rome that, together with Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna and the University of Padua, ranks among the top three Italian sending institutions. Data will be analyzed through the use of the profile analysis which aim is to compare the same dependent variable (that is the opportunity to do a mobility period abroad) between two different groups (students who did the mobility and those who did not) taking into account both demographic variables (i.e., gender, age of the student at the beginning of the experience abroad, institution country) and academic career's variables (i.e., exams' marks and the credits obtained).

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Session 6: Spatial Methodologies

The re-figuration of spaces as a crucial element of social change – how survey research has to move ahead

Wolfgang Aschauer[28]

This presentation deals with current re-figurations of spaces and the related challenges for quantitative research. Potential new orientations of quantitative research in the search for adequate units of analysis are central with reference to the macro-level (where supranational dynamics are gaining importance in the course of globalization) with regard to relational spatial concepts (which take into account the importance of translocal living realities) and concerning the micro level, where technological advances make it possible to incorporate fine-tuned spatial characteristics to develop a spatially integrated methodology.

In my presentation I intend to highlight the potentials and limits of quantitative (survey) research by means of illustrative examples from the sociology of European integration, transnational migration research and urban studies. While we often witness booming methodologically driven approaches in comparative sociology (from multi-level analysis and social network analyses to geo-referenced survey research), critical aspects in data interpretation should not be neglected. To grasp the dynamics of current re-figurations of spaces, there is always a need for theory-guided research. Furthermore - due to the complexity of the re-figuration of spaces a new culture of openness to mixed-methods research is necessary to enrich and further develop spatially oriented research in the future.

Key words: sociology of space; spatial analysis; re-figuration of spaces; survey research

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Is Social Inequality in Air Quality Time-constant? A First Assessment for Germany Using Objective Pollution Data and Individual-level Sociodemographics

Felix Bader, Henning Best, Ingmar Ehler, Tobias Rüttenauer

The debate on environmental justice has reached Germany decades ago, but data to assess this inequality has become available only recently. This study is the first attempt to describe sociodemographic gradients in air quality using objective pollution data linked to a nationwide representative individual-level survey. We intersect 1x1 km grid geo-references from the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS) 2014 and 2016 with 2x2 km estimations of local annually averaged air pollution exposure by the German Environment Agency on nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. As expected, larger municipalities exhibit higher pollution levels with the exception of ozone. On the individual level we find a higher exposure of persons with migration background (in contrast to persons of German descent). Personal income has weak negative associations with all pollutants except nitrogen dioxide. In city fixed effects models, the patterns for income and migration background unambiguously point in the expected direction of environmental disadvantage in all pollutants but ozone. Note however that the within municipality associations are weak. Overall, we find objective environmental inequality to be present also in Germany, especially with respect to migration background.

By autumn 2020, we will have had the opportunity to spatially match the time series of local pollution also to longitudinal survey data (GSOEP). This way, we will be able to test theories on environmental justice (selective migration vs. selective siting) using a unique georeferenced, spatially linked panel data set.

Land Use Disadvantages in Germany: Evidence from the German General Social Survey

Stefan Jünger[29]

Environmental hazards affect people from different income groups and migration backgrounds on different levels. Research on environmental inequalities and environmental justice has proposed several theories to explain such inequities, yet it remains unclear which of these theories applies to the German societal context. Whether migrants' exposure to environmental disadvantages in Germany completely dissolves with spatial assimilation or remains as inequalities through place stratification, e.g., discrimination on the housing market, is an open question. This research investigates whether individual-level income differences among Germans and migrants account for objectively measured exposure to environmental goods and bads of land use, namely soil sealing and green spaces. Analyses based on georeferenced survey data from the German General Social Survey 2016 and 2018 reveal that Germans with higher income live in areas with better neighborhood quality.

Germans with lower income are exposed to fewer disadvantages stemming from land use than migrants, and there is no marginal difference between non-urban and urban municipalities. Spatial assimilation in high-income groups occurs, but the difference in low-income groups can be explained by place stratification and discrimination on the housing market. While this paper uses more indirect and non-hazardous measures of environmental quality—in contrast to air pollution or noise—it provides evidence that such indicators also create distributional injustices in Germany. Research on environmental inequalities lacks contributions on the individual-level in Germany, such that this albeit cross- sectional study adds to the foundation of the causal dimension of the unequal distribution of environmental goods and bads.

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State Legitimacy and Worldwide Terrorist Attacks 1970-2017

Anina Schwarzenbach[30]

The classic work by Max Weber argued for the impact of political legitimacy on reducing conflict and violence within states. Based on Weber and more recent theorists we argue that governments whose legitimacy is undermined are more vulnerable to terrorist attacks. Using data on worldwide terrorist attacks from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) and measures of good governance from the Varieties of Democracy Project (V-Dem), we find considerable (but not total) support for the impact of legitimacy on terrorist attacks.

We perform fixed-effects negative binomial regressions of domestic terrorist attacks covering 131 countries from 1970-2017 to test the impact of four political legitimacy measures: accountability, efficiency, procedural and distributive fairness.

Controlling for common economic, political and demographic measures, we find that from all legitimacy measures, accountability has the most robust influence: rates of domestic terrorist attacks are highest when governments are transitioning from highly unaccountable to highly accountable systems.

Moreover, our results suggest that political legitimacy is a multi-dimensional concept and its components have varying effects on domestic terrorist attacks. We discuss the implications for theory, policy and future research.

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Best Paper Award Session

The implications of applying alternative - supplementary measures of the unemployment rate to subpopulations and regions: Evidence from the European Union Labour Force Survey for Southern Europe, 2008-2015

Aggeliki Yfanti[31], Catherine Michalopoulou[32], Stelios Zachariou[33]

The unemployment rate is an important indicator with both social and economic dimensions considered to signify a country's social and economic wellbeing. For its measurement the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) applies a synthesized economic construct computed according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventional definitions of the employed, unemployed and inactive. However, in the literature, the need for using more than one measure especially in recessionary times is emphasized. In this paper, we investigate the implications of applying two broader alternative definitions of the unemployment rate to subpopulations and regions of interest for social policy purposes. The analysis is based on the 2008-2015 annual datasets of the EU-LFS for Southern Europe: Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Two alternative measures of the unemployment rate are formulated as variations of the ILO conventional definitions. Applying these two measures to the EU-LFS data, the findings show an increase of the official unemployment rate. Also, they reveal threatening unemployment rates for women, the young, the single and those with primary (Italy, Portugal and Spain) and secondary (Greece) education and an altered distribution of regional disparities. The results are reported for the age group 15-74 so as to allow for comparability with the ILO conventional definition of unemployment. Although, the changes in the definitions presented do not exhaust all possibilities, the results indicate the need, especially in recessionary times, for implementing alternative measures of the unemployment rate to the EU-LFS in the tradition of the Current Population Survey.

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Does Civic Participation Promote Active Aging in Europe?

Andrea Vega-Tinoco, Ana I. Gil-Lacruz, Marta Gil-Lacruz

The main objective of this research is to understand how civic participation influences the well-being of older people, thus being a key activity of active aging. In addition, it seeks to recognize differences between genders and generational cohorts.

The data are drawn from the European Social Survey (ESS 2002-2016), considering individuals born before 1965 in 14 European countries. A pseudo-panel has been constructed from the cross-sectional data considering year of birth, sex, education level and country of residence to control for fixed effects, and to apply a cross-lagged model (n=1,318).

Although a two-way association between civic participation and well-being indicators is observed, the relationship from past civic participation to present welfare is stronger than from past welfare to present civic participation. Therefore, this result confirms the causal effect of civic participation on well-being.

Furthermore, 49% of the respondents expressed to have participated civically in the last year, being the most common activities: signing petitions, boycotting products and non-political volunteer work. This paper highlights the positive effect of wearing badges and getting involved in political and non-political organizations. Moreover, a slight tendency for Baby Boomers and men towards greater participation than the Silent Generation and women can be observed, as well as a higher impact of this type of participation on their welfare.

The given results support the hypothesis that civic participation, and its activities, promote the well-being of the elderly and should therefore be encouraged through public and social policies.

The geography of nonresponse: Can spatial econometric techniques improve survey weights for nonresponse?

Christoph Zangger[34]

Unit nonresponse is an all too well-known fact in cross-sectional and longitudinal survey research (Särndal and Lundström, 2005). Different strategies address this challenge with calibration and inverse propensity weighting as some of the most common approaches. Moreover, it has been recognized that nonresponse varies geographically (Hansen et al., 2007). The geographic clustering of survey nonresponse has helped to identify segments of the population that are less likely to participate (Bates and Mulry, 2011; Erdman and Bates, 2017). Consequently, researchers have included geographically aggregated measures to account for nonresponse and to construct survey weights (Kreuter et al., 2010). This paper extends this literature by building on the argument that people with similar characteristics tend to live in comparable places due to similar residential preferences, endowments with resources that enable or restrict residential mobility, and discrimination practices of landlords (Auspurg, Hinz, and Schmid, 2017; Dieleman, 2001). The resulting clustering and segregation induces a spatial correlation (Anselin, 1995) among characteristics that are also relevant to predict survey nonresponse, for example, education, and that are likely correlated with outcome measures in the survey. As a consequence, the residuals of regressing survey response on a set of available characteristics are themselves spatially correlated, biasing estimates and predictions (Pace and LeSage, 2010).

While aggregated characteristics can pick up some of the spatial correlation, there is another, more direct approach that accounts for spatial correlation: spatial econometric models (LeSage and Pace, 2009). Moreover, these models can directly incorporate other units' response status (and other characteristics) in the estimation and prediction of an individual unit's response propensity, accounting therewith for the socio-spatial interdependence induced by unobserved selective residential patterns. This paper assess how spatial econometric techniques can improve the accuracy of nonresponse predictions and inverse probability weights by means of simulations and an illustration using survey data from Switzerland. Comparing the spatial models against alternative approaches, namely multilevel models, reveals an advantage in terms of prediction accuracy that does, however, not translate into more accurate weights, highlighting the importance of weight trimming.

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Interactive dynamic networks

Modesto Escobar[35]

In addition to working with survey data, sociologists increasingly have to work with unobtrusive data, many of which can be organized in network models, that is, as a set of interrelated elements. But these relationship structures are not static, but fluid.

Therefore, this presentation offers models for working with dynamic networks in an interactive way. Tools such as Pajeck, Ucinet and Gephi are very useful and have been widely used, but they do not allow to work effectively in the treatment, analysis and representation of networks that evolve over time. Consequently, an R-package is presented that allows to perform this kind of tasks with much more ease than the current R-Siena package. Consequently, it can be used as a first exploratory step in the discovery of network structure patterns and then be applied to more complex models such as QAP, ERGM or Siena. As an example, dynamic networks of co-generations of sociologists and networks for the dissemination of messages on Twitter will be presented.

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Purges and Occupational Mobility

Radu Andrei Pârvulescu[36]

Plagues, wars, and revolutions all feature purges, defined as the simultaneous removal of many people from their jobs. Whatever the cause, and wherever the departed go, purges have the potential to affect the occupational mobility of those left behind. Specifically, a purge creates a glut of opportunities by suddenly opening a host of positions (often at the top), facilitating a wave of promotions. This tendency towards increased mobility, however, is mediated by the structure of occupational labour markets: are promotions tied to seniority? are mid-career exit options available? what is the ratio of senior to middling positions? If, for example, rules of seniority are strictly adhered to, the purge will generate chronic personnel shortages, not more promotions.

This paper investigates the links between purge-induced occupational mobility and the structural qualities of internal labour markets. In particular, it uses data on the occupational mobility of Romanian judges and prosecutors before and after the 1989 revolution to parametrise an agent-based model of occupational mobility. This model is then used to explore two counterfactual questions, one looking back, the other looking forward. First, are post-revolutionary developments in occupational mobility among magistrates simply a continuation of pre-revolutionary trends – did internal labour market structure successfully inhibit the tendency towards increased occupational mobility triggered by regime change? Second, how robust is the current structural set-up to exogenous shocks – how big would a purge have to be to overwhelm the retardants to mobility within the internal labour market?

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Sociology through its publications in journals of impact using big data

Luis Martínez[37]*,Modesto Escobar*[38]

Although it has often been said that sociology is what sociologists do, we could say nowadays that academic sociology is what sociologists write in its impact journals. In this presentation, we will address the history of sociological discipline of the last thirty years through the publications in the journals included in the Journal Citation Report, extended with the information from the Microsoft Academic Graph repository. Sociology will be understood as a scientific discipline in which multiple pieces of knowledge are interwoven through a set of journals that form affiliation networks through their authors and can be analyzed and represented in order to know and understand better the evolution of sociological knowledge in the last decades. The presentation will focus on the potential of exploiting large bibliometric data to understand which authors have the greatest impact on the literature of the discipline, and to which journal communities the researchers who write in the same pages belong.

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New instruments to measure the need for social approval and the importance of material well-being

Axel Franzen, Sebastian Mader, Fabienne Wöhner[39]

A basic assumption in the social sciences is that humans are motivated by two very fundamental needs, the need for social approval and the interest in material well-being (Smith 1776, Homans 1974). Surprisingly, there are only very few and only meagerly tested instruments in the literature that measure both motives: The most well-known suggestion to measure the need for social approval is the Crowne-Marlowe-Scale (CM) (Crowne & Marlowe 1960). However, the CM Scale was designed to measure respondents' over- or underreporting in surveys, i.e. their susceptibility to social desirability. There is a comprehensive discussion in the literature whether the CM scale is also suitable to measure the need for social approval (e.g. Martin 1984). Hence, Larson et al. (1976) proposed an alternative instrument to measure the need for social approval, the MLAM scale which was later revised by Martin (1984). However, inspection of the items reveals that the MLAM measures the need of social conformity rather than the need for social approval. Hence, in this paper we suggest a new scale to measure social approval. Furthermore, we test the construct validity of our new instrument and compare its performance to the well-known CM scale as well as to the MLAM scale.

Similarly, there are different suggestions in the literature to measure individuals' attitudes towards money (Wilhelm et al. 1993, Khare 2014). However, the existing suggestions are either very long and multidimensional (Wilhelm et al. 1993) or measure very specific aspects of money such as power, anxiety or price sensitivity (Khare 2014). Instead we suggest a very general, one-dimensional and short scale that assesses individuals' need for material well-being. We use a multitrait-multimethod design in order to investigate the convergent and discriminant validity of the different scales. Moreover, we conduct various tests to investigate the external validity of the different instruments.

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Assessing the Reliability and Validity of a Four-Dimensional Measure of Socially Desirable Responding

Rebekka Kluge[40], Maximilian Etzel[41], Joseph Walter Sakshaug[42], Henning Silber[43]

Socially desirable responding (SDR), understood as the tendency of respondents to present themselves in surveys in the best possible light, is often understood as a one- or two-dimensional construct. The two short scales, Egoistic (E-SDR) and Moralistic Socially Desirable Responding (M-SDR) understand SDR as a four-dimensional construct. This understanding represents the most comprehensive conceptualization of SDR. Nevertheless, these short scales have not yet been applied and validated in a general population study. Such an application is important to measure and control for social desirability bias in general population surveys. Therefore, we test the reliability and validity of both short scales empirically to provide a practical measure of the four dimensions of SDR in self-administered surveys. The items of the source versions of the E-SDR and M-SDR were translated into German using the team approach. To avoid measuring a response behavior rather than social desirability bias, we balanced negative and positive formulated items. The scales together comprise 20 items. We integrated these 20 items into a questionnaire within a mixed-mode mail- and web-based survey conducted in the city of Mannheim, Germany (N~1000 participants). The sample was selected via Simple Random Sampling (SRS). We assess the reliability and validity of E-SDR and M-SDR by using different analytical methods. To test the reliability, we aim to compute Cronbach's alpha, the test-retest stability for the two short-scales, and the item-total correlation. To investigate the validity, we will test the construct validity by confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). For measuring convergence validity, we correlate the two short-scales with the Big Five traits Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, and Openness. The field period was from November 2019 to February 2020, and the first results will be available in April 2020. Based on our findings, we can evaluate the four-dimensional measurement of SDR with E-SDR and M-SDR short-scales in self-administered population surveys. If the measurement turns out to be reliable and valid, it can be used in future general population surveys to control for SDR.

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Measuring respondents' cognitive load related to making factual and normative judgments

Inna Deviatko, Alexandr Byzov

The use of various methods for measuring cognitive load and mental effort in recent years has become increasingly popular in various fields of social and affective neuroscience, in applied research on the comparative effectiveness of teaching methods and training platforms, in studies of the distribution of attention and using informational tips in decision making, etc. (see, for example, Chen F. et al., 2016; Hoogerheide V., Renkl A., Fiorella L., Paas F., van Gog T., 2018; Jbara A., Feitelson D.G., 2017; Schmeck A., Opfermann O., Gog van T., Paas F., Leutner D., 2015). The specific request for a multimodal assessment of the cognitive load of respondents and its impact on the quality of the survey data has also been growing recently (Höhne J.C., Schlosser S., Krebs D., 2017; Kaminska O., Foulsham T., 2014; Stodel M., 2015; Devyatko I.F., Lebedev D.V., 2017). We conducted a within-subject experiment (N pilot = 19, N main = 50) aiming at comparative measurement of task-evoked cognitive load of respondents related to making factual and normative-deontic judgments on different type of migrant rights (political participation, free health care, minimal wage) as well as to making causal and blame judgments for two institutional domains (medical, work dress-code) using identical factorial vignettes for tasks of making, correspondingly, factual and normative judgments. We used in parallel few measures of task-evoked cognitive load including pupillometry (Pupil Lab glasses), additional video recording of activity, heart rate (Mi Band 2 with Mi Heart Rate app), and the Paas scale of mental effort. These results and their limitations are discussed in the paper.

Respondent's Commitment in the Human Capital Study Survey

Szymon Czarnik, Marcin Kocór, Maciej Koniewski, Krzysztof Kasparek[44]

The Study of Human Capital in Poland is one of the largest labor market surveys in Poland. In the first edition of the project, spanning 2010-2014, working population survey included 17,600 respondents each year. In 2017 the second edition of the project started with a survey of 4,500 respondents aged 18-69. After each interview, the interviewers themselves were filling a short questionnaire concerning respondents' attitudes towards their participation in the survey, level of comprehension of survey questions, efforts made to provide meaningful answers, and level of respondents' commitment in the beginning, middle, and final section of the interview.

In the present paper, we analyze these various indicators of respondents' commitment and highlight the patterns linking undesirable effects to both respondent's and interviewer's characteristics, as well as the content of the interview as such. In general, we observe that for about 85% of the respondents their level of commitment was assessed to be high or very high throughout the interview. However, in 13% of the interviews respondents' commitment was waning thus posing a threat to eliciting reliable responses in the lattermost part of the questionnaire.

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