

RC55

NEWSLETTER

Social Indicator Matters

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1. Evaluating age and life satisfaction: what control variables are needed?

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What is the relationship between age and life satisfaction? Most researchers (especially Blanchflower and Oswald 2004, 2008) perceive a 'U-shape': happiness is said to decline towards middle age and then rise with older age. Others (e.g. Diener 1999) assert that the

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relationship is flat, with no particular trend. The U-shape idea receives regular reinforcement in research on other topics: whatever their research question, happiness researchers routinely build regression models that include a quadratic function for age, anticipating a negative coefficient for age and a positive coefficient for age-squared – and empirical results routinely verify this expectation. The U-shape idea is even the topic of a popular/trade book (Rauch 2018, drawing on Blanchflower and Oswald), suggesting that ‘life gets better after midlife’ (the subtitle).

The discrepancy in findings pivots on whether to gauge the association via regression models that control for ‘other determinants’ of life satisfaction – or via models that control more narrowly for ‘confounders’ (Glenn 2009). The debate has resisted resolution in part because the essence of the correct position (‘control only for confounders’) has not been absorbed.

The reason to exclude individual-level controls such as income, marital status, and education for this question (age/life-satisfaction) is that these aspects of people’s lives cannot determine one’s age. In the first instance, the purpose of control variables in a regression model is to mitigate against the possibility of bias – confounding bias, in particular. Confounding bias emerges from omission of variables that determine the dependent variable and also the core independent variable of interest. Income, marital status, and education all help determine life satisfaction – but again they do not (and indeed cannot) determine how old one is. Instead, they are intervening variables: getting older commonly affects e.g. one’s income and one’s marital status. They are not ‘confounders’ here and should not be included in regression models seeking to gauge the effect of age. The only necessary control variables are cohort, period, and (for multi-country studies) country; these can determine age (i.e., the age composition of the population) as well as life satisfaction and are therefore potential confounders.

Many researchers investigating life-satisfaction/happiness do not write about the important distinction between confounding variables and intervening variables. One therefore sees many regression models (in this field and many others) that are misspecified, because they include intervening variables. There is an obvious need for greater clarity here. In general: regression models designed to gauge the effect of a particular variable should include confounding variables and exclude intervening variables (see e.g. Berk 1983, Smith 1990).

Reconsidering the relationship between age and life satisfaction

These points offer clarity on what sort of analytical approach to use for investigating the relationship between age and life satisfaction. An analysis that mostly excludes individual-level controls is required. Such an analysis is not biased via omission of other variables – because most other variables cannot be confounders in this context.

Researchers who produce results from regression models that contain individual-level controls sometimes describe the age coefficients as the ‘net’ or ‘pure’ effect of age (Blanchflower and Oswald 2017). Interpretations of that sort are formally correct – but they can be understood properly only with precise articulation regarding what the ‘net effect’ is net of. An effective language for this idea is that they are ‘direct’ effects, net of the indirect effects that run through paths containing intervening variables. When one controls intervening variables, it is misleading to state that the coefficient for age is ‘net of the effects of other variables’; the other variables are determined in part by age, and when one controls those other variables the results for age are net of the indirect effects of age itself.

So, if e.g. income is to be included as a control, we need to understand how age affects income, and how the resulting changes in income affect life satisfaction. Assume a positive impact of income on life satisfaction, and assume as well that income rises towards middle age (or perhaps retirement) and then declines after retirement – an inverse-U. If we control for income in a model investigating age, the age coefficient will be altered by control of the path on which age (indirectly) increases life satisfaction towards middle-age via its (age’s) earlier positive effect on income. We also mitigate the way age would (indirectly) decrease life satisfaction after retirement via its (age’s) later negative effect on income. If age in general had no particular impact on life satisfaction, controlling for income might foster the impression of a U-shape: in the circumstances described here, controlling for income will reduce the coefficient for age and raise the coefficient for age-squared. But this impression would be misleading in regard to ‘the effect’ of age.

The idea of a net/direct effect is sensible on its own terms; we might well be interested in some notion of a ‘pure’ impact of age, distinct from its impact via income (etc.). That impact might be articulated with reference to the way ageing itself can make people feel: being old might make one feel depressed and useless (especially in a society valuing youth) – or, in contrast, it might lead to a sense of peace rooted in ‘wisdom’ or acceptance (notions that are not directly connected to income or other aspects of one’s circumstances). But a

sensible interpretation along these lines requires explicit articulation – at a minimum, so that readers (and especially journalists) are not led to believe that they are being presented with the total effect of age. ‘The effect’ of age is the total effect: in addition to direct effects, ageing changes people’s circumstances, and the changes in their circumstances affect how satisfied they are with their lives.

If the goal is to investigate ‘the effect’ (e.g. of age), then a properly specified model is one that includes controls for variables understood to be confounders and excludes variables understood to be intervening. For age, there are no individual-level confounding variables.

A brief empirical investigation of how (or indeed whether) age affects life satisfaction uses data taken from Waves 1 through 6 of the World Values Survey, with 69 countries representing a wide variety of (country-level) situations. A paper presenting the results is under review; results/tables are available on request.

Life satisfaction is given on a scale of 1 to 10. The relevant controls in this context are cohort (here, in 5-year intervals drawing from birth-year), period (survey year), and country, each of which can influence population age composition as well as life satisfaction. One can also include sex for this purpose: it too can affect the population age composition and might help determine life satisfaction. Crucially, it is ‘safe’ as a control because it cannot be an intervening variable (age cannot determine one’s sex).

Given the clustering associated with the country, cohort, and period variables, a multi-level modelling approach is used (cross-classified random-effects models, following Yang 2008).

The conventional approach (models with a quadratic function, i.e., age-squared as well as age) produces coefficients that are difficult to interpret. An evaluation of effect size, not just statistical significance, is needed. The idea of U-shape again suggests that life satisfaction declines with age through middle-age and subsequently rises. To evaluate that proposition directly, it is more profitable to split the sample (investigating younger and older people separately) and abandon the age-squared term. I use a cut-off of 45 for this purpose (the use of other cut-offs does not change any substantive findings).

A model for the under-45s indicates that life satisfaction declines across the younger age range – at an average rate of 0.012 points per year on the 10-point scale. This is not a greatly ‘significant’ number in a substantive sense, though it seems sensible to consider it a genuine

decrease, though a small one. (After 10 years, a younger person's life satisfaction declines by 0.12 points on the 10-point scale, on average.)

But the analysis fails to support the notion that life satisfaction rises 'significantly' after the cut-off age of 45. The coefficient is positive but tiny: 0.0023, less than one-fifth of the pre-middle-age decline. It is statistically significant - but virtually any variable could be statistically significant with a sample size of more than 114,000. The key conclusion here is that any post-middle-age increase in life satisfaction is negligible: starting at age 45 and moving forward to 85, the average total increase in life satisfaction would be less than one-tenth of a point on the 10-point scale. A conventional measure of effect size (Cohen's D) for this increase over 40 years gives $d=0.037$ (the standard deviation of the life satisfaction variable for those 45 and older is 2.5, so: $0.0023 * 40 / 2.5 = 0.037$) - a very small figure, certainly with the rule of thumb where 'small' = 0.2.

This latter finding is a significant blow against the idea of 'U-shape'. Without some substantial increase after middle age, there can be no U-shape.

The WVS sample contains a wide range of countries, and we should expect diversity in findings across that range. An analysis at country level indeed reveals a diverse set of patterns. For a few countries we see results in line with 'U-shape': life satisfaction generally falls and then rises in the Czech Republic, Mexico, and Turkey. But the pattern is quite different for other countries. In Australia one sees an increase in life satisfaction across the adult life-course; for some countries there is an increase after age 45 but no pre-45 decline. A continuous decline is evident for a number of (mostly post-Soviet) countries. Even at the level of countries, then, there is no U-shape; most countries analysed here do not show that pattern.

In a key contribution, Blanchflower and Oswald (2008) ask (in their title): 'is well-being U-shaped over the life cycle?' For the 69 countries represented in WVS1-6, that question has a straightforward answer: no. That answer applies to these countries taken as a whole and individually to 66 of the 69.

What is genuinely needed is a more detailed and substantive justification for selection of control variables in one's models. Many researchers provide virtually no justification at all: one commonly sees (certainly in research on happiness/life-satisfaction) a notion of a 'standard set' of controls. At a minimum, researchers need to consider the core distinction emphasized here, between confounding and intervening variables.

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2. Activities, mobilities, and promotions of members

- **Kseniya Kizilova** (Head of Secretariat at the World Values Survey Association, Vienna, Austria) :
 - a). Kseniya Kizilova has been elected as the Member of Council and Chair of the Liaison Committee of WAPOR - the World Association for Public Opinion Research (<https://wapor.org/>) for the term 2020-2021. Kseniya Kizilova is also serving as the Board Member of ISA RC 20 "Comparative Sociology" in 2018-2022.
- **Oliver Nahkur** (University of Tartu, Estonia) :

Nahkur, Oliver successfully defended his PhD thesis "Measurement of Interpersonal Destructiveness: the Societal Perspective" (in Sociology) on Nov 7 in the University of Tartu; opponent was Dr Heinz-Herbert Noll. The aim of this study was

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to develop Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (SIID) that can be used as a composite indicator of interpersonal violence in different societies. It is available here: <https://dspace.ut.ee/handle/10062/65358?locale-attribute=en>.

3. New books and papers authored by members

- Abbott, Pamela (The University of Aberdeen, UK) recently published:
 - a). Teti, A., Abbott, P., Talbot, V. and Maggolini, P. (2020). *Democratisation Against Democracy: How the EU Failed the Arab World*. Chen: Palgrave MacMillian.

Abstract :

This book explains why the EU is not a 'normative actor' in the Southern Mediterranean, and how and why EU democracy promotion fails. Drawing on a combination of discourse analysis of EU policy documents and evidence from opinion polls showing 'what the people want', the book shows EU policy fails because the EU promotes a conception of democracy which people do not share. Likewise, the EU's strategies for economic development are misconceived because they do not reflect the people's preferences for greater social justice and reducing inequalities. This double failure highlights a paradox of EU democracy promotion: while nominally emancipatory, it de facto undermines the very transitions to democracy and inclusive development it aims to pursue.

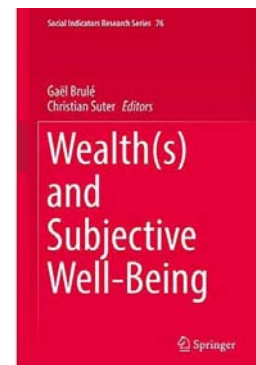


- Christian Suter (The University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland) recently published:
 - a). Gaël Brulé and Christian Suter. 2019. *Wealth(s) and Subjective Well-Being*, Dordrecht: Springer.

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Abstract :

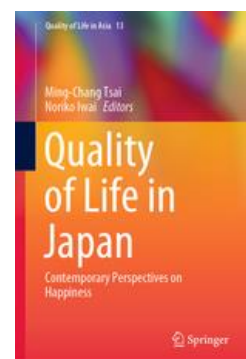
This volume examines the impact of wealth on quality of life and subjective well-being (SWB). As wealth is related to economic, environmental and social features of societies, this volume serves as an important resource in understanding economic and SWB. It further discusses a variety of experiences and consequences of inequalities of wealth. Through the availability of wealth data in recent international surveys, this volume explores the multiple relations between wealth and SWB. Structured around four main pillars the book presents analysis of the topic at various levels such as theoretical and conceptual, methodological and empirically, ending with a section on distribution and policies.



- Ming-Chang Tsai (Academia Sinica, Taiwan) recently published:
 - a). Ming-Chang Tsai. 2019. The Good, the Bad, and the Ordinary: The Day-of-the-Week Effect on Mood across the Globe. *JOURNAL OF HAPPINESS STUDIES*, 20:2101–2124.
 - b). Ming-Chang Tsai and Ying-Ting Wang. 2019. Intergenerational Exchange in East Asia: A New Look at Financial Transfers. *COMPARATIVE SOCIOLOGY*, 18:173-203.
 - c). Ming-Chang Tsai, Noriko Iwai, 2019, *Quality of Life in Japan: Contemporary Perspectives on Happiness*, 217 pages, Dordrecht: Springer.

Abstract :

This edited volume approaches the life experiences and well-being of Japanese people from an empirical perspective. It explores the current trend of happiness among Japanese over time and examines the association of income, lifestyle, and perceived life conditions using modern econometric models with supplementary qualitative observations. Issues relating to ageing, gender, household division of labour, and emigration are also



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examined to provide a wide scope of results based on both survey and field methods for culturally sensitive researchers. Going beyond the conventional cultural interpretation of the uniqueness of the Japanese case, this book provides timely, empirical evidence for understanding how the various social groups comprising the Japanese population have enjoyed a better quality of life, while some groups are very dissatisfied with social arrangements and have elected to emigrate. The book is a pioneering endeavour to reveal the detailed structure of quality of life and well-being in Japanese society.

- Oliver Nahkur (The University of Tartu, Estonia) recently published:
 - a). Nahkur, Oliver; Taagepera, Rein. (2019). Was Pinker on the Right Track? The Speed of Recent Decline of Violence and Gender Inequality. *Comparative Sociology*, 18(2), 148–172. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1163/15691330-12341494>.

4. Preliminary Session Program of RC55 Social Indicators



Preliminary Session Program of RC55 Social Indicators

Well-Being, Poverty and Inequality**Session organizer/chair:**

Christian SUTER, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Presented papers:

Examining Multidimensional Chilean's Well-Being from the Capability Approach

Marjorie BAQUEDANO, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom and Juan ROSAS-MUNOZ, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

Do Debts Reinforce the Negative Relationship between Negative Life Events and SWB?

Oshrat HOCHMAN, GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany, Nora MÜLLER, GESIS, Germany and Klaus PFORR, GESIS, Germany

An Area-Based Multidimensional Poverty Index for Brazil

Aline HELLMANN, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Time Capital Conversion and Accumulation: Methods for Assessing Subtle Forms of Social Inequality

Marian PREDA and Stefania MATEI, University of Bucharest, Romania

In-Group and out-Group Trust and Volunteering in Europe

Pildoo SUNG, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Migration and Occupation: A Study of Tribal out-Migrants

Sarita SONWANI, International Institute for Population Sciences, India; Doctoral Fellow, India and Vikram Singh VIKRAM SINGH, Assistant Professor, India

Long Term Trends in Quality of Life and Institutional/Cultural Context in Subjective Wellbeing and its Mechanism

Lead and Lag Times of Countries in a Gentler World

Oliver NAHKUR, Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, Estonia and Rein TAAGEPERA, School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine, USA and Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies, University of Tartu, Estonia, USA

Happiness, Life Satisfaction, Subjective Well-Being in Italy, 1993-2018: An Age-Period-Cohort (APC) Perspective

Anthony MASI, McGill University, Canada, Elena AMBROSETTI, Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy and Angela PAPARUSSO, Department of Political Sciences, Roma Tre University, Italy

Analysis on the Determinant of General Life Satisfaction for "Ikigai" Among 20years in Japan: A Case Study with 5 Nationwide Surveys on Japanese National Character

Yoo Sung PARK and Tadahiko MAEDA, The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Japan

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Inequality of Well-Being in Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Happiness in Eight Countries

Jun KOBAYASHI, Seikei University, Japan and Dolgion ALDAR, Independent Research Institute of Mongolia, Mongolia

A Cross-Cultural Examination on Grit and Subjective Well-Being: Evidence from the United States and South Korea

Hye Won KWON, University of Turku, Finland

Indicators of Social Class**Session organizer/chair:**

Pablo DALLE Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina / Eduardo CHAVEZ MOLINA, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Presented papers:*Contribution to a Class Analysis of White-Collars in Sales. a Mixed-Methods Approach*

Lise BERNARD, CNRS, France

Encontrar La Posición De Uno Mismo En La Sociedad: Una Encuesta Basada En Viñetas

Oscar MAC-CLURE, Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile, Emmanuelle BAROZET, Universidad de Chile, Santiago de Chile, RM, Chile and Constanza AYALA, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

Occupational Stratification in Suriname: A Comparison of an International and Country-Specific Sei-Scale

Tamira SNO, Anton de Kom university of Suriname, Suriname and Harry GANZEBOOM, co author, Netherlands

Class and Unemployment: A Family-Based Approach

Vitor Matheus MENEZES, University of São Paulo, Brazil and Ian PRATES, Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning, Brazil

Where Do I Rank in the Social Hierarchy? Perceptions of Social Status in Cross-Country Comparative Perspective

Simone SCHNEIDER, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Germany

Labor Market, Wealth, Gender and Generation: A Multidimensional Methodology of Stratification Applied to the Case of Brazil

Andre CAETANO, University, Brazil, Luís FERREIRA, Independent, Brazil and Jose DIAS, ISCTE, Portugal

Distributed papers:

Status Signalling within the Urban Streetwear Industry

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Marco POLONI, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Italy

Poverty Lines in the Brasil Sem Miséria Plan: A Review and Proposed Alternatives in Poverty Measurement According to the Methodology of Sonia Rocha

Giordano TRONCO, UFRGS, Brazil and Marilia RAMOS, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

The Impossibility of Accessing Public Bus Transportation As an Indicator of Poverty in the City of Porto Alegre, Brazil

Bruno LUMERTZ, UFRGS, Brazil

Inequality in Educational Attainment Taking into Account Race/Ethnicity, Class and Gender Indicators

Session organizer/chair:

Carlos COSTA RIBEIRO, Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil / Patricio SOLIS, El Colegio de México, Mexico

Presented papers:

Migration and Education in Argentina: Exploring Integration Patterns in the Global South

Carolina V. ZUCCOTTI, European University Institute, Italy

Being White in Mexico: Status, Beauty and Wealth As Racialized Aspirations

Alice KROZER, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom and Carlos ARROYO, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

Mecanismos De Discriminación Educativa En México: El Efecto De La Lengua, La Identidad Étnica y El Color De Piel En Las Transiciones Educativas

Emilio BLANCO, El Colegio de México, Mexico

Success in the Educational Field: Conditions for Entry into the University in Brazil

Marilia RAMOS, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil and Fernando GONÇALVES, Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia do Rio Grande do Sul, IFRS, Brasil., Brazil

Gender Gap in Top and Low-Performance Scores on High-Stakes Testing and Implications for Career Choices and Trajectories: The Case of Chilean University Admission Test

Javiera RAVEST, Juan QUEUPIL, Universidad Católica Silva Henríquez, Chile, and Karina DÍAZ, Columbia University, USA

First in My Family: The Contribution of Higher Education for Reducing Social Inequalities

Pepka BOYADJIEVA, Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, BAS, Bulgaria and Petya ILIEVA-TRICHKOVA, ISSK, BAS, Bulgaria

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La Compensación Salarial De Los Grupos Con Mayor Escolaridad. Chile En La Década Actual.

Paulina BENITEZ, Universidad de Concepción, Chile

Varieties of Population Indicators: Their Construction and Use in Politics. Part I (joint session with RC41)

Session organizer/chair: Christian Suter, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Population Censuses in Crisis: The Cases of US, Brazil and Ecuador

Byron VILLACIS, UC Berkeley, USA

On Quantifying Religion: Census and the Politics of Counting Religious Population in India

Muhammad Mashkooor MANJAPPULAN, International Institute for Population Sciences, India

Education Censuses and Recognition: The Politics of Collecting and Using Data on Indigenous Peoples in Latin America

Daniel CAPISTRANO, University College Dublin, Ireland, Christyne CARVALHO, National Institute for Educational Studies and Research, Brazil, and Rachel RABELO, National Institute for Educational Studies and Research, Brazil.

National Indicators for the Advancement of Women: Construction and Use By Researchers for Formulation and Evaluation of Policies

Shirley NUSS, Nuss & Associates, Fort Morgan, CO, USA

Russia: The Demographic Crisis As Political Rhetoric

Cecile LEFEVRE, University Paris Descartes, France

Varieties of Population Indicators: Their Construction and Use in Politics. Part II (joint session with RC41)

Session organizer/chair: Walter BARTL, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

Presented papers:

Between the Imaginary Sky and the Rhetoric of Difference: Paths of Racial Categories in Brazilian National Censuses

Alexandre CAMARGO, IUPERJ-UCAM, Brazil

Prevalence Versus Framing of TEEN Pregnancy in Zambia

Timalizge ZGAMBO, University of the Western Cape, South Africa

Defining 'Child' and 'Marriage' in Child Marriages in India

Sulaiman KM, International Institute for Population Sciences, India

School Failure Index in the Measurement of Quality Education

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Natalia GIL, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Educational Quality Indicators and the Construction of the 'evaluating State' in Argentina

Claudia DANIEL, Centro de Investigaciones Sociales CIS-CONICET/IDES, Argentina, Leandro BOTTINELLI, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Argentina, Julia PASIN, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Argentina, Eugenia GRANDOLI, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Argentina, Cecilia SLEIMAN, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Argentina, and Emilio TENTI FANFANI, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Argentina

Population Censuses: Preconditions and Alternatives (joint session with RC41)

Session organizer/chair: Walter BARTL, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany / Alberto VEIRA-RAMOS, University Carlos III of Madrid, Spain

Presented papers:

The Politics of Population Census, Socio-Economic Planning and Crisis of Underdevelopment in Nigeria.

Temitope Joshua OWOLABI, University of Lagos, Nigeria

The Census As 'Travelling Technology': Innovation and Translation in Ghana's Census History

Alena THIEL, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

Adoption of Mobile Phones for Data Collection for the Fourth General Population and Housing Census of Cameroon: Motivations, Opportunities and Challenges

Teke TAKWA, Central Bureau for Censuses and Population Studies, BUCREP, Cameroon

Map 4 Census: An Innovative Experiment for Census Cartography Data Collection through Civil Society

Javier Andres CARRANZA TORRES, GeoCensos Foundation, Colombia

The Latin American Observatory of Population Censuses Experience

Nicolas SACCO ZEBALLOS, Department of Sociology & Criminology The Pennsylvania State University, USA; Penn State, USA, Gabriel BORGES, IBGE, Brazil and Villacis VILLACIS, University of California, Berkeley, USA

Super-Urbanization Effects on Quality of Life

Session organizer/chair: Dmitry IVANOV, St. Petersburg State University, Russia

Presented papers:

A Territorial Analysis of Neoliberal Interest in the State of Santa Catarina (BR)

Lucas DOMINGOS, UFSC, Brazil and Stavros WROBEL ABIB, UNIVALI, Brazil

Transport Modes and Daily Commuting: A Sociological Perspective at the Impact of Vehicle Traffic on Subjects

Irapuan LIMA, Federal University of Ceará (Universidade do Ceará - UFC), Brazil

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En Busca De Una Ciudad Saludable: Políticas Públicas y Usos De Los Espacios Públicos

Danyelle GONCALVES, Federal University of Ceara, Brazil

Indicators to Compare Social Stratification and Inequalities Among Countries. Part I (joint session with RC28)

Session organizer/chair: Sandra FACHELLI, Pablo de Olavide University / Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain / Pedro LÓPEZ-ROLDÁN, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

Presented papers:

What Immigration Does to Intergenerational Social Mobility: Assessing the Effects on Immigrants and Nationals in the EU

Ettore RECCHI, Sciences Po, Paris, France, Irina CIORNEI, University of Bern, Switzerland and Albert VARELA, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

Entropy Measures of Social Mobility

Georg MUELLER, Univ. of Fribourg, Switzerland

Linking the MICRO and MACRO Indicators of Social Inequalities in Comparative Analysis Among Countries: Provision of Care and Gender Inequality

Mario DOMINGUEZ, Dpt. Sociologia. Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

50 Años De Movilidad Social y Educativa En Montevideo y Buenos Aires. La Experiencia De Los Hombres Jefes De Hogar Entre 1959 y 2011

Marcelo BOADO, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Reformas Educativas, Federalismo y Reducción De Las Desigualdades: El Caso De 3 Aglomerados Urbanos Argentinos Entre 1997 y 2018

Pablo MOLINA DERTEANO, Programa Cambio Estructural y Desigualdad Social, Argentina

Análisis Comparado De Indicadores De Desigualdades Sociales Entre Países Americanos

Graziela PEROSA, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil and Beatriz JARPA SANDOVAL, University de Barcelona, Spain

Indicators to Compare Social Stratification and Inequalities Among Countries. Part II

Session organizer/chair: Pedro LÓPEZ-ROLDÁN, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

Presented papers:

Objective Position, Subjective Social Status and Perception of Economic Inequality: A Comparative Analysis of 37 Nations

Julio ITURRA, Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies, Chile

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Relations between International Mobility and Intersectionality: What Factors Influence the Labour Market Success of Internationally Trained Employees in Canada and Germany?

Silvia ANNEN, BIBB, Germany

Large Family, Poor Family? Examining the Risk Posed By Large Family Size for Income Inequality and Child Poverty Among Children in the United States, United Kingdom, and Ireland

Megan CURRAN, Columbia University, USA

Income Groups: A Comparison between Argentina and Brazil 2003 – 2017

Celi SCALON, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Jesica PLA, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

A Gender Gap in Autonomy and Authority at the Workplace: A Cross-National Study

Marii PASKOV, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

The Relationship between within-Country and between-Country Inequality in Globalization

Yoshimichi SATO, Tohoku University, Japan and Hiroko INOUE, University of California, Riverside, USA

States Versus Markets? on Why Inequality and Income Classes Barely Changed in the EU15 during the Great Recession

Olga SALIDO, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain and Julio CARABANA MORALES, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

Indicators to Compare Social Stratification and Inequalities Among Countries. Part III

Session organizer/chair: Pedro LÓPEZ-ROLDÁN, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

Presented papers:

Social Distance between Local and Migrant Residents in the 21st Century: A Comparative Study on Shanghai and Hong Kong

Jun LI and Meili XU, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, China

International Mobility As Cleavage: Predicting Political Attitudes through Life-Course Travel Experiences in France, Italy and Germany

Ettore RECCHI, Sciences Po, Paris, France, Aurore FLIPO, Sciences Po Grenoble, France and Steffen PÖTZSCHKE, GESIS Mannheim, Germany

Integration or Stratification: Social Dynamics of Migrants in Southern European Countries and the Impact of the Great Recession

Juan Ramón JIMÉNEZ-GARCÍA, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain, Antonina LEVATINO,

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Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain and Maria Giulia MONTANARI, Department of Social and Political Sciences, Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy

The Comparability of Perceived Physical and Mental Health Measures across Immigrants and Natives in the United States

Dina MASKILEYSON, University of Cologne, Germany, Daniel SEDDIG, University of Cologne, Germany, and Eldad DAVIDOV, University of Zurich, Switzerland

What about Immigration? an Analysis of the Closed-Population Assumption in Research on Intergenerational Income Mobility

Arthur SAKAMOTO, Ernesto AMARAL and Shih-Keng YEN, Texas A&M University, USA

Indicators to Compare Social Stratification and Inequalities Among Countries. Part IV

Session organizer/chair: Sandra FACHELLI, Pablo de Olavide University / Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

Presented papers:

Accounting for Crime: An Extension of Piketty's Macrosocial Model

Luis BARROS, Universidade Federal do Ceara, Brazil

Measuring Social Justice Attitudes in Chile and Germany

Cristóbal MOYA, Universidad de Chile, Chile, Monica GERBER, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile, Ismael PUGA, Universidad Central, Chile and Juan Carlos CASTILLO, University of Chile, Chile

Industrialization, Marketization, and Intergenerational Mobility in Post-Socialist Transition: Comparison between China, Russia, and Non-USSR East Bloc Countries

Guanghai PAN, Brown University, USA

Attitudes Towards Indebtedness in Southern European Countries

Matilde MASSO, University of A Coruña, Spain and Nazaret ABALDE, University of Coruña, Spain

Medir Las Violencias. Construcción De Un Sistema De Indicadores De Violencias Estatales

Natalia DEBANDI, Universidad Nacional de Río Negro, Argentina; Observatorio de adolescentes y jóvenes, Instituto Gino Germani, UBA, Argentina, Joaquín ZAJAC, Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - UBA, Argentina and Vanesa SALGADO, Observatorio de adolescentes y jóvenes IIGG-UBA, Argentina

Participation. Trust and Social Capital in Cross-Cultural Perspective: Examining the Key Social Indicators

Session organizer/chair: Michela FREDDANO, INVALSI, Italy / Ming-Chang TSAI, Research Center

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for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan / Kseniya KIZILOVA, World Values Survey Association, Ukraine

Presented papers (roundtable):

The East Asian Voter: Will the Michigan Model Go East?

Elvis Bisong TAMBE, World Values Survey, Brazil, Brazil

Participation and Social Capital Among Belgian Turks from Emirdağ

Rukiye TINAS, Zeki KARTAL, Özcan DAĞDEMİR and Hüseyin GÜRBÜZ, Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

Current and Prospective Well-Being: The Influence of Social Capital in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

Ming-Chang TSAI, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

Confidence in State Organizations Among Egyptians before and after the 2011 Uprising: Conclusions from the World Values Survey

Mohammed ABOELENEIN, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates

Trust, Political Participation and Democracy: An Investigation Using World Values Survey Data

Jakson AQUINO, Federal University of Ceara, Brazil

APC-Analysis of Social Capital in Russia, Poland and Sweden

Anna ALMAKAEVA, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation

Civic Participation, Trust and Social Capital in Eastern European Post-Industrial Cities

Pawel STAROSTA, University of Lodz, Poland

Globalization, Inequality, and Generalized Trust: A Story of Winners and Losers?

Martin GROSS, University of Tuebingen, Germany and Scott MILLIGAN, University of Tübingen, Germany

Trust As a Precondition of Social Capital

Joonmo SON, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Social Capital: Predictors and Discussion in the Colombian Context

Nathalie MENDEZ, Texas A&M University, USA and Andres CASAS, University of Pennsylvania, USA

Examining the Linkage of Participation, Trust and Social Capital in Mongolia

Turkhisig GONCHIGDORJ, Hulugu Initiative, Mongolia and Purevkhand JARGALSAIKHAN, Institute of Philosophy, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Mongolia

5. Call for Papers: Special Issue of Comparative Perspectives on Social Indicators in Social Indicators Research

Social Indicators Research

An International and Interdisciplinary Journal for Quality-of-Life Measurement

ISSN: 0303-8300 (Print) 1573-0921 (Online)

<https://www.springer.com/journal/11205/updates/17301598>



Call for Papers: Special Issue

Open call: 15 of October of 2019

Close call: 15 of February of 2020



Comparative Perspectives on Social Indicators

Editors: **Sandra Fachelli** (Universidad Pablo de Olavide) and **Pedro López Roldán** (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona)

One of the challenges of social research when we construct objects of knowledge is the comparative analysis among countries. International comparative research among diverse territorial realities, whether at the macrosocial or micro-social level, is fundamental to assess, deepen and improve our knowledge of social phenomena and draw conclusions with theoretical, methodological and empirical implications. The spatial specificity of social dynamics, immersed in a temporal, socio-historical and cultural context, forces us to reflect on this comparability. The need to establish generalizations to construct theoretical models of social behavior that transcend the singularity of a particular territorial reality forces us to offer well-founded theoretical-methodological research proposals.

We propose in this Special Issue to receive contributions that address comparative research in the study of social reality, focusing on the construction and use of social indicators in comparative research among countries (including comparisons among regions or cities). Contributions must be applied studies or methodological reflections (either in a quantitative, qualitative or mixed perspective), but with a clear comparative focus (i.e. measurement and

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study of same phenomena in different countries) and with empirical bases. The contributions should follow the editorial line of the journal, well written in English and follow the quality standard of the journal.

This is an open call and also, a publishing opportunity for participants in the:

- **RC55 Social Indicators of ISA Congress in July of 2018, Toronto (Canada), and**
- **Mid-term Conference of the ISA-RC55 Research Committee on Social Indicators in the Work Group 43 in the context of the 13th Spanish Congress of Sociology, in July of 2019, Valencia (Spain).**

NOTE: Finalized paper is required. The **word length** for manuscripts should be around 7,500 words (a minimum of 5,000 words and a maximum of 10,000 words) including references.

Please for any doubt contact Sandra Fachelli: sfachelli@upo.es

6. Call for Papers: The World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) 73rd Annual Conference together with the WAPOR Latin American (LATAM) Congress 2020 in Spain

The World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) will hold its 73rd Annual Conference together with the WAPOR Latin American (LATAM) Congress on 6-9 October 2020 in Salamanca, Spain. The WAPOR conference will convene before and overlap with the 9th LATAM Congress. The conference committee welcomes proposals on topics related to public opinion broadly, especially those related to the conference theme: Public Opinion and Survey Research in Changing Times. Proposals can be submitted in the following formats: panels, round-table sessions, research papers and posters. The round tables will be broadcast live via online channels. Proposals should be submitted electronically by 10 January 2020. Further information and submission links: <https://wapor.org/events/annual-conference/current-conference/>