

CULTURAL REPRODUCTION IN EUROPE

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ECSR Conference Tilburg, October 2013

LITERATURE ON CULTURAL REPRODUCTION (1)

- Bourdieu and Passeron (1977):
 - cultural reproduction: parents reproduce their social position by intergenerational transmission of cultural participation
- DiMaggio (1982):
 - students' cultural capital leads to higher grades in education – cultural mobility
- De Graaf (1986):
 - parental cultural capital, not financial resources positively affects education
- Aschaffenburg and Maas (1997):
 - parental cultural capital mainly affects early transitions in education
- De Graaf et al. 2000; De Graaf and de Graaf (2002); Crook (1997):
 - reading is the effective part of cultural capital

LITERATURE ON CULTURAL REPRODUCTION (2)

- Bourdieu and Darbel (1969), De Jager (1967):
 - strong intergenerational transmission of cultural participation ; parental socialization is more effective and enduring than school socialization
- Ganzeboom (1982), De Graaf and De Graaf, 1988:
 - evidence from the Netherlands
- Kraaykamp and Nieuwbeerta (2000):
 - evidence from 5 east-European countries
- Nagel and Ganzeboom (2002):
 - parental versus school arts socialization 3:1
- Kraaykamp and Van Eijck (2010):
 - intergenerational transmission of institutionalized, embodied, objectified cultural capital (Netherlands)
- Yaish and Katz-Gerro (2010):
 - taste versus participation (Israel)

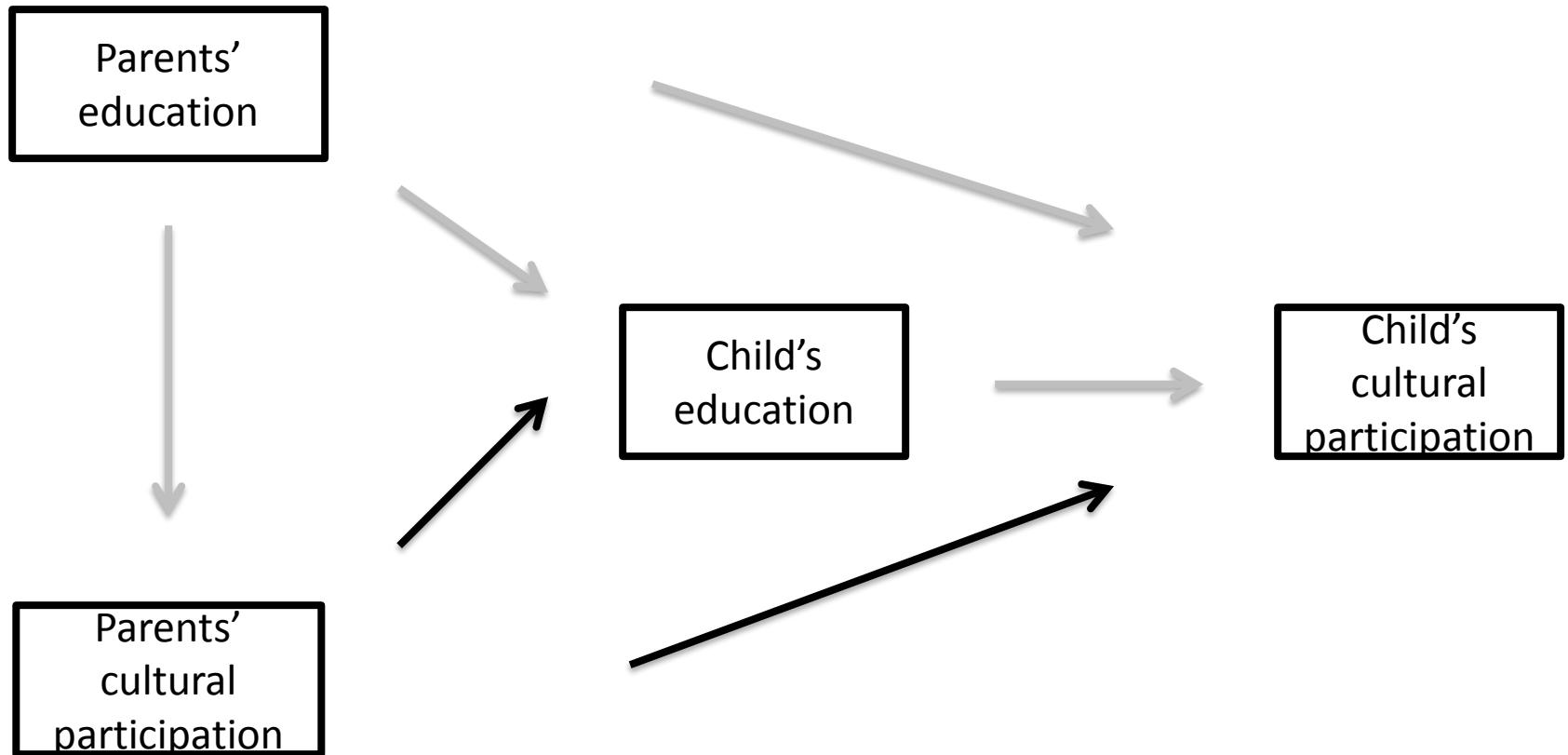
OUTCOMES

- Cultural reproduction (1):
 - Support in several individual countries, but not international comparative studies
 - Earlier found evidence may not be interpreted as support for the cultural reproduction theory (Kingston, 2000). Studies differ by:
 - Parental versus children's cultural capital: cultural reproduction or mobility?
 - Cognitive versus non-cognitive cultural capital: symbolic boundaries or cognitive competence?
- Cultural reproduction (2):
 - Studies that include parents' and children's cultural participation find with no exception large intergenerational transmission of cultural participation
 - Parental cultural participation is often based on proxy's and/or retrospective information

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Cultural reproduction in Europe:
 - 25 European countries
 - Independent measures of parents' and children's cultural participation
 - Cultural participation: film, theatre performances, museums (no reading)
- To what extent does parents' cultural participation affect:
 1. their children's education (cultural reproduction)
 2. their children's cultural participation (intergenerational transmission)
 3. *(to what extent these processes vary by gender)*
 4. between European countries ?

CULTURAL REPRODUCTION MODEL



DEPENDENT: children's education and cultural participation at age 16-22

INDEPENDENT: parents' cultural participation

Cultural participation includes film, museum, performance (not reading)

DATA: EU-SILC 2006 (MODULE ON LEISURE)

- 25 countries
- Initial N = 434518 from 25 countries
- Household sample: parents and at home living children > age 16
- Information of household members on :
 - Cultural participation
 - Education
- After selection: 87410 children with 1 or 2 parents (46529 fathers; 60534 mothers).
 - NB: Not in all countries information on cultural participation is available for fathers, mothers and children - instead, one of the three persons was interviewed (not in DK, FI, IS, NL, NO, SE, SI).
 - In these countries no correlations can be computed between parents and children

MEASUREMENTS: CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

- Number of times going to the cinema
- Number of times going to live performances (plays, concerts, operas, ballet and dance performances)
- Number of visits to cultural sites
 1. None
 2. 1-3 times
 3. 4-6 times
 4. 7-12 times
 5. More than 12 times

MEASUREMENTS: CULTURAL PARTICIPATION (N = 4343518)

	film	performances	cultural sites
film	1		
performances	.445	1	
cultural sites	.368	.495	1

- Cultural participation = mean of Z-scores within countries
- Cronbach's alpha = .699, varying between .566 (NL) and .785 (HU)

MEASUREMENTS: EDUCATION

- EDAGE: Age at which highest education was attained (7-28)
- ISCED1: current education (0-5)
- ISCED2: highest attained education (1-5)

- For now, we use only the ISCED-variables
 - For children: maximum of ISCED1 and ISCED2
 - For parents: ISCED2
 - For all: Z-scores within birth year within countries

	FISCED2	MISCED2	KISCED
Father's ISCED2 (highest)	1		
Mother's ISCED2 (highest)	.470	1	
Child's ISCED (max current, highest)	.216	.228	1

AGE SELECTION

Age	Percentage 'child living with parent(s)'
16	99
17	94
18	94
19	91
20	88
21	83
22	79
23	73
24	68
25	61

- Of the 16-year old persons in the data 99 % live with their parents.
- As age increases living with parents decreases: the children living at home may become more selective
- Therefore: selection of children 16-22, N = 41085

CORRELATIONS: CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

	Fculpart	Mculpart	Kculpart
Father's cultural participation	1		
Mother's cultural participation	.805	1	
Kid's cultural participation	.439	.465	1

CORRELATIONS: EDUCATION AND PARENTS' CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

	Fculpart	Mculpart	Kculpart	Fiscd2	Mziscd2	kziscd
Fculpart	1					
Mculpart	.805	1				
Kculpart	.439	.465	1			
Fiscd2	.394	.371	.245	1		
Miscd2	.367	.420	.287	.470	1	
Kiscd	.184	.189	.266	.216	.228	1

- Parents' education and cultural participation correlate stronger than kids': this is because children have not yet attained their final education
- There is a correlation between parents' parents' cultural participation and children's education

CORRELATIONS: EDUCATION AND CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

	FMZISCED	FMCULPART	KZISCED	KCULPART
FMZISCED	1			
FMCULPART	.422	1		
KZISCED	.246	.185	1	
KCULPART	.287	.470	.266	1

- Cultural reproduction : There is a .185 correlation between parents' cultural participation and children's education
- Intergenerational transmission: parents' and children's cultural participation correlate .470.

REGRESSION: KZISCED ON PARENTS' EDUCATION AND CULTURAL PARTICIPATION (1)

	Model 1			Model 2		
	beta	t		beta	t	
Fculpart	.089	8.1	***	.047	4.3	***
Mculpart	.118	10.8	***	.052	4.7	***
Fzisced2				.115	15.3	***
Mzisced2				.135	17.8	***
R-square	.039			.074		

- The effect of both parents' cultural participation remains after controlling for parents' education, but is small

REGRESSION: KZISCED ON PARENTS' EDUCATION AND CULTURAL PARTICIPATION (2)

	Model 1			Model 2		
	beta	t		beta	t	
Fmculpart	.185	35.5	***	.099	17.6	***
Fmzisced				.204	36.0	***
R-square	.034			.068		

- The effect of parents' cultural participation remains after controlling for parents' education

REGRESSION: KID'S CULTURAL PARTICIPATION ON PARENTS' CULTURAL PARTICIPATION AND OWN EDUCATION(1)

- Strong intergenerational transmission: mothers are more important than fathers
- The effect only marginally decreases when children's own education is entered
- Children's own education has also an independent effect
- The effect of parents' education runs mainly (but not entirely) through parents' cultural participation

REGRESSION: KID'S CULTURAL PARTICIPATION ON PARENTS' CULTURAL PARTICIPATION AND OWN EDUCATION(2)

	Model 1			Model 2		
	beta	t		beta	t	
FMzisced	.108	18.9	***	.073	12.7	***
Fmculpart	.424	74.0	***	.407	72.0	***
Kzisced				.172	32.6	***
R-square	.230			.258		

COUNTRY DIFFERENCES: THE EFFECT OF PARENTS' CULTURAL PARTICIPATION ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

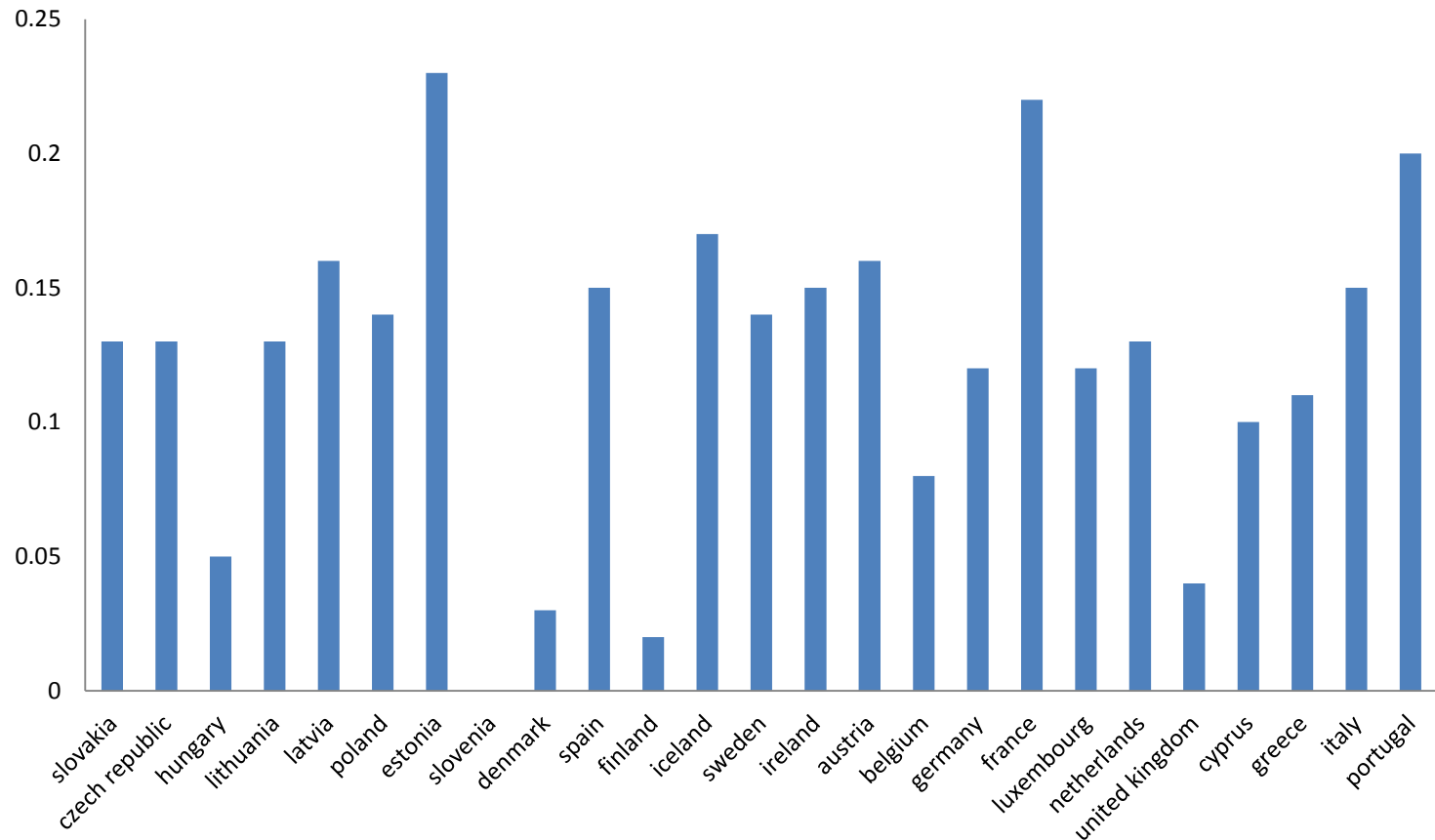
Dependent Variable: kzisced

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	2735.466 ^a	74	36.966	41.558	.000
Intercept	11.115	1	11.115	12.496	.000
cntry	46.024	24	1.918	2.156	.001
FMzisced	983.050	1	983.050	1105.178	.000
FMculpart	162.909	1	162.909	183.147	.000
cntry * FMzisced	129.838	24	5.410	6.082	.000
cntry * FMculpart	45.335	24	1.889	2.124	.001
Error	31345.794	35240	.889		
Total	34096.598	35315			
Corrected Total	34081.260	35314			

a. R Squared = .080 (Adjusted R Squared = .078)

- The cultural reproduction effects differs between countries.

COUNTRY DIFFERENCES: THE EFFECT OF PARENTS' CULTURAL PARTICIPATION ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION



- There are some differences but no these do not seem to vary systematically with region (east-nord-west-south)

COUNTRY DIFFERENCES: THE EFFECT OF PARENTS' CULTURAL PARTICIPATION ON CHILDREN'S CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

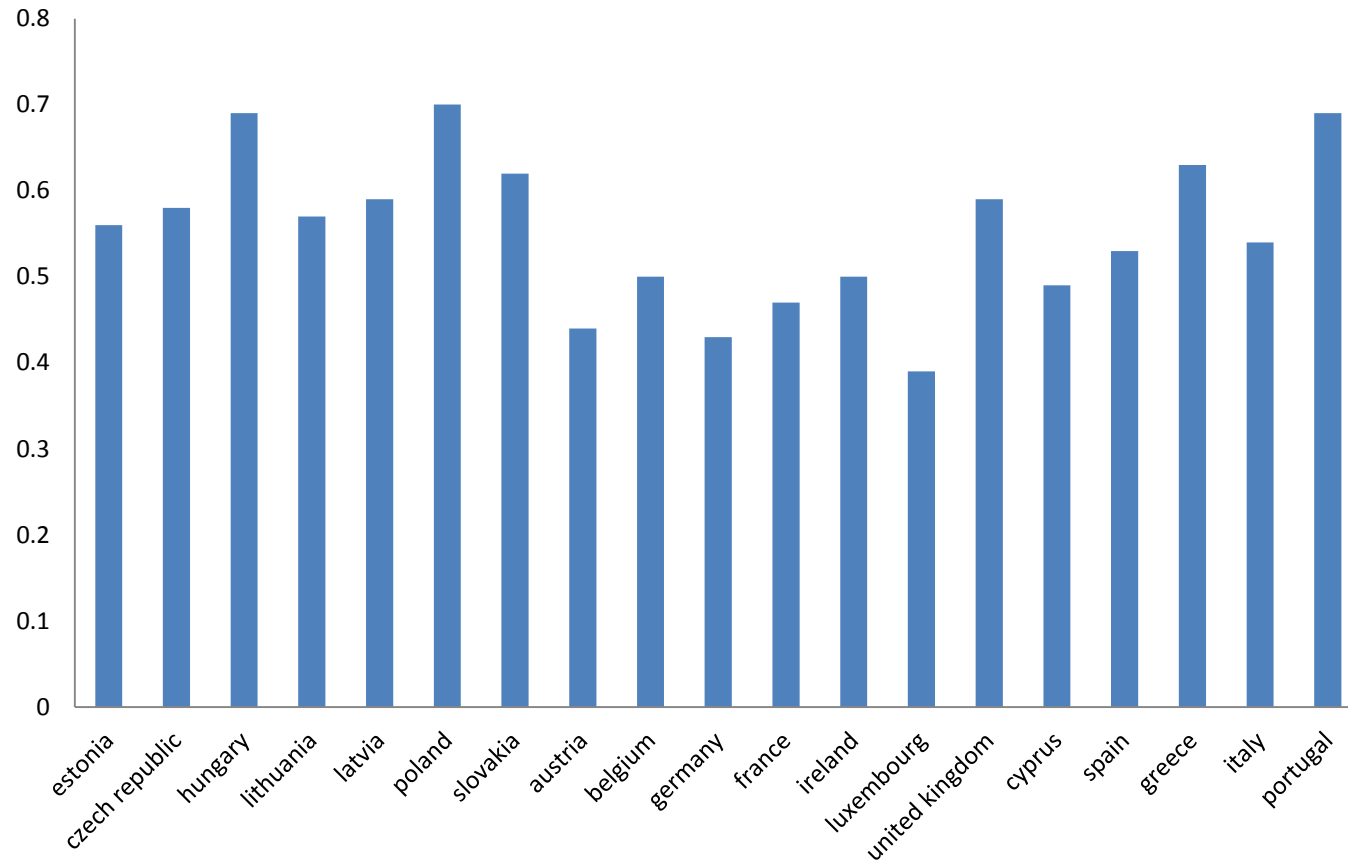
Dependent Variable: Kculpart

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	6355.014 ^a	56	113.482	205.408	.000
Intercept	5841.619	1	5841.619	10573.602	.000
cntry	622.344	18	34.575	62.582	.000
FMculpart	2557.008	1	2557.008	4628.304	.000
kzisced	426.359	1	426.359	771.729	.000
cntry * FMculpart	99.049	18	5.503	9.960	.000
cntry * kzisced	32.889	18	1.827	3.307	.000
Error	15659.267	28344	.552		
Total	30412.549	28401			
Corrected Total	22014.281	28400			

a. R Squared = .289 (Adjusted R Squared = .287)

- The intergenerational transmission effects differs between countries.

COUNTRY DIFFERENCES: THE EFFECT OF PARENTS' CULTURAL PARTICIPATION ON CHILDREN'S CULTURAL PARTICIPATION



- Not all countries in the analyses
- The effect is large in all countries; In East-European countries the effect seems to be the strongest

CONCLUSIONS

- To what extent does parents' cultural participation affect their children's education (cultural reproduction) and cultural participation (intergenerational transmission)? To what extent does it differ between European countries?
- Cultural reproduction: There is a cultural reproduction effect, but it is small; there are some country differences, but no systematic country characteristics seem to underlie these differences
- Intergenerational transmission: strong effects of parental cultural participation in all European countries