

Sociology: Comparative Stratification Research (CSR)

B.0 Documentation regarding the level of the research programme

NABS codes: 8.1; 8.2; 8.7

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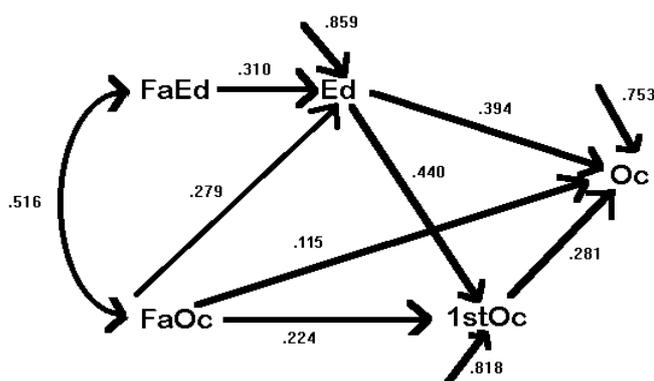
Programme leader

Prof.dr. *Harry Ganzeboom*, Professor of Sociology and Social Research Methodology at the Department of Social Research Methodology.

Research area and mission

The programme on Comparative Stratification Research [CSR] studies patterns of social inequality and social mobility in cross-national and historical perspectives. Inequality is often cited as one of the core problems of social science and sociology, in particular. As sociologists, we focus on individuals' positions in *social* hierarchies (education, occupation), which are related to, but not identical with economic hierarchies, along with the role of mobility between and consolidation among such hierarchies. The conceptual background that addresses these issues has been formulated best by Blau & Duncan's² status attainment model, which relates family background (ascription) and personal talents and skills (achievement) to status attained in education and occupation by offspring during the life course. Blau & Duncan proposed to study the status attainment process as a recursive structural equation model of three elementary stages in the life course: the completion of education, the entry into the labour market and current employment. Their model is portrayed in Figure A. The status attained at each of the stages is analysed with respect to the status of the family of origin (measured by father's education and occupation) and the status obtained in previous stages.

Figure A: The Blau-Duncan Status Attainment Model for men 21-64 USA 1962



Faed = Father's Education; FaOc= Father's Occupation; Ed= Education; 1stOc= First Occupation; Oc= Current Occupation.

Source: Blau and Duncan, 1967

¹ This date reflects Ganzeboom's appointment and the start of his stratification research at VUA. The CSR programme as an independent unit emerged only in 2005 and was part of the more encompassing Research Methods and Data Qualities programme before that date. Other CSR participants than Ganzeboom joined the programme (much) later than 2002, sometimes after relocating from other positions at VUA/FSW. This self-evaluation covers all activities at VUA at some point in time of researchers subsumed under the CSR heading as of December 31 2006.

² Blau, P.M., & O.D. Duncan, (1967). *"The American Occupational Structure"*, New York: Wiley.

At the time, the status attainment model revolutionized sociological analysis in more than one respect. First, it phrased sociological questions as explanatory questions and specified methodological requirements (causal ordering) and tools (path analysis) to answer such questions at the micro- and macro-level. Secondly, it introduced multivariate statistical models and detailed quantitative measurement into sociology. Thirdly, Blau & Duncan's theoretical framework, which drew upon the distinction between achieved and ascribed statuses and functionalist hypotheses about macro-social variation in status attainment pattern (modernization theory) set the agenda for comparative research. The Blau & Duncan model provided quantified answers to core questions about inter-generational (parents-offspring) mobility and intra-generational (life-course) mobility for one society at a given point in time (with some trend comparisons using cohorts). However, questions how social stratification interacts with different socio-economic and institutional settings and across historical periods and various nations remain issues that deserve further investigation³.

The CSR programme can be read as an attempt to elaborate on the research done by Blau & Duncan and the ensuing generations of stratification research⁴. These elaborations take various forms and refer to different aspects of the model. Parts of our research concentrate on educational attainment, parts on the relationship between educational and occupational attainment (in particular school-to-work transitions) and parts on occupational careers. Additional questions are asked with respect to further measures of status attainment such as income and culture consumption. The mobility/reproduction questions are asked from an intergenerational and life course perspective. The model is also expanded with further measures of family background (such as mother's characteristics, siblings, family composition and demography). We add further detail to the Blau & Duncan model by invoking dynamic mechanisms and by studying all possible educational transitions, all possible occupational career moves, and various demographic transitions. Our applications of the model cover men and women, at different stages of the life course, in particular also the adolescent stage which was not covered by Blau & Duncan.

The CSR research programme attempts to contribute to the research literature on social stratification by the comparative analysis of large-scale data sets, which can be either historical (within countries, among periods or cohorts) or cross-national (between countries) or both at the same time. When assessing historical trends and/or cross-national differences, we explicitly aim at statistically powerful and substantively meaningful comparisons by studying long-term trends and a large number of national contexts.

The questions we address are first descriptive, and answered by examining cross-national and historical variations in stratification and mobility patterns. These descriptive questions are then elaborated into explanatory questions, asking *why* and *how* such cross-national and historical patterns arise. The answers to these questions are framed by contrasting hypotheses that flow from the modernization perspective, as proposed by Blau & Duncan, to hypotheses about the effect of institutional arrangements, which arise in four different settings: the political and welfare regime, the organization of education, the regulation of the labour market and the structure of the nuclear and extended family. Taken together, the overarching research question of the CSR research programme is thus macro-sociological:

"How do conditions of socio-economic development (economic wealth, modernization of the technology, globalisation) in conjunction with institutional (re) arrangements, such as political and welfare regimes, the organization of the education system, the structure of the

³ Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Treiman, Donald J.; Ultee, Wout C. (1991). "Comparative Intergenerational Mobility Research - Three Generations and Beyond", *Annual Review of Sociology* (17), pp. 277-302.

⁴ Treiman, Donald J. & Harry B.G. Ganzeboom (2000) "The Fourth Generation of Comparative Stratification Research". Pp. 123-150 in: Stella Quah & Arnaud Sales (Eds.) *The International Handbook of Sociology*. Sage.

labour market and the arrangements of families and households combine to bring about patterns of stratification and mobility?”

By focusing on patterns of social stratification in cross-national and historical perspectives the CSR group takes up important concerns from different strands of sociological literature to understand societal implications of inequality. By virtue of this goal, the research programme also aims at answering questions of policy relevance. From a policy point of view, the research programme contributes to uncover not only potential inequality issues related to social-economical changes, but also how social and economic institutions and policy reform may widen the extremes of social inequality, by favouring privileged groups even more. In doing so, the programme aspires to provide material for evidence-based policy directives to equalize distributions among different social groups and between different stages of the life course.

The CSR programme brings together projects of a group of quantitative researchers at the Department of Social Research Methodology [SRM] at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the VU University Amsterdam [VUA-FSW]. The research of the CSR programme is organized into 20 projects, each of which has its own research history and short-term and long-term targets⁵. The projects and activities of the CSR programme are organized in four packages addressing the following:

Comparative analyses of social stratification and social mobility

The analyses under this heading address the dynamic relationship between family background and educational and occupational attainment in a large number of societies; including the long-term trends in these relationships within societies, in particular (but not exclusively) in the Netherlands. The included projects in this programme focus on causes and consequences of three sources of inequality:

- a) Inter-generational reproduction of inequality in education and occupation, which includes the work of *Ganzeboom* on inter-generational occupational mobility (with collaborators elsewhere); the PhD project of *Buis* on educational mobility in the Netherlands;
- b) Hierarchy and inequality within families, which includes the work by *Liefbroer* on inter-generational family ties; and by *Bras* on sibling relationships and its consequences for the life course. Associated projects include *Nagel's* work on cultural careers of adolescents.
- c) Inequality as result of changes in socio-economic structures of the labour market, which include the PhD project of *Reci* on the effect of unemployment insurance benefits on incentives to work and subsequent occupational and earnings outcomes; and the PhD project of *Täht* on non-standard work schedules and the quality of family life; the work by *Wolbers* on the transition from school to work and the consequences of a bad labour market start for the later working career.

Comparative measures for educational and occupational status

This package involves the development of educational and occupational status measures that are valid in a large number of countries and historical periods. This covers projects by *Ganzeboom* to maintain, develop, and disseminate the International Socio-Economic Index [ISEI] of occupational status and related measures of occupation status [EGP, SIOPS], using ILO's International Standard Classification of Occupations [ISCO], as well as the work by *Ganzeboom* and *Wolbers* to harmonize education in existing cross-national datasets.

⁵ Full details are available at http://home.fsw.vu.nl/HBG.Ganzeboom/Pdf/Program_Comparative_Stratification.pdf

Data collection and data harmonisation

This package consists of different activities concerning data collection and harmonisation. We can summarize these activities briefly as follows:

- a) Collection of primary large-scale quantitative survey and archival data on social stratification at the cross-national and historical level. The major primary data collections are *Ganzeboom's* participation in the *International Social Survey Programme* [ISSP] and the *European Social Survey* [ESS], the *Youth & Culture* panel by *Nagel*, and *Bras's* contributions to the *Historical Sample of the Netherlands* [HSN].
- b) Production and archiving of harmonized secondary data. The most important form of harmonisation of secondary data in CSR is the production of the *International Stratification and Mobility File* [ISMF].

Advanced statistical modelling

This package involves the development and application of advanced statistical models for patterns of social stratification and their comparative analyses. This covers work by *Elzinga* on discrete time series data and several aspects of *Buis's* PhD research.

B.1 Leadership

The CSR programme has been initiated and is headed by Ganzeboom, who was appointed as Professor of Sociology and Social Research Methodology at the VUA as of 1 September 2002. Ganzeboom was appointed on a strategic [=endowed] chair to conduct comparative research on social stratification. The programme is situated in the Department of Social Research Methodology [SRM] that provides all methodology training to VUA-FSW students at the BA/MA levels. All participants of CSR are members of the SRM department and (if they have teaching appointments) teach methodology.

The CSR programme continues research that Ganzeboom conducted earlier at Utrecht University, where he was Professor of Sociology (1993-2002) and Nijmegen (Associate Professor, 1991-1993). On his appointment to the VUA, Ganzeboom left the national research school ICS – although his effective participation in ICS has only gradually diminished since 2002 – and became member and board member of the Centre for Comparative Social Studies [CCSS] at VUA/FSW.

Although interconnected by a dense web of collaborations, data collection projects, joint activities and intellectual affinities, the programme's policy explicitly stimulates the co-existence of independent and autonomous research lines and external collaborations. Senior members of the programme, as well as PhD students, are to maintain their own research lines and external collaborations.

B.2 Strategy and policy

The programme's overall goal is to contribute to scientific knowledge about comparative patterns of social stratification. This objective is achieved through a four-part strategy.

Theoretical strategy

CSR theoretical contributions can be understood as an elaboration of the Blau-Duncan model into further research problems. First, at the micro-level we use the model to generate more detailed questions about relationships in the model and about related phenomena –as outlined above. These include, amongst others: (A) the inclusion of mothers and siblings into the model, (B) the further specification of family background and inter-generational transfers, (C) the expansion of the career components into a full life-course perspective, and taking account of labour market participation as part of the model, (D) the elaboration of measures in the

model into discrete and/or multiple indicators and apply the appropriate multivariate parameterisation.

Secondly, at the macro-level, the model in its totality, but also parts and extensions are subjected to cross-national and historical comparisons in order to answer long-standing questions about the influence of social conditions and institution. Structural properties of the education system of particular interest to CSR researchers are the stratification of the educational selection process, as indicated by age of selection, tracking in the system and, expansion and dispersion of the total educational distribution⁶. With respect to labour markets institutions⁷ we assume that they offer various opportunities for newcomers. Labour markets differ considerably with regard to both the education/training system and legal regulation of the employment system. Recent research⁸ indicates that for the explanation of cross-national differences in youth labour market integration, in particular the degree of legal employment protection and the degree to which the education system sends clear signals to employers about the (occupation-specific) skills of job seekers, are factors that are linked to differences in the employment opportunities of labour market entrants between countries. With respect to the family system we see an important distinction between societies with small and relatively volatile nuclear families characterized by weak family solidarities, and societies that continue to be built upon family cohesion. Finally, we investigate the implication of welfare and political regimes on patterns of stratification. An important dimension here is the comparison between liberal democracies and (formerly) state-socialist economies, as well as variations in welfare provisions that we find in industrial societies⁹.

Empirical strategy

While members of CSR devote themselves to a variety of research questions and theoretical approaches, their research shares a strong common commitment to the advanced statistical analysis of large-scale quantitative data as a way to test relevant theories. Most CSR projects are concentrated around a large scale and authoritative database in the public domain. The justification for this preference for public-access data is the consideration that growth in scientific knowledge can be best made in research that is open to empirical criticism.¹⁰ In this view, the use of open-access empirical data constitutes a crucial element in social science – research results are more valuable, if somebody else could have obtained them.

Secondary data usage. Open-data sources produced elsewhere but used by CSR researchers include the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (Täht, Liefbroer), the OSA Labour Supply Panel (Reci, Wolbers), the European Union Labour Force Survey (Wolbers), and *Aanvullend Voorzieningengebruik Onderzoek [Supplementary Survey of Use of Government Services]* (Nagel). A large number of such data are used and harmonized (see below) in the International Stratification and Mobility File [ISMF] by Ganzeboom and Buis. Bras uses data for the Historical Sample of the Netherlands [HSN] for her long-term historical studies of

⁶ Shavit, Y. And H.P. Blossfeld (1993). *"Persistent Inequality. Changing Educational Attainment in Thirteen Countries"*. Boulder CO: Westview Press; Rijken, Susanne. "Educational Expansion and Status Attainment. A Cross-National and Over-time Comparison." PhD dissertation Utrecht University, 1998.

⁷ See also: Kerckhoff, A. (1995). 'Institutional arrangements and stratification processes in industrial societies', *Annual Review of Sociology* 15: 323-347; Shavit, Y. and Müller, W. (1998). (Eds.) *'From school to work. A comparative study of educational qualifications and occupational destinations'*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

⁸ Van der Velden, R.K.W. and Wolbers, M.H.J. (2003). 'The integration of young people into the labor market: The role of training systems and labor market regulation', in W. Müller and M. Gangl (Eds.) *Transitions from education to work in Europe. The integration of youth into EU labor market*, pp. 186-211. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Breen, R. (2005) 'Explaining cross-national variation in youth unemployment. Market and institutional factors', *European Sociological Review* 21: 125-134; Wolbers, M.H.J. (2007). 'Patterns of labor market entry: A comparative perspective on school-to-work transitions in eleven European countries'. Forthcoming in *Acta Sociologica*.

⁹ Esping-Andersen, Goesta (1990), *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

¹⁰ Ganzeboom, HBG. "Rondom Data", Inaugural lecture Utrecht University, December 1993.

stratification and family formation patterns, together with similar data sources from other countries (in particular Sweden).

Data collection. CSR also collects and produces open-access data and a substantial part of its strategic and acquired funds have been committed to these data collection efforts. On behalf of the VUA, Ganzeboom acquired the National Membership for the Netherlands in the ISSP in 2004 and has collected the modules 2003 (National Identity), 2004 (Citizenship), 2005 (Work Orientations) and 2006 (Role of Government) for this important worldwide survey programme, while data for the modules in 2007 (Leisure and Sports) and 2008 (Religion) will be collected in the near future. More importantly in the context of the CSR programme, Ganzeboom was appointed as the chair of the drafting committee for the ISSP 2009 module (Social Inequality IV) that will be the first worldwide survey on social mobility (over 40 countries). Furthermore, as of 2006, Ganzeboom became the National Coordinator for the Netherlands in the European Social Survey [ESS]. Like ISSP, ESS is a much used and authoritative repeated comparative survey on values, cognitions and demographic background among the general population. Unlike the ISSP, ESS is restricted to European countries. Finally, considerable CSR funds were reserved for the collection of Youth & Culture data, started by Ganzeboom and Nagel in 1998 at Utrecht University. The project is a panel data collection that starts among 15-17 year old students in secondary schools, who are then re-interviewed (using mail questionnaires), at two-years intervals, together with their parents. The present collection contains over 5000 adolescents in four cohorts; the oldest of whom were approached for the first time in 1998 and has been re-interviewed on four later occasions. Initially, the data dealt primarily with cultural participation of adolescents and the way this was shaped by their family background and school experiences. However, as the subjects grow older, their demographic and socio-economic career choices (leaving home, completing education, entering employment, entering marriage) are also covered and will become subject of empirical analysis.

Data harmonisation and archiving. An important part of CSR effort is providing access to data for others. The major product is the International Stratification and Mobility File [ISMF], which currently brings together social mobility data from over 350 source files, which cover almost 50 countries, over the period 1947 up to 2006. The ISMF data are indexed, catalogued, stored and distributed at the Social Science Data Archive of the Institute for Social Sciences Research [ISSR] of the University of California-Los Angeles [UCLA]. Ganzeboom is a (non-resident) affiliate of the UCLA/ISSR's California Centre for Population Research [CCPR] and conducts most of his work on the ISMF while periodically visiting UCLA. The data for the Youth & Culture project (up to 2002) were recently archived at DANS, with help of a "small data grant". The data collected for ISSP are archived and distributed by DANS (Dutch versions) and the Central Archive (*Zentral Archiv*) Cologne, Germany (international version). ESS is archived and distributed at NSD, Bergen, Norway.

Analytical strategy

CSR researchers are committed to the advanced statistical analysis of large-scale quantitative data. Such models include scaled-association, conditional and ordinal multinomial logit models (Ganzeboom, Täht, Buis), multi-level models (Liefbroer, Nagel, Wolbers), discrete and continuous life history models (Bras, Täht, Liefbroer, Elzinga, Reci, Wolbers), panel models (Liefbroer, Nagel, Reci), multiple-indicator measurement models (Ganzeboom), and lowess smoothed time-series models (Buis). The location of the programme in the Department of Social Research Methodology provides the proper context for such applications. At the same time, the analytical contributions of the CSR members provide methodological applications that are important in their own right and broaden the teaching competencies of the SRM department.

Dissemination strategy

CSR researchers aim to publish their research primarily in articles, either in first-rate peer-reviewed social science journals or refereed edited collections. We have no policy to write monographs, or publish in non-scientific media. The PhD dissertations prepared in the programme are explicitly conceived as collections of independently publishable chapters, usually organized around one statistical analysis of a singular data source. Also, we avoid commissioned research, in particular when such research does not contribute immediately to the production of scientific knowledge. As a policy, CSR researchers present their work regularly to national and international scientific audiences (see below). Most CSR research members maintain a personal website to disseminate their publications, draft papers and other products to the worldwide research community.

B.3 Processes in research, internal and external collaboration

Programme formulation

The CSR programme is formulated in an annually updated document, that states goals and financial means of the programme in terms of a large number (currently: 20) of projects, each of which has its independent intellectual history (primarily data collections and earlier publications) and many of which have a track record before the CSR programme started at VUA-FSW. The projects are not only defined in terms of research aims and design, but state one-year and long-term targets that are annually updated. This procedure commits the programme members to specific and testable research goals, while leaving freedom for new initiatives and adaptations.

Research culture

Internally, the members of the programme meet in the weekly SRM colloquium series, and in the monthly CSR Stratification Seminar. The SRM colloquium consists of presentations and is attended by all members of the SRM department. CSR participants very frequently make presentations in these colloquia. The CSR Stratification Seminar involves in-depth discussions on papers or literature (no presentations). Most meetings are held in English.

At the national level, an important arena for discussion for the group is the ISOL ‘stratification group’. This group (which has a history of almost 25 years) is the national meeting ground for sociological [PhD] researchers in the field of stratification, mobility and life course, in particular from Nijmegen, Utrecht and Tilburg, and is currently chaired by Ganzeboom. Another important national venue for paper presentations has been the annual conferences of the *Nederlandse Sociologische Vereniging* [NSV].

CSR researchers present their work regularly at the international level, often at periodically attended conferences and workshops. Many of these conferences and workshops function as agenda setting for CSR research, by providing topics and (semi-) annual deadlines for submitting drafts and papers. The most important examples are the semi-annual meetings of the Research Committee 28 on Social Stratification of the International Sociological Association [ISA-RC28] and the annual meetings of the European Consortium for Sociological Research [ECSR]. Other important periodical conferences are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1: International conferences and workshops periodically attended by current CSR researchers

<i>Ganzeboom</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC28: Research Committee on Social Stratification and Social Mobility of the International Sociological Association. • ECSR: European Consortium for Sociological Research • RC33: Logic and Methodology in Sociology
<i>Liefbroer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAPS: European Population Conference • EAPS: Working Group on the Second Demographic Transition of the European Association of Population Studies • IUSSP: Panel on the Transition to Adulthood of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population • European Divorce Network
<i>Bras</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSHA: Social Science History Association Conference • ESSHC: European Social Science History Conference
<i>Elzinga</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WAV: Werkgelegenheid – arbeid - vorming/Interfacultaire Instituten Humane Wetenschappen, Universiteit Leuven • IUSSP: Scientific panel on the transition to adulthood in developed countries • ESRC: European Consortium for Sociological Research
<i>Nagel</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC28: Research Committee on Social Stratification and Social Mobility of the International Sociological Association
<i>Wolbers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC28: Research Committee on Social Stratification and Social Mobility of the International Sociological Association. • ECSR: European Consortium for Sociological Research • TIY: European research network on Transitions in Youth
<i>Buis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STATA workshops • RC28: Research Committee on Social Stratification and Social Mobility of the International Sociological Association. • ECSR: European Consortium for Sociological Research
<i>Reci</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOLE: Society of Labour Economics • RES: Royal Economic Society • ASA: American Sociological Association; Methodology Section; Organization, Occupation and Work (OOW) and Economic Sociology Sections
<i>Täht</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAA: Population Association of America / EPA • ECSR: European Consortium for Sociological Research • RC28: Research Committee on Social Stratification and Social Mobility of the International Sociological Association.

Internal collaboration

Members of the programme collaborate in joint projects on a bilateral basis. In the evaluation period, joint work (papers, publications, data collections) has been produced by Ganzeboom & Nagel (Youth & Culture project), Liefbroer & Nagel (Youth and Culture project), Liefbroer & Elzinga (Patterns in the life course) and Bras, Liefbroer & Elzinga (Life course trajectories).

External collaborations

Members of the programme maintain an active, wide and open network of national and international collaborative relationships. Table 2 lists standing collaborations with publications or conference papers presented during the evaluation period. The programme's

policy stipulates that external collaborations are more important and potentially more productive (for comparative research) than internal collaborations.

Table 2: Standing collaborations [i.e. co-authorships of publications and conference papers] of current CSR researchers at the national and international level

<i>CSR-researchers and their standing collaborations</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Topic</i>
<i>Ganzeboom</i>		
• Hofmeyer-Zlotnik, Jürgen	Mannheim	Comparative measurement of education
• Kreidl, Martin	Pilzen	Cross-national comparison of education/occupation link
• Luijkx, Ruud	Tilburg	Structure and trend in occupational mobility in the Netherlands
• Güveli, Ayse	Essex	
• Meraviglia, Cinzia	Alessandria	Trends in educational and occupational mobility in Italy
• Stephenson, Elizabeth	Los Angeles	Archiving and documenting social mobility data
• Treiman, Donald J.	Los Angeles	Comparative analysis of social mobility and status attainment
<i>Liefbroer</i>		
• Billari, Francesco	Milano	Transition to Adulthood; ESS module on Timing of Life; EU project on Fertility Preferences; EAPS Working Group; IUSSP Panel
• Hagestad, Gunhild	Bergen	ESS module on Timing of Life; EU project on Fertility Preferences
• Speder, Zsolt	Budapest	
• Kalmijn, Matthijs	Tilburg	Parent-child relationships; NKPS
• Philippov, Dimiter	Vienna	EU project on Fertility Preferences;
• Toulemon, Laurent	Paris	IUSSP Panel
<i>Bras</i>		
• Egerbladh, Inez	Umeå	Impact of kin on mortality in old age
• Kok, Jan	Amsterdam	Family territories in migration Impact of sex and birth order on marriage behaviour
• Van Poppel, Frans & Kees Mandemakers	Den Haag / Amsterdam	Kin marriage in the Netherlands
• Van Tilburg, Theo	Amsterdam	Regional effects on sibling relations
<i>Elzinga</i>		
• Hoogendoorn, Adriaan	Amsterdam	Markov source models for categorical time series
• Dijkstra, Wil		
• Rahmann, Hui Wang	Belfast	Subsequence combinatorics in the context of metric representation of categorical time series
• Rahman, Sven	Bielefeld	
<i>Nagel</i>		
• Damen, Marie-Louise; Haanstra, Folkert	Groningen	Effects of art education on cultural participation
• Blaauboer, Marjolein	Amsterdam	Cultural reproduction
<i>Wolbers</i>		
• Blossfeld, Hans-Peter	Bamberg	Labour market entry and early career development among school-leavers in the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luijkx, Ruud; • Barbieri, Paolo 	Tilburg, Milan	Netherlands since the mid-1980s. (Flexcareer project) Atypical Employment and Welfare Regimes: Employment insecurity at labour market entry and its impact on early working careers in the Netherlands.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Van der Velden, Rolf; • Buechner, Charlotte 	Maastricht	(EqualSoc project) Social background, educational attainment and labour market integration: an exploration of underlying processes and dynamics.
<hr/>		
<i>Buis</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jenkins, Stephen P. • Cox, Nicholas 	ISER, Essex Durham, UK	Betafit and Dirifit module in STATA
<hr/>		
<i>Reci</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mills, Melinda 	Groningen	Effects of welfare reforms on labour market outcomes Trans-Europe project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England, Paula • Evertsen • De Bruijn, Jeanne • De Bruijn, Jeanne • Meerman 	Stanford Yale Curacao Curacao AIAS/UvA	Educational inequality among women in three countries Transitional labour markets Transitions in the life course of subsidised workers
<hr/>		
<i>Täht</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mills, Melinda 	Groningen	The impact of non-standard work times on partnership quality and stability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blossfeld, Hans-Peter 	Bamberg	Labour market entry and early career development among school leavers in Estonia since 1980s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saar, Ellu; Unt, Marge 	Tallinn	Labour market entry and early career development among school leavers in Estonia since 1980s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helemäe, Jelena 	Tallinn	Education-Based Meritocracy: Public Opinion On Social Mobility Opportunities In Estonia
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Supervision and training of PhD students

Ganzeboom supervises all three current PhD projects¹¹, but actual supervision is provided by a pair of supervisors (Hoogendoorn and Mills (2x) are the co-supervisors). The three graduate students (Buis, Reci, Täht) also support each other's projects. The graduate students are not part of an inter-university research school, but receive their training through selected (summer) courses. All have (repeatedly) participated in the summer school of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research in Ann Arbor, USA. Other training has been provided by the European Consortium for Sociological Research [ECSR] and Inter-university Graduate School of Psychometrics and Sociometrics [IOPS]. An extended stay at a research institute abroad is part of the training of the PhD students. Locations include the University of California-Los Angeles (Buis), University of Maryland (Täht) and Oxford

¹¹ This refers to PhD projects at the VU. Ganzeboom maintains a connection to Utrecht University to supervise PhD projects, which were started under his direction before September 2002. Five such dissertations were defended in the review period, a final one is on its way.

University (Reci). Progress of the PhD research is annually monitored by the Centre for Comparative Social Studies that also provides (supplementary) funds for student's activities.

Wolbers co-supervises a PhD project at Maastricht University entitled 'Social background, educational attainment and labour market integration: an exploration of underlying processes and dynamics' together with Van der Velden (supervisor). Nagel co-supervises the final PhD project together with Ganzeboom at Utrecht University.

B.4 Academic reputation

Citation analysis

Research by CSR researchers is often read and used by the international research community. Table 3 provides an overview of citations counted in the Social Sciences Citation Index during the evaluation period. Ganzeboom's high citation score derives mostly from his seminal publications on comparative social mobility patterns and from the tools he generated for comparative measurement of occupational status [ISEI, EGP]. (The citation analysis probably underestimates the frequent use of these tools in comparative research.) Most of his other citations relate to work on culture consumption and are scattered around various publications. The large number of citations for Liefbroer comes from a variety of different studies, both published in SSCI-journals and in other journals. Most recent citations refer to research on the influence of socio-economic factors on family formation and work on the consequences of partner relationships for well-being.

Table 3: Citations of publications by CSR staff members

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ganzeboom, HBG	n.a.	57	57	49	64	49
Liefbroer, AC	n.a.			25	27	42
Bras, H	n.a.	1	2	1	2	0
Elzinga, CE	n.a.					2
Mills, ML	n.a.	4	8			
Nagel, FA	n.a.			1	0	4
Wolbers, M	n.a.				15	7
Total	n.a.	62	67	76	108	104

Notes. Source: Web of Science (ISI). Scores are net citations: total number of citations, excluding self-citations. Empty cells indicate years in which a researcher was not (yet) member of the programme.

Acquired funds

Acquired outside funds include NWO support to the European Social Survey data collection, and multiple collaborations with the Social and Cultural Planning Office for data collection associated with the ISSP and Youth and Culture data collections.

Other academic activities: Table 4 provides an overview of other academic activities that are testimony to national and international recognition of CSR researchers.

Table 4: Other academic activities of current CSR staff: Membership of juries, reviews, etc.

<i>Ganzeboom</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of NWO VICI and Open Competition juries • Member of FWO Social Science jury (Belgium) • Editor European Sociological Review (2003-2004) • Member Social Science Council [SWR] • Member SWR Verkenningcommissie Sociologie • Member KNAW/NWO task force NIWI/DANS
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member NWO Scientific evaluation committee NSCR • Member Local Arrangement Committee RC33 conference Amsterdam • Chair Review Committee POA project • Member Review Committee WO Monitor • Chair board Historical Sample of the Netherlands • Reviewer European Sociological Review, American Sociological Review, NWO, FWO
<i>Liefbroer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair of the Working Group on the Second Demographic Transition of the European Association of Population Studies (EAPS) • Member of the Panel on the Transition to Adulthood of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) • Member of the Steering Committee of the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study • Member of the Review Committee for the Programme on Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (PAIRFAM) of the German Science Foundation (DFG) • Member of the Advisory Board of the Dondena Centre for Research on Social Dynamics of Bocconi University, Milano • Member of the Advisory Board of the Zeitschrift für Familienforschung (Bamberg) • Member of the Advisory Board of the Rotterdam Youth Survey 2005 • Reviewer for Journal of Marriage and Family, Demography, Social Forces, European Sociological Review
<i>Wolbers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant <i>flex</i>CAREER-project (coordinator: H-P. Blossfeld). • Participant EQUALSOC-project 'Atypical employment and welfare regimes' (coordinator: P. Barbieri). • Member editorial board Tijdschrift voor Arbeidsvraagstukken. • Member advisory board 'Panel Studie van Sociale Dynamiek in Nederland'. • Contact person (on behalf of Faculty of Social Sciences, VU University Amsterdam) for European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR). • Reviewer European Sociological Review, International Sociology, Learning and Individual Differences, Pedagogische Studiën, Tijdschrift voor Arbeidsvraagstukken, Work and Occupations.
<i>Elzinga</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vereniging voor Ordinatie en Classificatie (VOC) • Interuniversity Graduate School of Psychometrics and Sociometrics (IOPS)
<i>Nagel</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member Scientific Evaluation Committee Steunpunt Re-Creatief Vlaanderen (2006)
<i>Bras</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate member of N.W. Posthumus Instituut: Netherlands research institute and research school for economic and social history • Member of the board of the Historical Sample of the Netherlands • Reviewer of Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geschiedenis and of Mens en Maatschappij • Member of the Social Science History Association (SSHA) • Member of the European Social Science History Association (ESSHA) • Member of the Scientific Research Committee on Historical Demography (Wetenschappelijke Onderzoeksgemeenschap Historische Demografie) funded by FWO (Belgium). Programme leader (together with Michel Oris and Hanne Van Baelen) of the working group 'Kinship and Social and Demographic Behaviour'. • Expert member of the COST Action A-34: Gender and Well-Being: Work, Family and Public Policies. • Expert member of the COST Action A-35: Programme for the Study of European Rural Societies (PROGRESSORE)
<i>Buis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of the STATA Users' Group

<i>Reci</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of the American Sociology Association, Methodology Section • Member of the International Sociology Association, RC28 • Reviewer for the European Sociological Review and Research in Social Stratification and Mobility
<i>Täht</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of the Society of Labour Economics (SOLE) • Member of the Royal Economic Society (RES) • Member of American Sociological Association; Methodology Section; Organization, Occupation and Work (OOW) and Economic Sociology Sections • Member of the International Sociology Association, RC28 • Member of the board of the Dutch PhD student's council Netherlands (PNN) • Active member of the Conference Committee on "Globalization, Social Inequality and the Life Course", TransEurope project • Reviewer for International Sociology (IS) • Member of Population Association of America / EPA • Member of European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR) • Member of Research Committee on Social Stratification and Social Mobility of the International Sociological Association (RC28) • Member of the Estonian Sociological Association (ESA) • Reviewer for International Sociology (IS)

B.5 Internal evaluation

The CSR research group emerged as an independent unit in 2005 from the more encompassing Research Methods and Data Qualities programme. In 2004, the mid-term evaluation of this programme commissioned by the FSW Faculty Board suggested that the various parts embedded in the RMDQ programme (apart from stratification research: methodology of data collection, qualitative research methods and miscellaneous topics – which together covered research of all members of the SRM department) were not coherent enough to constitute a viable programme in the long run. As a consequence, the research activities of the SRM members has been restructured and joined with existing research programmes in other departments. The CSR programme has become an autonomous part of a set of three sociology programmes.

The core of the internal evaluation cycle of CSR is its programme statement. The programme's major structuration is a list of projects that specifies history, design, planning and deliverables. This structure makes CSR participants directly accountable for their own contributions, and it stimulates thinking about our activities in a strategic way. The project structure is not restricted to outside funding, but also extends to internally funded activities.

Personnel management

Formal personnel management is provided by the Board of the Department of Social Research Methodology that is currently chaired by Elzinga. The procedure involves annual reports and annual evaluations [*jaargesprekken*]. Ganzeboom advises the Board of CSR department on the research activities of all CSR staff. Ganzeboom's own activities are monitored directly by the Dean of the Faculty (Klandermans).

Embeddedness in the Faculty of Social Sciences

All participants in the programme are members of the Department of Social Research Methodology, which teaches all research methods (both quantitative and qualitative) for all

students in the Faculty of Social Sciences. Some CSR participants have heavy teaching loads, mostly in large-scale undergraduate course in statistics and research methods. Wolbers and Nagel are exempted from full teaching due to the strategic funds awarded to Ganzeboom. Bras also has a lower teaching load due to her VENI grant. The embeddedness of the group in the wider faculty is somewhat complicated, due to separation of teaching and research. While teaching of CSR members makes a connection with all of the faculty's departments, our research is associated with the two other sociology programmes in the faculty that are located in the Department of Sociology [formerly: Social-Cultural Sciences].

Faculty administration

The Faculty Board has an open-minded policy towards quantitative research, is accessible and has been supportive to the CSR programme in many respects: first and foremost by providing the strategic investment, but also by support in acquiring funds and commissioned research (such as ESS). All contracts and financial issues are handled by the faculty's financial department, which has had its problems in accurate and timely reporting, but has improved steadily over the past few years.

Material facilities

The SRM Department is housed in the Metropolitan building, on two different floors. On the 2nd floor, its neighbours are organizational anthropologists (COM), on the 4th floor sociologists. This arrangement is due to housing constraints of the Faculty and has arisen without much policy considerations. Like the rest of the SRM department, the CSR group is divided over the two floors – this arrangement has been chosen with the objective to keep the department integrated as much as spatial constraints allow. In practice, the separation over two floors does not constitute a major difficulty, but other aspects of the spatial arrangements are problematic: the rooms are very large, so many researchers have to share them, and the building's climate system is very noisy and badly maintained. Some of the other material facilities are also inadequate: printing and photocopying, software provision and web services have improved since 2002, but are still below acceptable standards. The faculty's computing services department maintains a very rigorous security regime, which leads to many restrictions in remote access and limitations in available disk space, software and hardware. By contrast, a particularly good aspect of the VUA is its postal (and printing) service that can competently handle the mail surveys held for the ISSP and Youth & Culture panel. There are also good facilities for online-surveys, but these have not yet been used for CSR.

B.6 External validation

Members of the CSR programme have held a number of external positions, which shows their solid reputation in the social science community in the Netherlands and abroad. In Table 4, we have summarized the external positions held by the CSR-research members and we will briefly summarize these in this section.

During the evaluation period, *Ganzeboom* acted as member of NWO's VICI selection committee and NWO's NCSR evaluation committee, and was a member of the KNAW/NWO taskforce that evaluated the NIWI institute and transformed it into DANS. Recently, Ganzeboom was appointed as a member of KNAW's Social Science Council [SWR]; before that, he served as member of the Vernieuwingscommissie Sociologie [Innovation Committee Sociology] of KNAW/SWR. He chairs the supervisory committee [*begeleidingscommissie*] of the Programme on Labour Market Analysis [POA: *Programma voor Arbeidsmarkt Onderzoek*] which forecasts supply and demand of manpower in the labour market in the Netherlands. Ganzeboom is chairman of the board of the Historical Sample of the Netherlands

[HSN] foundation, which obtained an NWO large-investment grant in 2002 for the project “Life-courses in context”. Abroad, he is a permanent non-resident Fellow of the California Center for Population Research at UCLA and has been invited to join the Center for Poverty Research at Stanford University in a similar capacity. He also maintains permanent collaborations with ZUMA (Mannheim) and the University of Eastern Piedmont (Alessandria), both of which provide travel funds to support collaborative projects. Ganzeboom was editor of the *European Sociological Review* in 2003-2004, and co-organized the 2004 mid-term conference of RC33 on Logic and Methodology in Sociology, in Amsterdam.

Liefbroer is chair of the working group on the ‘Second Demographic Transition’ of the European Association of Population Studies. He is an active member of a range of committees and associations and has been a reviewer of high-level journals such as *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *Demography*, *Social Forces*, *European Sociological Review*. Wolbers is affiliated with different European joint projects with distinguished scholars from abroad, such as Blossfeld who directs the flexCAREER-project and Barbieri who directs the EQUALSOC-project. Wolbers is an active member of the advisory board Panel Study of Social Dynamics (*Panel Studie van Sociale Dynamiek in Nederland*) and represents VUA/FSW in the European Consortium for Sociological Research. He is a frequent reviewer of *European Sociological Review* and *International Sociology*. Elzinga’s external positions are related to his area of interest on advanced statistical methods. He is frequently invited for presentations, in and outside the Netherlands, on his successfully designed and written statistical and mathematical tools. He is an active member of *Vereniging voor Ordinatie en Classificatie* (VOC) and Interuniversity Graduate School of Psychometrics and Sociometrics (IOPS).

Nagel is a known researcher due to her research on cultural production and reproduction. She has been invited to give lectures in and outside the Netherlands. Bras is also a known researcher for her historical studies about the diversity, interdependence and relations in the life course of siblings. Bras is an active participant of various scientific associations in the field of historic and economic research, and associate member of N.W. Posthumus Instituut: (Netherlands research institute and research school for economic and social history). Furthermore, she is an active member of the board of the Historical Sample of the Netherlands. Besides her participation in these scientific associations Bras is also a frequent reviewer of several refereed Dutch scientific journals on her field.

The PhD students of the CSR-programme are active participants of different associations and committees in their fields. Buis now has a well-established reputation in STATA user-groups and has been invited to present and introduce his designed programmes at STATA conferences. Buis is a member of the American Sociology Association where he actively participates in the meetings of the methodology section; and is a member of the International Sociology Association. Reci is an active member of associations in both areas of sociology and economics. Sociology, via her membership of the American Sociology Association and the International Sociology Association – and economics, in associations such as the Society of Labour Economists and the Royal Economic Society. She has been invited to present her work at the Tinbergen Institute, Oxford University (Department of Economics) and Institute of Statistics and Demography (Warsaw School of Economics). During 2004-2005, Reci has been treasurer and active member of the board of the Dutch PhD student council. Recently, she has become affiliated with the European joint project TransEurope. Täht is also an active member of various external associations. As member of the Population Association of America and as a member of the European Consortium for Sociological Research, she has actively participated in various conferences where she has presented her work. As an expert in the field of non-standard working hours she has been asked to present her work at the Estonian Sociological Association. Täht is also an active

participant and member of the Research Committee on Social Stratification and Social Mobility of the International Sociological Association.

B.7 Researchers and other personnel

In Table 5, we give an overview of the participation of programme members and their available time for research.

Table 5 (SEP table 4): Research staff at programme level

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Full professors					
Ganzeboom, Harry BG	0.13	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Liefbroer, Aat			0.06	0.06	0.20
Assistant professors					
Bras, Hilde	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.43)	0.50	0.50
Elzinga, Cees		(0.30)	(0.30)	0.30	0.22
Wolbers, Maarten				0.40	0.60
Total tenured staff	0.13	0.4	0.46	1.66	1.92
<i>Total tenured staff, incl. ()</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.92</i>
Non tenured staff					
Assistant professors					
Van der Gaag, Martin		0.13	0.08	0.08	
Mills, Melinda	0.05	0.30			
Nagel, Ineke			0.40	0.60	0.60
PhD students					
Buis, Maarten		0.43	0.64	0.64	0.64
Reci, Irma		(0.25)	(0.80)	0.80	0.80
Täht, Kadri				0.07	0.80
Total non tenured staff	0.05	0.86	1.12	2.19	2.84
<i>Total non tenured staff, incl. ()</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.92</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.84</i>
Total research staff	0.18	1.13	1.5	3.77	4.76
<i>Total research staff, incl. ()</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>3.85</i>	<i>4.76</i>
Other					
Opdam, Saskia				p.m.	p.m.
Vogel-De Groot, Elsbeth				p.m.	
Various research assistants				p.m.	p.m.

Note. () denotes appointments at VUA/FSW but outside CSR.

CSR initiator and head *Ganzeboom* was appointed to VUA in September 2002 and held his inaugural lecture¹² in December of the same year. Other members of the programme were appointed (much) later. *Wolbers* came to the programme in 2005. His earlier affiliation was with ROA-Maastricht, and in CSR he continues his research at ROA on the education/-employment link in comparative perspective. *Wolbers* and *Ganzeboom* were earlier associated in Nijmegen. *Nagel* also came from Utrecht University to VUA in 2004, and continues her

¹² “Appels en peren, apples and oranges. Drie methoden van vergelijkend onderzoek”. *Inaugurele rede Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*, December 19 2002.

work on cultural participation in the life course using the Youth and Culture panel study that she and Ganzeboom started at Utrecht University in 1998. *Liefbroer* was appointed as part-time [BHL] professor of “Demography of Young Adults and Intergenerational Transmission” at VUA in 2005 and held his inaugural lecture in the same year. His major affiliation continues to be with NIDI, The Hague. He received his undergraduate and graduate training at VUA in the social psychology and (together with Nagel) continues work on the adolescent life course, which was the original subject of his PhD research. *Bras* transferred from the VUA’s Department of Social-Cultural Sciences to SRM in 2005. In 2002, she obtained a NWO-Veni grant on the influence of siblings on socio-economic outcomes in historical demographic data. She wrote her dissertation at Utrecht University with Ganzeboom. Both Ganzeboom and Bras currently participate in management and collection of the Historical Sample of Netherlands [HSN]. *Elzinga* joined VUA/SRM in 2002 after having first pursued a non-academic career. He came to the CSR programme in 2005. As a trained mathematical psychologist, Elzinga conducts methodological and statistical work on categorical time-series data such as life course events. Trained as a demographer in Groningen and after being a Post-Doc in Bamberg, *Mills* became assistant-professor in the SRM department and contributed to the CSR programme during 2003 but then left for a tenured position in the Department of Social-Cultural Sciences in 2004; subsequent to this she took up a post at Groningen University in 2005. However, she continues to work closely with Ganzeboom and two PhD students (*Reci*, *Täht*) in the CSR programme.

Buis was appointed as PhD student in 2003; his MA training was at Utrecht University (economics and sociology), partly with Ganzeboom. *Täht* was recruited as a graduate student in 2004 on a NWO grant jointly obtained by Ganzeboom and Mills on the relationship between non-standard work schedules and life-chances. After Mill’s departure to Groningen, *Täht* continued her project at SRM/CSR. *Täht* received her BA/MA training in Estonia and Poland, and was a research Fellow with Blossfeld in Bamberg, before coming to VUA. *Reci* joined SRM/CSR in 2005, also after Mill’s departure to Groningen. She received her BSc and MSc in Business Administration in the Netherlands.

Van de Gaag briefly contributed to CSR as an AbD/PD researcher to assist with the standardization of the ISMF data. A number of research assistants have contributed to the data collection projects. Among them two have held relatively long contracts and have independently contributed to the programme (e.g. by co-authoring data documentation). *Vogel-de Groot* organized the data collection of ISSP2003&2004, and assisted in a number of other projects. *Opdam* organized the data collection of ISSP2005&2006 and supports all work for the European Social Survey.

B.8 Resources, funding and facilities

The CSR-research group is funded from several sources. As shown in Table 6, the main resources flow from Direct Funding, which is provided by the VUA/FSW. Despite being reduced over the years, this funding has been complemented by sources derived from the research funds.

Table 6 (SEP table 5): Funding at programme level

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average
Direct funding FTEs	-	100%	100%	85%	72%	66%	79%
Research funds	-	-	-	15%	28%	34%	21%
Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Personnel

Ganzeboom and Elzinga are funded as members of VUA/FSW's regular permanent staff. Liefbroer's appointment and Reci's PhD project are funded by CCSS supplementary funds. The research time of Wolbers, Nagel and Buis is funded from the strategic endowment to Ganzeboom. Täht's PhD project is funded by NWO, as is Bras's VENI project. Upon completion of the present temporary funding, Wolbers, Bras (both tenured) and Nagel (currently non-tenured) will become funded as VUA/FSW regular staff.

Data and other funds

This strategic endowment also pays for the collection of data for the Youth & Culture and ISSP projects. Ganzeboom's national coordinatorship of the European Social Survey pays for the appointment of a data collection manager (Opdam), which also contributed to the continuation of the ISSP data collection. Substantial supplementary funds for these data collection projects have been obtained from the Social and Cultural Planning Office (total k€ 100). The strategic endowment will allow for an additional round of data collections and — depending upon the acquisition of supplementary funds for these projects — the appointment of another graduate student. The programme has acquired a limited amount of external funds for peripheral projects (Horizon) and consultancy (POA). The total amount of funds involved in this category is about k€ 30.

B.9 Overview of the results

Before going through the contribution of each research staff member to the goals of the CSR-research programme, in Table 7 we first provide a summarized overview of these results during the evaluation period in terms of publications.

Table 7 (SEP table 6): Programme results: outcome numbers

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
1. Academic							
Publications							
a. in refereed journals (e)		5	4	5	8	3	25
a. in refereed journals (o)		2	1	1	2	1	7
b. in other journals (e)		-	-	-	-	-	-
b. in other journals (o)		-	-	-	-	-	-
c. book							
chapters							
refereed (e)		-	1	2	1	3	7
refereed (o)		-	-	-	-	-	-
non refereed (e)		-	2	1	1	-	4
non refereed (o)		-	1	-	-	1	2
Total		7	9	9	12	8	45
2. Monographs							
a. refereed (e)		-	-	-	-	-	-
a. refereed (o)		-	1	-	-	-	1
b. non refereed (e)		-	-	-	-	-	-
b. non refereed (o)		-	-	-	-	-	-
3. PhD Theses							
-		-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Professional publications and products							
-		-	1	-	1	2	4
5. Other PhD Theses							
-		-	-	1	1	1	3
6. Other academic publications							
a. refereed (e)		-	-	-	-	1	1
a. refereed (o)		-	1	-	1	-	2
b. non refereed (e)		-	-	-	1	-	1

	b. non refereed (o)	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total output English refereed		5	5	7	9	7	33
Input (fte tenured staff)		0.31	0.89	1.19	1.66	1.92	5.97
Output/input ratio ER		16.13	5.62	5.88	5.42	3.65	5.53

Notes. (e) = English. (o) = Other language. The output/input ratio only concerns English refereed (ER) publications.

As stated earlier in section B.0, the projects and activities of the CSR programme are organized within four packages. To give a clear and detailed overview of the established results in recent years, the following part of this section will briefly summarize the contribution and results of each programme member to each package. References to work published in the evaluation period are given in Table 8, references to earlier work and work in progress or forthcoming are contained in footnotes.

1. Comparative analyses of social stratification and social mobility

a. Inter-generational reproduction of inequality in education and occupation

Ganzeboom's primary contribution to the CSR programme is his research on long-term trends in status attainment. His recent articles (Ganzeboom & Luijkx, 2004a, 2004b) have substantiated earlier conclusions that in the Netherlands there is a consistent and strong trend towards more social mobility between family background and both educational attainment and occupational attainment. The trend appears for both men and women and continues to occur in more recently born cohorts. The model of linear trend (no reversal or deceleration) cannot be rejected for the ISMF database that now covers 51 studies collected between 1958 and 2005. However, in recent papers, Buis has questioned these models for educational attainment and has identified specific episodes in which these trends appeared or remained stable.

b. Hierarchy and inequality within families

Liefbroer's contribution to this part of the programme covers two issues: (a) the intergenerational transmission of patterns of demographic behaviour from parents to children, and (b) the study of cross-national differences in patterns of family formation. With regard to the first topic, his recent work shows that the influence of parents on the demographic behaviour of their children is strong with regard to leaving home (Billari & Liefbroer, 2007) and the choice of a marriage partner (Kalmijn, Liefbroer, et al., 2006) and even seems to increase with regard to the timing of entry into parenthood (Steenhof & Liefbroer, forthcoming¹³). In addition, processes of intergenerational influence of demographic behaviour seem to be quite similar among native and migrant subpopulations (De Valk & Liefbroer, 2007¹⁴). With regard to the second topic, his recent comparative work shows a strong tendency towards de-standardization of the life courses among young adults (Elzinga & Liefbroer, forthcoming¹⁵; Liefbroer & Goldscheider, 2006). In addition, cross-national differences in the union dissolution rates of married and cohabiting couples can partially be explained by applying ideas derived from diffusion theory (Liefbroer & Dourleijn, 2006).

¹³ Steenhof, L., & Liefbroer, A.C. (accepted). Intergenerational transmission of age at first birth: Evidence from Dutch register data. *Population Studies*.

¹⁴ De Valk, H.A.G., & Liefbroer, A.C. (2007). Timing preferences for women's family life transitions: intergenerational transmission among migrants and Dutch. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 69(1), 190-206.

¹⁵ Elzinga, C., & Liefbroer, A.C. (accepted). Destandardization and differentiation of family life-trajectories of young adults: A cross-national comparison. *European Journal of Population*.

Bras's VENI-project which focuses on the 'diversity, interdependence and relations' in the life courses of siblings during the nineteenth and the twentieth century, has contributed to the goals of the CSR-research programmes in several ways. Her forthcoming article in *Population Studies* (2007)¹⁶ explores the extent to which the presence and activities of siblings shaped the chances of women migrating to rural and urban areas in two rural areas of Belgium and the Netherlands during the second half of the nineteenth and first decades of the twentieth century. Evidence was found for two mechanisms explaining the effects of siblings: micro-economic notions of joint household decision-making, and social capital theory. In another forthcoming paper¹⁷ (2007), Bras investigated, on the basis of survey data (LSN-Nestor), how different family systems influenced the relationships among elderly siblings who were born in farming families between 1903 and 1937 in three regions of the Netherlands. Her results show that even when adjusting for other factors, particular family structures significantly affected contact frequency in sibling relationships of elderly people, even in the 1990's.

Nagel (2004) analysed retrospective panel data on cultural consumption. In this study cultural consumption is found to be a rather stable kind of behaviour, starting early in life, most often in the parental family. A number of apparent effects of social conditions turn out to be smaller than was reported in cross-sectional studies and were shown to be present before these conditions occur, due to selection mechanisms. To study whether the same results are obtained when using real panel data, the Youth and Culture data were analysed. They have been extended with an additional wave in 2004 and with a new cohort of students in 2005. In both occasions, one of the parents was also asked to take part in the study.

c. Inequality as result of changes in socio-economic structures of the labour market

With respect to the cross-national analysis of social mobility patterns, no further analyses were published by Ganzeboom in the review period, but substantive advances were made in the collection and harmonisation of ISMF data (see below) and intermediate results were reported in conference papers¹⁸. Wolbers extended his earlier research on cross-national differences in youth labour market integration by analysing outcome variables other than youth unemployment. He showed that there are also marked cross-national differences in terms of the quality of jobs (temporary employment, involuntary part-time employment, occupational level) in which young people are employed (De Grip & Wolbers, 2006). In addition, he recently used a dynamic perspective on school to work transitions by analysing the speed (i.e., duration to first significant job) and the stability (i.e., probability of remaining employed of those who entered a first significant job) of the labour market entry process from a cross-national perspective (Wolbers, accepted)¹⁹.

Reci's contribution to this part of the programme is related to her studies on the effects of unemployment (insurance) on labour dynamics and incentives to work, which have contributed to two main issues: (a) the study of dynamic processes of unemployment that generate long-term patterns of social-economic inequality and mobility and (b) the study of how worker's economic behaviour and incentives to work interact with variations in unemployment insurance (UI) policy over different historical periods and lead to distinct patterns of labour market behaviour in terms of job search (dis)incentives, labour market

¹⁶ Bras, H. & M. Neven. 2007 (forthcoming). The effects of siblings on the migration of women in two rural areas of Belgium and The Netherlands. *Population Studies*, 61(1):53-71.

¹⁷ Bras, H. and Theo van Tilburg (2007). Kinship and Social Networks: A Regional Analysis of Sibling Relationships in Twentieth Century Netherlands, *Journal of Family History*.

¹⁸ Ganzeboom, Harry B.G. and Treiman, Donald J. (2007). "Ascription and Achievement in Occupational Attainment in Comparative Perspective", Paper prepared for presentation at the *Sixth Meeting of the Russell Sage Foundation/Carnegie Corporation University Working Groups on the Social Dimensions of Inequality* UCLA.

¹⁹ Wolbers, M.H.J. (accepted) 2007. Patterns of labor market entry: A comparative perspective on school-to-work transitions in eleven European countries. Forthcoming in *Acta Sociologica*

outcomes, subsequent earnings and occupational mobility. With regard to the first issue Recí finds several dimensions of unemployment to inflict long-lasting patterns of socio-economic inequality, through deterioration of workers' prospects in terms of permanent wage penalties and downward occupational mobility (Recí 2007)²⁰. With regard to the second issue, Recí demonstrates a two-fold impact of variations in UI policies on workers' labour market behaviour: first, incentives to leave unemployment are responsive to changes in the UI benefits, have a dynamic nature with exit rates higher near the exhaustion of the benefit period and result to shorter unemployment spells, especially if policy changes involve a reduction in the level of UI benefits. Moreover, results show job search incentives to be related to context-specific circumstances determined by gender, eligibility status and existing labour market conditions (Recí & Mills 2006)²¹. Second, restrictive changes in UI benefits have the potential to become sources of socio-economic inequality if they disrupt workers' job search process, which may lead to downward spirals of initial and subsequent earnings years after the policy change (Recí 2007)²².

Täht's contributions to the programme are related to her PhD studies on the determinants of temporal labour market flexibility, more precisely non-standard (NST) working schedules and its consequences for family cohesion in the Netherlands, with comparisons made between the United States. In her studies, Täht demonstrates an unchanged occupational structure of non-standard work in the Dutch labour market, which is concentrated only in few occupation groups²³. A relative stable effect of parents' work schedules on children's educational achievement is found, but this is relatively weak and disappears when adjusting for several socio-economic characteristics²⁴. There is, however, a negative short-term effect of NST on partnership quality, which is highly gendered, but disappears when adjusting for partner's support²⁵.

2. Comparative measures for educational and occupational status

With respect to the development of comparative measures, Ganzeboom (2003) published a new version of the successful International Socio-Economic Index of occupational status [ISEI]. Many more conversion schemes to the International Standard Classification of Occupations were supplied via the ISMF website. A comparative analysis of a multiple indicator model of occupational status in five countries (Ganzeboom, 2005) leads to the conclusion that a crude measurement of occupational status performs just as well as a detailed measure, but also that a multiple indicator representation of occupational status is far superior to both. Work on the comparative measurement of education has started and been presented at conferences²⁶, but no papers have been published as of yet.

²⁰ Recí, Irma. 2007. "The Inter-related Dynamics of Unemployment Incidence, Persistence and Subsequent Wages." To be presented at *Society of Labor Economists* on 4th-5th May 2007, Chicago

²¹ Recí, Irma and Melinda Mills. 2006. "Unemployment Insurance Benefits- Trap or Bridge? Longitudinal Evidence from the Netherlands 1985-2000." Under review at *American Journal of Sociology*

²² Recí, Irma. 2007. "Unemployment Benefits and Re-employment Earnings: Longitudinal Evidence from a Quasi Experimental Design." Presented at the *Spring Meeting of the Methodology Section of the American Sociology Association* on March 3rd, 2007; Manuscript prepared for submission to *Journal of Labor Economics*

²³ Täht, K. "Non-Standard Schedules – which workers get them? The Dutch case". Presented at: *ESA RC28 Spring Meeting "Intergenerational transmissions: cultural, economic or social resources?"*, 11-14/05/2006, Nijmegen

²⁴ Täht, K., Ganzeboom, H.B.G. "Parent's Work Schedules and Children's Educational Achievement". Presented at: *ECSR conference "European Comparative Studies: Quality and Inequality in Education"*, 1-2/09/2006, Prague

²⁵ Mills, M., Täht, K. "The impact of non-standard work times on partnership quality and stability: Quantitative and Qualitative findings from the Netherlands" *PAA Annual Meeting 2007*, 29-31/03/2007, New York

²⁶ Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Jürgen "Harmonizing Education Measures in the European Social Survey 2004". Budapest: SMABS/EAM conference, July 3 2006.

3. Data collection and data harmonisation

With respect to primary data collection and data harmonisation, CSR researchers produced four new modules for the International Social Survey Programme and two new waves of the Youth & Culture panel data. The harmonisation of the ISMF data has greatly improved. The ISMF currently covers almost 50 countries in over 350 studies. These data are now extends with measurements for the mother's occupation, the occupation of the questionnaire respondent and the main activities of the spouse. Full information is available from the ISMF website: <http://home.fsw.vu.nl/HBG.Ganzeboom/ISMF/index.htm>

4. Advanced statistical modelling

Methodological contributions included the use of the conditional multinomial regression model (Dessens et al. 2004, Ganzeboom & Luijkx 2004a, 2004b). These models allow for the integration of the classical status attainment model (*à la* Blau & Duncan) with loglinear models, the preferred tool of analysis of later researchers in this field. Elzinga (2003, 2005) studied the representation and modelling of categorical time series, as encountered in research on educational and occupational careers and in life course domains like family formation. His work has resulted in new metrics for sequence analysis that have been applied to research on de-standardization of family formation in 19 European countries (Elzinga & Liefbroer, 2007)²⁷ and to research on intergenerational transfer of family formation patterns (Liefbroer & Elzinga, 2006). He has also developed a quantification of turbulence of such categorical time series (Elzinga, 2006) that is applied in research on de-standardization of family formation (Elzinga & Liefbroer, 2007). Presently, methodology as developed by Elzinga, is taught by Brendan Halpin at the Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis & Collection of the University of Essex (UK). Elzinga developed software (CHESA V.1.2)²⁸, which implements his metrics.

Buis's major contribution is also in advanced statistical modelling. These contributions focus on the integration of the classical status attainment model with the sequential logit model for educational attainment (Buis, 2007)²⁹. With this model, it is now possible to explicitly study the relationship between the process through which education is attained and the highest achieved level of education, which, until now, had been treated as a black box. Other contributions of Buis relate to the development of various programmes (`betafit`, `dirifit`, `indeplist`, `pcorrmatt`) for the statistical package STATA.

Key publications

We have selected five key publications based on their potential scientific impact. Each are briefly discussed in terms of their findings.

1. Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Luijkx, R. (2004). "More Recent Trends in Intergenerational Occupational Class Reproduction in the Netherlands 1970-2004. Evidence from an Expanded Database." *Netherlands Journal of Social Sciences*, (40, 2) pp. 114-142.
2. Liefbroer, A.C., & Dourleijn, E. (2006). Unmarried cohabitation and union stability: a test of the selection hypothesis using data on 16 European countries. *Demography*, 43(2), 203-221.
3. Elzinga, C.H. (2005). Combinatorial Representations of Token Sequences, *Journal of Classification*, 22, 87-118.
4. Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Treiman, Donald J. (2003). "Three Internationally Standardised Measures for Comparative Research on Occupational Status." Pp. 159-193 in Jürgen H.P.

²⁷ See above.

²⁸ Downloadable with manual from <http://home.fsw.vu.nl/ch.elzinga>.

²⁹ Buis, M. (2007). "Not all Transitions are Equal". Presented at the *Spring Meeting of the Methodology Section of the American Sociology Association* on March 3rd, 2007.

Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik & Christof Wolf (Eds.) *Advances in Cross-National Comparison. A European Working Book for Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables*. New York: Kluwer Academic Press.

5. Vries, M.R. de, & Wolbers, M.H.J. (2005). Non-standard employment relations and wages among school-leavers in the Netherlands. *Work, Employment and Society*, 19, 503-525.

Paper [1] provides convincing new evidence that there has been a strong historical trend towards more achievement-based and less ascription-based status attainment in the Netherlands for the last half of the 20th century, using a database of unprecedented size and level of harmonisation. It replicates and extends earlier work of Ganzeboom in trends in social mobility, using loglinear and log-multiplicative modified path analysis.

Paper [2] illustrates that cohabiters and married couples that cohabited before marriage have higher risks of union dissolution than people who married without prior cohabitation. However, these differences in union stability vary markedly between countries. It is postulated that the impact of cohabitation on union stability depends on how far cohabitation has diffused within a society. We test this hypothesis with data from 16 European countries. The results support our hypothesis. Former cohabiters appear to run a higher risk of union dissolution than people who marry without prior cohabitation, only in societies where cohabitation is a small minority or a large majority phenomenon.

For CSR, the value of paper [3] is that it offers a way to construct Euclidean representations of all sorts of categorical time series appearing in almost all of CSR's projects. In contrast to the much-criticized edit-distances, the metric has a natural interpretation and treats duration as a property of the categories. In close collaboration with Liefbroer, the methods were successfully applied to family formation data. Related methods will be applied in joint projects with Wolbers and Bras.

Paper [4] summarizes and renews the various cross-nationally valid measures of occupational status [ISEI, EGP and SIOPS] produced by the authors in earlier work: prestige, socio-economic index and social class.

Paper [5] investigates wage effect of employment flexibility for young people who recently entered the Dutch labour market. Based on a very large-scale, school-leaver survey it is shown that school-leavers having a non-standard employment contract (such as temporary help agency employment) earn less than those in (regular) paid employment. A large part of the observed "wage gap" is related to differences in educational qualifications between school-leavers and in turn, the segment of labour market (primary versus secondary) they have entered.

Table 8 (SEP table 7): Programme results: full outcome list

2002

1a Academic publications in refereed journals, English

- [1] Haanstra, F., Nagel, I., & Ganzeboom, H.B.G. (2002). A preliminary assessment of a new arts education programme in Dutch secondary schools. *Journal of Art & Design Education*, 21(2), 164-172.
- [2] Korupp, S.E., Ganzeboom, H.B.G., & Lippe, T. van der (2002). Do mothers matter? A comparison of models of the influence of mother's and father's educational and

- occupational status on children's educational attainment. *Quality and Quantity*, 36(1), 17-42.
- [3] Korupp, S.E., Sanders, K., & Ganzeboom, H.B.G. (2002). The intergenerational transmission of occupational status and sex typing at children's labour market entry. *The European Journal of Women's Studies*, 9(1), 7-29.
- [4] Luijkx, R., Robert, P., Graaf, P.M. de & Ganzeboom, H.B.G., (2002). Changes in status attainment in Hungary 1910-1989. *European Societies*, 4(1), 107-140.
- [5] Nagel, I., & Ganzeboom, H.B.G. (2002). Participation in legitimate culture: family and school effects from adolescence to adulthood. *The Netherlands' Journal of Social Sciences* (38,2), pp. 102-120.

1a Academic publications in refereed journals, other language

- [6] Ganzeboom, H.B.G., Treiman, D.J., & Ultee, W. (2002). reprint in Chinese of: Comparative intergenerational stratification research: three generations and beyond. *Qing Hua She Hui Xue Ping Lun [Tsinghua Sociological Review]*, 3, 151-194.
- [7] Korupp, S.E., Sanders, K., & Ganzeboom, H.B.G. (2002). Wie die Mutter, so die Töchter? Dynamiken und trends im Statusvererbungsprozess zwischen Müttern und Töchtern in Westdeutschland und den Niederlanden. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 54(1), 1-26.

2003

1a Academic publications in refereed journals, English

- [8] Bras, H.A.J. (2003). Maids to the city: migration patterns of female domestic servants from the province of Zeeland, the Netherlands. *The History of the Family, An International Quarterly*, 8(2), 217-246.
- [9] Elzinga, C.H. (2003). Sequence similarity - a non-aligning technique. *Sociological Methods and Research*, 31(4), 3-29.
- [10] Dessens, J.A.G, Jansen, W., Ganzeboom, H.B.G. & Van der Heijden, P.G.M. (2003). Pattern and trends in occupational attainment in first jobs in the Netherlands, 1930-1995: OLS regression versus conditional multinomial logistic regression. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A*, 168(1), 63-84.
- [11] Mills, M.C., & Blossfeld, H.P. (2003). Globalization, uncertainty and changes in early life courses. *Zeitschrift fuer Erziehungswissenschaft*, 6(2), 188-218.

1a Academic publications in refereed journals, other language

- [12] Bruijn, J.G.M. de, Reci, I., & Bleijenbergh, I.L. (2003). Levensloop en combineren: arbeid en zorg in Engeland. *Sociale Wetenschappen*, 46(4), 21-41.

1c Academic publications, refereed book chapters, English

- [13] Gaag, M.P.J. van der (2003). Proposals for the measurement of individual social capital. In H.D. Flap & B. Volker (Eds.), *Creation and returns of social capital* (pp. 199-218). London: Routledge.

1c Academic publications, non refereed book chapters, English

- [14] Blossfeld, H.P., & Mills, M.C. (2003). A causal approach to interrelated family events. In D. Binder (Ed.), *Statistics Canada International Symposium Series - Proceedings 2003, modelling survey data for social and economic research* (Statistics Canada International Symposium Series). Ottawa, Canada: Statistics Canada.

- [15] Ganzeboom, H.B.G. (2003). Three internationally standardised measures for comparative research on occupational status. In J.H.P. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik & C. Wolf (Eds.), *Advances in cross-national comparison. A European working book for demographic and socio-economic variables* (pp. 159-193). New York: Kluwer Academic Press.

1c Academic publications, non refereed book chapters, other language

- [16] Ganzeboom, H.B.G. (2003). Jaren van onderscheid/Epiloog. In H.B.G. Ganzeboom (Ed.), *Jaren van onderscheid: trends in cultuurdeelname in Nederland* (Cultuur + Educatie, 7) (pp. 152/180-179/183). Utrecht: Cultuurnetwerk Nederland.

2a Monographs, refereed, other language

- [17] Ganzeboom, H.B.G., Haanstra, F., Damen, M.-L., & Nagel, I. (2003). *Momentopnames CKVI-Eindrapportage CKVI-Volgproject* (Cultuur + Educatie, 8). Utrecht: Cultuurnetwerk Nederland.

4 Professional publications and products

- [18] Buis, M.L. (2003). Internationale handel en eigen regulering. *Economisch Statistische Berichten*, 88(4411), 388-391.

6a Other academic publications, refereed, other language

- [19] Ganzeboom, H.B.G. (Ed.). (2003). *Jaren van onderscheid: trends in cultuurdeelname in Nederland* (Cultuur + Educatie, 7). Utrecht: Cultuurnetwerk Nederland.

2004

1a Academic publications in refereed journals, English

- [20] Bras, H.A.J. (2004). Social change, the institution of service and youth: the case of service in the lives of rural-born Dutch women, 1840-1940. *Continuity and Change*, 19(2), 241-264.
- [21] Fokkema, T., & Liefbroer, A.C. (2004). Employment and divorce among Dutch women born between 1903 and 1937. *The History of the Family, An International Quarterly*, 9(4), 425-442.
- [22] Ganzeboom, H.B.G., & Luijkx, R. (2004). More recent trends in intergenerational occupational class reproduction in the Netherlands 1970-2004. Evidence from an expanded database. *The Netherlands' Journal of Social Sciences*, 40(2), 114-142.
- [23] Meerman, M.G.M., Recic, I., & Arichi, K. (2004). The role of interim subsidized employment in the life course of the security guard. In N. van den Heuvel, P. van der Hallen, T. van der Lippe, & J. Schippers (Eds.), *Diversity of life courses; consequences for the labour market* (pp. 119-136). Amsterdam: SISWO/Social Policy Research.
- [24] Valk, H. de, Liefbroer, A.C., Esveldt, I., & Henkens, K. (2004). Family formation and cultural integration among migrants in the Netherlands. *Genus*, 60(3/4), 9-35.

1a. Academic publications in refereed journals, other language

- [25] Valk, H. de, & Liefbroer, A.C. (2004). Invloed van ouders op relatievormingsvoorkeuren van Turkse, Marokkaanse en autochtone jongeren in Nederland. *Migrantenstudies*, 20(3), 108-129.

1c Academic publications, refereed book chapters, English

- [26] Gaag, M.P.J. van der, & Snijders, T.A.B. (2004). Proposals for the measurement of social capital. In H. Flap & B. Volker (Eds.), *Creation and returns of social capital* (Routledge advances in sociology, 9) (pp. 199-218). London/New York: Routledge.
- [27] Ganzeboom, H.B.G., & Luijkx, R. (2004). Recent trends in intergenerational occupational class reproduction in the Netherlands 1970-1999. In R. Breen (Ed.), *Social mobility in Europe* (pp. 345-381). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

1c Academic publications, non refereed book chapters, English

- [28] Solinge, H. van, Liefbroer, A.C., Poppel, F. van, & Dourleijn, E. (2004). Contemporary patterns of family formation, fertility and family dissolution among Jews and non-Jews in the Netherlands. In G. Brunet, M. Oris, & A. Bideau (Eds.), *Minorities: a cultural and political demography, 18th-20th centuries* (Population, Family and Society, 2) (pp. 73-91). Bern: Peter Lang.

2005

1a Academic publications in refereed journals, English

- [29] Bras, H.A.J., & Kok, J. (2005). They live in indifference together: marriage mobility in Zeeland, The Netherlands. *International Review of Social History*, 50, 247-274.
- [30] Elzinga, C.H. (2005). Combinatorial representations of token sequences. *Journal of Classification*, 22(1), 87-118.
- [31] Gaag, M.P.J. van der, & Snijders, T.A.B. (2005). The resource generator: social capital quantification with concrete items. *Social Networks. An international journal of structural analysis*, 27(1), 1-29.
- [32] Liefbroer, A.C. (2005). The impact of perceived costs and rewards of childbearing and survival on entry into parenthood: evidence from a panel-study. *European Journal of Population*, 21(4), 367-391.
- [33] Poppel, F. van, & Liefbroer, A.C. (2005). Living conditions during childhood and survival in later life: study design and first results. *Historical Social Research*, 30(3), 265-285.
- [34] Saar, E., & Täht, K. (2005). Men's late careers and career exit in Estonia. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavia*, 9(3), 228-258.
- [35] Vries, M.R. de, & Wolbers, M.H.J. (2005). Non-standard employment relations and wages among school-leavers in the Netherlands. *Work, Employment & Society*, 19(3), 503-525.
- [36] Wolbers, M.H.J. (2005). Initial and further education: Substitutes or complements? Differences in continuing education and training over the life-course of European workers. *International Review of Education*, 51(5-6), 459-478.

1a Academic publications in refereed journals, other language

- [37] Traag, T., Valk, J. van der, Velden, R. van der, Vries, R. de, & Wolbers, M.H.J. (2005). Waarom doet opleiding ertoe? Een verklaring voor het effect van het hoogst bereikte opleidingsniveau op de arbeidsmarktpositie van schoolverlaters. *Pedagogische Studien*, 82(6), 453-469.
- [38] Wolbers, M.H.J. (2005). De arbeidsmarktintegratie van schoolverlaters in Europa. *Tijdschrift voor Arbeidsvraagstukken*, 21(2), 129-139.

1c Academic publications, refereed book chapters, English

- [39] Liefbroer, A.C. (2005). Transition from youth to adulthood in the Netherlands. In H.P. Blossfeld, E. Klijzing, M. Mills, & K. Kurz (Eds.), *Globalization, uncertainty and youth in society* (Advances in sociology) (pp. 83-113). London: Routledge.

1c Academic publications, non refereed book chapters, English

- [40] Ganzeboom, H.B.G. (2005). On the cost of being crude: a comparison of detailed and coarse occupational coding. In J.H.P. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik (Ed.), *Methodological aspects of cross-national research* (ZUMA-Nachrichten, Special Issue, 11) (pp. 241-258). Mannheim: ZUMA.

4 Professional publications and products

- [41] Dykstra, P.A., Kalmijn, M., Knijn, T., Komter, A.E., Liefbroer, A.C., & Mulder, C.H. (2005). *Codebook of the Netherlands kinship panel study*. Den Haag: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut.

5 Other PhD Theses

- [42] Gaag, M.P.J. van der (2005, mei 19). *Measurement of individual social capital*. Universiteit Groningen (254 pag.) (Groningen: -). Prom./coprom.: T.A.B. Snijders, & H.D. Flap.

6a Other academic publications, refereed, other language

- [43] Liefbroer, A.C., & Puy, J. (2005). *De transitie naar volwassenheid en de rol van het overheidsbeleid. Een vergelijking van institutionele arrangementen in Nederland, Zweden, Groot-Brittannië en Spanje*. Webpublicatie (Ext. rep. 11). Den Haag: Wetenschappelijke raad voor het overheidsbeleid.

6b Other academic publications, non refereed, English

- [44] Elzinga, C.H. (2005). *User manual to Combinatorial Sequence Analyzer CSA 1.0*. Amsterdam: VU Faculteit der Sociale Wetenschappen.

6b Other academic publications, non refereed, other language

- [45] Ramaekers, G.W.M., Huijgen, T.G., Vries, M.R. de, Huijts, T.H.M., Wolbers, M.H.J., & Soudant, E.M.H.P. (2005). *Schoolverlaters tussen onderwijs en arbeidsmarkt 2004*. ROA-R-2005 (Ext. rep. 6). Maastricht: ROA.

2006

1a Academic publications in refereed journals, English

- [46] Grip, A. de, & Wolbers, M.H.J. (2006). Cross-national differences in job quality among low-skilled young workers in Europe. *International Journal of Manpower*, 27(5), 420-433.
- [47] Kalmijn, M., Liefbroer, A.C., Poppel, F. van, & Solinge, H. van (2006). The family factor in Jewish-gentile intermarriage: A sibling analysis of the Netherlands. *Social Forces*, 84(3), 1347-1358.
- [48] Täht, K., & Saar, E. (2006). Late careers and career exit in Estonia. In H.-P Blossfeld, S. Buchholz, & D. Hofacker (Eds.), *Globalization, uncertainty and late careers in society* (pp. 301-322). London: Routledge Advances in Sociology Series.

1a Academic publications in refereed journals, other language

- [49] Huijts, T.H.M., & Wolbers, M.H.J. (2006). De belangstelling voor techniek na de invoering van studieprofielen in de tweede fase van het voortgezet onderwijs. *Mens en Maatschappij*, 81(1), 24-50.

1c Academic publications, refereed book chapters, English

- [50] Bras, H.A.J., & Kok, J. (2006). They live in indifference together: Marriage mobility in Zeeland, the Netherlands, 1796-1922. In M.H.D. van Leeuwen, I. Maas, & A. Miles (Eds.), *Marriage choices and class boundaries: Social endogamy in history* (International review of social history, 13) (pp. 247-274). Cambridge; New York; Melbourne: Cambridge University Press.
- [51] Knijn, T.C.M., & Liefbroer, A.C. (2006). More kin than kind: Instrumental support in families. In P.A. Dykstra, M. Kalmijn, T.C.M. Knijn, A. Komter, A.C. Liefbroer, & C.H. Mulder (Eds.), *Family solidarity in the Netherlands* (Population Studies). Amsterdam: Dutch University Press.
- [52] Liefbroer, A.C., & Mulder, C.H. (2006). Family obligations. In P.A. Dykstra, M. Kalmijn, T.C.M. Knijn, A. Komter, A.C. Liefbroer, & C.H. Mulder (Eds.), *Family solidarity in the Netherlands* (Population Studies). Amsterdam: Dutch University Press.

1c Academic publications, non refereed book chapters, other language

- [53] Wolbers, M.H.J. (2006). Reactie op 'Opleidingsniveau uit registers: nieuwe bronnen, maar nog niet compleet'. In Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Ed.), *Sociale samenhang in beeld: nu en straks. Bundel SSB symposium 2005* (pp. 163-167). Voorburg: CBS.

4 Professional publications and products

- [54] Bras, H.A.J. (2006). [Bespreking van het boek *Zeeland 1950-1965*]. *Mens en Maatschappij*, 81(1), 90-92.
- [55] Wolbers, M.H.J. (2006). [Bespreking van het boek *Shaping careers of men and women in organisational contexts*]. *Mens en Maatschappij*, 81(4), 389-391.

5 Other PhD Theses

- [56] Valk, H.A.G. de (2006, september 29). *Pathways into adulthood. A comparison study on family life transitions among migrant and Dutch youth*. Universiteit Utrecht (182 pag.) (Amsterdam: Dutch University Press). Prom./coprom.: Prof.dr A.C. Liefbroer, P.A. Dykstra, & W. Raub.

6a Other academic publications, refereed, English

- [57] Dykstra, P.A., Kalmijn, M., Knijn, T.C.M., Komter, A., Liefbroer, A.C., & Mulder, C.H. (Eds.). (2006). *Family solidarity in the Netherlands* (Population Studies). Amsterdam: Dutch University Press.

B.10 Analysis, perspectives and expectations for the research programme

Strengths

The CSR programme is a small but concerted effort to make advanced contributions to one of the core areas of social science. Social stratification research is a wide and highly competitive branch of social science, both at the global level and in the Netherlands. Given the limited size of the programme, our contributions need to be of high quality. Despite its limited size, a few unique strengths of CSR research stand out. First, CSR makes long-lasting contributions in

terms of data. The International Stratification and Mobility File is unique in scope and representativeness, and will not only be an important source for CSR research, but will likely remain a unique source for decades to come: outliving the research programme and its members as a historical source of cross-national stratification and mobility patterns. An important by-product of ISMF research is the standardization of occupational classifications and the comparative measurement of occupational status; a similar effort for education is part of future activities. Other researchers, both inside and outside sociology, frequently use this work

The unique access to and production of comparative stratification data via the ISMF is only part of a much larger programme of data collection that allow CSR researchers to obtain first rate data in their field. Despite the fact that all data we work with have open access, being primary data collectors gives us a leading edge in shaping and using these data. This is true for ISSP, ESS, HSN and the Youth and Culture data.

Researchers in a good environment do good research. CSR started as a one-man effort at VUA, but has proven to be an attraction point for high quality researchers from different strands. This does not only include researchers contracted through the strategic grant (Wolbers, Nagel), but also permanent staff with an independent interest to join the programme (Bras, Elzinga, Liefbroer, Mills). The location of the programme within the Department of Social Research Methodology has definitely been of benefit to the programme members by helping to develop their methodological expertise and skills.

Weaknesses

The weaknesses in CSR are partly a consequence of its strengths. To begin with, the programme is small, and essentially initiated and managed by a single programme leader. This is not to say that there is extreme dependency among the programme members, in fact there is an explicit policy to avoid this. The programme members maintain a healthy level of collaboration and contact, but do not constitute a single-minded research team with a shared goal and shared organization. Each programme member has to maintain his/her own research projects and seek fruitful collaboration elsewhere. This type of work organization has disadvantages: productivity could be higher with tightly collaborating staff. The latter would require both the acquisition of more junior staff (PhD students and outside funded projects), and the appointment of staff at the associate level who could assist and replace Ganzeboom in his capacity of programme leader. In the present situation, there is no such structure.

Another weakness of the programme – and indeed of its situation in the Department of Social Research Methodology – is its lack of connection to teaching. While CSR staff members have heavy teaching loads, most teaching is at the introductory level and none of it has a direct connection to stratification research. CSR staff members rather indiscriminately (co)supervise BA-theses and MA-theses in other FSW department. Our contributions to the FSW's research master programme – which Ganzeboom directs – are also methodological and again not connected with the thesis preparation.

Finally, one could criticize the programme for investing too much in preparation (data collection and data harmonisation) and too little in actual analysis.

Opportunities

Comparative research is becoming ever more important in social sciences and problems of social inequality and mobility are going to be with us for a while. Consequently, the CSR programme is on solid ground with respect to its general aims and ambition. The approach we take offers important opportunities. Comparative research in sociology is entering a stage in which for the first time it is possible to make comparisons between many national contexts and long historical episodes with a multitude of datasets. national contexts and long historical

episodes with a multitude of datasets. While in the perception of some, surveys research has been with us ever since the coming of age of modern sociology, in reality survey data have been collected and archived only during the last 25-35 years, and the efforts to collect comparative survey data in a harmonized way (projects like ESS) are only in its beginning stages. The available evidence on the (distant) past is still very incomplete – also relative to the data that could be brought to bear on comparative stratification issues, but are still in the hand of original researchers, undocumented or untranslated to this date. In ongoing comparative data collection projects such as ISSP and ESS, *a-priori* data harmonisation is still at a low level and in need of new standards. CSR research tries to fill this gap.

Threats

One obvious threat to the CSR programme is that the temporary funding by FSW's strategic grant will cease. This will not directly threaten the continued employment of CSR staff researchers, who are and will continue be funded from regular university funds, with their teaching appointments as a basis. A more pressing problem, however, could be the collection of new data, in particular the Youth & Culture panel data and the ISSP data, each of which requires a bi-annual campaign at substantial cost.

Increasingly, research funds are distributed on a European basis. The consecutive European Framework programmes, ESF and the EU have become major funding sources and the standard arrangement now is that most funds are given to European academic networks. While this funding regime comes with major opportunities for large-scale quantitative research, it competes with internationalisation at the global level. This is particularly harmful to projects such as the ISMF and ISSP that are not Europe-oriented at all. It is particularly ironic that currently evaluations of scientific production in the Netherlands take the United States as a benchmark while no funds are provided to enable collaboration with US universities.

Analysis

The CSR programme continues research conducted by Ganzeboom earlier at Nijmegen University and Utrecht University. The core of the programme has a personal history of almost 25 years and constitutes a lifelong commitment to one of the central research problems of sociology. The same applies to the research strategy and design of CSR projects, with their focus on the collection and analysis of large-scale quantitative data. Moving the programme from UU to VUA not only has provided Ganzeboom with better funding, but has also removed his dependency in commissioned research and released him from many obligations to projects that were only remotely related to his own research interests. In its new location, the programme has become an attractive location for ambitious and high quality researchers and graduate students, some of whom were recruited using the strategic endowment, while others have joined the programme at their own initiative.

The move to VUA also entailed some costs. Apart from the intrinsic transition costs, the location of the programme in the SRM department has been a mixed blessing. While methodology teaching is a proper context to CSR research, the teaching load for programme members is high and often entails very large classes in introductory methodology. At the same time, the nature of methodology teaching does not provide adequate training into stratification topics and thus is no natural breeding ground at the BA or MA level for young researchers. At the Master level, Ganzeboom has become the director of the faculty's research master programme, and some CSR members contribute in teaching these advanced level students. However, the research master programme is composed of three different tracks (sociology, political science, organization sciences), and CSR members are primarily responsible for methodological training, not the topical research.

Finally, it should be taken into account that the programme at the VUA is only in its beginning stages. Most of the participants have been part of the programme for only 1 or 2 years and major parts of the programme, such as the ISSP and ESS data collection projects, are only barely underway. It will take much time to exploit the data collected for ISSP, ESS and the Youth & Culture panel.

Adjusted goals and adjusted strategy (if applicable)

At present, there appears to be no pressing need to greatly revise the mission and design of the CSR programme. CSR researchers should pursue their current research aims consistently and expand their current efforts where possible. Future efforts should in particular focus on the comparative measurement of education, which is an urgent need in comparative survey research. Other desirable adaptations of the programme would be:

- Fund acquisition to support creation and documentation of the ISMF. At present, the data are accessible to outsiders only in an indirect way and their preservation and accessibility is not secured in the long run.
- Increased recruitment of new graduate students; in particular to analyse the collected primary data.
- Appointment of staff at the associate professor level.

List of abbreviations

CCPR	California Center for Population Research [UCLA]
CCSS	Centre for Comparative Social Studies [VUA]
CSR	Comparative Stratification Research
DANS	Data Archiving and Networked Services [The Hague]
ECSR	European Consortium for Sociological Research
EGP	Erikson-Goldthorpe classification of occupational classes
ESS	European Social Survey
FSW	Faculty of Social Sciences
FWO	National Science Foundation of Flanders [Belgium]
HSN	Historical Sample of the Netherlands
ICS	Inter-University Centre for Social Science Theory and Methodology
IOPS	Interuniversity Graduate School of Psychometrics and Sociometrics
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISEI	International Socio-Economic Index of occupational status
ISMF	International Stratification and Mobility File
ISOL	<i>Interuniversitaire Werkgroep Sociale Ongelijkheid en Levensloop</i>
ISSP	International Social Survey Programme
ISSR	Institute for Social Science Research [UCLA]
KNAW	Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences
NKPS	Netherlands Kinship Panel Study
NSV	<i>Nederlandse Sociologische Vereniging</i>
NWO	Netherlands National Science Foundation
OSA	Organisatie voor Strategische Arbeidsmarkt onderzoek
POA	Programme on Labour Market Analysis [<i>Programma voor Arbeidsmarkt Onderzoek</i>]
SIOPS	Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale
SRM	Department of Social Research Methodology (at VUA)
SWR	Social Science Council [<i>Sociaal-Wetenschappelijke Raad</i>]
UCLA	University of California – Los Angeles
VUA	Free University Amsterdam [<i>Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam</i>]
VOC	<i>Vereniging voor Ordinatie en Classificatie</i>
ZUMA	<i>Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen</i> [Mannheim]