



НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Attitudes to Female Labor Rights among Migrants in Western Europe compared to European Locals and to Publics of Sending Societies. Non-Nested Multilevel Analysis. Project Proposal.

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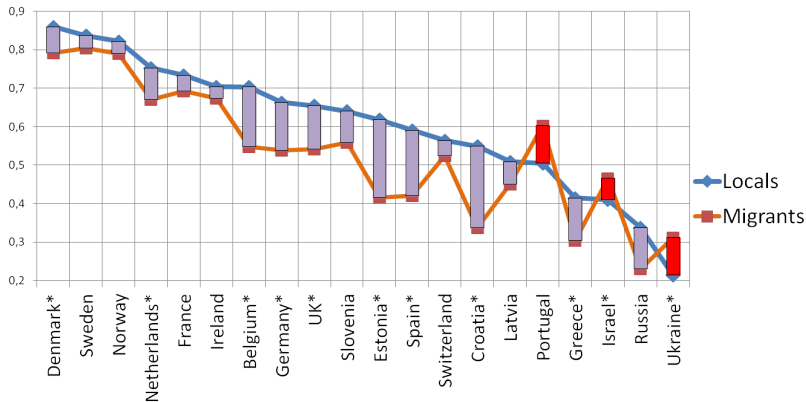
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To analyze differences in gender attitudes between migrants in nine countries of Western Europe and those of general public in the sending societies compared to locals in Europe.

Gender egalitarianism in Europe (locals and migrants). ESS, 4th wave





- Revised assimilation theory - migrants get acculturated quickly and change their attitudes to conform with the receiving society, however, their new value profile deeply depends on the stratum they integrate in.
- Opponents: migrants keep with their values and do not change them for generations, especially when communities are strong and supportive. Muslim migrants are especially resistant to changes.



- Gender equality is one of the drivers of major changes in societies (Inglehart & Norris, 2003). Female empowerment is a part of a global modernisation process that inevitably happens worldwide, however, there are some barriers both at the institutional level and in culture (e.g. in Islam).
- Human empowerment leads to ascending ladder of freedoms, and collective action results in changing institutions (Welzel, 2013)
- Institutions matter most and change the world (Acemoglu and Robinson, 2009), institutional and legal barriers (quotas, elections). These structures lead to a historical path dependency that leads to more or less desirable institutional and value profile outcomes in future.



The main findings from the previous research. Individual level.

- *Men* are more likely than women to report sexist attitudes in almost all societies surveyed. Sexist attitudes contribute much to creating gender inequality at macro-level (Brandt, 2011; Glick et al., 2000, 2004; Napier, Thorisdottir, & Jost, 2010)
- *Age* (young) and *education* (higher) have the strongest positive effects for gender egalitarianism (Inglehart & Norris, 2003)
- *Degree of religiosity* is a stronger predictor of gender inequality support than denomination. (Van Tubergen, 2009)
- *Islam* has a medium-size robust anti-egalitarian effect in gender issues. *Orthodox Christianity* has a strong negative effect on gender equality. (Alexander & Welzel, 2011)
- European countries differ significantly in their support of gender equality. *Within-country variation* dwarves in comparison to *cross-country* differences (Welzel, 2013)



- Methodological strategy suggested by Van Tubergen, Maas, and Flap in their article on labor participation and unemployment of migrants in Europe (2004). They argue that multiple origins – multiple destinations comparison principle contributes to far better understanding of the processes of value changes among immigrant populations.
- A similar approach is employed by Huijts and Kraavkamp (2012) in their work in immigrants' health depending on countries of origin and destination as well as on community effects.
- Van Tubergen and Sindradóttir study religiosity of immigrants in Europe basing on three sources of grouping (2011).



- H1. The effect of the *receiving country* is larger and more stable than the effect of the sending society.
- H2. *Older* people and *men* are likely to carry more discriminatory attitudes concerning female labor rights.
- H3. *Migrants* in Europe would show less support for gender equality in the labor market than locals in Europe as they come from less stable and affluent societies.
- H4. Belonging to the *Islamic* culture and religion has a separate negative effect on gender - egalitarian labor attitudes.
- H5. *Low level of religiosity* is associated with higher gender equality support.



When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights for a job than women - binarized (0 - disagree/neither, 1 - agree).

- Data limitation: the only predictor available in exactly the same wording for all the waves of the WVS and selected waves of the ESS.
- Theoretically driven: Inglehart and Norris (2003) argue that this is one of the core variables on gender discriminatory attitudes, but not on family roles or existing norms.



Dependent variable:

- When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights for a job than women - binarized (0 - disagree/neither), 1 - agree

Independent variables:

- Migrant status - 0 when a person was local, and at least one of her/his parents was born in the country of survey; 1 if born abroad or both of his parents were born abroad.
- Religious person - 3 categories
- Religious attendance - 6 categories
- Religious denomination

Grouping variables:

- Country of origin
- Country of residence



Controls:

- Age
- Gender
- Education - 5 categories
- Life satisfaction
- Marital status

Country-level predictors:

- Gender Equality Index
- GDP per capita
- Polity IV



- Waves 2, 4 and 5 of the European Social Survey as this project is concerned with migration issues, and there are many detailed questions on migration status and country of origin of a person as well as her/his parents in the sample.
- Only during those three waves the question of interest has been asked. Biannual survey makes it possible to unite waves and use them as a pooled sample.
- The cases when there is no publicly available survey conducted in the country of immigrants' origin, or there are less than 35 of them in the ESS sample, were excluded of analysis.
- The following European countries were included: Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and UK



- World Values Survey, wave 6 (2010 - 2014), for the following societies: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United States.
- Several countries from the WVS, wave 5, are added for those societies that have not been covered during the last wave: Finland, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Norway, Vietnam, Serbia and Montenegro.
- Four more countries come from the ESS data (wave 5): Czech Republic, Greece, Croatia, and Ireland.
- 8 countries are European states other than country of residence (9-1). Those give 43 sending societies in total.

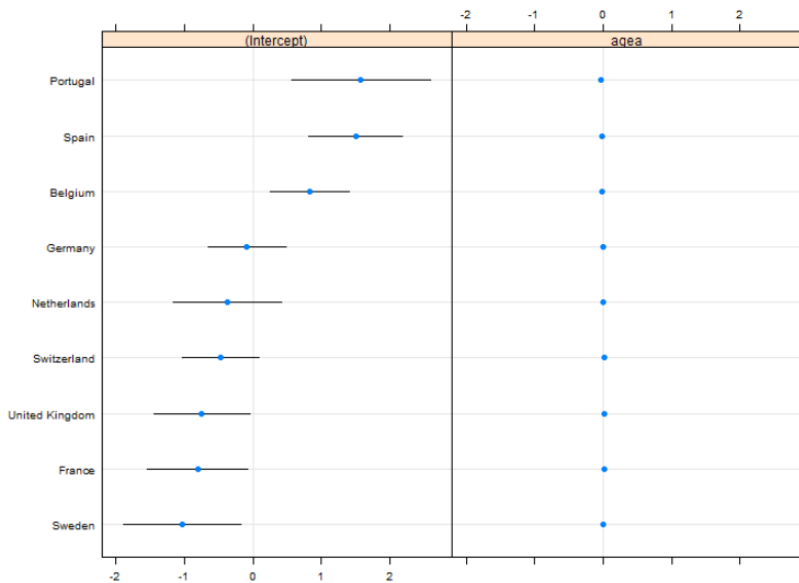


- Non-nested binary logistic multilevel modelling with 2 sources of grouping: country of origin (43) and country of residence
- Only migrant subsample is analyzed at this stage
- N=5564
- "arm" package in R

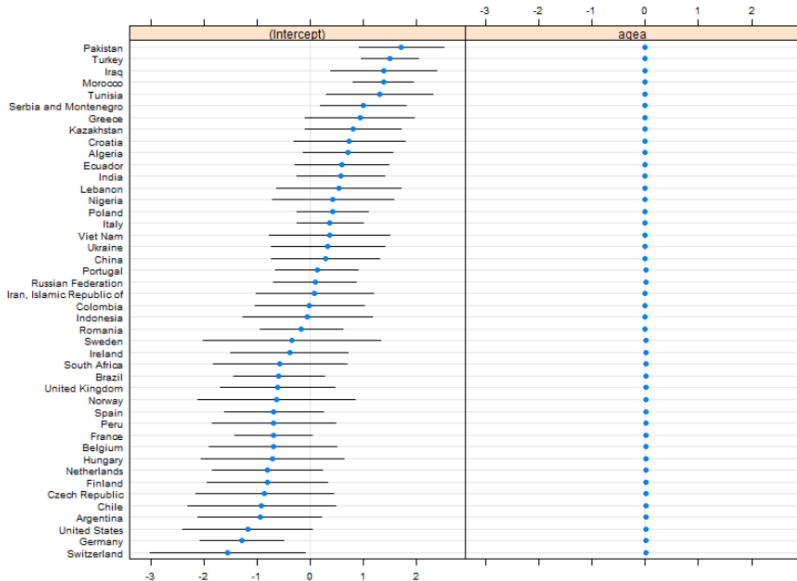


- ICC for country of residence = 0.043
- ICC for country of origin = 0.082
- Gender and life satisfaction are non-significant in all models

cntry



origin





- Country of origin explains more than country of residence, though the effects are quite small.
- Age has a different effect across countries.
- Education is positively significant. Higher education contributes the most to egalitarian views.
- Higher religiosity contributes to less support for equal labor rights among migrants.
- Religious attendance has a separate negative linear effect on equal labor rights support.
- Islam has a negative effect, even controlling for religiosity and religious attendance. Protestants are significantly more supportive of gender equality at the labor market. Other groups (Catholics, Orthodox, other Christians, Jews, adepts of Eastern religions, non-religious people showed no differences.)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	when jobs are scarce. 0 - Disagree, 1 - Agree		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Age	0.026*** (0.002)	0.026*** (0.002)	0.021*** (0.002)
A religious person	0.909*** (0.140)	0.669*** (0.149)	0.618*** (0.152)
Not a religious person	0.410*** (0.144)	0.312** (0.146)	0.284* (0.148)
Atheist		baseline	
Attendance (7 - Never)		-0.121*** (0.026)	-0.123*** (0.026)
Educ_Lower secondary			-0.679*** (0.118)
Educ_Upper secondary			-0.860*** (0.108)
Educ_Post-secondary			-1.547*** (0.262)
Educ_Tertiary			-1.603*** (0.125)
Observations	4,856	4,856	4,856
Log Likelihood	-2,426.216	-2,415.286	-2,323.389
Akaike Inf. Crit.	4,864.433	4,844.572	4,668.778
Bayesian Inf. Crit.	4,903.360	4,889.988	4,740.145

Note:

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$



- Estimating 3 separate models: for local Europeans (1), for migrants (2), for locals in sending societies (3).

$$Y_{i_European} = \beta_0 + U_{residence} + \epsilon_i \quad (1)$$

$$Y_{i_migrant} = \beta_0 + U_{residence} + U_{origin} + \epsilon_i \quad (2)$$

$$Y_{i_sendinglocal} = \beta_0 + U_{origin} + \epsilon_i \quad (3)$$



Or estimating one single model for all the effects simultaneously?
Then person's status should have 3 categories - local in the receiving society, migrant, and local in the sending society.

Thanks for your attention

This report was presented at the training methodological workshop
"Economic and Social Changes: values effects across Eurasia".

March 31 - April 6, 2015 – Turkey.

http://lcsr.hse.ru/en/seminar_m2015

Настоящий доклад был представлен на методологическом учебном семинаре
«Экономические и социальные изменения: оценка эффектов по всей Евразии».

31 марта – 6 апреля 2015 года – Турция.

http://lcsr.hse.ru/seminar_m2015