Attitudes to Female Labor Rights among Migrants in Western Europe compared to European Locals and to Publics of Sending Societies.

Non-Nested Multilevel Analysis. Progress Report.

Veronica Kostenko

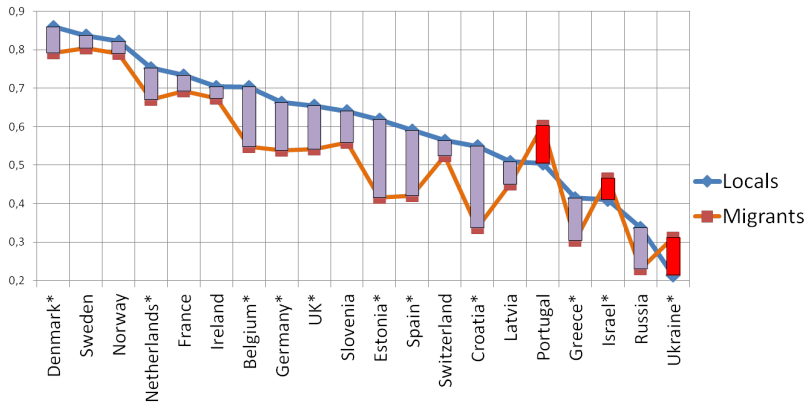Laboratory for Comparative Social Research. Higher School of Economics, Russia

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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)

Similar
methodology in migration studies (among others)

- 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).

Hypotheses

- H1. The effect of the *receiving country* is larger and more stable than the effect of the sending society.
- H2. *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.
- H3. Belonging to the *Islamic* culture and religion has a separate negative effect on gender - egalitarian labor attitudes.
- H4. *Low level of religiosity* is associated with higher gender equality support.

The choice of dependent variable

When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights for a job then 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 then 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 - 2 categories
- Religious attendance - 4 categories
- Religious denomination - 2 categories (Islam vs other religions)

Grouping variables:

- Country of origin
- Country of residence

Controls:

- Age
- Gender
- Education - 2 categories (Higher vs no higher)
- Marital status

Country-level predictors:

- Gender Inequality Index (by UNDP)
- GDP per capita
- HDI
- Unemployment ratio (women to men)

- 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 7 of them in the ESS sample, were excluded of analysis. Mean number of migrants of each origin = 70.

- The following European countries were included: Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK

- World Values Survey, wave 6 (2010 - 2014), for the following 38 societies: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.

- 14 countries from the WVS, wave 5, are added for those societies that have not been covered during the last wave: Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Iran, Moldova, Norway, Vietnam, Serbia and Montenegro, and Zambia.

- 13 more countries come from the ESS data (wave 5): Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.

- 9 countries are the European states from the ESS.

Method
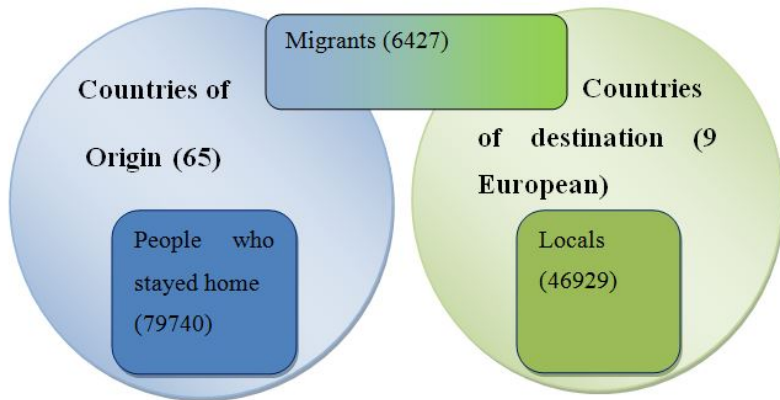
- Non-nested binary logistic multilevel modelling with 2 sources of grouping: country of origin (74) and country of residence

- N=146 308

- Multiple imputation (Amelia II package in R) was used to restore 22.5 % of missing values

- arm package in R used for identifying the models

- ICC for country of residence = 0.055
- ICC for country of origin = 0.17
- Migrant status and Islam are non-significant in all models

Country-level effects

- Unemployment ratio (females to males) is insignificant
- HDI (kept as a control in all models) is a better predictor than log GDP
- Gender Inequality Index (by UNDP) is significant, but has a relatively small explanatory power compared to HDI
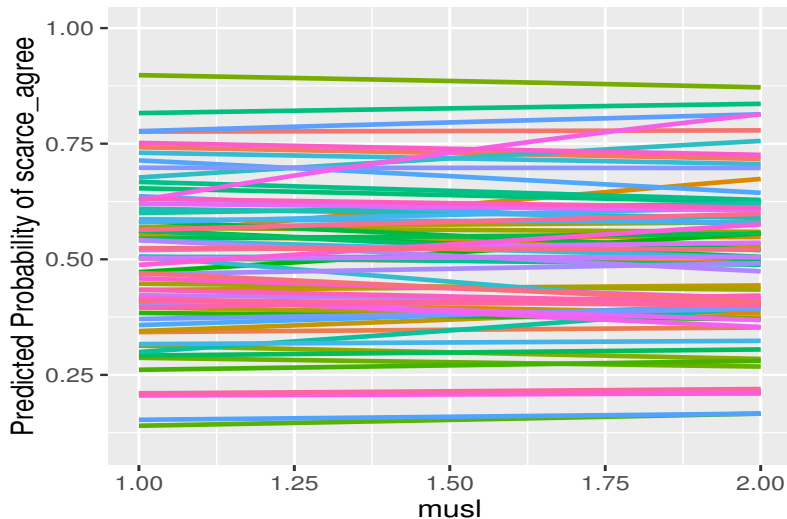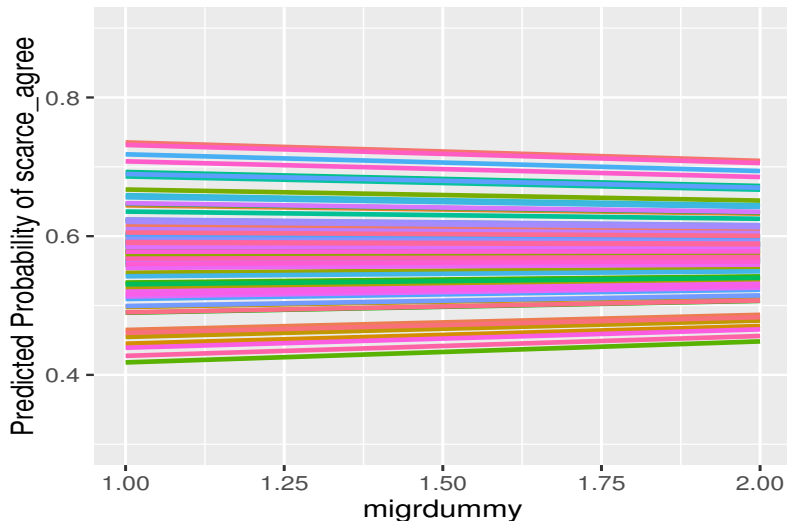
Random
Intercepts of Country of Origin - fixed slopes)
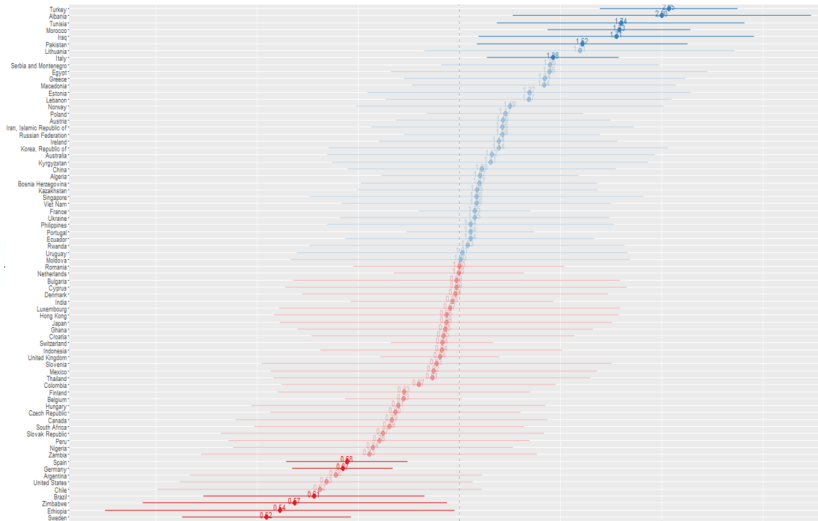
Random

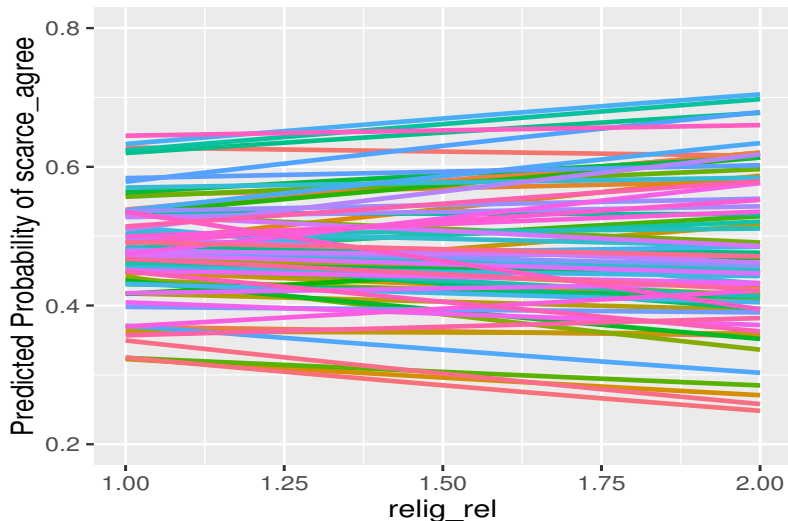## Intercepts of Country of Residence - fixed slopes
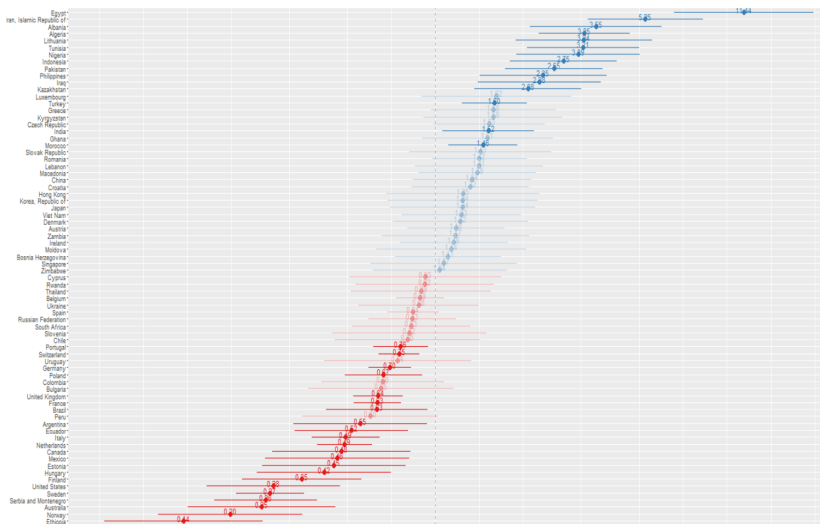
Random slopes within "cntry"

Random slopes within "origin"

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fixed effects. DV: When jobs are scarce, men should have priority (0 disagree, 1 agree)							
HDI	−1.342***	−1.464***	−1.404***	−1.374***	−1.158***	−1.149***	−1.726***
	(0.239)	(0.209)	(0.270)	(0.229)	(0.265)	(0.242)	(0.451)
Migr_yes		−0.088*	−0.080*	−0.080*	−0.082*	−0.058	−0.025
		(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.050)
gndrMale			0.273***	0.273***	0.308***	0.329***	0.329***
			(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Musl_yes				0.051**	0.004	−0.006	−0.004
				(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)
Relig_Yes					0.330***	0.319***	0.220***
					(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Ed_High						−0.687***	−0.610***
						(0.016)	(0.017)
Age							0.018***
							(0.0004)
Constant	0.254	0.350**	0.171	0.139	−0.254	−0.802***	−1.064***
	(0.203)	(0.177)	(0.215)	(0.203)	(0.209)	(0.198)	(0.361)
Obs	146,308	146,308	146,308	146,308	146,308	146,308	146,308
Log Lh	−78,544	−78,542	−78,302	−78,300	−78,047	−77,117	−75,994
AIC	157,096	157,094	156,616	156,614	156,110	154,253	152,009
BIC	157,135	157,144	156,675	156,683	156,189	154,342	152,108

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Last effect randomized. DV: When jobs are scarce, men should have priority (0 disagree, 1 agree)						
HDI	−1.342***	−1.464***	−1.072***	−1.172***	−1.309***	−0.538*	−2.046***
	(0.239)	(0.209)	(0.207)	(0.265)	(0.295)	(0.305)	(0.543)
Migr_Yes		−0.088*	−0.078	−0.068	−0.086*	−0.057	0.005
		(0.048)	(0.049)	(0.047)	(0.048)	(0.050)	(0.051)
gndrMale			0.346***	0.274***	0.309***	0.330***	0.334***
			(0.042)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Musl_Yes				0.072	0.017	−0.004	0.015
				(0.051)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)
Relig_Yes					0.267***	0.321***	0.196***
					(0.035)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Ed_High						−0.673***	−0.618***
						(0.054)	(0.017)
Age							0.015***
							(0.002)
Constant	0.254	0.350**	−0.122	−0.026	−0.083	−1.271***	−0.687
	(0.203)	(0.177)	(0.168)	(0.212)	(0.238)	(0.248)	(0.437)
Obs	146,308	146,308	146,308	146,308	146,308	146,308	146,308
Log Lik	−78,544	−78,542	−78,012	−78,282	−77,949	−76,845	−75,405
AIC	157,096	157,094	156,044	156,582	155,918	153,713	150,834
BIC	157,135	157,144	156,143	156,671	156,017	153,822	150,953

- Country of *origin* explains more than country of *residence*.
- No effect of *migration* is found across various model specifications.
- *Islam* has a small negative effect that disappears when controlling for degree of religiosity.
- Higher *religiosity* contributes to less support for equal labor rights among migrants.
- Religious *attendance* has a negative linear effect on equal labor rights support, which is much stronger than religiosity measured by the question "Are you a religious person?".

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

$$Y_{i\_European} = \beta_0 + U_{residence} + \epsilon_i \qquad (1)$$

$$Y_{i\_migrant} = \beta_0 + U_{residence} + U_{origin} + \epsilon_i \qquad (2)$$

$$Y_{i\_sendinglocal} = \beta_0 + U_{origin} + \epsilon_i \qquad (3)$$

- Estimating a hierarchical glmer model taking country of origin as a grouping factor and assuming that countries of destination are homogenious enough to be treated as pooled data

$$Y_{i\_} = \beta_0 + U_{origin} + \epsilon_i \qquad (4)$$

Thanks for your attention