

Inequality Beyond Globalization

Economic Changes and the Dynamics of Inequality

Abstracts

June 26–28, 2008
University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

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ACETI Monica

The globalization process of capoeira: economic imbalances and intercultural inequalities

The emergence of the practice of capoeira in Europe, as a new cultural means of consumption is a recent phenomenon (Aceti, 2007). Twenty years ago, the first Brazilians left their country for the "outside world", in order to transmit this practice and to take advantage of the opportunities for a better life. Currently, the migration process has been rising steadily. Moreover, the arrival of a growing number of European teachers on the market modifies the basic traditional structure which linked the Brazilian forbearers to European students.

To what extent does the globalisation of capoeira promote the reduction of inequalities, while revealing the cultural differences between Brazilians and natives? What are the stakes of this intercultural phenomenon?

After evaluating this phenomenon from a quantitative point of view, the factors for improving the quality of life of these migrants will be analyzed by a qualitative approach, with regards to tensions related to the difficulties of social and cultural integration. In other words, we will determine if the economic status of the immigrants, who were primarily at a social disadvantage in Brazil, improves and if there are signs of persistent social inequality (school gaps, unrecognized diplomas, uncertain professional conditions, etc.).

The importance of Afro-Brazilian culture in the transmission of capoeira gives a greater legitimacy to Brazilians over Europeans. This dominance, which can be increased by wagering competition and territory, is particular, as it reverses the historical colonial pattern. Decoding the processes raises the problematic of identity according to social status, ethnicity and gender of the actors.

This study is based on a quantitative analysis of European capoeira websites, as well as on interviews (25 teachers and professors, 35 students) and field observations (CH, I, F, DE, DK, QB).

(Workshop session 2B)

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The Contestation of Business Networks in Liberalizing Economy and Polity: Evidence from Regional Textile Business in Indonesia

The 1997 economic crisis followed by the step down of president Soeharto in 1998 changed the landscape of Indonesia's economy and polity. This was the beginning of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) in cooperation with the Indonesia's democratising state sailed to a new economic destination. Preaching market solution to social and economic problems, drastically reduced role of the state and further trade liberalisation become new medicines for healing Indonesia's economy. In the political sphere, the country radically shifted from authoritarian to democratic political systems marked by the existence of multi-party competition and free elections.

Within such contexts, this paper tries to understand the changing nature of inequality in post-authoritarian Indonesia. It is argued that the main features of current polity are characterised by reconsolidating oligarchy within the state and the incapability of political parties and civil society organisations. Both institutional developments have far reaching repercussion for the development of inequality in textile business. The issues of inequality will be explored through processes of contestation and reconstruction of business networks.

The first section deals with theoretical discussions of neo-institutionalism and networks. Both perspectives will be guidelines for this study. The second focuses on the landscape of current political economy, indicating the roles of the IMF and the democratising state in the implementation of liberalisation policy

and the re-emergence of oligarchy. The third concerns with contestation of textile business networks that affect nature of business inequality among different groups of textile entrepreneurs. The fourth analyses the political public over the fate of textile business. In this context, different voices raised by different groups (state, business, politicians and civil society actors) in the public sphere will be mapped out in order to understand the battle of different economic ideologies. The last session concludes the possible trajectory of textile business in the future.

(Workshop session 2D)

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Uneven access to new technologies -a paradox of change in social inequalities

The opportunities created by the process of globalization have opened clear avenues for development, but in some cases, its benefits have not been equitably distributed technologically, thereby impeding efforts to promote the advancement of social equality. Meanwhile, the information revolution and the extraordinary increase in the spread of knowledge have given birth to a new era—one of knowledge and information which effects directly economic, social, cultural and political activities of all regions of the world, including Nigeria. Through technologies such as DVDs, laptop computers, storage media, Internet, satellite TV, cellular telephones, and videoconferencing; globalization creates spectacular opportunities for increasing the dissemination of information and dialogue. But, there is a drastic inequality of accessibility of networks between the urban and rural dwellers. However, this paper examines the social inequality attached to the jagged accessibility of new technologies among rural dwellers in Nigeria. Exchanging information among people promotes the sharing of ideas, values, collaboration and knowledge production but the means by which these social advantages can be of importance are unevenly distributed in the local communities. This paper observes the factors causing technological divide between the urban areas and rural areas in Nigeria, which has drastically reduced the social actions and development among the dwellers, and even in the community. It easy to identify technology as a unifying force, bringing together various cultural uniqueness, peoples and thought patterns via channels of global networks but it is disheartening to know that network inequality between rural and urban areas has dwindled the level of social services available to rural masses. Thus, this study intends to x-ray the empowerment of rural inhabitants in the spatial hierarchy creating public access points and community connectivity.

(Workshop session 5A)

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Exactly How Has Global Income Inequality Changed?

After briefly reviewing the literature on global income inequality (i.e., the sum of between- and within-nation inequality), we turn to examine how within-nation income inequality has changed in recent decades. Using the available "high quality" data from the Luxemburg Income Study and the UNU-WIDER World Income Inequality Database and methods based on the relative distribution, we look "behind" standard summary inequality measures to describe patterns of distributional change in a number of key countries in different world regions. We compare countries in terms of the locations on the distribution that have

shaped their recent inequality experience, focusing in particular on how inequality has grown in countries that have experienced rising inequality (viz., upgrading, downgrading, or polarization). The extent to which various accounts of rising within-nation inequality are consistent with observed patterns of distributional change is considered throughout.

(Plenary session 1)

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ARIOVICH Laura, AGUSTÍN Salvia, CHÁVEZ Molina Eduardo, GUTIERREZ Pablo and HADAD Iara
Post-layoff Work Trajectories in Argentina: Social Inequality and Polarization in the late 1990s.

During the 1990s, Argentina went through a period of economic restructuring, including the privatization of public assets, deregulation, and economic liberalization. Economic reforms did not solve but instead aggravated the long-term, structural deficits of Argentina's productive structure, namely, the concentration on low-end products and productive stages and the enclave nature of the most dynamic, internationally competitive sectors and firms. As they deepened economic imbalances, reforms resulted in an increasingly fragmented and polarized labor market and a persistent labor surplus, which the existing development model has failed to absorb even during periods of economic growth.

In this paper, we illustrate this process of social fragmentation and polarization, by systematizing the accumulated work of the Research Program on Structural Change, conducted at the Gino Germani Research Institute of the University of Buenos Aires. The paper has two sections. In the first, we present a quantitative analysis of hiring events and work trajectories, based on a retrospective survey of non-professional workers laid off from stable, benefit-carrying jobs during the recession following the 1994 Mexican peso crisis. The analysis shows irreversible effects of layoffs on the occupational structure, beyond those expected for an economic downturn. Workers experienced a generalized drop in earnings, only a minority regained stable, benefit-carrying jobs, and a significant proportion was excluded from the job market.

The second section presents a qualitative analysis of work trajectories. Based on in-depth interviews with workers belonging to a similar universe, we present a range of typical post-layoff paths: from the reinstatement in a stable, benefit-carrying job to the abandonment of the workforce by discouragement, with different intermediate situations. This analysis introduces workers' perceptions and shows how their own actions—including self-blaming, retreat to the domestic sphere, and isolation from community and political organizations—generate unintended consequences that contribute to crystallizing social inequality and fragmentation.

(Workshop session 1B)

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BACHMANN Laurence
Money of her own. Women's struggle for emancipation through their dealings with money

The ever increasing presence of women with families on the job market since the 1960's, women earning salaries in a context characterized by a democratic ideal of autonomy and equality but with practices of dependency and inequality, gives rise to new questions concerning gender relations. A study of their relationship to money is a particularly helpful way of looking at these questions. Considered within the context of important economic and social transformation, this study aims to grasp the

meaning women attach to the fact of having money of their own and to learn about their specific preoccupations or uncommon experiences with money. The study therefore explores women's appropriation of the democratic ideal as revealed through their handling of money within a couple relationship. The population we have chosen to study is one with an especially high democratic ideal: middle class couples with high cultural capital. Women of such a background are better equipped to think about their emancipation than were their mothers or than are women from other backgrounds: Their salary gives them the material conditions and their social class ethos gives them the ideological conditions. The aim of our presentation is to show that for these women the democratic ideal compels recognition as a technology of the self (souci de soi, Foucault). Their ethical demands, as revealed through their relationship with money, are all concerned with power relations between the sexes, certain aspects of which are no longer tolerated. What is being witnessed, therefore, is the personalisation of a social problematic, with women working towards their emancipation individually rather than collectively. This is gendered personalisation: it is women and not men who individually bear the struggle against the gender order. Men's privileges are not questioned here. What is taking place is a reconfiguration of the gender order.

(Workshop session 1C)

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BÄHRE Erik
The Janus Head of insurances in South Africa: Networks of Inclusion and Bureaucracies of exclusion

South Africa is a society with tremendous risks. AIDS is spreading at a horrifying rate and some estimates are that almost 30% of the population is infected with HIV. South Africa has the world's highest murder and homicide rates, the world's highest assault rate, as well as the highest rate of reported rapes. Particularly the poor and lower middle classes have to live in a state of fear for being robbed, murdered, assaulted, or raped. The rising occurrences of risks turn idiosyncratic risks into collective risks that undermine the capacity of people and institutions to manage them.

In addition to high risks and inequalities, South Africa has a strong insurance sector (Sanlam, Old Mutual, Liberty Life, etc) while a staggering 14,5% of GDP is spent on insurance, mostly by clients belonging to the higher middle class and elite. Very recently, insurance companies are rapidly expanding their business to predominantly African poor and lower middle class. They are establishing offices in the townships, developing new products, and seek cooperation with community based organizations, such as churches, soccer clubs, and informal burial societies in order to sell these products.

While poverty and violence puts state institutions and social relations particularly kinship under severe pressure, these new insurances enable poor people to manage risks in hitherto unthinkable ways, at least that is the expectation it raises. This paper examines the dynamics of insurance companies and its new African clients. In order to analyse these dynamics I refer to Janus, the two faced Roman god of gates and doors, opening and closing. On the one side, insurance companies rely extensively on social capital to gain access to African, mostly illiterate and poor, clients. Simultaneously, insurance companies rely strongly on high-tech bureaucratic procedures when it comes to administering premiums and claims for benefits. This combination of social networks and bureaucracies is a global practice, but what is particular to South Africa is that these dynamics of the open doors of networks and the closed doors of bureaucracies take place in a society with possibly unprecedented levels of risks and inequalities. What are the consequences of these high levels of risks and inequalities for the ways in which insurance companies target 'the bottom end of the market' or 'previously disadvantaged communities'? How do insurance companies deal with high risks and inequalities when they develop new policies, market them to

new clients, and manage their claims? How do given these high risks and inequalities, brokers, churches, and informal burial societies function as intermediaries between clients and insurance companies? The case is particularly worthy of attention given a worldwide interest in, as well as concern about, the provision of financial services to lower income groups, corporate responsibility, and neoliberal capitalism.

The paper is based on extensive open interviews with actuaries, brokers, medical officers, intermediary organisations, and clients, on intensive and prolonged fieldwork and survey in two townships in Cape Town.

(Workshop session 4A)

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BANDELJ Nina and MAHUTGA Matthew C.
What Drives Income Inequality in Central and Eastern Europe

How do global and regional economic transformations impact social inequality? We examine the case of income inequality in Central and Eastern Europe after 1989, which provides a unique opportunity to explore the intersection of two momentous changes in the late 20th century: the fall of communism and the rise of contemporary globalization. We begin with an observation that income inequality increased significantly in all European postsocialist states after the fall of communist regimes. Nevertheless, some postsocialist countries managed to maintain comparatively low inequality levels fifteen years into the transition period while inequalities have sky-rocketed in other states. We aim to uncover the role of social and political forces in understanding these differences. We suggest that rising income inequality in postsocialist Europe is principally related to the political choices accompanying market transition, in particular decisions on the extent and form of privatization, foreign capital liberalization and state retrenchment. Preliminary findings show that expansion of the private sector and declines in state redistribution lead to higher inequality. Influx of foreign capital, both FDI flow and stock contribute to higher inequality levels, even in a short term. In addition, social exclusion of ethnic minorities during the time of heightened ethnonationalist sentiments, exacerbates inequality. We point to the importance of understanding particular socio-historical circumstances to be able to explicate the mechanisms behind the global and local pressures on social inequality.

(Plenary session 2)

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BECKFIELD Jason
Remapping Inequality in Europe: The Net Effect of Regional Integration on Total Income Inequality in the European Union

Stratification research has implicated globalization in the increased income inequality observed in many advanced capitalist countries. Meanwhile, a different but increasingly prevalent form of international embeddedness – regional integration – has largely escaped attention. Regional integration, conceptualized as the construction of international economy and polity within negotiated regions, should matter for inequality. This proposed paper (1) offers theoretical arguments that distinguish globalization from regional integration, (2) connects regional integration to inequality through multiple mechanisms, (3) develops hypotheses on the relationship between regional integration and inequality, and (4)

reports fresh empirical evidence on the net effect of regional integration on inequality in Western Europe.

Total economic inequality in Western Europe has a between-country as well as a within-country component. Indeed, a key objective of regional policy in the European Union is to level out between-country economic inequality by directing development aid to poorer areas. This proposed paper develops the argument that regional integration in Europe should, in fact, decrease economic inequality between EU member states, while simultaneously increasing economic inequality within EU member states. Drawing on economic theory, economic integration should reduce between-country inequality through the mechanisms of declining returns to capital investment and factor price equalization. On the other hand, economic integration should increase within-country inequality by exposing labor unions to increased international competition. Turning to the political dimension, political integration should reduce between-country inequality by fostering the adoption of common regional economic policies, but it should increase within-country inequality by constraining European welfare states.

To bring evidence to bear on these questions, data are compiled from several sources, including the Luxembourg Income Study, the International Monetary Fund, the Penn World Table, and the Comparative Welfare States Dataset. The analysis includes 17 Western European countries (the 15 members of the EU as of 1997, plus Switzerland and Norway), and spans the 1960-1997 period. Three classes of models are used in the analysis: (1) cointegrating-regression time-series models where region-year is the unit of analysis, (2) fixed-effects panel models where country-year is the unit of analysis, and (3) analysis of variance to identify how the between- and within-country components of total income inequality change over time. Evidence from the models is combined to estimate the net effect of regional integration on total economic inequality in Western Europe.

Preliminary evidence suggests that regional integration remaps inequality in Europe. Regional integration is associated with a substantial decrease in between-country economic inequality, although, interestingly, political integration seems to outweigh economic integration. At the same time, regional integration accounts for about half of the increase in within-country income inequality observed over the 1973-1997 period, and again the influence of political integration is pronounced. The analysis also shows that inequality is associated much more strongly with regional integration than with globalization. Bringing this evidence together in an analysis of total inequality shows that regional integration is associated with a net decrease in inequality in Europe, and that within-country inequality now comprises a significantly larger proportion of total income inequality than it did at the beginning of the period.

(Workshop session 4B)

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Income distribution in Latin America during the first globalization boom, ca: 1870-1930

It's well-known that Latin America is the most unequal region in the world. There is an intensive debate going on, concerning how much inequality inhibits growth and about when Latin America became such an unequal continent. Neo-institutional economic historians have recently recovered old views about the colonial heritage of Latin American inequality (North, Summerhill, Weingast; Engerman & Sokoloff; Acemoglu, Johnson, Robinson). Other sustain that the first globalization boom, the oligarchic period, was at least as important as the colonial heritage (Bertola & Williamson; Bulmer-Thomas; Thorp). There are confronting opinions regarding what happened during the ISI period, as well as about the impact of structural reforms and the second globalization boom.

Latin America was the region outside Europe and the European Offshoots which showed the most rapid growth during the first globalization boom. Thus, it can be taken as an interesting case study for how globalization forces impinged on growth and income distribution in peripheral regions. The lack of information has, until now, only allowed to discuss income distribution during the first globalization in Latin America on the basis of quite weak data, as land-labor ratios (Williamson, Bertola & Williamson, Prados) or in terms of between-country inequality considered on the basis of average per capita income for each country (Bourguignon & Morrison).

This paper presents a first estimate of income inequality in South America on the basis of direct country estimates. Considering Brazil as an example of tropical regions, Chile as an example for Andean regions and Argentina and Uruguay for the settler economies, and using direct estimates of income inequality for these countries, a database is constructed, which considers the South American population as a unit. The national estimates are based on census data for the structure of the active population, by professions and by regions, and on a wide array of data for personal income. This data base, in turn, is linked to the Maddison and Bourguignon-Morrison databases. As a result the paper will discuss: the trend in South American inequality during the first globalization boom, discriminating between the contribution of within-country inequality and between-country inequality. the Latin American trend compared to world trends. finally, whether inequality trends are the result of pure market forces, or if there existed underlying institutional arrangements which determined the direction of income distribution.

(Workshop session 1B)

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BETZIN Jörg and MOTEL-KLINGEBIEL Andreas Inequality, Aging and Old Age: Issues, Measurements, Implications

Diversity and inequality are key issues in socio-economic research on aging and later life. Three main perspectives can be identified in this field. Firstly, the discussion on diversity and inequality in a cross-sectional perspective addresses questions on distributions of goods, positions and outcomes among the older population as well as between age groups. Secondly, the debate on the dynamics of such inequality patterns over time, which focuses on the effects of social and economic change on such distributional patterns. And, thirdly, the analysis of trajectories in a panel perspective that addresses the relevance of processes of individual and cohort aging within given societal and economic frameworks for inequality positions and distributions over time.

Beside the use of inequality measurement in economics or social sciences, there is a long-standing discourse on different kinds of measurements for inequalities, starting in the early 20th century (see e.g. papers by Gini and Dalton) with a renaissance in the 1970s, represented by papers of Rothschild and Stiglitz, Atkinson, Dagupta, Sen and Starrett, and others. In this discussion the degree of inequality is basically defined as the difference in the distribution of a set of (comparable) objects from another distribution of these objects (often the uniform distribution) and a core problem is the meaning of the statement 'two distributions are different'. In this context several empirical implications were tested, with particular reference to the kind of underlying social welfare function and its properties.

In the following, the conceptual appropriateness and empirical meaning of widely applied measures like Gini's or Hoovers index, the dissimilarity index of evenness, Atkinson's indices, and general measurements of entropy will be analyzed.

Using research on aging and later life as an starting-point we will discuss the following questions: a) 'Can we measure inequalities in different objects (e.g. income, health, or education) with the same measure?', b) 'What are the potential problems if the same

measure is used for different populations (e.g. different age groups or different points in time) ?', and c) 'Is it possible to compare inequality measures observed with data from different sources (e.g. official statistics and social surveys) ?

Empirical analyses will apply data from the German Aging Survey, which offers cohort-sequential and panel data from three points of observation (1996, 2002 and 2008). The German Aging Survey is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Woman and Youth.

(Workshop session 4A)

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BOATCĂ Manuela What is New about the "New" Inequalities? Old Paths to Global Reality

The issue of social inequality seems to have gained, rather than lost prominence with the spread of "globalization". Given the historical bond that linked the emergence of the social scientific study of inequality to the socioeconomic context of Western European industrial society, and politically to the nation-state framework, this might seem surprising. However, despite conceptual and methodological changes geared toward accounting for "new" within-country inequalities in times of globalization, and toward mapping the study of inequality onto a global scale, the core of mainstream inequality research today is still represented by the study of intergenerational income and class mobility within national societies. Similarly, the place of racial, ethnic, and gender inequality within the "general" field of inequality research still seems to be ill-fitted.

Consensus about the fact that globalization leads to a widening of the inequality gap between countries does not justify transferring the analysis of income inequality from the national to the global level so as to adjust inequality theory to globalization. If anything, stratification patterns outside the Western industrial context tend to defy simple class analysis. Using the examples of Latin America and Eastern Europe and drawing on insights from gender studies, world-systems analysis, and postcolonial theory, the paper pleads for a global sociology of social inequality premised on three substantive correctives of the mainstream study of social inequality:

First, a shift from the focus on the nation-state as sole unit of analysis to a global focus encompassing worldwide center-periphery relations alongside nationwide and regional inequalities and the connections between them; second, a systematic and explicit engagement with the theories of social change implicit in concepts of social inequality and the conclusions entailed for the corresponding definition of modernity and the modern; and third, an emphasis on the dynamics behind the emergence of categories along which inequality structures were historically constructed, i.e., on processes of othering such as gendering, racialization, and ethnicization, rather than on static categories such as gender, race, and ethnicity.

(Workshop session 1A)

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Conceptualizing “precarious prosperity” for comparative research – a critical review of existing concepts in social inequality and poverty

The aim of our presentation is to critically review several existing concepts, their theoretical backgrounds and ideological and political implications. We do so in order to conceptualise theoretically a specific category—not the poor, but a dynamic category between the “non-poor” and the “poor”—that has a greater risk of experiencing poverty than the “non-poor”. The point of departure of our deliberations is a study with empirical evidence for the case of Switzerland. It suggests that individuals in this intermediate category perceive their situation in a similar way as those belonging to the category “poor” defined by an income threshold. This intermediate category—that we presently term “in precarious prosperity”—presents greater differences to those belonging to the same category of the “non-poor” than to the “poor”. The need for research on this intermediate category is therefore identified. In Germany a similar category has been identified earlier on: a population group living in “precarious prosperity” as distinct from those in poverty or those in “secure prosperity”; such a group is defined by having an income around and slightly above a given poverty threshold. Most recent approaches statistically applying a “latent class analysis” identify such a category in various European countries. The results indicate that the category is found with greater probability within the more disadvantaged social classes, however with quite some variation within countries. In Latin America, some authors have observed an “impoverishment of large sectors of the Latin American middle-class as a result of the economic crisis in the region during the 1990s,” suggesting the existence of a category of “precarious prosperity” that is “vulnerable” to poverty, despite the lack of typical “middle classes” characteristic of Western European societies. Although an analytical operational definition of the category is desirable, a theoretically guided and empirical approach appears appropriate for comparative purposes.

(Workshop session 4C)

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BÜHLMANN Felix

Achievement Careers in the New Capitalism

Orderly, loyal and upwards oriented achievement careers have been a major mechanism of production and transformation of inequalities in post-war western societies. Not the least because they were backed by a powerful liberal ideology of a “permeable” or “levelled” society. At the same time, sociological analyses demonstrated that modern, “meritocratic” mechanisms produced new forms of inequality and were not immune to reproduction of existing inequalities.

In this paper, I ask how this emblematic occupational trajectory of organised capitalism has been transformed by the liberalisation, globalisation and financialisation of economy in the last three decades. As in most of Western societies, in Switzerland, the petrol-crisis in the 1970’s and then the crisis of the early 1990s fundamentally challenged the economic regime of the post-war period. Structurally, it led to a series of merger and acquisitions, to important internal restructuring and to personnel policies increasingly abandoning the implicit social contract which made achievement careers possible. Discursively, the period has been dominated by “flexibility”, “fluidity”, “creativity” or “networks” - terms which are hardly compatible with orderly, loyal and upwards

oriented occupational trajectories in large-scale bureaucratic companies.

Considering the Swiss case, I first scrutinise the occupational trajectories of 440 engineers and business economists, considered as typical male career occupations. Based on multi-channel sequence alignment techniques (including position, function, branch and firm-size) I present a typology of achievement careers and show how these are transformed by the recent changes. Based on a series of 30 complementary qualitative interviews, I explain then how the actors interpret these changes and how they react in form of individual strategies. I illustrate in particular, that, as a kind of an hysteresis-effect, most of the actors continue to pursue orderly, loyal and upwards careers, even though structural support is increasingly eroding.

(Workshop session 3C)

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CASTILLO Antonio M. Jaime

Expectations of Social Mobility, Meritocracy and Demand for Redistribution in Spain

The classical model developed by Meltzer and Richard (1981) stated that democracy will boost redistribution of income from the richer to the poorer. Given that the median voter is poorer than the average-income voter, a majority of voters will vote for redistribution. However, the positive relationship between democracy and equalization of income has been highly criticized on both theoretical and empirical grounds. The main question remains why do not the poorest vote for a higher level of redistribution? Some scholars have argued that expectations of social mobility may induce the poorer to believe they will have a higher income in the future, even if this is not true. However, there is an alternative explanation, which stands that preferences for redistribution depend on the perceived relationship between effort and income: if wealth come from hard work inequalities are easy to be accepted. Then, an additional question arises: Where do these expectations come from? In this paper, I analyze, to what extent, preferences for redistribution, at the individual level, depends on the expectations of future income, and the expected relationship between effort and income. Furthermore, I analyze whether expectations of social mobility are related to the true probability of mobility or they are based upon subjective expectations of mobility. Empirically, I use data from the Spanish labor market to compute objective measures of social mobility and survey data to explain preferences for redistribution. Empirical results show that preferences for redistribution depends both on the expectations of social mobility and meritocracy ideology. However, expectations of social mobility are only weakly related to the true probability of mobility.

(Workshop session 5C)

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Hierarchies of Insecurity: Temporal Inequalities and Informal Careers in Chicago Day Labor Agencies

Departing from common depictions of “precarious” workers and the new “Precariat” as an undifferentiated mass of marginalized and disposable employees ever increasing with globalization, this contribution analyzes the internal workforce hierarchies that traverse day labor agencies in the United States, making its argument about the role of “informal careers”. Within these new labor market intermediaries, individual inequalities do not primarily pertain to wages but instead to the level of insecurity weighing down on workers. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in

2004-2006, involving participant observation in two Chicago-area agencies and several client-factories, I describe three ideal-typical figures within such a formally externalized workforce: that of "casual temps", who have been working for various agencies and in various factories; that of "regular temps", who have been employed by the same agency but sent to a plurality of client companies; and finally, that of "permatemps", i.e. workers who have been employed by the same agency within the same factory for many years. This last category has swollen even as light-industrial staffing agencies have increasingly played the role of an insurance scheme enabling client companies to durably employ undocumented immigrants without assuming the legal and reputational risks involved. Industrial "permatemps" do not remain in the lowest tier of the occupational ladder but instead benefit from "informal careers" gradually granting them positions of authority, wage increases and, for some, paid vacations. These careers have led to an "imbricated segmentation" of the workforce, which is at odds with traditional models of segregated segmentation predicting a strict containment of outsourced workers into the secondary labor market. Strongly limited by a "foam ceiling", those benefits are not formal rights but personalized and reversible favors which can be described as paternalistic. They often lead to conflicts of favoritism between company and agency for the informal loyalty of "precarious" workers.

(Workshop session 3C)

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DALLINGER Ursula
Rising Inequality – rising demand for redistribution ?
An Analysis of a complex relation

Rising levels of inequality in almost all industrialised countries due to globalisation and de-industrialisation can make one assume, that voters will demand more redistribution and influence their governments to set up redistributive programs. Hence, is there really a rising awareness for inequalities and therefore a rising demand for redistribution? Does increased insecurity of the own socio-economic status make people more inequality sensitive?

The paper will analyse the relation between actual income inequality and the perception of the unequal income distribution by citizens as well as the demand for redistribution. As present research on the attitudes towards inequality and redistribution suggests it is wrong to assume, that citizens directly react to empirical levels of inequality. The relation is more complex and mediated by several factors, that will be explored theoretically and empirically in the paper.

According to the economic median voter approach from Melzer/Richards with rising inequality also critical voices of inequality and preferences for redistribution should rise because attitudes are expected to be driven by the advantages voters expect according their economic position. The more globalisation produces "losers" of income distribution the more demand for equality should rise. But recent research tells us, that this is not the case. The paper will look for answers to that puzzling fact by analysing the influence of different kind of welfare institutions (does social policy provide insurance for all or social assistance for a few?), different social policy cultures, different labour markets (varieties of capitalism) and different social structures (share of low qualified service jobs) and more. It will apply a comparative approach and multivariate regression analysis.

(Workshop session 5C)

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Postindustrial-Era Restructuring in the Public Sector:
Its Effect on Black, Latina, and White Female Workers
between 1970-2000

Paper by: Katrinell M. Davis, University of California, Berkeley and Niki T. Dickerson, School of Management and Labor Relations, Rutgers University

Over the past three decades, public sector employment has played a substantial role in integrating women and minority workers into the labor market. A sizeable literature on gender and the welfare state has examined the influence of public sector on gender differences in pay, and a smaller literature on race and public employment has most often focused on the benefits of the public sector for male workers. The intersections of these literatures, intragender racial differences, have yet to be examined.

The current study offers a comparative analysis of the effect of public sector employment for different racial/ethnic groups of women between 1970-2000 in order to determine whether the role of the public sector in women's employment has shifted, and to explore the extent to which the public sector premium has remained constant over this time period for different groups of women. Using the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, the findings in this paper illustrate the consequences of postindustrial public sector restructuring among women workers from various racial/ethnic backgrounds. The story we uncover is that postindustrial public sector restructuring had class-specific implications that had distinctive racial/ethnic trajectories. Evidence suggests that the declines we observe are due to improvements in private sector wages and declines in the quality of high paying public sector jobs.

(Workshop session 1C)

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DUBROW Joshua Kjerulf
On the Relationship between Economic and Political
Inequality: A Cross-National Study

For scholars interested in observing changes and/or persistence in economic and political inequality, prior studies present a set of shortcomings that are a challenge to overcome. To explore the link between economic and political inequality, researchers often correlate measures of within-nation income stratification with the level of democracy. With this approach, many have found the now-classic U-shaped relationship. This approach is problematic, as it does not shed any light on the link between economic and political inequality, i.e. the degree to which nations are internally-stratified in terms of political power resources. The reason is as follows. Inequality is best conceptualized and measured as the distance between groups. In existing studies, interval-level operationalization of income allows economic inequality to be measured validly and reliably using measures such as the gini coefficient or Theil's measure of inequality. Political inequality, on the other hand, is often measured by democracy scores, which have two problems. First, democracy scores reduce the definition of political inequality to a single, political-freedoms dimension that ignores other key dimensions. Second, democracy scores are for countries as whole entities, and are thus insensitive to distances in political influence between groups. For critical dimensions of political inequality, then, there are no interval-scales that measure the concept and are capable of expressing distance appropriately. I propose a sensitive, multidimensional measure of political inequality that takes into consideration two key types of political power resources: citizen voice and government responsiveness. Citizen voice is defined as the capability of social groups to express their interests in governance bodies; government responsiveness refers to the degree to which governance bodies listen and react to citizen voice. Three key factors likely influence an individual citizen's political voice: (a) the ability to financially

contribute to politicians seeking office, (b) occupational skills that translate into successful lobbying efforts, and (c) political participation. Responsiveness is based on political representation of social groups – the more skewed the ratio of majority to minorities in governance positions, the greater the inequality in responsiveness.

To construct the proposed measure, I employ the following analytic strategy: first, I construct interval-level political inequality variables. I rely on three waves of the European Social Survey (2001 – 2007) for information on household income, occupation, and political participation to construct the first dimension of political inequality, citizen voice. Data from the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Women in Politics database allows for the construction of the ratio of women-to-men in the lower house of parliament, and thus to measure the other dimension of political inequality, government responsiveness. Next, I measure economic inequality with income items from the European Social Survey. I use these variables to explore the correlation between economic and political inequality at the country level, noting the strength of the relationship, and possible changes over-time. Finally, regression analyses that control for classic democracy measures including electoral process and functioning of government (data come from Freedom House) will allow the examination of causality issues in the relationship between economic and political inequality.

(Workshop session 3B)

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Export activity and wage dispersion : the case of Swiss firms

In this paper we use a large and detailed database to analyze the impact of export activity on wage dispersion in Swiss firms. First, earnings functions are estimated which take into account both observed and unobserved characteristics of individuals and firms. Then, an original decomposition is proposed which identifies the exact impact of each individual and firm characteristic on the wage dispersion observed both within and between exporting and non-exporting firms. Our results suggest that the impact of export activity on wage dispersion is mainly a human capital story but also show significant differences between exporting and non-exporting firms with respect to firm characteristics and their marginal effects on wages.

(Plenary session 3)

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FOLAMI Olakunle Michael
Criminal Exploitation of Children in Contemporary Nigeria

The free economic system has created the opportunity for the exploitation of children in modern Nigeria. Children are now the tools of income generation for the parents. This problem has become unprecedented compared to what is obtainable in the traditional social structure of Nigeria, when children were seen as "economic tools" for further production of wealth by parents on farms. This study is underpinning by the social stratification by age theory. Lagos, a megalopolitan city in Nigeria served as the study location. In-depth interviews were conducted among two hundred

and twenty (220) respondents in five Local Government Areas in the State. This paper examines critically the socio-political and economic factors that encourage child exploitation in Nigeria. It equally looks at the socio-economic characteristics of children involved in child labour and also examine the economic motive behind the exploitation of children by their parents. The paper found out that economic recess encourages child exploitation. Again, breakdown in social institutions is another factor that leads to the proliferation of child exploitation. This paper therefore, discussed a passage of bill that will prohibit any form of child exploitation in Nigeria. Resuscitation of welfare home, and juvenile court are also recommended in this paper.

(Workshop session 3D)

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FOURADOULAS Anne-Vaia
Swiss Political Organizations of the Far Left and Globalization: Discourses and Practices Towards Inequality

Far left organizations as institutional political and social actors feel particularly concerned about globalization and its presumed current issue, increasing inequality. Since globalization is associated with the so-called "liberal counter-reforms", liberalization and privatization, it is perceived as a threat to equality and responsible for deep socio-economic gaps between employees and owners, the North and South, native and foreign workers.

Extreme left and communist organizations focus intently on the project of an egalitarian society and have critic of inequality as common denominator. Nevertheless there are many conceptions of it and how to counterbalance it. Discourses and practices range from political participation and consciousness-raising campaigns to militant actions. They reveal a plurality of answers to globalization and force us to consider a variety of far left organizations. It is difficult for a scattered opposition to find efficient means to resist this kind of internationalization.

We aim at studying diversity and divisions among this anti-globalization front. The analysis of the latter's different discourses and actions based on empirical cases should help us to build a typology. The conflicting positions relative to the extension of the free movement of people in 2005 (Bilateral agreements II CH – EU), linked to the globalization process are of special interest here. One side of the extreme left rejected the agreements, arguing that it would lead to more inequality through wage dumping, competition between workers and deterioration of work conditions while the other side acknowledged them. These disagreements even caused the split of the "Alliance de Gauche", a major far left federation. The range of strategies used to protest against the WEF in Davos or against certain features of the Swiss tax system also offers a concrete illustration of some of the discrepancies among protesters.

(Workshop session 5C)

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GAZARETH Pascale and SUTER Christian
Persistence and changes in relative deprivation – the Swiss experience

As a consequence of increasing globalization pressures Swiss economy and society underwent significant structural transformations in the past 20 years. Thus, the 1990s were characterized by the deepest economic crisis since the 1930s. Hypotheses of rising inequality and the impoverishment of the

middle class or other groups of the population are often put forward in the political and social debates. This contribution, aims at gaining a better knowledge of these issues. Considering the different approaches of inequality and the difficulty of measuring impoverishment phenomena through income based measures, we propose an analysis based on proportional deprivation as measure of direct poverty. The paper uses data from the Swiss Household Panel survey (SHP) and the Euromodule survey (EM). Actually, SHP misses data on the social importance given to the possession of certain goods or to the possibility of doing certain things. This information which is required for the construction of a proportional deprivation index is, however, available in the EM survey. Since both of these surveys have been carried out in the same year (EM: 1999; SHP: first wave 1999) a comparative analysis provides additional insights into the validity of the measure of proportional deprivation in Switzerland. Furthermore, the longitudinal construction of SHP allows the exploration of the evolution of deprivation between 1999 and 2006 and the test of the hypothesis of impoverishment during this period. First analyses show a high level of reliability of the Deprivation Index over surveys but only when considering the same list of items. A preliminary analysis on the longitudinal part of the SHP reveals high stability on the aggregated level (i.e. mean changes over years) but substantial changes on the individual level (individual trajectories and transitions between deprivation and no deprivation).

(Workshop session 1B)

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Labour Market Flexibility and Inequality: The
Changing Risk Patterns of Temporary Employment in
Europe

European labour markets have been burdened with increasing international competition and uncertainty through globalisation. While economists argue that due to rigid labour market institutions in Europe these structural changes have produced high and persistent unemployment of low-skilled workers, some sociologists suggest that European labour markets have absorbed uncertainties by allocating an increasingly large share of low-skilled workers to temporary jobs (e.g. DiPrete et al. 2006). In this perspective, temporary employment is seen as a crucial new social inequality in Europe. Since temporary employment involves substantial socio-economic risks for the employees (e.g. lower wages, worsened career chances), it is important to better understand whether the process of allocating individuals to these inferior positions has changed over time and how this process differ between countries. In particular, low-skilled workers and young persons can be expected to be confronted with growing risks of temporary employment. Thus, by concentrating uncertainties on outsider groups, social inequality might be promoted along existing lines of social division.

In our paper, we will also focus on the institutional settings of the labour market, which may mediate the risk of being temporarily employed. For example, strict regulations of regular employment contracts increase the costs of firing regular workers, thereby making temporary contracts more attractive to employers. Hence, more stringent employment protection for regular jobs is predicted to increase the relative incidence of temporary employment for low-skilled workers and youths.

The empirical analyses are based on a pooled cross-sectional design by using annual data from the European Labour Force Survey for the period 1992 to 2005 supplemented by data from Germany and the UK. We apply multilevel models implemented in a two-step estimation procedure to investigate contextual influences on individual temporary employment risks. First results support our hypotheses: the allocation process to temporary jobs

varies across national institutional settings and is subject to temporal change.

(Workshop session 3C)

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GIESECKE Johannes and VERWIEBE Roland
Rising Class Inequality in Germany and Great Britain.
Results from a Cross-National Comparison of Wage
Inequality Between 1985 and 2005

In this paper the changes in the wage distribution in Germany and Great Britain between 1985 and 2005 will be investigated by using data from the German Socio-Economic-Panel and the British Labour Force Survey. The starting point of the analysis is provided by the research on globalisation and inequality in which it is suggested that one outcome of the globalisation is the increase of inequality in Western societies. However, the forces of globalisation are also expected to be moderated by national welfare state regimes. A comparison of Germany and Great Britain, both representing very different regime types, is especially useful to shed some more light on this issue. Against that background, we discuss to what extent the wage dynamics can be expected to be socially structured, i.e. whether wage differentials between and within labour market groups have been increasing, and whether these patterns might differ between Germany and Great Britain. The theoretical reflections are based on human capital theory and on structural theory explanations.

The empirical part is based on descriptive measures as well as on regression and decomposition analyses. The latter technique allows one to draw a distinction between changes that are due to changes in the underlying price effects (wage differentials between groups), changes in the composition of the work force, and changes in the residual (or within-group) wage differentials. The results show that there was a clear increase in wage inequality in both countries. While in Great Britain this process started as early as in the mid-1980s, in Germany significant changes in the wage distribution did not start until the mid-1990s – a delayed effect of globalisation. Furthermore, regression and decomposition analyses show that the driving forces of the increase in wage inequality are structural factors: Inequality between classes has been rising – especially in Germany. This finding can be interpreted as an indication of the persistence of the centrality of class for inequality. In Great Britain human capital variables constitute an important additional explanatory factor. Finally, in both countries within-class wage dispersion slightly increased over the observational period.

(Workshop session 1B)

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GUO Maocan and WU Xiaogang
School Expansion and Educational Stratification in
China, 1981-2006

In this paper, we study the educational stratification patterns in China's reform period from 1981 to 2006. China will be a particularly interesting research site for comparative educational stratification research, not only because the whole China case has never been systematically included in cross-country comparisons of educational inequality, but also because as a post-socialist society, the state still plays an important role in allocating

opportunities and resources, which makes China an institutionally different case from industrial capitalist societies. Based on the panel data from the "China Health and Nutrition Survey", our empirical results show that educational inequality in access to senior high school, measured by class differentials and urban-rural differentials, has increased during 1993-1998 and decreased in 1999-2006. Additionally, inequality at the college level has been largely strengthened since 1999: the effects of most social background measures like household income, father's class status, and rural residential status have shifted up in the period. Furthermore, our results show that, in spite of an overall quick increase in transition rates to college since 1999, accessing to higher education have become much easier than previously for urban children, but much more difficult for rural children, especially for those from low-income rural families. As going to college is one main avenue for rural children to move out of their rural origin, our results show that rural children's mobility chances via higher education are actually decreased in the new century. These findings, together with the increased inequality in the reform era, suggest that contemporary China is now experiencing a trend towards social reproduction rather than de-stratification. We also discuss how such a reproduction trend, also observed in Western societies like Ireland and Britain (e.g., Breen and Goldthorpe 2001), might be expected to continue in the future.

(Workshop session 2C)

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HADJAR Andreas and BECKER Rolf
Persistent Inequalities in West Germany and the Educational

A main aim of the West German educational reforms in the 1960s was the profound reduction of educational inequalities, that is strata-specific educational opportunities. This paper will focus on the question if educational expansion – the rise in A-level education and in tertiary educational certificates – had in fact the consequence of declining educational inequalities. Social science research of the last decades shows that a very careful and detailed look on educational inequalities is needed as, at first sight, empirical results seem to be highly ambivalent. Our theoretical framework centers around theories of the educational expansion that focus on developments that evolved from educational expansion itself and have been accelerating its course. Both strata competition, which rises while more people gain higher educational certificates, and the motive of status-maintenance are believed to determine the further course of the educational expansion. Both features seem to be also of importance regarding persistent inequalities, as – for such reasons – higher strata participate more in the new educational opportunities than other strata. To analyse educational inequality adequately, we will a) separate analyses of educational opportunities on the secondary level from analyses of educational inequalities on the tertiary level, b) we will compare different birth cohorts to reconstruct changes during the educational expansion, and c) we will not only focus on the parents as main feature of social origin, but will extend our analyses by including data of the grandparent generation. These quantitative analyses will be carried out by using the German Life History Study (initiated and led by Karl Ulrich Mayer) that provides data of the birth cohorts 1919 to 1971. Provisional results suggest that there has been a decrease in educational inequality on the secondary level and an increase in differences in educational opportunities on the tertiary level.

(Workshop session 2C)

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HEIM Jérôme
Informal work and the penalization of individual responsibility: the Swiss case

The apparent increase of undeclared work in Switzerland has recently urged politics to make a new law against informal work in view of a better regulation of this kind of informal economy. If the law finds its legitimacy in the protection of workers, it aims particularly at reducing losses of tax revenue deriving from such practices. The introduction of the law is part of a general tendency to imagine mechanisms to minimize the increase of the welfare expenditures in Switzerland. In the context of globalization, those recent social reforms stem from the corporate demands for more liberalism in Swiss politics.

This rationalization of the public expenditure did not lead to their considerable decrease. It has rather driven welfare state bodies in charge of non-employment to appeal to individual responsibility compelled by the notion of "employability". This term can be defined as the sum of personal competences that individuals can mobilize in order to get involved in professional projects. In our research, which focuses on informal work as potential alternative to poverty, we allege that appealing to individual responsibility is precisely a type of legitimation people with economic difficulties use in order to turn to informal work.

This paper tests the relevance of the law against informal work by asking whether the State does not fight paradoxically against the individual responsibility in its own social policies.

(Workshop session 3D)

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HUBER Evelyne and STEPHENS John
Economic change and inequality in Latin America

Latin America had an extremely unequal income distribution in the mid-20th century. After a brief period of improvement in the 1960s and 1970s during the push for import substitution industrialization, income distribution worsened as a result of the debt crisis and economic liberalization. Trade and financial liberalization and privatization led to economic concentration, deindustrialization and informalization on the one hand, and a premium for high skills on the other hand, widening the gap between high-skill and unskilled workers and promoting income concentration at the top. However, there is significant variation in income inequality between countries, and pooled cross-section and time series analyses show that this variation is significantly shaped by the length of the democratic record and the political strength of left-of-center parties.

(Plenary session 2)

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KENTOR Jeffrey
Globalization, Income Inequality, and Internal Violence: A Cross-National Analysis of Less Developed Countries 1990-2005

This paper examines two related research questions. The first question concerns the impact of the global expansion of transnational corporate networks on income inequality in less developed countries. The second question focuses on the subsequent effect of changes in income inequality on internal violence. Two aspects of foreign corporation expansion are identified, 1) the number of foreign subsidiaries located in a country and 2) foreign subsidiary concentration; the percentage of foreign subsidiaries owned by corporations headquartered in the same country. Cross-national panel regression and structural

equation models are utilized to estimate these relationships for a sample of less developed countries between 1990 and 2005. Preliminary findings indicate that relatively high levels of foreign subsidiary concentration increase income inequality and, further, increased income inequality exacerbates internal violence in less developed countries over this period. The theoretical and policy implications of these findings are discussed.

(Workshop session 3A)

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KISEKKA-NTALE Fredrick
**Institutional weaknesses as Drivers of Social Inequity:
The Case of Land dispute Administration in Uganda.**

Land disputes are an impediment to social stability, economic development, and cause social inequity, since land that is a subject of disputes may be left underdeveloped and may fall out of the land market for quite a long time. In Uganda, often times, litigation concerning land is protracted and frustrating, thereby wasting both time and the resources that would have been used for its development. Yet the for land to be productive and enhance the social advancement and stability, people must depend on clear and effective land laws and policies that prevent and/or settle land disputes. Increased disputes provide indications of trouble spots in the tenure system, an indicator that old rules may have become dysfunctional or there are new issues that call for more elaborate rules.

Since 1928 there have been laws aimed at mediating land disputes in Uganda. Indeed, in the 1998 Land Act, aimed at streamlining the relationship between land owners and tenants, in order to guarantee security of tenure and occupancy for the tenants. In the same regard the Act aimed at supporting agricultural development through the functioning of a land market, and ensuring sustainable utilisation of land in order to bring about development. However, the inherent flaws in this Act have led to its increased failure in solving/preventing land disputes. Since the enactment of the law in 1998, there has been a registered increase in illegal evictions of the poor, as well as increased acrimony between the land lords and tenants in Uganda. Current efforts to revisit the Land Act have led to more land crises, with varied actors opposing such moves, arguing that it will lead to more inequities. For instance, in 2007 alone there were 67,000 people evicted and displaced without litigation or compensation.

Drawing from the current and historical scenarios in Uganda, this paper critically analyses how institutional weaknesses like problems of fit, inadequate information during institutional framing and failure to capture the varied interests of actors, because of the need to solve short-term political problems, can lead to social-economic inequality and instability, especially in Afro-tropical natural resource dependent communities.

(Workshop session 4B)

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KOLLMAYER Christopher
**Domestic Consequences of Unequal Exchange: How
Global Trade Increases Our Living Standards but
Deindustrializes Our Economy**

This study analyzes the relationship between global trade patterns and recent socioeconomic changes occurring in the world's most affluent countries. Extending the concept of "unequal exchange" from the sociology of development, the study begins by demonstrating that North-South trade typically embodies an unequal exchange of labor inputs, resulting from workers in less developed countries being significantly underpaid relative to their

labor productivity. Based on this empirical observation, it is hypothesized that North-South trade, since it facilitates an unequal exchange of labor inputs, should increase our average living standards, but also deindustrialize our economies and heighten our unemployment rates. Using panel data from 18 OECD countries over a 34-year period, several variations of this hypothesis are tested with simultaneous equations models. The results suggest that trade with less developed countries does raise our average living standards and deindustrialize our economies, but that it may actually reduce our unemployment rates rather than increase them. The theoretical and policy implications of these findings are discussed.

(Workshop session 2A)

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KORZENIEWICZ R. Patricio and MORAN Timothy P.
Rethinking Inequality: A World-Historical Perspective

Recent studies have produced valuable insights on such diverse issues as the social effects of rising inequality, the relationship between rising inequality in wealthy countries and new patterns of production (e.g., the decline of manufacturing and the growth of services), and regional patterns of inequality (such as the "growth with equity" of East Asia and the "persistent inequality" of Latin America). These insights have enhanced our understanding of some contemporary aspects of the relationship between globalization and specific dimensions of inequality. But their prevailing underlying assumption, as well as the constraining institutional reality of how relevant data are collected, is that the nation-state constitutes the crucial and only possible unit of analysis. In this article, we advance the proposition that shifting the unit of analysis from the nation-state to the world as a whole and over a long period of time, allows us to raise more productive hypotheses about patterns of stability and change in the interaction between globalization and inequality.

We demonstrate that at the heart of globalization are processes of economic growth (conceptualized as Schumpeterian "creative destruction" and disequilibrium) that always have generated demographic transitions between existing and new distributional arrays within the world as a whole, resulting over time in a "constant drive towards inequality." Simultaneously, institutions have regulated the competitive pressures that result from this "constant drive" by shaping interactions, flows and distributional outcomes both within- and between-nations, producing, we argue, not discrete nationally-bounded distributions, but a multiple and overlapping matrix of distributional arrays—a global income distribution that is both systemic and historical.

Reinterpreting existing studies and drawing on original data, we begin by showing that two distinct patterns of inequality within-nations developed over the last two centuries: a "Low Inequality Equilibrium" (LIE), found primarily in nations that are wealthy today, and a "High Inequality Equilibrium" (HIE), associated with areas that were an epicenter of wealth creation centuries ago, but are no longer so today (such as Latin America and parts of Africa). Furthermore, we show that the very same institutional arrangements that reduce inequality within high-income nations (making a LIE possible,) simultaneously have generated or strengthened constraints that accentuated the HIE pattern found within-nations elsewhere. Moreover, again drawing on original data, we show that inequalities between-nations also show a long-term pattern of HIE, itself linked to the institutional arrangements that characterized the establishment of a LIE within-nations (for example, twentieth-century restrictions on international migration in wealthy countries accentuated competitive pressures in labor markets elsewhere, enhancing the income gap between countries). Finally, we collapse available data on within- and between-country income distributions to show the changing impact of LIE-HIE interactions on the global geography of winners and losers over the last three decades. We conclude by showing that in both poor and wealthy countries today, the LIE-HIE relationships identified in this article entail specific tradeoffs between within- and between-country inequality that are at the

root of current public concerns and scholarly debates about the distribution of winners and losers over the course of globalization.
(Workshop session 2A)

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Private Pension Funds, Inequality and Globalisation.
Impact of Company Culture on occupational pension
payments in Switzerland

Working in an old 'traditional' or new 'modern' sector of the economy can change your retirement perspectives. This study is about the impact of modern or traditional culture on occupational pension payments in Switzerland. The study underlines that the transition into retirement is a cultural phenomenon. Based on this understanding, traditional economic sectors with traditional values have a different pattern of occupational pension payments than modern economic sectors with modern values.

My study is innovative as the institutional impact on unequal occupational pension payments is rarely analysed (Ch. Suter, R. Levy, Swiss Journal of Sociology, 2002). Most of the studies about inequality of old age pensions are income related.

When the occupational pension became mandatory in 1985, it was decided that the employer may set up his own pension fund. Most companies have their own pension fund and employees are bound to it. This may explain the strong correlation between the influence of company culture and pension payments in Switzerland (E. Huber, J. D. Stephens, The Handbook of Economic Sociology, 2005).

I analysed two case studies situated in two different globalisation environments (Ch. Chase-Dunn, Structure of the world economy, 1989). I argue that the increasing globalisation of markets in the 1990ies led to a harsher competition through international competitors in modern sectors. Companies with modern culture and a highly specialised work force were obliged to expand rapidly into to the international market. Constant change and competitiveness became important elements for survival and was determinant for their company culture.

Traditional sectors are mainly productive on the domestic market. So far, there was no need to expand into the international market and there was no international competition on the Swiss market. Companies with traditional culture are mainly productive in the low base segments. Traditional behaviour and conservation are important elements of these companies and influence their company culture.

By comparing the findings of two case studies, I illustrate the institutional impact on occupational pensions. I observe differences between the pension fund regulations and the changes of these regulations over the years. Depending on these regulations, the age of retirement, the distribution of gender, the minimum interest rates and the conversion rate differ, resulting in an inequality of pension and capital payments between the pension institutions.

I will outline the impact of globalisation and economic change on inequalities and the consequent reshaping of the pension scheme regulations according to the laws of the Swiss welfare state and under the pressure of globalisation and economic expansion.

This is the first study in Switzerland analysing the data of the insured who received a pension or capital payment from their pension funds. By exploiting this pension fund data from two pension funds, examining the pension fund regulations, respectively gathering data through expert interviews and questionnaires, I will be able to show how pension funds "behave".

I hope to present first results of the analysis of the questionnaires sent out to the retired people revealing the impact of the company culture on the occupational pension payments.

(Workshop session 4A)

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KÜNZLER Daniel
Building a World Cup Stadium in Cape Town (South
Africa): The social and spatial legacies of segregation
and apartheid

In Cape Town – as in other South African cities – there has been an increasing social and spatial segregation which started even before the apartheid era. There have been designated areas for businesses and industries and segregated residential areas for the official racial groups. Leisure activities also have been highly segregated spatially and socially: rugby was a predominantly "White" sport, cricket a "Coloured" sport and soccer was considered a sport for "Native" Africans. All groups had their respective sports facilities. Cape Town is preparing for the soccer World Cup 2010. How is this legacy of the past shaping the public discourse about the ideal venue for the World Cup matches in Cape Town? This contribution tries to reconstruct the main outline of this discourse. It is based on an analysis of local media reports and on interviews with locals during and around sport events in two of the stadiums. There was an intense discourse between some of the stakeholders (FIFA officials, officials from the Local Organizing Committee, politicians from both the ANC and the opposition and others). Mainly due to FIFA regimentation, the construction of a new stadium at Green Point has been decided. This venue is close to white residential areas, but quite far away from the townships, where the soccer fans and amateurs predominantly live. The chosen solution is not promoting the sustainable development of soccer in South Africa: the most probable legacy of the new stadium after the World Cup will be for the benefit of white Rugby fans.

(Workshop session 1D)

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MAHLERT Bettina
Neo-institutionalist and global inequality

The proposed paper discusses the issue of worldwide inequalities by using the world polity model developed by John W. Meyer and his associates. Its primary focus lies in the question if and how both the change and persistence of global inequality patterns are influenced by processes of cultural globalization.

The neo-institutionalist theory of world polity has gained high prominence in world society studies in recent years. Its genuine contribution lies in highlighting the role of culture in shaping the structure of the modern world. Thus, it introduced both a new conceptual framework and a new empirical research program to trace back the worldwide spread of modern social structures to the institutionalization of highly legitimate western cultural models. Yet, social inequality and particularly global inequality have not been of eminent interest in this line of research. This is surprising given that most scholars would not hesitate to number inequality among the most prominent structures of the modern world. It is also surprising because inequality is one of the most important „normative“ issues of world society.

The paper identifies some baselines of a neo-institutionalist approach to worldwide inequalities by drawing on recent empirical literature and on Meyer's own – very few – contributions to the issue. Concerning the latter, the strength of Meyer's argument lies in its encompassing perspective. It does not, like other cultural approaches, one-sidedly concentrate on the modern impulse

against inequality. Instead, it also describes economic structures and processes as culturally conditioned and legitimized which in the first place lead to inequalities and may intensify them. Thus, Meyer shows that modern culture both legitimizes inequalities – due to principles of collective progress and functionality, for example flexibility of firms – as well as delegitimizes them – due to its moral individualism. As for the prospects in institutionalizing both these contradicting principles however, Meyer does not take a definite position. He „oscillates“ between stating a massive decoupling between (in)equality-norms and reality on the one hand and observing a stepwise institutionalization of innovative mechanisms on the other hand, which succeed in reconciling both principles.

The paper then discusses the evidence Meyer advances in favor of each scenario, and it confronts both of them with new – partly controversial – empirical evidence on national as well as global/international inequalities. It is suggested that the evidence Meyer purports for the second scenario (institutionalization of cultural principles of (in)equality) is not sufficient, as far as national inequalities are concerned. Concerning the question of global inequality, the research project is not yet accomplished so at the time being no results can be supported.

(Workshop session 1A)

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MARTÍNEZ-PASTOR Juan Ignacio, BERNARDI Fabrizio and GARRIDO Luis
**Are the traditional dimensions of inequality changing?
An analysis of unskilled jobs for young people in Spain**

Over the last three decades, the Spanish labour market has undergone noticeable economic changes very related to the globalisation process, such as the expansion of typically post-industrial jobs, the incorporation of women into employment, the improvement of qualifications, the arrival of five million immigrants since 2001, and the spread of employment flexibility. The aim of this paper is to test whether the traditional dimensions of inequality (gender, education and nationality) have varied for young people since the mid-1970s until nowadays with respect to their likelihood of occupying an unskilled job. To this end, all of the trimesters of the Spanish Labour Force Survey have been used, from the third trimester of 1976 to the third trimester of 2007. Two files have been created, one with the typical ages at which entry into the labour market takes place according to level of education and birth cohort, and the other containing people who are five years older than the previous ones. The results from logistic regression models show that the likelihood of working in an unskilled job has decreased slightly due to the decline in agricultural jobs. Differences between educational levels to avoid these unskilled jobs have decreased due to a certain devaluation of educational degrees, although the gap between the various levels remains very large. Foreigners are much more likely to work in an unskilled occupation than Spaniards (natives?), even controlling for educational level and sector. Finally, gender inequality has disappeared or decreased clearly in the areas where it still persists.

(Workshop session 5B)

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MIGLIAVACCA Mauro
Social vulnerability approach and the transformations in the labour market. The impact of the instable jobs in the family structures and the new forms of inequalities.

During last decades in the European countries, some relevant changes in the labour market happened with the increase of unemployment and flexibility of job. These events put in crisis those welfare systems where permanent jobs represent the main protections for workers and their families and determined the evolution of the new form of inequality. To analyse this complex change it is necessary to look at the family as a sphere where different job conditions are composed.

The aim of this paper is to analyse how the relation between work condition and family condition is changed, in order to study the evolution of the work-family system in the European countries. To analyse these topics we used the ECHP database. This paper uses the social vulnerability concept like a frame to understand the effects of the changes. In particular it focuses on the necessity to use the family as unit of analysis, in order to explore the relation between work condition and family structure. The social vulnerability concept is a good approach to analyse this topics because is a multidimensional approach (the principal interest areas are: income, labour, family structure, housing and care) and it permits to analyse the new forms of inequality. The multidimensional connotation of the phenomenon and the particular exposition of some family compositions put in evidence that there are many diversified elements characterising possible factors of social vulnerability. The increase in unemployment and unstable and atypical jobs, little-protected family forms, and the need to cut public welfare programmes are some of the syndromes extending the area of risk, and above all they contribute to triggering off processes that transform the risk into exclusion.

(Workshop session 4C)

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MIKL-HORKE Gertraude
The New Dichotomy: Actors and Subjects - Social and Political Inequality in Economic Change

Economic inequality between and within societies has increased as can be seen from statistics of income and wealth differentials. Theories and conceptions of social inequality, however, must be reconsidered because the economic changes of the last decades have changed the bases for sociological explanation. Status, functional or class conceptions do not seem relevant anymore, but the feelings and attitudes of individuals with regard to the economic changes divide society.

Winners and losers of rationalization have been identified, service workers have been pinned against knowledge workers, inequality has been coined in terms of exclusion and inclusion in the different meanings these concepts have been given. But on top of these there are indications that a new dichotomy has arisen that is based more on the subjective attitudes and orientations of individuals regarding their voice in the changes than on objective factors of position, income level or employment status. The attitudes of individuals are divided between “make do” or “be made to do”-attitudes across positional, educational and occupational groups. In this sense there are “actors” and “subjects” (i.e. those subjected to changes and their consequences), and the latter constitute a vast and very heterogeneous “multitude”. The feeling of being subjected is mainly the result of frustrated hopes and of delusions and is not based on a consciousness of common interests. This new dichotomy between the “actors” and the “subjects” shapes societies and changes the significance of democracy as well.

(Workshop session 1A)

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MILANOVIĆ Branko
Globalization and goals: Does soccer show the way?

Soccer (football in the non-American terminology) is the most globalized sport. Free circulation of players has markedly increased during the last ten to fifteen years as limits on the number of foreign players in the European leagues have been lifted, and clubs have become more commercially-minded. On the other hand, the rules governing national team competition have remained restrictive: players can play only for the country where they were born. We show that, in a model where there is free circulation of labor, increasing returns to scale, and endogeneity of skills, this produces on the one hand, higher overall quality of the game and increasing inequality of results among clubs, and on the other hand, lower inequality in the national teams' performances. The empirical examples from the history of the European Champions? League and the World Cup support the implications of the model. We argue in the conclusions, that soccer's global rules allow poor countries to capture some of their leg drain, that is the improved skills which their players have acquired playing for better foreign clubs. This provides an example as how forces of efficiency but also inequality unleashed by globalization can be harnessed by the existence of global institutions to help improve the outcome for the poor countries.

(Workshop session 1D)

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MILANOVIĆ Branko
What is inequality today?

While inequality between countries has been on the rise during the last quarter century, inequality between world individuals has been broadly constant albeit at a very high level. Top ten percent of people receive about one-half of total world income (adjusted for the differences in purchasing power between poor and rich countries). More than two-thirds of global inequality today is due to differences in countries' average incomes, and the rest is explained by income inequalities within nations. The latter have tended to go up in most countries of the world, offsetting to some extent the pro-global equality contributions of China's and India's fast growth. Two key challenges for the coming decades are to find economic policies that would reverse negative growth in poor countries, particularly in Africa and to increase transfers from rich to poor countries. These two changes, combined with continued strong performance of China and India, could reduce global inequality while increasing mean world income.

(Plenary session 1)

MORAVCIKOVA Danka
Social inequalities in transforming rural space: strategies and behaviour of different social actors

Concerning globalization, the social reality is characterized by the fact that changing economic, political and cultural conditions generate a lot of different reactions and adapting mechanisms. They can signify the change of societal positions for their holders. Post-socialist countries are particularly interesting space for observation of these problems - the conflict of interests, combination or overlap of traditional and modern, traditional and

socialist and post-socialist, or perhaps the transition from centralized system to „something new“, arise very often in all spheres of their existence. These countries (including Slovakia) are in confrontation with the principles of market economy what also causes a continually increasing importance of the economic capital within defining the social status of individuals or groups. New social order and new system of stratification is formed. „New“ social phenomena participate in the process of societal polarization. Countryside and rural communities represent very specific space which is with its traditional basis in the most contrasting „opposition“ to modernization processes. Forming of the living style and the way of living is disembedded from the rural locality. Social actors are much more mobile, localities are separated or associated, specific local economies are constructed and attitudes, stereotypes and value systems of individuals, groups or whole communities are changed.

The paper is based on the empirical material obtained by quantitative and qualitative survey in selected Slovak rural villages and households from 2001-2006. It points to actual strategies of the rural villages as municipalities and communities in conditions of the transformation after 1989. In this context strategies and behavior of different types of rural households with the different social position in the stratification system are presented. The paper is particularly focused on the housekeeping money and property, the exploitation of the social networks, the experience with the state system of social policy as well as on the planned socio-economic activities, the reflection of contemporary development strategies and local government. The attention is aimed at the extent of the surrounding influence and the extent of influence of the former societal experience. Interpretative approach, theories of social exchange as well as cultural-economic concepts, concepts of economic anthropology and ideas about the social action and behavior of P. Bourdieu are used and combined within the interpretation of the empirical material and theoretical discussion.

(Workshop session 2B)

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MUKWAYA Paul, HANNINGTON Sengendo and SHUAIB Lwasa
The New Core Periphery Relations in Uganda: Institutional Responses in a Globalizing World

The persistence of regional disparities within countries is a major policy concern confronting many governments in rich and poor countries alike. Conceptualization of development patterns in Uganda largely focuses on the stark division between the relatively developed south and the underdeveloped northern region and this has raised concern over the development patterns of the peripheral areas. This paper attempts to address two questions; firstly, how significant have core periphery relations in Uganda been influenced by forces of globalization and how have institutional mechanisms responded to core periphery relations in the country? Secondly, how can resources inherent in the peripheries be used to (re)define the peripheries so that they can be integrated into the national and global economy? Government has tried to make efforts to turn the liabilities of peripheries into assets using various government intersector interventions together with governance and decentralization reforms; in collaboration with various stakeholders, but results indicate that core and periphery disparities in Uganda mirror a disoriented colonial /political history, administrative incompetence, high rates of corruption, economic rot and poor institutional mechanisms as well as a failed spatial planning framework for the country. An imaginary line drawn from the East to the west divides Uganda into the prosperous south enlivened by the influence of the capital city Kampala, and a "poor" Northern region. Uganda's regional HDI reflects a wide interregional hierarchy with Central Uganda having the highest HDI at 0.55, followed by western Uganda with HDI of 0.5, Eastern Uganda with HDI of 0.45 and Northern

Uganda with a miserable HDI of 0.42. This paper argues that peripheries in Uganda can not be ignored and institutional responses to integrate the peripheries into the national and global economy need serious attention.

(Workshop session 3B)

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NGAI Steven Sek-yum, NGAI Ngan-pun and CHEUNG Chau-kiu
Public Assistance Use, Service Participation and Developmental Outcomes among Young People with Economic Disadvantage

Past research has indicated that under globalization and its associated structural unemployment and social polarization, young people with economic disadvantage are likely to encounter difficulties in the transition from school to work and in youth development in general. The most notable problem is that of "zero status", in which young people are not engaged in education, training, or employment. This status, in turn, is a precursor to more serious problems, and thus finding ways to help these young people is a pressing concern for research. Given this consideration, the present study surveys 500 Hong Kong young people aged between 17 and 21 from low-income families to investigate their paths to development. Of particular concern is the exploration of key factors that influence developmental outcomes of these young people in school, work and community life. A prominent factor is the use of public assistance and another important factor is participation in social services. The way in which these factors interact with personal and family backgrounds to shape the development of young people is also an area of investigation. The research findings are of value in the development of policy and practice that will be beneficial to these young people, and will be of benefit to society as a whole.

This paper will be presented in English. It has direct relevance to the theme "Inequality beyond Globalization: Economic Changes and the Dynamics of Inequality" of the Midterm Conference of ISA Research Committee on Economy and Society, RC02, to be held in Neuchâtel, Switzerland on June 26-28, 2008. As more and more young people worldwide are now experiencing economic disadvantage and developmental problems in their transition to adulthood, there is an urgent need for new understanding of this phenomenon in the globalized era.

(Workshop session 5B)

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Post-national and polarized political communication in the Net: New Dimensions of Late-Modern Inequality analysed by the Data from European Union, Japan, South Korea and Finland

The ongoing technological revolution inspired by Internet and mobile phones does not necessarily spell cultural or political revolution, but cross-national high-tech services, information and dialogue constitute obvious threats to closed political systems and regionally controlled cultures. Nation states and their political cultures are living in the midst of global change and contingency. Although the internet cultures are based on individual and market-based choices and dialogues, young people have built on their own "communication acrobatics" - a set of new and culturally protected and often cross-national loose communities for themselves, in which they have a sense of control.

We are only in a slight way aware of the political transformations happening among young people: global political movements and their digital inspiration sources, politically relevant market-based and cultural integration, ideas of "global village" and its individual responsibilities. In the second place, researchers are aware of the fact that some young people are out of these new universal Net forums. And some people need, even in their net contacts, strong normative guidance and safe identities and fundamentalist values in order to cope and deal with the lack of security in their lives, individualized competition, globalization and intensified knowledge requirements. Empirical analyses, also, indicate that we have a new kind of inequality problem: the modernization level of society and democracy, gender, education level, language competences and social background explain the cultures of political net activities. I have an interesting survey datas collected among young people in above mentioned three high-tech countries in Asia and Europe (2007) and special EU-Data from eight countries (EUYOU PART 2005).

By the statistical (e.g. cross-nationally tested factor analyses) and politological analyses I'm developing workable interpretation on the digital political cultures (communion/democracy) rising up among young people and their social contexts? Is it relevant to speak about post-national and dialogically open political culture in the net of young people and its opposite, passive and fundamentalist political genre in the Net? In the paper I'm operationalizing the activities/degree of post-nationalism, hybridization and polarization of youth's attitudes/values and activities and explain them in different social and national contexts: new interpretations concerning the inequality of post-national dialogical competences and activities – in fact, the inequality of political action potentials, late modern power.

(Workshop session 5A)

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PACHECO Gail Anne
Who Are Minimum and Subminimum Wage Workers?

This paper is aimed at providing a comprehensive portrait of who earns the minimum wage, in terms of the characteristics of the individual that are most important in determining this outcome.

New Zealand has substantially increased minimum wages for teenagers and adults since 2000. For example, since the youth minimum was introduced in March 1994, it had increased by 52% in real terms by 2004. Due to past deregulation in this sector, these wage floors represent potentially the most important form of government intervention in the labour market. Consequently, recent New Zealand experience offers a rare opportunity to isolate who earns the minimum wage and which subgroups are more likely to be potentially impacted by a rising minimum.

This study uses individual data from the annual Income Supplements of the Household Labour Force Surveys (HLFS-IS) between June 1997 and June 2004. This unit record data allows isolation of workers earning the minimum wage or close to, rather than relying on anecdotal evidence of who these workers typically

are. A more sophisticated quantitative analysis is also carried out, where the probability of earning at or below the minimum wage is modelled to estimate what individual characteristics are most significant in determining minimum wage status. One of the key findings was that the probability of an individual being affected by the minimum wage increased with the level of the minimum wage and that this increase was disproportionate for different individuals, depending on their characteristics (i.e. age, ethnicity, etc.).

(Workshop session 4C)

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PAVAN Sara
Globalization, Inequality and the Conflict Trap in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Globalization is officially defined by the World Bank as the "freedom and ability of individuals and firms to initiate voluntary economic transactions with residents of other countries". The issue of its effects on inequality bears particular importance when focusing on developing countries. Looking at middle and low-income countries provides us both with cross-section data and time-series on which we can discriminate between the effects of liberalization and the institutions on growth, poverty reduction and, ultimately, human development. While so far much attention has been devoted (and no consensus has been reached) on the effects of globalization on income inequality both between and within different countries, not so much effort has been directed on the study of the more complex and possibly bi-directional relations between globalization and different dimensions of inequality. In this paper, we will argue that in Sub-Saharan Africa, globalization and horizontal inequalities are linked in a very special way. On the one hand, we hold that Africa has not been able to get the best out of globalization (while getting the worst) due to the prevalence of the "conflict trap", a process which causes countries that experience civil war to fall shortly into more civil strife. But on the other, we will suggest that the probability of falling into civil war does vary according to the level of horizontal inequality (rather than income inequality) that is found in a country. In such a sense, therefore, inequality might affect globalization (or the impossibility for Sub-Saharan African countries to globalize), rather than the reverse. Case-studies will be used to analyse the possible paths of causality.

(Workshop session 3A)

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POLI Raffaele
Economic Inequality in World Football and its Consequences on International Migration. The case of African and Latin American Players

The discrepancies between clubs have developed primarily since the end of the 80's as a consequence of new capitals invested in the game by broadcast companies (notably Pay TV). Indeed, it is especially the clubs of the "big-five" European leagues (England, Spain, Italy, Germany and France) which have benefited from these revenues. The inequalities in club's budgets are also significant within these leagues and vary according to the way in which the purchase of TV rights is organized (collective sale in England, France and Germany; individual sale in Spain and Italy). If most of the TV incomes come from the domestic market, the purchase of TV rights abroad also contributes to the economic polarization in professional football. The global reach of the English Premier League and of a few clubs, called in the sports

management literature "global brands" (Manchester United, Arsenal, Barcelona, Real Madrid, Milan, etc.), reinforce the economic gaps between clubs both on a national and an international scale.

The processes described above contribute to attract footballers of all origins in the well off clubs of the best European leagues. The percentage of African and Latin American players in the "big-five" leagues has continuously increased since 1995, and accounts today for 20% of players. African and Latin Americans footballers are also very numerous in less rich leagues such as the Swiss and the Belgian ones. In the player's and their agents' views, these countries should fulfil the role of stepping-stones for entering the primary market. In the reality, only a minority of football players enjoy an upward career path. Most of them will never play for the top clubs. However, this doesn't prevent thousands of young Africans and Latin American players from trying their luck abroad every year. The international circulation of these footballers is an important source of income for the intermediaries organizing their professional mobility.

(Workshop session 1D)

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PRANKA Ieva
HIV infection risk groups and their possibilities to integrate into labour market

Economic changes affect the whole society, but especially social risk exclusion groups. It is very important to unite and to coordinate cooperation of social actors purposefully, particular attention paying to these groups, also to the one new social risk exclusion group growing in the last years in the whole world - HIV/AIDS affected part of population. Cooperation of different social partners is necessary to search and develop the most successful mutual aid models of society with aim to oppose social inequalities.

The number of HIV and AIDS cases, and death cases in different infection phases in Latvia is growing and Latvia is evaluated as one of the most endangered state from HIV/AIDS in the European Union. Not only Latvian society but also the whole global society is facing now with the challenge of spreading of HIV/AIDS and consequences of that. Specific for Latvia is that 70 % of infected persons are drug consumers and that means that their living conditions is under critical line. HIV – infection risk group is facing with discrimination, poverty, exclusion and intolerance and, as this group is growing, it is important to search solutions for solving this conflict in society and to help this marginalized group to integrate into society and labour market, and to oppose social inequalities.

"HIV infection risk groups and their possibilities to integrate into labour market in Latvia" is the first complex research of possibilities of persons belonging to HIV infection risk group to integrate into labour market, their barriers and problems in Latvia. The aim of the research is to find out possibilities of persons belonging to social risk exclusion group - HIV infection risk group to avoid discrimination, to become active citizens, and to integrate into labour market.

(Workshop session 5B)

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QUEMIN Alain
The Incredible Success of Female Contemporary Art Dealers in Chelsea (New York)

While there has been an increasing amount of research into globalization since the 1990s, empirical sociological studies in this area remain all too scarce. By analyzing specific cases in contemporary visual art, this essay will show that the widespread

art world discourse on globalization, mixing and the abolition of borders, although it is so widespread today, is to a large extent based on illusion.

A first part of the paper will try and objectify the positions occupied by the different countries in the field of art, first considering institutions such as museums. Although artists are always consciously chosen as individuals, figures will show very strong concentration phenomena on a few nationalities, all of which are related to the Western world and, even more, to a limited number of countries : the USA, Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France and Italy. The preeminence of the same countries in international biennales will then be brought to light by studying the most renowned ones (Venice in Italy and Kassel in Germany). Then we will analyze the international hierarchy of countries as it can be revealed by the Kunst Kompass, a (German) indicator that aims at revealing the visibility of artists.

A second part of the paper will focus on the market, considering auctions first (where they are held, mainly in the USA and the United Kingdom) and the nationality of artists whose works are sold in the most prestigious sales. The strong preeminence of American artists will be put to light as well as the extremely recent rise of Chinese contemporary artists. The importance of art fairs will also be studied and their spatial repartition in the world. Besides, what are the countries of the galleries that take part to the most important fairs (the Basel one in Switzerland and its Art Basel in Miami offspring in the USA ?

Considering all of these indicators until today, a marked hierarchy will appear and reveal that, beyond the development of international exchanges, the art world still has a clearly defined centre comprising a small number of Western countries, among which the United States and Germany are pre-eminent (the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Switzerland, although they are regularly present, play a minor role), and a vast periphery, comprising all the other states, the role of which is close to negligible.

The specific example of the contemporary art world and market empirically analyzed here will lead to a reconsideration of preceding studies of cultural globalization and to a more theoretical discussion of these sociological works that have often been based on the case of popular culture rather than "high culture", but most of which are essentially abstract.

(Workshop session 1C)

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RASLER Karen and THOMPSON William
Globalization and North-South inequality, 1870-2000: a factor for convergence, divergence or both?

Our own previous work suggests that globalization reflects intermittent impulses of radical technological change and imperfect diffusion. More developed states may catch up but less developed states are more likely to fall farther behind to the extent that they are unable to adopt or adapt to the new technology. Globalization, from this perspective, means an accentuation of inequality. The gap between developed and less developed states would become greater.

Economic globalization -increased or accelerated interactions and economic interdependence- is a recurring process in the world economy – not merely something that has happened for the first time in recent decades. It then follows that we need to develop tests for the nature of the globalization-inequality relationship over as long a period of time as possible. Our own previous examinations of world inequality have focused on a 56 state sample that encompasses the 1870-1992 period. Newly available data means that we are now in a position to expand the sample to 165 states through 2003, and may be able to push back the starting point. Moreover, we can also augment our North-South analyses which have required a priori identifications of Northern and Southern categorical membership by calculating Gini indexes

of inequality for each year and sequenced chronologically to create a time series of Gini indexed inequality.

We propose to carry out the following analyses at the systemic level of analysis : 1) we will compare empirically the two measures of world inequality (the size of the North-South gap in aggregated gdp per capita and the Gini indexed series), 2) analyze the bivariate relationship between economic globalization, measured as exports/gdp (as in our earlier work), and the two inequality indexes, and 3) examine the globalization-inequality relationship in a multivariate context by regressing measures of other processes, in addition to our globalization indicator, against the inequality measures. We propose creating the multivariate context by adding measures of internal (civil war) and external conflict (interstate war), democratization, systemic leadership, and world economic growth to the set of independent variables possibly influencing world inequality. Our expectations are that the two measures of inequality will behave similarly and that the relationship between economic globalization and world inequality is positive in both bivariate and multivariate contexts, possibly subject to some lag. We do not select the additional variables randomly but on the basis of earlier work relating economic openness/globalization and other ongoing processes in the world system. Some of these variables will need to be collected and/or expanded to cover the expanded time and country N. Finally, we will need to assess how our inter-state analyses relate to other work utilizing alternative approaches to measuring inequality.

(Workshop session 3A)

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RASMUSSEN Tove
Inequality Beyond Globalization: Economic Change and the Dynamics of Inequality

On the basis of a case study of social changes in a city, where inequality have grown from approx. 2000, a central interest is to uncover the development of social problems (e.g. poverty) and/or the measures taken to solve or ease them. A doxa based logic – taking traditional institutions and interplays between institutions for given – is based upon the assumption, that there will be produced political answers to the major problems uncovered. However, research in different areas indicates a breakdown in this logic.

Research on the impact of (welfare) state on the development of inequality has hitherto indicated, that the national policy do make a difference (Goul Andersen, 2003, Förster and d'Ercole, 2005): the universalistic welfare states tend to maintain higher levels of equality than other types of welfare states. This tendency, however, seems to be weaker in the recent developments, where inequality has grown in Denmark (and the city of Aarhus) and other Nordic countries.

Research in recent development in the welfare society shows major changes in perspective on social problems and measures used to combat social problems. Only few of these changes (e.g. from welfare to workfare (Peck, 1998, Torfing, 2004)) have been formulated as new politics. Other fundamental changes (e.g. contracting as mean (Andersen, 2003) widespread growth of performance (Howe, 1994) improving methods etc) seems to take place in an administrative level with reference to NPM or new knowledge (e.g. evidence based knowledge).

The theoretical and methodological perspective in the paper states that it is essential to combine the study of development in inequality/social problems/measures taken towards these problems with a study of changes in concepts and meaning of concepts (e.g. Kocelleck).

The paper will focus on: Can we find major changes in the concepts used in relation to inequality- problems and measures towards these problems?

(Workshop session 3D)

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REBIEN Martina and KETTNER Anja
Rather Job Safety than Fair Payment: New Interests and Changing Behaviour of Employees

Concerning the long duration and intensity of the last German recession, connected with high risks to get unemployed and stepped up by higher social risk because of new labour market reforms, it is not surprising to find behavioural changes with job seekers and employees. Using descriptive analysis and a Multinomial Logit Model, we show that from firm's perspective unemployed enrolees are willing to take more concessions in earnings and working terms than they did in the past. This is connected to a behavioural change of the employees, who fear for getting unemployed and for the financial and social risks of this status. The more newly employed persons are willing to take these concessions, the higher the pressure on employees and the more likely they are willing to take concessions too. We show this with data of business surveys taken in 2005 and 2006, 9.800 resp. 13.500 German enterprises participated. In many firms this resulted in a further intensification of work followed by enhanced labour productivity. Nevertheless, macroeconomic data until 2007 show that affected employees were hardly able to enforce their claims concerning higher payment. They are stuck hoping to not lose their jobs, especially in professions, where workers can easily be replaced, meaning the whole scope of underqualified and spheres where a lot of unemployed jobseekers are on the market. Generally, globalization and the restructuring of the economy let expect a further increase of negotiation power of employers in these sectors / professions. So, the differences in individual earnings will grow larger and lead to a hardening of economic and social inequality not only between employed and unemployed persons, but also between employees: Some of them have to renounce a fair payment, just to stay in work.

(Workshop session 5C)

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ROHRBACH Daniela
Sector Bias and Sector Dualism: The Knowledge - Society and Inequality

There are several explanations for the inequality upswing in the literature: rising globalisation, the institutional re-structuring of the nation states, as well as changes in the relation between the demand for and the supply of skills. Estimating the relative impact of these factors, Alderson & Nielsen (2002) find that while the institutional settings of the nation states explain much of the variance between countries, globalisation has a clear positive longitudinal impact on income inequality. However, the variable for the sectoral change (percentage of labor force in agriculture) has the strongest cross-national and longitudinal impact.

Kuznets (1955) and Lewis (1954, 1983) identified two inequality affecting mechanisms with regard to the agriculture-to-industry transition: sector bias – i.e. inequality within sectors – and sector dualism – i.e. inequality between sectors. In this paper it is analysed whether there are analogues effects on inequality from the sectoral change to the knowledge society. Following the strategy of a most-similar design (Przeworski & Teune 1970) and a variable oriented approach (Ragin 1987) these hypotheses are tested cross-nationally and longitudinally in 19 OECD countries between 1970 and 1999. To obtain empirical evidence on the

sectoral effects, error component models are computed regressing the Gini-coefficient (UTIP 2006) on a globalisation measure (the "openness" variable from Heston et al. (2002)), the union density, the educational attainment as well as the employment and income differential in the knowledge sector (Rohrbach 2007). The results show that some amount of the inequality upswing in the last decades can be explained by the sectoral change to the knowledge society. On the one hand there is empirical support for the sector bias hypothesis: Due to the fact that the knowledge sector is more than the rest of the economy characterised by a polarised demand for skills, there is a statistically significant positive effect of employment in the knowledge sector on inequality. On the other hand, inasmuch we see small income differentials between sectors, it is not surprising to find no statistically significant positive sector dualism effect on inequality. Moreover, the models reveal that when controlling for skill demand and supply, no significant effects of the globalisation measure remain. The percentage of union participation significantly reduces income inequality and thus increases the variance explained between countries. However, for the inequality upswing over time within countries the changes in the demand for and the supply of skills seem to be the prime reasons. This paper is part of the dissertation project of the author. The project was co-funded by the 'Graduierstipendium' of the University of Cologne.

(Workshop session 2A)

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SCHLICHT Raphaela, STADELMANN-STEFFEN Isabelle and FREITAG Markus
The Foundations of Educational Inequality in the European Union. A Comparative Empirical Analysis

According to the central tenet of globalization theory, national policies and living conditions should converge. This process is of particular relevance to the EU member states, as the EU is a prototype of supranational organizations. In stark contrast to this view, and with regard to the realm of education policy, differences in education systems and practices continue to persist. Additionally, the data from the Program of International Student Assessment (PISA) 2006 show a wide range in the extent of social inequality of education among the EU members. In this vein, political and socio-economic globalization within the EU has yet not equalized living conditions referring to educational issues. Against this background, we endorse the view that the variance in national contextual foundations primarily accounts for the systematic differences in educational inequality. While there is a rapidly growing body of work assessing the effects of individual social background on educational performance, little to no empirical research has been conducted with regard to the macro foundations of educational inequality hitherto. The first analytic step of our investigation is to evaluate persistent contextual differences among the EU member states. The exploratory focus is on education policy conditions. Education policies in particular are assumed to influence the relationship between individual social background and educational performance. In addition to these proximate determinants, we will focus on further national foundations such as party politics, political institutions, socio-economic development, and socio-cultural embeddings. The interactions among individual social characteristics and national contextual foundations are then revealed via multi-level analysis.

(Workshop session 2C)

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SCHOLTZ Hanno
The Core Institution of Post-Industrial Society

Since the 1990s, advanced industrial democracies experience a new trade-off between equality and growth. There is no uniform increase in social inequality, but with few exceptions societies and their policy-makers are confronted with a choice. Can this situation be resolved?

The paper addresses this question by starting with a historical comparison. The equality-growth trade-off is interpreted as the beginning of a second Kuznets curve. Can we learn from the first Kuznets cycle to reconcile equality and growth? The paper employs a new approach to the Kuznets curve, interpreting it as a result of a diffusion of some kind of human capital q . At the beginning of the diffusion, inequality is rising, because only those with private resources get q and resulting higher incomes. After some periods, the gap narrows, because everyone participates from the stock already available.

The second step in the argumentation is the interpretation of this special type of human capital. During the change from agrarian to industrial society, it was indeed school education, as demanded by industrial production: The core qualification of industrial society was the ability to integrate into given (industrial) productive settings.

These given settings are no longer existing. Today, flexibility over the life-span, and life-long learning are the relevant demands (Sennett; Giddens), posing problems to economic chances. Under these premises, the specific core-qualification central to long-run success in post-industrial production is the ability to elaborate, maintain and follow an individual long-term qualification development strategy. Existing institutions are not able to fulfill this function.

The third step is a consideration on the appropriate institutional design (after some considerations on the sociological reservation towards such questions). A setting to provide appropriate incentives for individual qualification strategies should be based on the fact that the main objective is the successful career, which is easily measured and a straightforward base for incentives both for institutional actors and individual clients.

(Workshop session 2A)

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SERIKOVA Irina
Social networks as key factor of success? Transition to work in contemporary Russia

Diverse sociological studies have explicitly proved, that such categories as social class and origin, gender and years of education play the most important role in life of individuals and significantly influence the inequality between individuals/different groups of people (Mare 1980, Blossfeld/Shavit 1993, Erikson 1996, Breen/Luijkx/Müller/Pollak 2005 etc.). Granovetter and afterwards other scientists had shown that also social networks could be a substantial factor of success in occupational career just in the very beginning of the latter one (Granovetter 1974, Lin 1999, Mouw 2003, Avraamova 2004 etc.). Remarkable that it is still not proved whether social networks are a factor of persistent inequality.

Under the conditions of societal transformation connected with demolition of the system, or of significant changes in the social structure, many established processes are also liable to changes. Representatives of different social groups and strata can suddenly mix up or cardinally change places, and their social statuses and occupational prestige can lose or get the importance. In Soviet Union, for instance, a system of networks had long played a significant role in job search: these were social networks that provided an access to prestigious job places (Kozina 1997, Konstantinovski 1999 etc.). After the collapse of the old system no one was able to predict, what factors could influence a successful job search and especially transition to work. In contemporary Russia it is also difficult to reveal what exactly influences a

success in occupational career and which factors of inequality are persistent.

The central research question of this paper is whether social networks are the key factor of success in the process of transition from university studies to work in nowadays Russia. The study is based on the ISSP data 2001 and secondary sources of literature. The author comes to a conclusion that social networks are a very important factor that influences a successful transition to work but do not function in some economic branches.

(Workshop session 2D)

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SHANKER Deepthi
Dynamics of Inequality and Digital Divide: IT in Rural India

The spread of Information Technologies (IT) is often stated as the harbinger of a new information revolution and thus an engine of the globalization process. Dissemination of IT to all areas of human activity is believed to be accelerating change in economies and societies. Propagation and accessibility of these technologies is viewed to be integral to country's development strategy. Efforts and projects are under way to bring IT to rural areas because of the belief in the transformative potential of the technologies. But, does the simple access to IT likely to alter the lives of the individuals in rural areas Do they have the capacity to harness these technologies to serve their development goals ? It is argued that while the debate about insertion and enhancing potential of the IT into rural settings is substantial, its transformative power with respect to the lives of the common people is overestimated. The role of IT in poverty alleviation and rural development seem to be largely touted in the academia as well as in the policy decisions. The paper in progress is an attempt to debate and explore the application of IT in the rural India. It has the following objectives. Firstly, it examines the definitions, concepts and theories related to IT and rural development in India. It explores the technical attributes of the IT which is increasingly dominate explanations of contemporary socio-economic change and development. Secondly, the paper will focus in detail on the application of IT in rural development in India. Some of the important ICT projects implemented in rural areas are reviewed and critiqued. Further the diffusion of these new technologies into the rural economy, polity, social and cultural life is examined. Thirdly, the paper would engage in a debate of 'digital divide', which includes the minority, who has the access, and the majority who do not have access to the ICT and e-governance projects. Implementation and functioning of the some of the e-governance policies and projects at the grass root levels in Karnataka are dealt in detail. Finally the paper seeks to explore the theories, practice and the praxis of the ICTs and its application. On one hand it elaborates upon the way they have become a powerful mode of symbolic representation on the basis of its potential for creating opportunities for social, cultural and economic changes. On the other hand, it examines the dynamics of inequality resulting out of this new economy and the consequences of the 'New Digital Divide'

(Workshop session 5A)

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SHORROCKS Anthony
The changing pattern of global wealth ownership

An earlier study for UNU-WIDER provided year 2000 estimates of the level and distribution of personal wealth across regions,

countries and individual adults. Based on official exchange rates, North America, Europe, and rich Asian-Pacific countries accounted for ninety percent of world wealth and for almost all members of the global top 1 per cent of wealth holders. This paper attempts to update the wealth figures to the year 2005, focusing in particular on two key factors: the impact of high economic growth on the relative position of countries like China, India and Russia; and the depreciation of the dollar relative to other currencies, especially the euro.

(Plenary session 3)

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SOBOLEVA Irina
Growing Dimensions of Inequality in Evolving Market Economy: Whether Globalization Is to Blame

In the paper income based and non-monetary dimensions of the inequality problem in Russia are explored. Special attention is given to the impact of globalization processes on shaping inequality patterns. To begin with the forms and scale of inequality in the soviet-type economy are evaluated. It is demonstrated that under the soviet-type social contract not only income inequality but inequality of opportunity as well was very modest. At the same time the range of opportunities opened for the majority of population was rather meager. Than on the basis of official statistics complemented by the data of several independent surveys the trends in structure and distribution of income, unemployment patterns and access of various population groups to basic social goods at different stages of reforms are highlighted. It is shown that during the period of economic decline (1991-1998) a disproportionately high share of economic loss was borne by rank-and-file wage-earners and unemployed resulting in a rapidly growing incidence of poverty. During the period of recovery (from 1999) material well-being increased for all population groups but it was the most affluent who gained most both in monetary and non-monetary terms. Thus economic growth was accompanied by a further increase in inequality. It is argued that in the case of Russia globalization processes have contributed to exacerbating inequality at least in three ways. Firstly with the lift of "iron curtain" neo-liberal economic concept gained popularity with policy-makers and was adopted as theoretical background for economic reforms. As a result excessive reliance on market forces and curtailment of state social guarantees led not only to a rise of wealth and income differentiation but to a substantial increase in inequality of opportunity (inequitable access to healthcare, education, good jobs and social capital) and hence to reproduction of inequality patterns. Secondly, liberalization of foreign trade and global competition gave impetus to rapid development of a limited number of globally competitive industries (mainly oil and gas sector), thus not only exacerbating the structural bias in economy but also adding to inter-industry and interregional wage differentiation. Thirdly, globalization diversified employment opportunities providing for certain categories of workers access to international labour market which offered much better terms of employment as compared to Russian standards. In the context of low population and labour mobility and highly segmented labour market access to the privileged segments of employment is conditioned not only upon meeting skill demands but also upon factors to a large extent outside of individual control among which place of living plays the key role.

It is safe to conclude that on the one hand becoming a part of global economy provides new opportunities for development and individual economic success. On the other hand in the absence of strong state commitment to equitable provision of social goods and promoting equality of opportunity globalization is bound to lead to exacerbation of inequality problem.

(Workshop session 4B)

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STAMM Hanspeter and LAMPRECHT Markus
Knowing the Winner Before the Game Starts. Success in International Football and Relationships of Structural Dependency

At the ideological level, modern sport is largely based on the ideal of equal opportunities in participation and individual effort and skill. In addition, experts often suggest that international sports in general and football in particular have become more competitive over the past few decades. These notions seemingly contradict the fact that it is always the same few countries and teams which prevail in Olympic Games, Football World or Continental championships and even at the international club level (Champions League etc.).

Against this general background the paper suggests that general structural factors such as a country's position in the world system and its level of (economic) development play a major role in shaping its success rate. Using the empirical methodology developed in the framework of a project analysing Olympic Games over the past four decades, the paper uses the ranking positions of national football teams in the FIFA World Ranking as the frame of reference. The results of the empirical analysis show that the impact of structural factors on teams' ranking position (and thus success) in international football is not only considerable but that it has remained remarkably constant over the past decade.

(Workshop session 1D)

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TALA Alexis
Old and New Dimensions, Patterns and Dynamics of Inequalities In European Regions and Countries, and in The World's Regions. A Look Into the Last Ten Years.

It is common knowledge that the world has recorded one of the highest speeds and levels in the globalization process during the last two decades. But the effect of globalization on inequalities across and within countries is still widely discussed, and a common stand seems difficult to find, especially as far as studies concentrate on income inequalities. The aim of this paper is to present an analysis of world inequalities in a multidimensional framework that contribute in finding out the significant and persistent dimensions, patterns, structures and dynamics of inequalities in time within and between country regions as between countries and world regions. Several inequality measurements including the Gini index, the Plato index, the Theil index, the Atkinson index, the Robin Hood or Hoover inequality index, the generalized entropy index and other inequality metrics and methods (including graphical methods) are used to describe and analyze inequalities in few dimensions such as income, wealth, education, occupational status, infrastructures, gender, region and social capital. Multidimensional statistical methods such as factor analysis, multiple correspondence analysis are joined to time series methods and correlation analyses to make the results more robust. The data derived from the WDI, Eurostat, OECD and other relevant databases are used to study inequalities within and between regions and countries of Europe during the last decade (1995-2006), including other world regions for comparison. This paper contribute to mitigate and clarify divergences in the seemingly contradictory results of inequality studies in the literature based mainly on income or a single variable.

(Workshop session 2B)

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THEURILLAT Thierry, STAUFFER Laetia and CREVOISIER Olivier

The Economic Negotiation of Sustainability in Urban Infrastructures : The case of Sihlcity in Zurich (Switzerland)

Over the recent years, public authorities have been seeing their capacity to finance new infrastructures decrease. In parallel, there is a tendency to favour private sources of financing for the construction or refurbishing of infrastructures that normally come under the public sector (airports, stadiums, etc). In particular, funds specialised in infrastructures and real estate listed on financial markets are looking for new opportunities in these sectors in order to diversify their portfolios. This movement has gained Switzerland, although to a lesser extent than in certain other countries. Thus, in terms of sustainability, the following question raises up : to what extent and in what way does this change of financial circuits affect the sustainability of these infrastructures ? We identified three circuits of investments (public investors, private real estate investors in the traditional sense (i.e. direct circuit) and investors quoted on the financial markets (i.e. financial circuit)).

In this context, we will analyse some case studies, and will show the modalities of coordination among the various actors and the modalities for taking sustainable development into account within infrastructures projects (distinguishing between three periods for each project : development, construction, and use). More specifically, we'll explore the respective spatialities and temporalities that govern each circuit of investments (logic of proximity/national logic, long term/short (or middle) term, differentiated criterias of evaluation and decision, etc.). Finally, this analyse will permit to pay attention to the question of competition and attractiveness regarding the localisation of a real estate project or an urban infrastructure.

(Workshop session 4B)

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VERSCHRAEGEN Gert and VERPOORTEN Rika
Formal and informal social protection in Sub-Saharan Africa

In the last years, social policy has been rediscovered and reappraised as a important tool to address poverty and social inequality in development contexts. After decades of structural adjustment policies and cutting back on national social programmes, international organizations such as the World Bank and UNDP increasingly recognize social protection as a main contributor to social cohesion and development. However, there are few comparative studies that systematically analyse the link between developments in social protection in developing countries and domestic poverty and inequality outcomes. In this article we assess the contribution of formal and informal social protection institutions to poverty and inequality reduction in four Sub-Saharan countries: Botswana, Malawi, South-Africa and Zambia. By means of a most-similar-systems design we aim to analyse differences in social protection institutions and poverty and inequality outcomes. We not only look at formal social security institutions (access, coverage and performance) but also take into account different informal mechanisms of social protection, such as public work, food and education programs (f.i. cash-for-work, food-for-work, cash-for-education, etc.). These informal

mechanisms play an important role in Sub-Saharan countries, since only a minor part of the population benefits from formal social security protection. Furthermore, this lack of coverage especially affects the most vulnerable segments of the population, such as women and older people, and has major social and economic repercussions. Our analysis illustrates that effective poverty reduction strategies in developments contexts require a complex layering of both formal and informal social protection mechanisms. In addition, an intensive collaboration between different actors (government, international organizations, ngo's) is needed in order to reach the most vulnerable segments of the population. Only a fruitful interplay between these actors and different forms of social protection mechanisms can effectively change miserable living conditions in these countries.

(Workshop session 3B)

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VILLALÓN OGÁYAR Juan José
Inequality, globalization and traditions

Is globalization the sole cause for rises in social inequality? No. Are there other concepts of similar centrality that may explain the contribution of current economic change to social inequality? Yes. But, first, we need to understand that Globalization affects on inequality in a contexts of traditions and customs. Globalization of the economy has been a very important cause for rises in social inequality. But its influence depend on other no economic factors. The globalization has increased the vulnerability of specific social sectors like young people, women and immigrants in countries like Spain or Italy. Why? This is a consequence of traditions, customs and habits that rule processes of recruitment of the firms. Those were tolerable in other social systems. But now, with the demographic changes produced, they have very bad consequences. They define social limits for the social inclusion that exclude huge social sectors of the population. The rules of nationality, the customs that reward the labour experience or accept some way of discrimination are cultural frontiers. These are producing that the inequality increases and the profiles of the more vulnerable people change. The analysis of a survey to foreign workers in Spain shows some factors that increase the risk of social exclusion in this social sector. The outputs help to understand some rules of labour market that work into the recruitment processes today. If we study how this social sector has changed over ten years, we can understand that the rules are determinant and these produce that Globalization means inequality in Europe. Then, we need to understand globalization in a cultural context of traditions and customs if we know how this historic process is affecting on inequality.

(Workshop session 2B)

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WAARDENBURG George
Globalization at the heart of an educational system : contemporary trajectories of apprentices in the Swiss printing industry

Educational systems are essentially organized on a national scale. Although they too are discussed and compared on a continental or even global level (especially within the OECD), which is as much a result as an impulse of globalization, Education policies remain very strongly rooted within their Nation States.

Nevertheless, an important impulse for change and adaptation to globalization is the transforming job market, especially higher employer demands towards young freshly graduated workers. This is true of all OECD countries, and is directly linked to the globalization of businesses and economic competition.

The Swiss educational system leads most of its students through company-based Vocational Education and Training (VET), as opposed to more academical educational systems (France, USA). This means that in several aspects the Swiss educational system is directly hooked onto changes in company structure and economic developments in general because these have a direct impact on company decisions concerning company VET training (if apprentices are to hire and how many; who trains them and how; how they are put to work for the company).

Globalization in its many different forms has thus a direct impact on a large part of the Swiss educational system. Using empirical material acquired through my PhD-Research on biographical trajectories of VET apprentices in the Swiss printing industry (in-depth interviews with apprentices and VET professionals put into perspective through statistical and historical data), I will analyze how globalization affects company-based VET differently according to company policy and size. I will also discuss how social inequalities between apprentices affect their educational careers in the Swiss VET system. Although these inequalities are very strong in Switzerland (Meyer, 2006), their impact in a predominantly VET educational system is contradictory because of the limited but real possibilities students from non-academic backgrounds have to build a professional career.

(Workshop session 2C)

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The impact of social inequalities and economic developments on workplace « accidents » and accident insurance in Switzerland

Work accidents and other work-related health problems have been part of industrialization since its beginning. In several European countries their socio-political management was the starting point of the development of the welfare state (Ewald, 1986).

Although the number of recorded work accidents has significantly fallen in the richest countries during the second half of the twentieth century, accidents at work still constitute a substantial human and financial cost. In 2005, more than 250 000 work accidents were recorded in Switzerland (leaving out all the unrecorded accidents) for a total cost of almost 1.5 billion Swiss francs for the insurances (Suva, 2007). This sum does not include the financial costs taken over by the victims, social welfare, etc.

The risk of falling victim to a recorded work accident concerns only a minority of people employed : those involved in potentially dangerous manual labor (e.g. in the building industry) or subjected to casual labor relations (e.g. temporary employment). Major social inequalities can be observed regarding work accidents, e.g. between higher and lower educated workers, between foreign nationals and Swiss and between genders.

Recent economic developments have had contradictory results. On the one hand, the development of the service sector has diminished the number and cost of recorded work accidents. On the other hand, the increase of very casual labor and undeclared work has worsened security at work. Furthermore, new work-related health problems occur, which are not always recognized as such. The Swiss welfare state is also undergoing substantial changes affecting the possibilities for victims to become entitled to benefits.

Currently undertaking a FNRS-funded research on the global consequences of accidents at work based on systematic study of workplace accident victims' files, in-depth interviews and available

scientific data, we will be able to use our intermediate results to develop the aforementioned issues.

(Workshop session 4A)

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WAHDAN Essam Dalia Socio-technical Comparison of Unequal Urban Mass-transit Systems in Gurgaon (India) and Sitta October (Egypt)

This paper analyzes the process of urban mass-transit in Sitta October, Egypt and Gurgaon, India - two suburban cities near Cairo and Delhi linked to global flows of capital and labour. It conceives of this process as a "window" to understand the nature of inequalities in urban areas that emerge within the context of privatizing the provision of urban infrastructure networks and services. It focuses on the dynamic interactions between local government bodies and non-state mass-transit operators in order to understand the nature of urban governance (the mode of functioning of local governments as they execute state policies and interact with non-state providers of urban services). It contextualizes this dynamic within four overlapping forces: a) existing institutions of local government, b) global capital and labour flows, c) emerging regional administrative changes, and d) the will of private operators to have a stake in their own livelihoods.

Cities are conceived of as socio-technical processes and expressions of infrastructure networks working at once in harmony and discord, to provide inhabitants with shelter, contact, energy, water and means of transportation. Sociological studies of cities usually address issues of economic globalization, governments and politics, cultures and identities without exploring the roles of infrastructures in mediating urban inequalities. This paper analytically re-conceptualizes the relation between infrastructure and cities by conceiving roads and vehicles as socio-technical assemblies rather than individual causal agents in the process of urbanization.

These assemblies reflect socio-historical modes of spatial fixity and movement and highlight the similarities and differences among cities and regions. Infrastructure networks consist of various physical structures, their operating institutions and the meanings groups and individuals bestow on these. To analyze cities from the lens of their infrastructures, one need to study the formal and informal rules of operation and conceive of them as socially constructed technical systems, subject to discord, controversy and conflict.

The cities under study are simultaneously tightly associated with their respective emerging city-regions and with global flows of capital and labour. Their road networks and mass-transit services are subject to a broader shift away from state monopoly-provision towards a variety of public-private arrangements. The bulk of mass-transit services is provided through small and medium-scale operations - from individual entrepreneurs, cooperative societies to travel companies, using vehicles of varying technological sophistication.

This paper seeks to explain the differential legal statuses, technologies of mobility and space-time modalities characterizing each city are what

It demonstrates how privatization of road networks and mass-transit services involve changes in vehicle technologies and their associated systems of manufacturing, importation and utilization, resulting in further multiplication of already complex unequal urban mobilities. It involves institutional transformations towards special-purpose agencies, responding to ad hoc policy measures. Equally, privatization is premised upon a re-conceptualization of "public"

goods and services with direct implications on physical city spaces.

Ultimately, this paper argues for a reconsideration of the "public" nature of state and para-state agencies. It enunciates that the modernist, welfare ideal of providing transport services to everybody equally and at standardized fares is on its way out.

(Workshop session 3B)

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Globalization and Complex Inequalities

The paper contributes to the discussions of 'inequality beyond globalisation' by considering the substantive and conceptual implications of differing definitions of 'inequality' and 'globalisation'. In much on globalisation and inequality, the concept of inequality has been restricted to class inequality; work on gender and ethnic inequality has more usually been conducted in national or local settings. What are the implications of refocusing the definition of inequality to include inequalities in addition to class, especially that of gender? What are the implications for the measurement of inequality of the gendered challenge to the use of the household rather than the individual as the unit of assessment; and the gender debates of the conceptual relationship between equality and difference? In much work on globalisation and inequality the concept of inequality has been restricted to economic inequality. What are the implications of extending the concept to include the depth of democracy (itself reconfigured if complex inequalities in addition to class are taken into account)? Much work on 'globalisation' has focused on economic processes and the restructuring of states. What are the implications of also addressing violence? In order to address these processes, complexity theory is introduced, especially in order to address issues of path dependency in development. The paper is theoretically and conceptually led, but draws on the analysis of empirical data in near-global and OECD data sets.

(Workshop session 1A)

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WANG Hao
Social Capital in Response of Social Inequality. A Global Pan-Chinese Network of Breast Cancer Survivors

Globalization opens the channels for individual and organizational opportunities and multiple risks which go hand-in-hand with social disparity (Beck, etc.). It bridges simultaneously the network-embedded resources and creates the chances for reducing the inequality (Larsen 2005). The unequal distributed nation-based welfare and global information flow aroused cross-border non-profit self-help networks as typical phenomenon responding the situation.

Chinese social capital is academically interpreted through its cultural specifics (Hamilton, etc.). Based on the same cultural setting, a global Pan-Chinese network in form of cyber- and formal organizations enrich the theories of social capital. This paper is not in the intention to attend the theoretical debates. Nor is it able to do it. Through a case study we will emphasize that the different approaches of social capital can more or less explain the social functions of the global network by responding the global social inequality.

Since social capital has positive impact on health of breast cancer survivor (Stanford Study 2003). We participated observe and

interview around 50 Chinese-spoken self-help groups (units, nodes) of breast cancer survivors respectively from Taiwan, Hong-Kong, Macao, Singapore, Malaysia, Mainland China and the USA which network-organized in one gradually. Through quantitative network analysis (UCINET and its referred software) the structural propositions of social capital will be in-depth clarified. Through qualitative analysis (ATLAS) the action "patterns" and the comparable regional and institutional foundations on which the actions are possible will be concluded. In this way the cultural propositions would be discussed correspondingly. A cultural-based network of disadvantaged Pan-Chinese groups and the embedded social resources will be seen as globalization effect for responding the social inequality?

(Workshop session 2D)

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Market Liberalisation and Increasing Social Inequality: Facts and Perceptions

Following the increasing impact of globalising economic forces Australia, like many other liberal democracies, moved to adopt neoliberal policies with an emphasis on increasing deregulation of economic markets. The economic changes instituted since the 1980s have fundamentally restructured the economy and created a more flexible labour market. Jobs growth has been concentrated in industries that rely heavily on casual and part-time workers. Consequently, the proportion of all jobs that are permanent and full-time has declined. In this paper we are interested in how these changes have affected the level of income and wealth inequality within Australian society. Although there is a general agreement amongst researchers that there has not been a significant increase in inequality in regard to either income or wealth between the 1980s and the 2000s, some researchers argue that the poverty rate has increased. There is also evidence of a mismatch between objective measures of inequality and the perceptions of the Australian people, with a significant majority of respondents in a national survey conducted in 2005 believing that Australia had become a more divided and less fair society since the 1980s. The present paper examines these disparities and attempts to account for them.

(Workshop session 3C)

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Poverty Dynamics and the Welfare State: A Comparison of Britain and the US in an Era of Welfare Reform

In early industrializing nations poverty was the expected life-long condition of a large segment of the population: Those born into the working class almost certainly faced a future at or barely above the level of subsistence. The rise of modern welfare states in the mid-20th century saw the establishment of a variety of measures aimed at protecting vulnerable members of society from serious want (Marshall, 1950). The promise of the welfare state was that it would improve the long-range picture for those at risk of poverty by redistributing social and economic resources. Indeed, recent research using the longitudinal data now available for individuals in many Western nations suggests that welfare state redistributive

programs are meeting with some success: Many poverty spells are of short duration, and the burden of (short-term) poverty is experienced by a wider segment of the population than was evident using cross-sectional measures (Duncan, 1984; Jenkins & Rigg, 2001). In the terminology of Leisering and Walker (1998), poverty has become both “temporalized” and “democratized” in Western nations.

Three issues cloud this seemingly heartening picture. First, there are indications that in many welfare states a share of the population continues to experience recurrent or chronic deprivation (Jenkins, 2000; Layte & Whelan, 2003). Second, the refashioning of social safety nets over the past two decades – most notably in the US and Britain – has prompted renewed concern about the economic well-being of vulnerable citizens in those nations (Lichter & Jayakody, 2002; Lister, 2001). And finally, initial studies of poverty dynamics failed to account for the unique role played by measurement error in longitudinal analyses. The omission may have led to overly-optimistic conclusions about poverty dynamics, and about the effectiveness of redistributive programs in an era of reform (Breen & Moisio, 2003).

In this paper we examine poverty dynamics between 1993 and 2003, comparing patterns for the working-age populations in the US and Britain. The two countries are useful comparators with respect to the impact of redistributive programs: Both are classed as liberal (i.e., minimally redistributive) welfare states (Esping-Andersen, 1990), and both are engaged in reforms involving welfare-to-work programs (Cebulla, 2005; Walker & Wiseman, 2003). Yet some of Britain’s policies – for example, the provision of universal health care and child benefits – are more closely related to those of the highly redistributive European social democratic welfare states (Kamerman & Kahn, 1997; Walker & Wiseman, 2003), suggesting that we may expect to find different kinds of poverty experiences in the two countries. For both national samples we ask how common was vulnerability to poverty over the period in question, what the entry and exit probabilities were at each time point, and how effective redistributive programs were at protecting those at risk. Crucially, in answering these questions we estimate and remove the effects of error in the measurement of poverty status. Throughout, we compare our results with estimates that do not take measurement error into account, and assess the implications for understanding poverty dynamics. In so doing, we arrive at a somewhat less optimistic account than we would using uncorrected estimates. Moreover, we find that this is particularly true for the US.

(Workshop session 4C)

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