

MOTHER'S AND FATHER'S INFLUENCE ON OCCUPATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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Hypotheses (1): micro on ISEI

- Mothers matter: Mother's occupational status affects respondent's occupational status over and above father's occupational status.
- Gender-role: Mother's occupational status matters more for women than for men, father's status occupational status matters more for men than for women.
- Dominance: Mother's occupational status matters more when her status is higher than that of father's.

Hypotheses (2): Macro

- Women's status in society: Mother's occupational status matters more (for women and men) in societies with less traditional gender roles.
- Occupational segregation: Mother's occupational status matters more (for women and for men) in societies with less gender segregation in the labor market.

Design - micro

- Individual data from 151 studies from 42 nations, harmonized in the International Stratification and Mobility File [ISMF].
- Initial N (age 21-64) 452.027
- Valid mothers 224.226
- Valid fathers 206.227
- Valid respondent (current/last) 190.142

Design - macro

- Micro: OLS regression of occupational status with multiplicative interactions.
- Macro: Cross-level interactions in OLS meta-analysis (second level regression).

Measurement – macro (1)

- SEGREGAT database of ILO: occupational gender distributions for a large number of countries, using various occupational classifications.
- Data available with ISKO-88 classification for 40 nations (3 countries converted from national classification to ISKO-88).
- Macro: dissimilarity indices: D , D_s and A (see Charles & Grusky, 2004).

Measurement – macro (2)

- Gender Gap Index [GGI]: provided by World Economic Forum.
- Measures female/male gaps in
 - (1) socio-economic participation,
 - (2) educational attainment,
 - (3) health and survival,
 - (4) political participation.
- Available for 41 out of 42 countries.

Measurement in ISMF - micro

- Education: level measure, expressed in years.
- Occupations classified in ISCO-68 and ISKO-88 (various levels of details) and scored by ISEI.

Micro-models (1)

- A. Simple additive: $FISEI + MISEI + FEMALE$
 - B. Gender-role: $+ FISEI * FEMALE + MISEI * FEMALE$.
 - C. Dominance: $+ FISEI * FDOM + MISEI * FDOM$
- With and without controlling education.
 - All models are estimated within countries + for the pooled data (controlling country dummies).

Equivalent micro-models (2)

- A. $(FISEI + MISEI) + (FISEI - MISEI) + FEM$.
 - B. $(A) + (FISEI + MISEI) * FEM + (FISEI - MISEI) * FEM$.
 - C. $(B) + (FISEI + MISEI) * FDOM + (FISEI - MISEI) * FDOM$.
- These models are just another expression of the same parameters.

Model parameters

		A	B	C	
Intercept	31.465	27.123	27.754	28.521	5.336
	(165)	(138)	(130)	(122)	(24.9)
FEMALE	0.677	0.626	-0.659	-0.685	0.670
	(10.5)	(9.9)	(-3.7)	(-3.8)	(-4.4)
FISEI	0.375	0.257	0.277	0.208	0.098
	(157)	(91.8)	(-71.1)	(30.5)	(-16.9)
MISEI		0.218	0.178	0.216	0.059
		(76.6)	(44.9)	(36.5)	(-11.7)
FIS*FEM			-0.039	-0.039	-0.033
			(-7.3)	(-7.2)	(-7.2)
MIS*FEM			0.081	0.081	0.047
			(-14.6)	(-14.7)	(-10)
DOMINANCE				-1.715	0.109
				(-9.0)	(-0.6)
FIS*DOM				0.122	0.014
				(-15.8)	(-2.1)
MIS*DOM				-0.089	-0.007
				(-11.4)	(-1.0)
EDUCYR					2.537
					(-278)
Adj. R2	21.28%	23.64%	23.72%	23.84%	45.96%

Results (1) (pooled data)

- Net total effect of MISEI is about 80% of FISEI.
- Total effect of family background is underestimated by 12% if we use only FISEI.
- Gender-role effect is present for both men and women; it is about twice as strong for mothers as for fathers.
- Dominance effect is strongly present, but completely disappears when education is controlled.

Results (2) (countries)

- Improved by + MISEI: Mean ratio: 1.12.
SD(ratio) = 0.06.
- $B(\text{fisei}) > B(\text{misei})$: 32/42 countries.
- $FEM * FISEI < 0$ 32/42 countries
- $FEM * MISEI > 0$ 33/42 countries
- $FISEI * DOM > 0$ 25/42 countries
- $MISEI * DOM < 0$ 22/42 countries

Macro-analysis

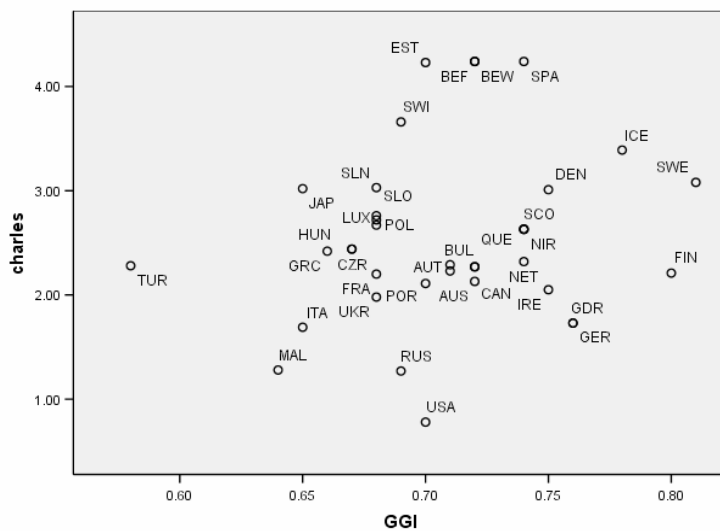
- Is the relative size of effect FISEI versus MISEI conditioned by macro-level variables 'Charles' (Charles & Grusky's new segregation index) and/or GGI (Gender Gap Index)?

Correlations

		Awithin	Abetween	charles	GGI
Awithin	Pearson Correlation	1	.087	.656	-.108
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.810	.039	.766
	N	10	10	10	10
Abetween	Pearson Correlation	.087	1	.261	.551
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.810		.466	.099
	N	10	10	10	10
charles	Pearson Correlation	.656	.261	1	.176
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.039	.466		.298
	N	10	10	37	37
GGI	Pearson Correlation	-.108	.551	.176	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.766	.099	.298	
	N	10	10	37	41

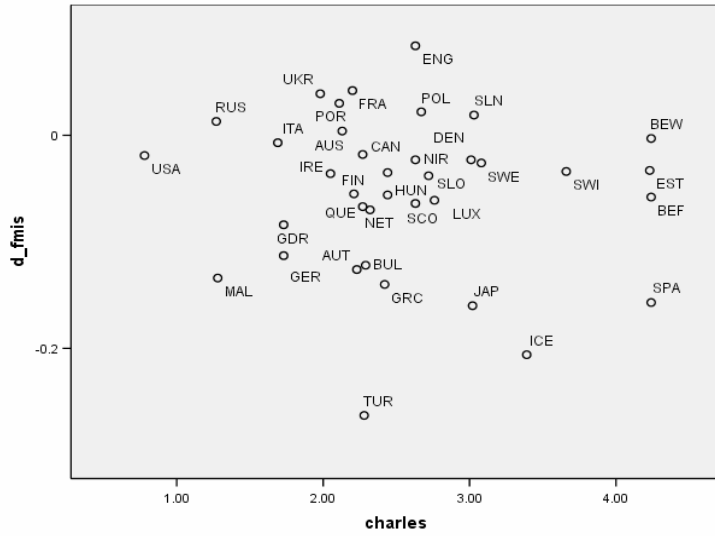
Mother's and Father's Influence

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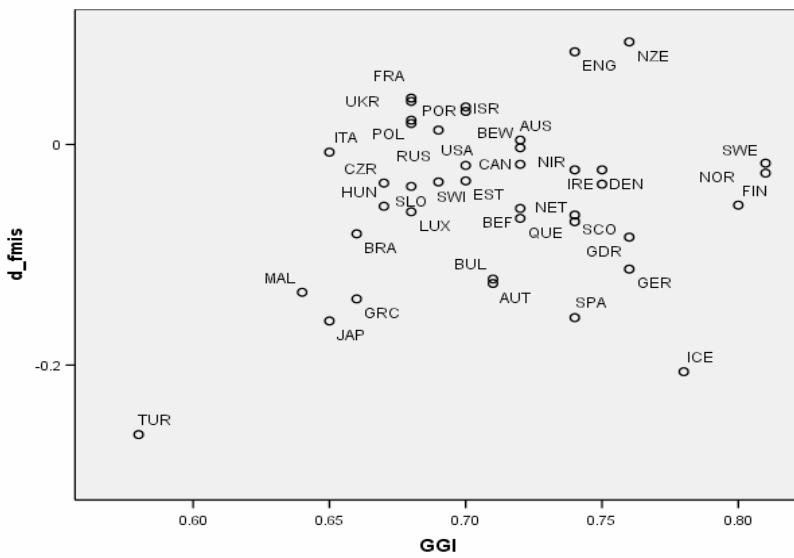


Cases weighted by N

16



Mother's and Father's Influence



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Macro-correlation -- weighted		
	GGI	charles
d_fmis	-0.131	0.052

Conclusions

- Mothers do matter.
- More for women, but also for men.
- Sex-role modelling is also present for fathers, but less strong than for mothers.
- Dominance effects are present, but appear to be restricted to education (indirect effect).
- Macro-variables do not contribute anything to explaining between-country variation in relative effect father/mother.