

Full Origin Social Mobility in Italy for Men and Women 1985-2008

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RC28 Spring meeting Beijing, May 14-16 2009

First and second generation of mobility studies in Italy

- Chessa (1912), *La trasmissione ereditaria delle professioni*: Italian men and their fathers listed in the *Who's who*, and 12k students of the German University
- Livi (1950), *Sur la mesure de la mobilité sociale*: 636 men, test of a new measure of social mobility
- Lopreato (1965), *Social mobility in Italy*: 1568 (1338) male family heads

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Third generation

- Cobalti and Schizzerotto (1994), *La mobilità sociale in Italia*:
 - 5016 female and male respondents, mother's occupation was included
 - family background according to the dominance approach
 - mothers do not make much of a difference, since the father is almost always the dominant parent

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To sum up

- Previous research..
 - .. is mostly on men
 - .. is (almost) exclusively on fathers
 - .. is on two datasets (1985-1997).
- Our ambitions
 - Men and women
 - Fathers and mothers ('Full Origin')
 - Many datasets

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Meraviglia & Ganzeboom, 2008 (1)

- Data: 1985-2006, N=11513
- Full origin status attainment model estimated with OLS regression
- Dominance/Joint model versus Individual Model
- Individual (Gender Role) Model came out best.

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Meraviglia & Ganzeboom, 2008 (2)

- Father's direct effect:
 - Significantly smaller for women
 - Strongly down over time for men and women
- Mother's direct effect:
 - Small in the beginning, but a little larger for women
 - Significantly up over time, for men and women
- Education:
 - Strong
 - No change over time

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Present study

- Fifteen data sources (1985-2008)
- Only individual model
- But separately for women and men
- Discrete variables: FECP, MEGP, EDCAT, EGP
- (Regression analysis)
- Loglinear analysis
- (Conditional logit analysis)

Main conclusions

- Mothers matter, and for women just as much as fathers.
- Mothers matter more for indirect effects (via education) than fathers.
- Immobility effects occur also with respect to mothers, for men, but in particular for women.
- Effects of both fathers and mothers decline, but at different locations in the model.

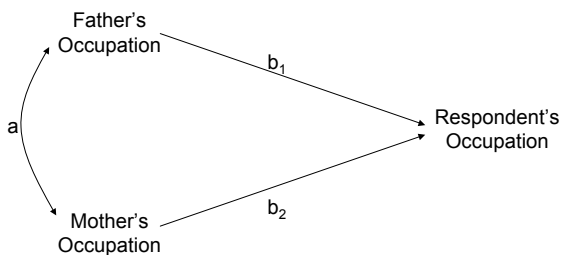
Table 1. Fifteen studies on intergenerational social mobility in Italy

Year	Title	Occupation source code
1985	National Survey on Social Mobility (Barbagli et al. 1985)	93 categories of the Italian scale of occupational stratification
1997, 1999, 2001	Longitudinal Survey on Italian Households (Schizzerotto 1997)	ISCO88 codes
1993, 1995, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004	Bank of Italy [Panel] Survey on Italian Households' Income and Wealth	8 occupational categories, sector of activity, position in employment (self employed/dependent worker)
2003, 2006	European Social Survey round 1 & 2	ISCO88 codes
2005	National Barometer (University of Turin) (Ricolfi 2005)	Respondent: ISCO88 codes; Father and mother: 13 occupational categories, sector of activity, position in employment (self employed/dependent worker)
2005	Prestige survey (Meraviglia et al. 2005)	ISCO88 codes
2008	ISSP 2008 module on Religiosity (Meraviglia and Accornero 2008)	ISCO88 codes

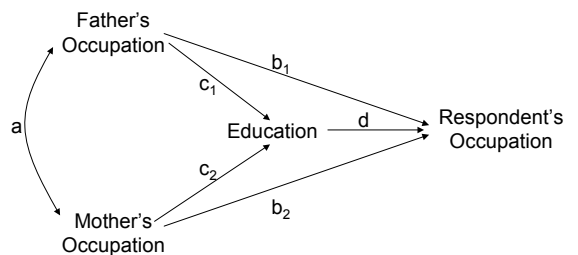
Data – Replicated cases

- Replicated cases for panel continuations:
 - 1997 ILFI data: 1999 – 2001 - 2003
 - 1993 BI data: 1995-1998-2000-2002-2004
- We account for replicated cases by weighting the data down to original N

Full Origin Mobility



Full Origin Status Attainment



Full origin data Research Questions (1)

- Relative strength of effects of fathers and mothers?
 - Is father's occupation more important than mother's occupation?
- Different trends in effects of fathers and mothers?
 - Is effect mother's occupation increasing? Does this make up for trend toward more mobility?
- Gender-role modelling?
 - Are father's effects stronger for men and mother's effects stronger for women?
- Historical changes in gender-role model?
 - Are mother's and father's effects becoming more similar?

Status attainment data Research Questions (2)

- Status attainment data will answer questions about:
 - Total effects (not controlling education)
 - Direct effects (controlling education)
 - Indirect effects (via education)
- However, this is easy to calculate in a regression framework (total = direct + indirect), but not in a loglinear framework.

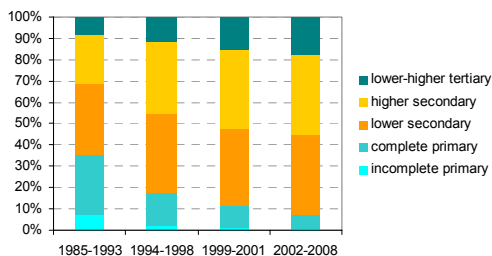
Loglinear analysis Research Questions (3)

- Log-linear framework allows for separation of (direct or total) origin-destination effects into:
 - (Diagonal) Immobility
 - (Off-diagonal) [scaled] Association
- In full-origin data we have two sets of parameters for each type of effect.
- Only total and direct effects.

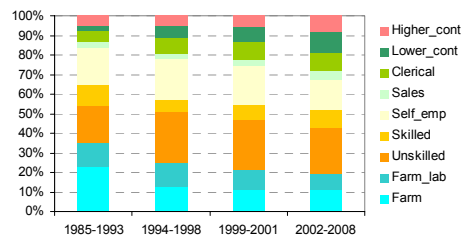
Data

- 15 studies (1985-2008) with full origin measurement.
- Analysis restricted to cases with complete information (FOCC, MOCC, OCC, EDUC).
- N(men) = 6312, N(women) = 5158.
- Time is categorized in 4 intervals with similar N: 1985-1993, 1994-1998, 1999-2001, 2002-2008.

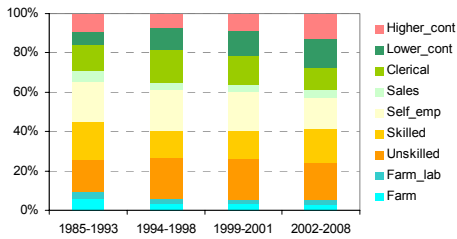
Education



Father's occupations



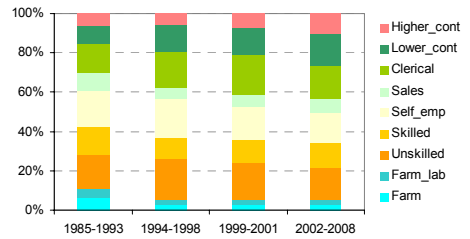
Men's occupations



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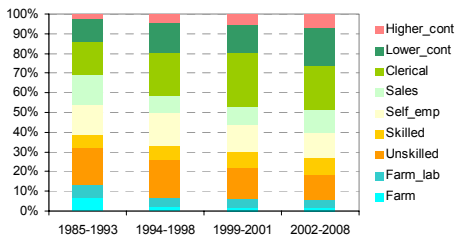
Mother's occupations



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Women's occupations



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Goodman-Hauser RC-II model

$$\ln \mathcal{G} = \varphi(\mu_{i+1} - \mu_i)(v_{j+1} - v_j)$$

- Scaled association:
 - Scalings for the categories, constrained to be equal in FM, FR and MR sub-tables, pooled over time and gender.
 - Association coefficient (scaled log odds ratio); estimated on Z-standardized distances between classes.
- Diagonal overrepresentation accounted for by separate immobility coefficients, DIA_k and INH .
- Scalings are estimated in $\hat{A}EM$, but implemented in SPSS GENLOG as fixed values.

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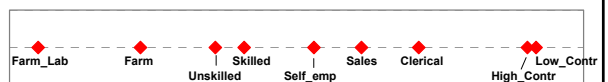
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Before controlling education..

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Scaling parameters (homogeneous across Time and equal for Fa/Mo/Resp)



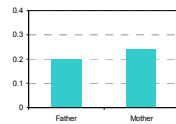
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Off-diagonal association (total effects)

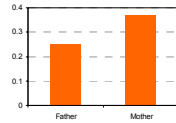
- Men

- Father .199 (SE=.023)
- Mother .242 (SE=.023)



- Women

- Father .252 (SE=.028)
- Mother .371 (SE=.027)



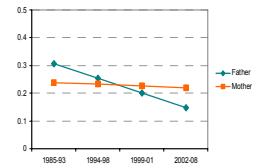
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Trends in off-diagonal association

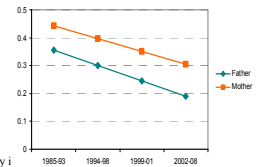
- Men

- Fathers: $.306 - .158 * \text{time}$ ($t = 2.3$)
- Mothers: $.238 - .019 * \text{time}$ (ns)



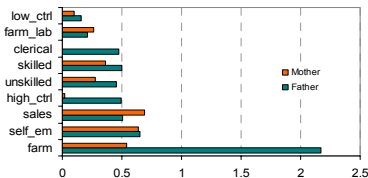
- Women

- Fathers: $.355 - .165 * \text{time}$ ($t = 2.1$)
- Mothers: $.443 - .139 * \text{time}$ ($t = 1.7$)

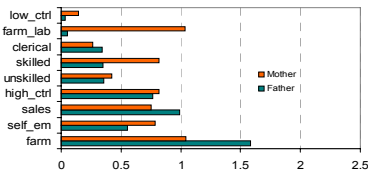


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Diagonal immobility, w/o trend (before controlling for education)



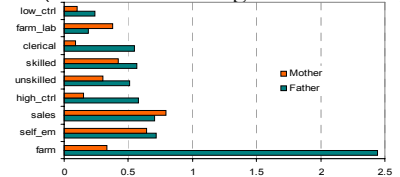
Men



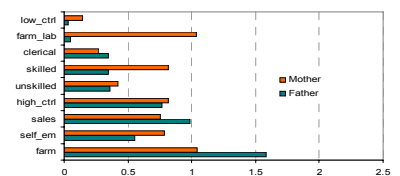
Women

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Diagonal immobility, with trend (before controlling for education)



Men



Women

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Trends in (diagonal) Immobility

- Men:

- Fathers dia - $.135 * \text{time}$ $t = 1.3$
- Mother dia - $.031 * \text{time}$ ns

- Women

- Fathers dia - $.210 * \text{time}$ $t = 1.7$
- Mothers dia - $.100 * \text{time}$ ns

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Conclusions (before controlling education)

- Father's and mother's occupational status is important for men and women. This is true for (diagonal) immobility and (off-diagonal) association.
- However, significant gender-role effects.
- Mother's (diagonal) immobility effects are weaker than father's.
- Women's status is stronger associated with parents than men's.
- Significant decline of off-diagonal association, for women and for men, but little decline over time on the diagonal.

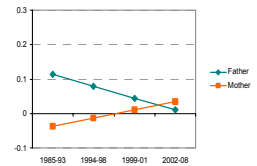
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After controlling education..

Trends in off-diagonal association

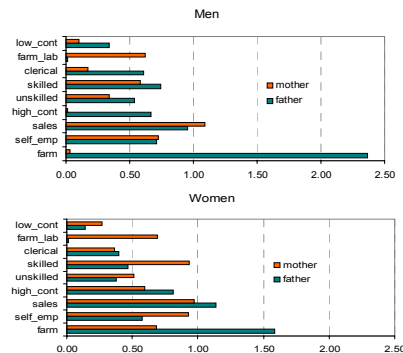
- Men:
 - Fathers: $.114 - .104 * \text{time}$ (ns) (ns)
 - Mothers: $-.037 + .072 * \text{time}$ (ns) (ns)
- Women
 - Fathers: $.061 - .118 * \text{time}$ (ns) (ns)
 - Mothers: $.239 - .076 * \text{time}$ (ns) (ns)



Off-diagonal association

- Controlling education:
 - The off-diagonal association vanishes ...
 - and shows no trend
- Off-diagonal association is entirely indirect!

Diagonal immobility, with trend (controlling for education)



Diagonal Immobility

- Pattern of diagonal coefficients remains the same.
- Men:
 - Fathers: dia - $.102 * \text{Time}$ ns
 - Mothers: dia - $.006 * \text{Time}$ ns
- Women:
 - Fathers: dia - $.189 * \text{Time}$ (t = 1.5)
 - Mothers: dia - $.161 * \text{Time}$ (t = 1.3)
- Trends in immobility for men become less steep and are no longer (borderline) significant.

Origins → Education

- We find no trends in the association between Origins and Education.
- However, this analysis would be better performed by cohort.
- Meraviglia and Ganzeboom (2006) show decline of association, when heterogeneous education scalings are taken into account.

Education → Occupation

- Men
 - $1.169 - .346 * \text{Time}$ (t=4.5)
 - Women:
 - $1.108 + .052 * \text{Time}$ ns
- Trend toward more mobility among men primarily located in ED → OCC
- Trend towards more mobility among women primarily located in (diagonal) immobility effects.

Main conclusions

- Mothers matter, and for women just as much as fathers.
- Mothers matter more for indirect effects (via education) than fathers.
- Immobility effects occur also with respect to mothers, for men, but in particular for women.
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