

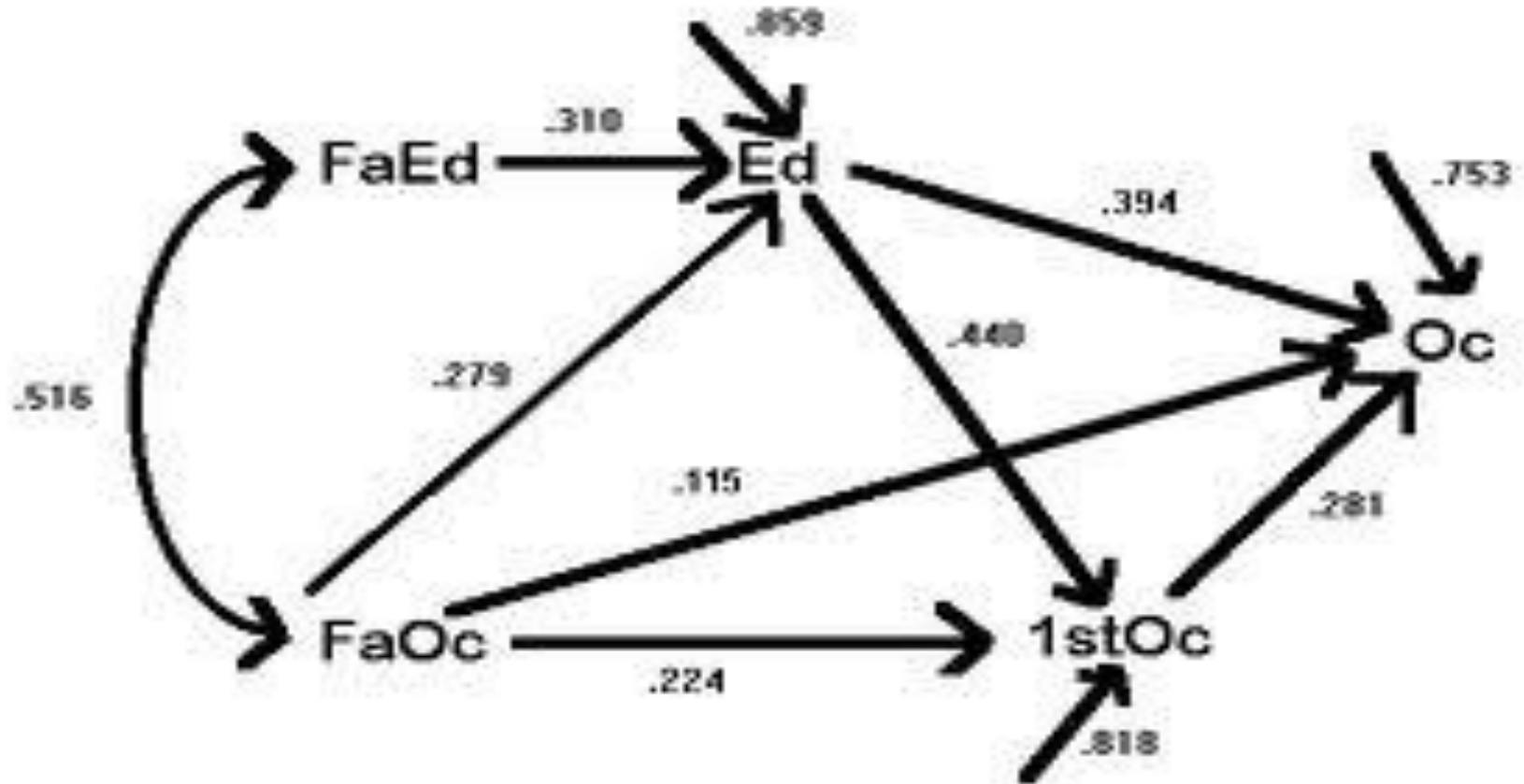
Status Attainment and Intergenerational Mobility of Surinamese in Suriname and abroad: The Causal Role of International Migration

Tamira E. Sno, ADEK University of Suriname
Harry BG Ganzeboom, VU University Amsterdam
Social Stratification Seminar
Cambridge UK, September 7 2018

Earlier presentations

- Milano, August 29 2017
- Utrecht (NSV Dag van de Sociologie), May 12 2012 [Dutch version]

Blau & Duncan, US men 1962



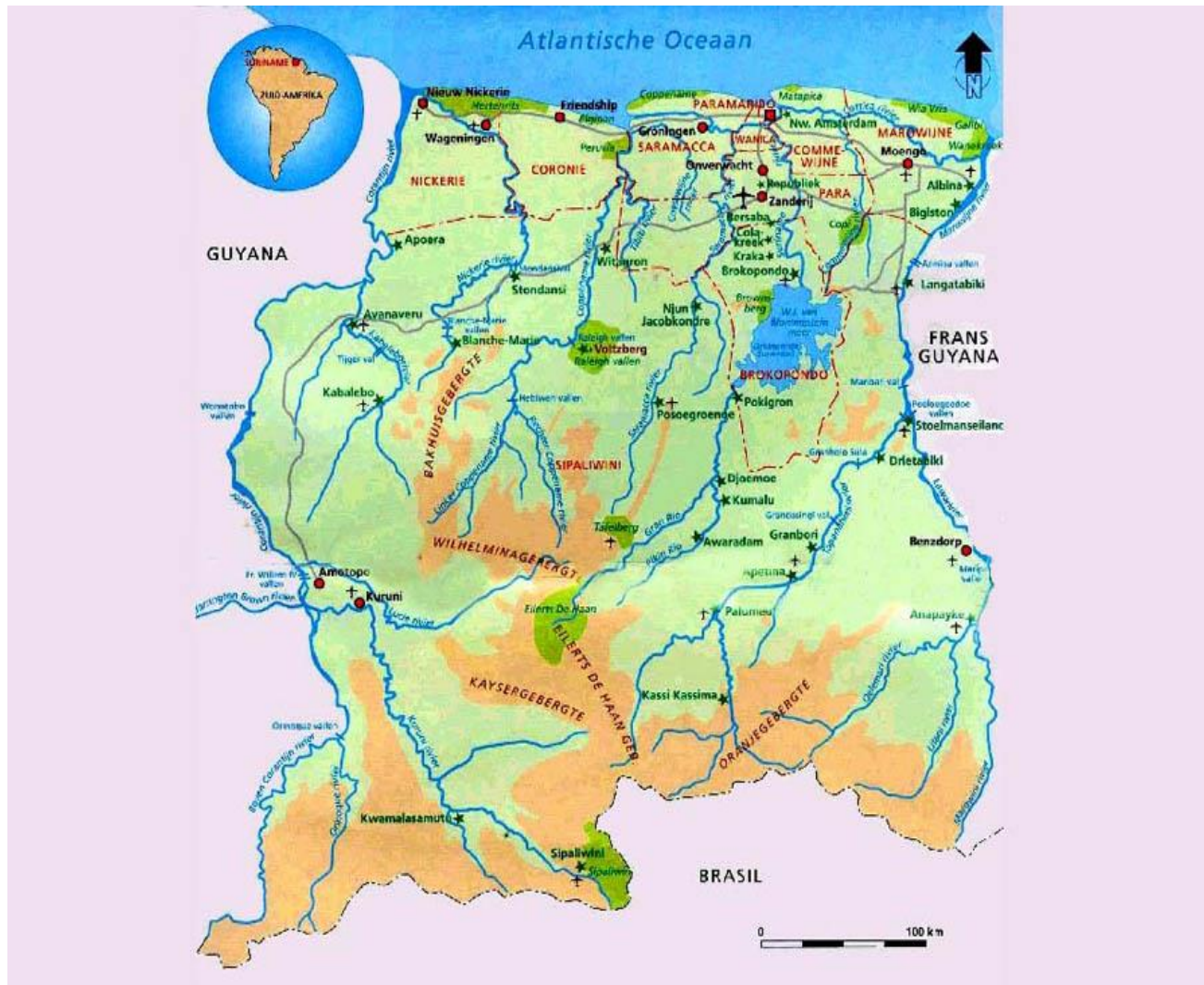
Dissertation chapters

1. De beroepenstratificatie van Suriname: hotdog of broodje pom? (*The Occupational Stratification of Suriname: hotdog or 'broodje pom'?*)
2. Ongelijkheid in het Surinaamse onderwijs: meting en modellering van onderwijskwalificaties (*Inequality of Surinamese Education: measuring and modelling qualifications*)
3. Statusverwerving bij intrede op de arbeidsmarkt (*Status Attainment at labour market entry*)
4. Intergenerationele overdracht van beroepsstatus in Suriname in vergelijkend perspectief (*Intergenerational Status Attainment: Suriname & ISSP 2009*)
5. Statusverwerving en Intergenerationele Mobiliteit van Surinamers in Suriname en Surinamers in het buitenland (*Status Attainment and Social Mobility of Surinamese in Suriname and abroad*)

Suriname in South-America



Suriname



Suriname

- Colonial history with NL (1667 – 1975)
- Ethnicity
- Enormous out-migration

Surinamese migration :

- Mass outmigration, mainly around period 1975 (year of independency) and 1981 (visa requirement / mandatory)
- Migration mainly to the Netherlands, but also to USA, neighboring countries and other Caribbean.
- According to CBS 2011: **340.000** persons of Surinamese origin in NL
- Total number of inhabitants (SR census 2012):
541.638

Research question

What is the influence of international migration on status attainment and social mobility of Surinamese abroad in comparison with Surinamese in Suriname?

Subquestions:

- To what extent does parental background lead to migration; are migrant groups higher educated and from higher status background? (selective migration)
- To which occupational status does international migration lead in the country of destination, in comparison with the country of origin? (status attainment)
- Does international migration decrease the influence of parental SES on occupational status of migrants? (interaction) and how? (social mobility)

Conclusions

- Migration is strongly selective by education, both between and within families.
- Migrants obtain higher occupations but this is all produced by selective educational migration.
- No evidence that migrants experience more occupational mobility relative to parental occupations.
- Surinamese migrant women experience lower returns to education abroad than in SR. However, in SR they experience much higher returns to education than SR men.

SurMob2012

- National probability sample
- Age 21-74
- N=3929
- Replicate of ISSP 2009, with additional variables.
- Migration information: country of residence on sibling nearest in age.

Information on siblings

- Information we HAVE:
 - Gender, Age, Ethnicity
 - Country of birth
 - Country of residence
 - Education
 - First and last occupation
- Information we do NOT HAVE:
 - Age of migration
 - Country of education
 - Country of entry into employment
 - Return migration

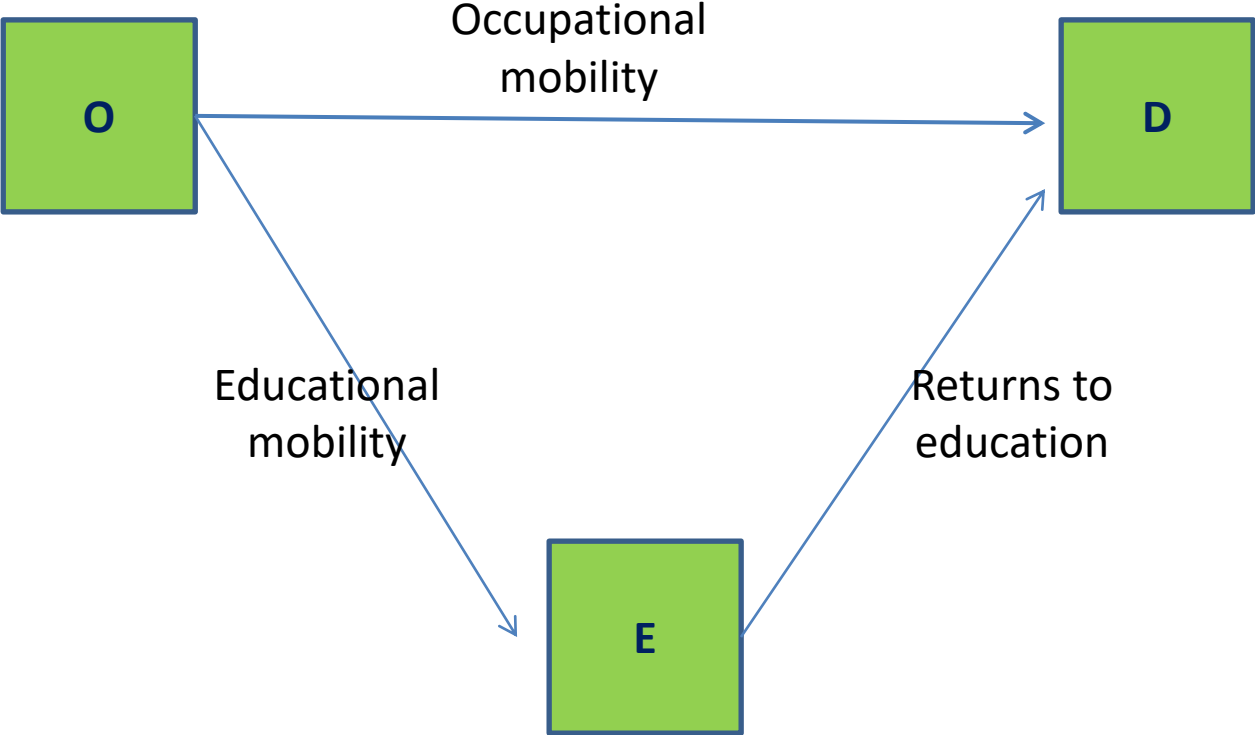
Design advantages

- Origins-of-migration design: comparison of migrant to non-migrants (counterfactual: what would have happened had you not migrated?)
 - Multiple destination countries.
- Sibling design:
 - Family fixed effects

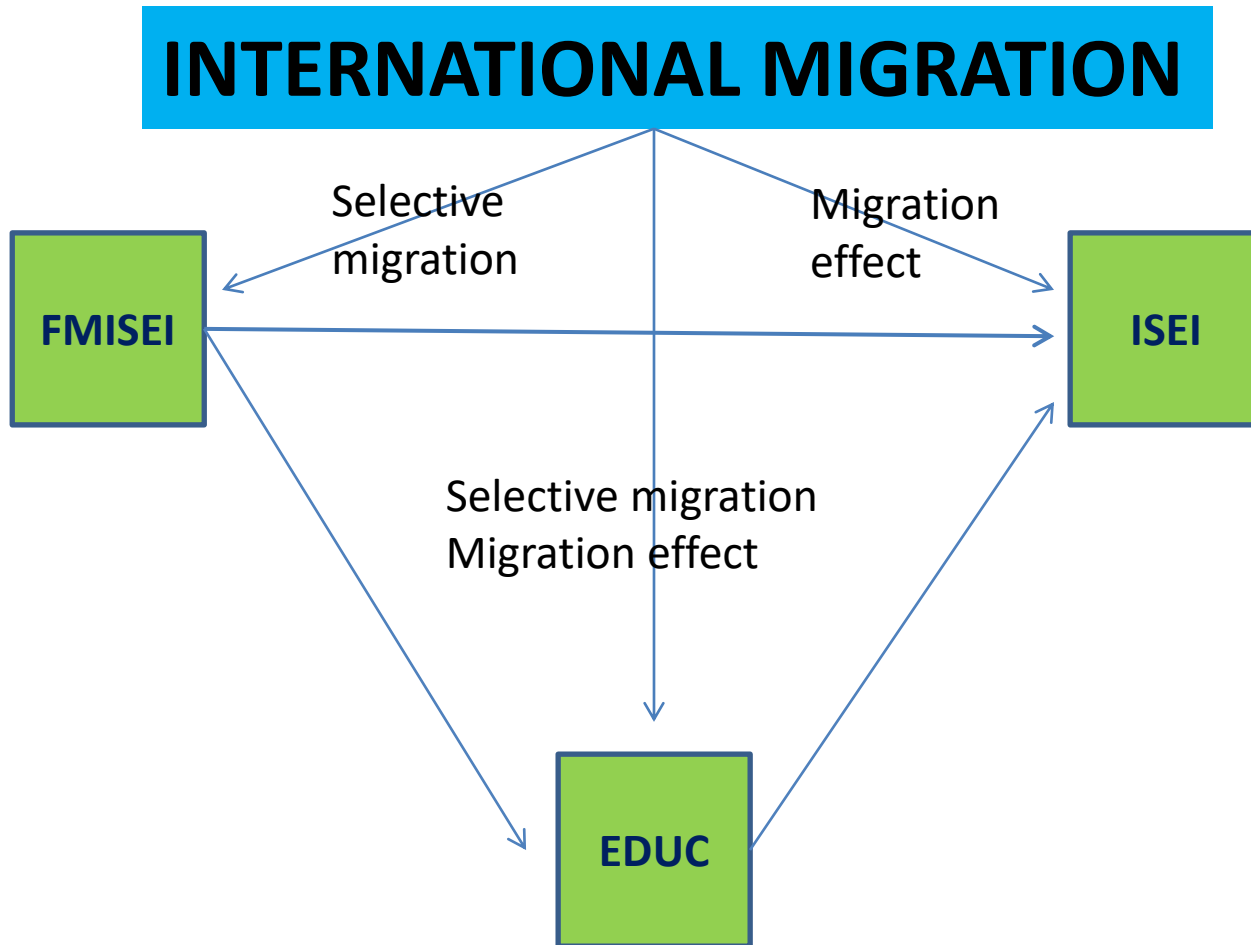
Complications

- Complications:
 - No sibling
 - Sibling not born in SR
 - Respondents not born in SR
 - Sibling too old / too young
 - No (occupational) information / proxy information

OED

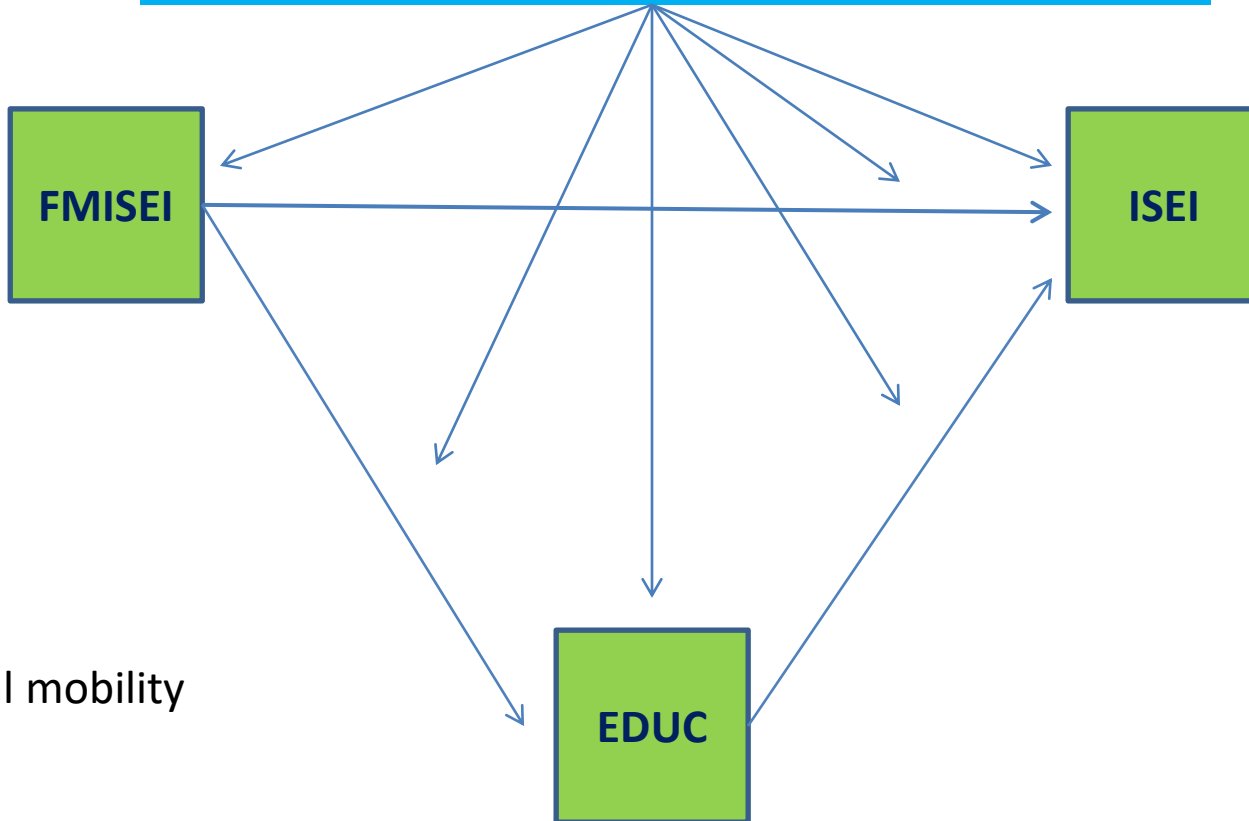


Effects on Status attainment



Social mobility

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION



+ Social mobility

Standard hypotheses on the effect of international migration on status attainment and social mobility

On the main effects of international migration:

- Selective migration:
 - (O) higher status background leads to migration; migrant have higher backgrounds than non-migrants
- Migration leads to higher status attainment
 - (D) Migrants achieve a better (paid) occupation/job than they would have had if they had stayed in the country of origin
- Migration leads to social mobility
 - (O → D) The occupational status of migrants is less strong associated with the occupational status of the parents. International migration leads to a weaker direct influence of parental status on the attained/achieved occupation.

Standard hypotheses (continued)

On the indirect effect:

- The indirect effect ($O \rightarrow E \rightarrow D$) will be weaker for migrants:
 - We expect more educational mobility ($O \rightarrow E$) amongst migrants than on those who stayed behind. (??).
 - Education is less valuable ($E \rightarrow D$) in the country of destination than in the country of origin.

Measurement

- cAGE: Age 21-74 (centered)
- FEMALE: 0-1
- zEDUC: 0-100 (highest attended, differentiated between completed and incomplete)
- zFMISEI: mean ISEI of father and mother (when available)
- zISEI2: ISEI of current or last occupation (for migrants: in destination country).

Groups to compare

- Migrating siblings
 - NL: Netherlands
 - US: US and other western countries
 - CA: Caribbean and South-America
- Non-migrating siblings
- Respondents
 - With migrating siblings
 - With non-migration siblings

Destination by Ethnicity

Migration per ethnic group (row-percentages)						
	Smigrant migration status sibling				Total	
	Non-Migrant	NL	US	CA		
1 Creole	73.3%	22.4%	2.1%	2.2%	100.0%	719
2 Hindo	79.0%	19.4%	1.1%	0.4%	100.0%	902
3 Javanese	88.0%	10.0%	0.8%	1.2%	100.0%	510
4 Marroon	87.0%	6.0%	1.5%	5.5%	100.0%	585
5 Natives	80.0%	2.5%		17.5%	100.0%	80
6 Chinese	50.0%	42.9%	7.1%		100.0%	14
7 Mixed	72.2%	22.7%	1.9%	3.2%	100.0%	370
	79.7%	16.2%	1.4%	2.6%	100.0%	3180

Ethnicity by Destination

Ethnic backgrounds of migrants (column-percentages)					
	Smigrant migration status sibling				Total
	Non-Migrant	NL	US	CA	
1 Creole	20.8%	31.3%	32.6%	19.0%	22.6%
2 Hindo	28.1%	34.0%	21.7%	4.8%	28.4%
3 Javanese	17.7%	9.9%	8.7%	7.1%	16.0%
4 Marroon	20.1%	6.8%	19.6%	38.1%	18.4%
5 Natives	2.5%	0.4%		16.7%	2.5%
6 Chinese	0.3%	1.2%	2.2%		0.4%
7 Mixed	10.5%	16.3%	15.2%	14.3%	11.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	2536	514	46	84	3180

Available N by comparison groups

RESPONDENTS	Fe- male	Age	FMisei	Educ	Isei2
NonMigrant	2597	2597	2206	2595	1988
NL	521	521	471	519	458
US	47	47	41	47	36
CA	85	85	72	85	74
Total	3250	3250	2790	3246	2556
SIBLINGS					
NonMigrant	2584	2493	2206	2406	1757
NL	520	503	471	431	281
US	47	46	41	42	28
CA	83	80	72	76	47
Total	3234	3122	2790	2955	2113

Missing N by comparison groups

RESPONDENTS	Fem	Age	FMisei	Educ	Isei2
NonMigrant	0	0	391	2	609
NL	0	0	50	2	63
US	0	0	6	0	11
CA	0	0	13	0	11
Total	0	0	460	4	694
SIBLINGS					
NonMigrant	13	104	391	191	840
NL	1	18	50	90	240
US	0	1	6	5	19
CA	2	5	13	9	38
Total	16	128	460	295	1137

Missing values

- Missing values arise disproportionately in sibling, because it is proxy information
- Missing values are more frequent for occupation than for education
- We treat missing values by MLMV in SEM (=available information analysis).

Model estimation

- Linear models with interactions
- MLMV in Stata SEM
- Cluster correction for family clustering

Dummy variable specification of migration status

- Dummy variable specification:
 - MigFam: whether respondent or sibling are from a family with a migrant sibling
 - Sibling: sibling vs respondent
 - Migrant == Migfam*Sibling: migrating sibling
- Note that MigFam = 1 applies to respondent and sibling (family characteristic)

Table 4: Determinants of Education (Standardized)

	<u>Model 1</u>		<u>Model 2</u>		<u>Model 3</u>		<u>Model 4</u>		<u>Model 5</u>		<u>Model 6</u>	
	B	t	B	t	B	t	B	t	B	t	B	t
CONSTANT	-0.071	3.4	-0.070	3.4	-0.070	3.4	-0.062	3.1	-0.062	3.1	-0.066	3.3
cAGE	-0.023	22.1	-0.023	22.3	-0.023	22.3	-0.020	19.3	-0.020	19.2	-0.020	19.5
FEMALE	-0.016	0.6	-0.017	0.7	-0.017	0.7	0.001	0.1	0.001	0.0	0.008	0.3
MIGFAM	0.402	10.6	0		0		0		0		0	
NL			0.473	12.1	0.384	8.9	0.312	7.6	0.313	7.5	0.300	7.2
US			0.608	4.2	0.515	3.5	0.434	3.2	0.435	3.2	0.421	3.1
CA			-0.124	1.1	-0.217	2.0	-0.251	2.6	-0.253	2.6	xx	
MIGRANT					0.196	4.6	0.196	4.6	0.202	4.7	0.235	5.1
zFMISEI							0.295	18.1	0.301	17.7	0.298	15.8
zFMISEI*MIGFAM									0.016	0.4	0.019	0.4
zFMISEI*MIGRANT									-0.061	1.4	-0.092	2.0
	11.2%		12.1%		12.4%		20.8%		20.8%		21.1%	

Table 5: Intergenerational Occupational Reproduction (Standardized)

	<u>Model 1</u>		<u>Model 2</u>		<u>Model 3</u>		<u>Model 4</u>		<u>Model 5</u>	
	B	t	B	t	B	t	B	t	B	t
CONSTANT	-0.108	5.3	-0.107	5.2	-0.097	4.9	-0.097	4.9	-0.100	5
cAGE	-0.005	4.0	-0.005	4.1	-0.002	2.0	-0.002	2.0	-0.003	2.1
FEMALE	0.117	3.9	0.113	3.7	0.107	3.6	0.107	3.6	0.113	3.8
MIGFAM	0.273	6.4	0		0		0		0	
NL			0.253	5.0	0.195	3.9	0.202	3.9	0.213	4.1
US			0.446	2.9	0.358	2.4	0.371	2.5	0.385	2.6
CARA			-0.185	1.8	-0.237	2.4	-0.230	2.3		
MIGRANT			0.166	2.8	0.144	2.4	0.146	2.4	0.123	1.8
zFMISEI					0.247	14.7	0.261	13.6	0.261	13.5
zFMISEI*MIGFAM							-0.056	1.3	-0.069	1.5
zFMISEI*MIGRANT							0.004	0.1	0.012	0.2
	1.8%		2.6%		8.3%		8.4%		8.3%	

Table 6: Determinants of Occupation (Standardized)

	<u>Model 1</u>		<u>Model 2</u>		<u>Model 3</u>		<u>Model 4</u>		<u>Model 5</u>	
	B	t	B	t	B	t	B	t	B	t
CONSTANT	-0.101	5.1	-0.077	4.5	-0.077	4.4	-0.077	4.4	-0.077	4.1
cAGE	-0.002	2.0	0.007	6.7	0.007	6.7	0.007	6.7	0.007	6.5
FEMALE	0.115	3.8	0.007	0.3	0.005	0,2	0.006	0.2	0.005	0.7
MIGFAM	0		0		0		0		0	
NL	0.203	4.0	0.052	1.2	0.057	1.3	0.052	1.3	0.052	1.1
US	0.368	2.5	0.113	1.0	0.130	1.1	0.121	1.1	0.119	0.9
CARA	-0.236	2.4	-0.086	1.0	-0.100	1.2	-0.099	1.2	-0.102	1.4
MIGRANT	0.206	2.6	0.053	0.8	0.081	1.1	0.086	1.1	0.042	0.7
MIGRANT*FEMALE	-0.116	1.1	-0.139	1.5	-0.128	1.4	-0.127	1.4	-0.012	0.4
zFMISEI	0.261	13.6	0.094	6.0	0.090	5.7	0.091	5.7	0.092	6.0
zFMISEI*MIGFAM	-0.056	1.3	-0.061	1.6	-0.054	1.3	-0.061	1.3	-0.061	1.7
zFMISEI*MIGRANT	0.005	0.1	0.057	1.2	0.078	1.5	0.084	1.5	0.066	1.3
zEDUC			0.470	24.2	0.481	22.9	0.477	22.9	0.469	38.1
zEDUC*FEMALE			0.191	7.5	0.192	7.6	0.192	7.6	0.209	7.9
zEDUC*MIGFAM					-0.029	0.7				
zEDUC*MIGRANT					-0.065	1.0	-0.089	1.7	0.023	1.8
zEDUC*MIGRANT*FEMALE									-0.228	2.4
	8.4%		35.8%		35.9%		35.8%		36.0%	31

MY RECOMMENDATION

- For MEN: stay where you are – it makes no difference
- For WOMEN: get an education abroad and return ;-).



Conclusions

- Migration is strongly selective by education, both between and within families.
- Migrants obtain higher occupations but this is all produced by selective educational migration.
- No evidence that migrants experience more occupational mobility relative to parental occupations.
- Surinamese migrant women experience lower returns to education abroad than in SR. However, in SR they experience much higher returns to education than SR men.

*Thank
you*



Demographics of Comparison Groups

RESPONDENTS	Fem	Age	FMisei	Educ	Isei2
NonMigrant	0.61	43.0	31.9	5.9	39.3
NL	0.55	48.0	34.1	6.7	42.9
US	0.55	42.2	35.7	7.5	47.2
CA	0.55	43.5	33.7	5.3	35.0
Total	0.60	43.8	32.4	6.0	40.0
SIBLINGS					
NonMigrant	0.51	42.2	31.9	5.8	38.8
NL	0.55	47.8	34.1	7.5	45.4
US	0.53	42.5	35.7	8.5	47.8
CA	0.48	42.6	33.7	5.4	40.1
Total	0.51	43.1	32.4	6.0	39.8