

Intergenerational occupational mobility and status attainment in Suriname at labour market entry 1970-2010

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Conclusions

- Intergenerational (parents → offspring) occupational association in SR is rather weak; this contradicts modernization theory.
- Intergenerational occupational association is not different between Asian and non-Asian ethnicities. Rather, there is a divide between Maroon & Natives and the rest.
- Main component: returns to education (== effect of education on occupation) is rather weak, and DECLINING between 1970 and 2010, in particular for Asian ethnicities.
- Intergenerational association of occupational status is somewhat stronger for women than for men; this is due to significantly higher returns to education for women. This gender divide is NOT different between ethnicities.

THE PROCESS OF STRATIFICATION

SAT model US men 1962

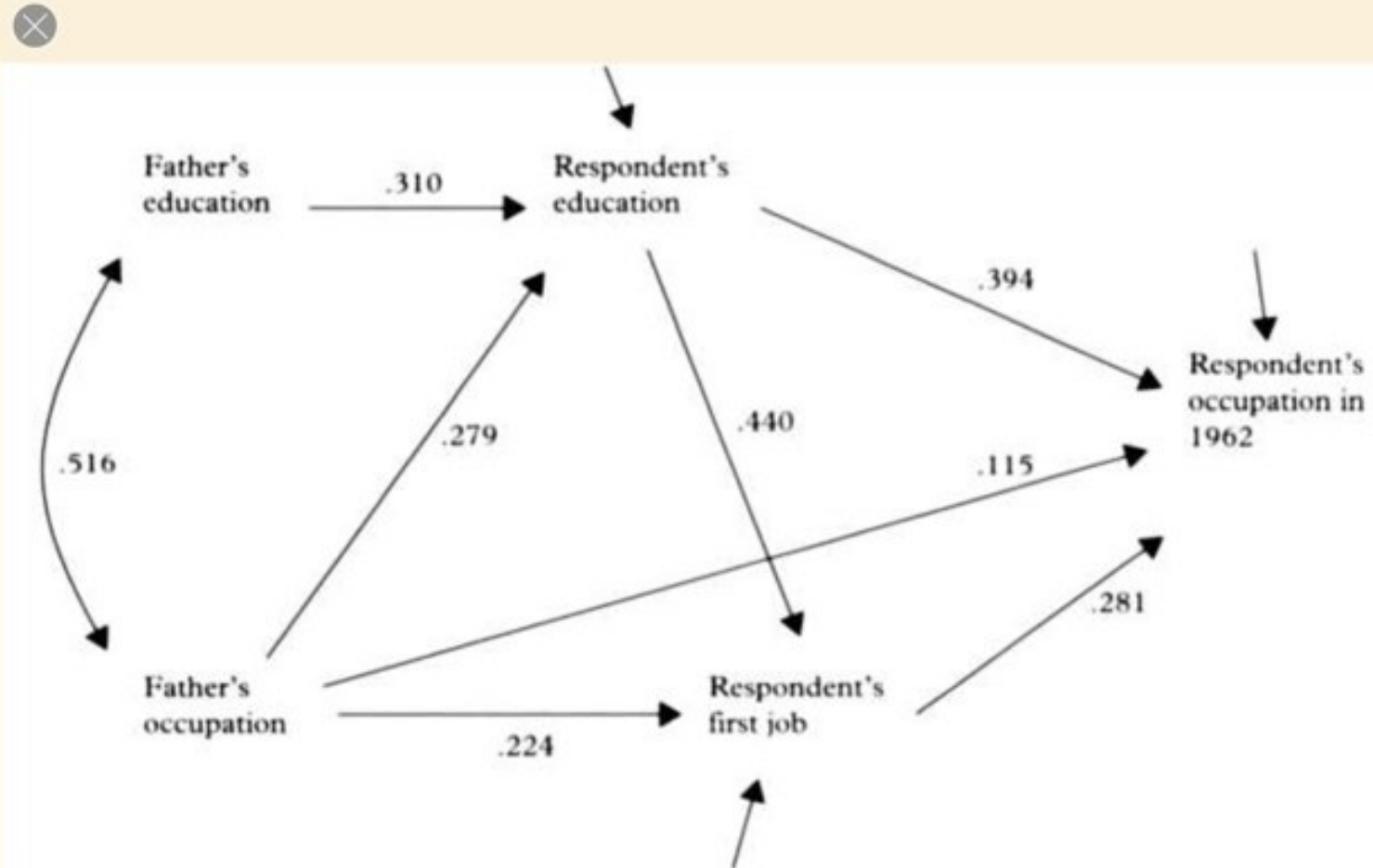
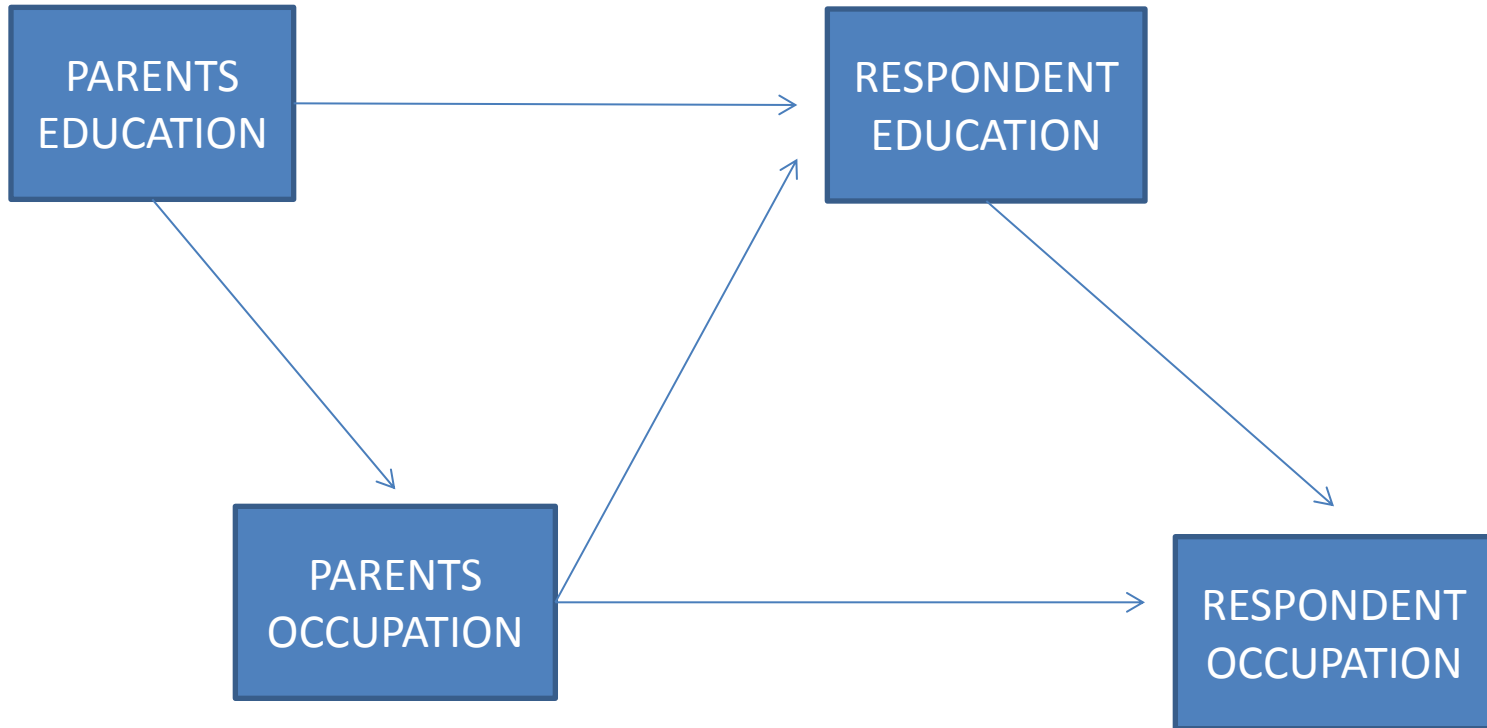


Figure 5.1. Blau and Duncan's (1967) path model of the process of stratification.

SAT model SR 1970-2010



Similarities with Blau & Duncan

- Correlations and partial regression coefficients to model social mobility; path analysis
- Continuous measures of education and occupation: status hierarchies.

Differences with Blau & Duncan

- We stop at occupation in first job
- By SR ethnicities
- Men and women
- Father and mother
- Country-specific measurement
- Controls: year of labor market entry, district of birth

First jobs - advantages

- Crucial point in the occupational career
 - Strong predictor of further occupational status
 - At this point parental influences are at a maximum, and effects of education are relatively strong.
- (Almost) everybody has had a first job, including persons who no longer have a job (unemployed, retired, housewives).
- First jobs allow for historical trend design, by comparing (entry) cohorts.

First jobs - disadvantages

- First jobs are sometimes ill-defined (internships, side jobs, holiday jobs)
 - Solution: defined as first job after completing education (for the first time).
- First jobs can only be measured retrospectively, but with possible bias in recall.
 - Solution: double measurement (crude and detailed).

METHODOLOGY

Status attainment and social mobility

- Status attainment: position in hierarchy attained: education, occupation, income
- Mobility: position attained compared to earlier position (e.g. parent position).
 - Structural mobility: mean differences
 - Relative mobility (social fluidity): individual difference, relative to mean.
- Mobility research is mostly focused on relative mobility ('social fluidity'), this is moves relative to origin, adjusted for structural ('marginal') mobility.
- The simplest measure of relative mobility is a correlation / regression coefficient.
- The simplest measure of structural mobility is a difference in means / intercept of a X-centered regression model.

Structural and relative mobility

- Mobility: difference in position between origin and destination.
- SAT coefficients decomposes the difference between origin and destination into two parts:
 - Structural (or: collective) mobility: the **difference in means** between the origin and destination distribution.
 - Relative (or: individual) mobility: the association (**correlation**) between origin and destination score.
- Structural mobility can be (net) upward or downward.
- Relative mobility is symmetric: upward moves are balanced with downward moves.
- SAT disregards all categorical (non-linear) forms of mobility.

Relative mobility (social fluidity) as measured by correlation & regression

- Disadvantages
 - Occupational and educational distribution are represented by a single hierarchical (status) measure.
 - Categorical effects (such as inheritance of occupations (firms, farms) are disregarded. This may bias the results.

Relative mobility (social fluidity) as measured by correlation & regression

- Advantages
 - Single coefficients, which makes for powerful comparisons (& easy calculations).
 - Correlations can be decomposed into partial (direct, indirect, confounding) effects [path analysis], which are causally informative.

Data and variables

- SurMob2012: ISSP-SR survey 2011-2013 (repeated in 2015-2016; 2017-2018).
- Nationally representative probability sample, response 79%, N=3929.
- Occupation: SR-SEI, developed by Sno & Ganzeboom (2017), Ch1 of the dissertation.
- Education: between (0) Illiterate and (14) (University), Ch2 of the dissertation.
- Cohort: entry year into the labor market: first paid job after leaving education. Range: 1970 to 2010.

THEORY

Modernization

- Occupational restructuring
 - Decline of agriculture
 - Decline of (small) self-employment
 - Rise of (government) bureaucracy
 - Rise of highly skilled ('professional') jobs
- Educational expansion (higher mean education, but lower educational inequality)
- Increased communication and wider social standards: from particularism to universalism;
- Value change: from ascription to achievement

Trend expectations:

- ➔ Increased occupational selection by education
- ➔ Decline of direct transfer of occupations from parents to offspring

Suriname (developing economy):

- ➔ Strong intergenerational association
- ➔ Direct transfer of occupations strong

SR Ethnicities

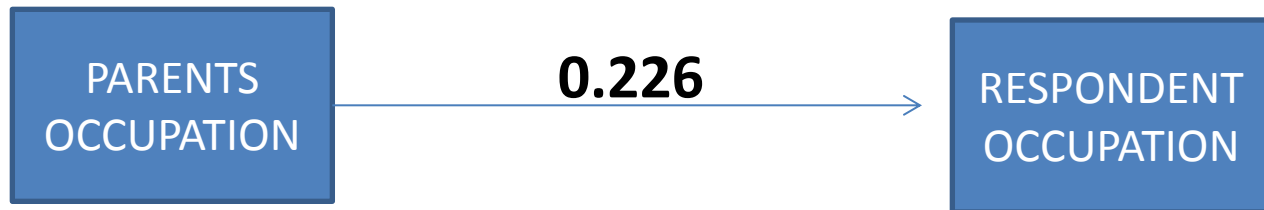
- Caribbean family system:
 - Marroon
 - Natives
 - Creoles
 - Mixed
- Asian family system:
 - Hindostani
 - Javanese
- We omitted Chinese (< 1%) and Other (< 1%) ethnicities from the analysis.

Family composition when growing up

	Ethnicity						
	Marroon	Natives	Creole	Mixed	Hindo-stani	Javanese	Chinese
Biological mother & father	55.0%	63.9%	57.5%	65.4%	87.8%	81.8%	90.3%
Biological mother only	18.8%	16.8%	23.5%	17.6%	5.6%	4.4%	3.2%
Other family	15.4%	8.4%	9.4%	7.3%	2.2%	6.9%	3.2%
Biological mother and stepfather	2.8%	1.7%	3.2%	4.2%	.7%	1.9%	3.2%
Foster family	3.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	.6%	2.4%	
Biological father only	1.4%	2.5%	1.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	
Biological father and stepmother	1.0%	.8%	1.2%	.4%	.5%	.7%	
Boarding school	.9%	1.7%	.5%	.4%	.7%	.3%	
Other specify	1.0%	.8%	.6%	.6%	.1%	.5%	
Children's home	.3%	.8%		.4%	.3%		
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	702	119	852	477	1115	592	31

MODELS

Total effect: FMOCC → OCC1



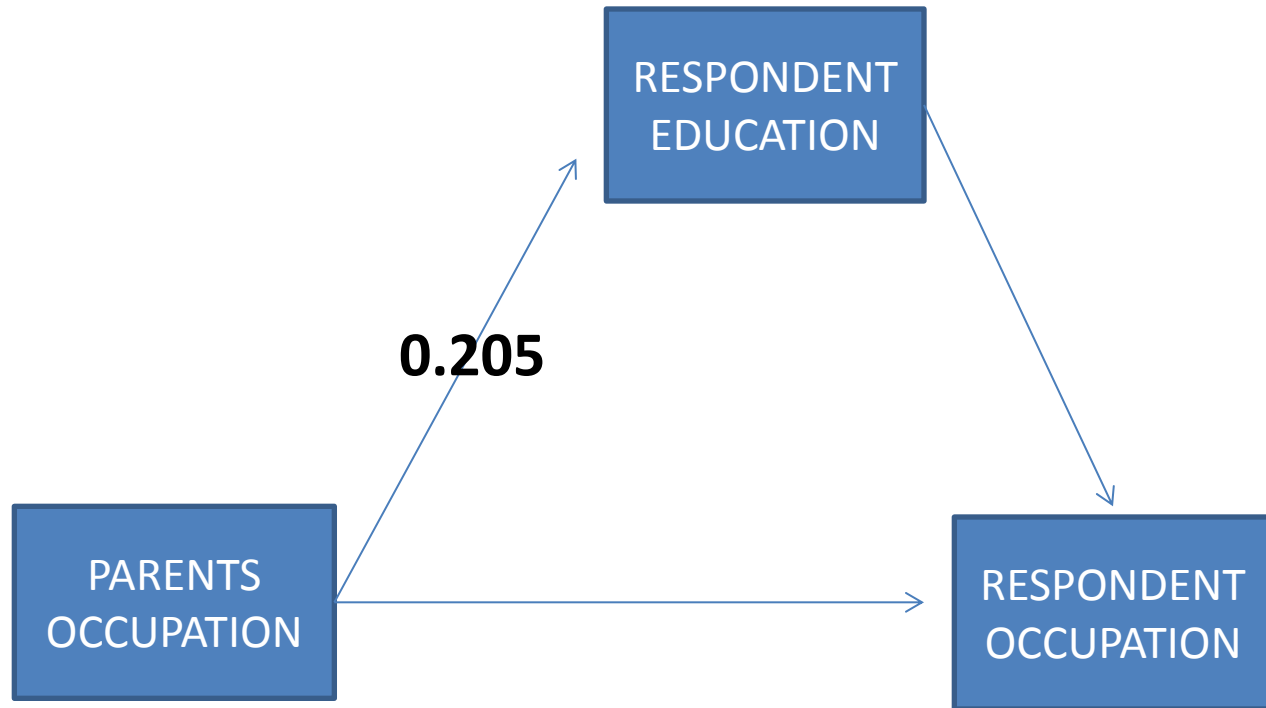
Total effect: FMOCC → OCC1

Table 1: Total Effect of Parents Occupation on Respondents Occupation in First Job

	<u>Model A1</u>		<u>Model A2</u>		<u>Model A3</u>	
	FMOCC → OCC1	x EntryYear	FMOCC → OCC1	x EntryYear	FMOCC → OCC1	x EntryYear
Marroon 19%	0.070	+0.040	0.115			
Native 3%	0.105	+0.002	0.118	-0.025	0.226	-0.062
Creole 20%	0.251	+0.011	0.265			
Mixed 12%	0.332	-0.192	0.244			
Hindostani 29%	0.247	-0.026	0.231	+0.001	0.216	-0.004
Javanese 16%	0.157	+0.053	0.184			
x Female	0.030		0.034		0.037	
Adj R2	15.5%		15.6%		15.4%	

Source: SurMob2012, N=2367. Control variables: Gender, Birth District. Main effects of Entry Year and control variables are not shown. Effects in bold are statistically significant ($p < .10$, two-tailed).

Partial effect: FMOCC → EDUC



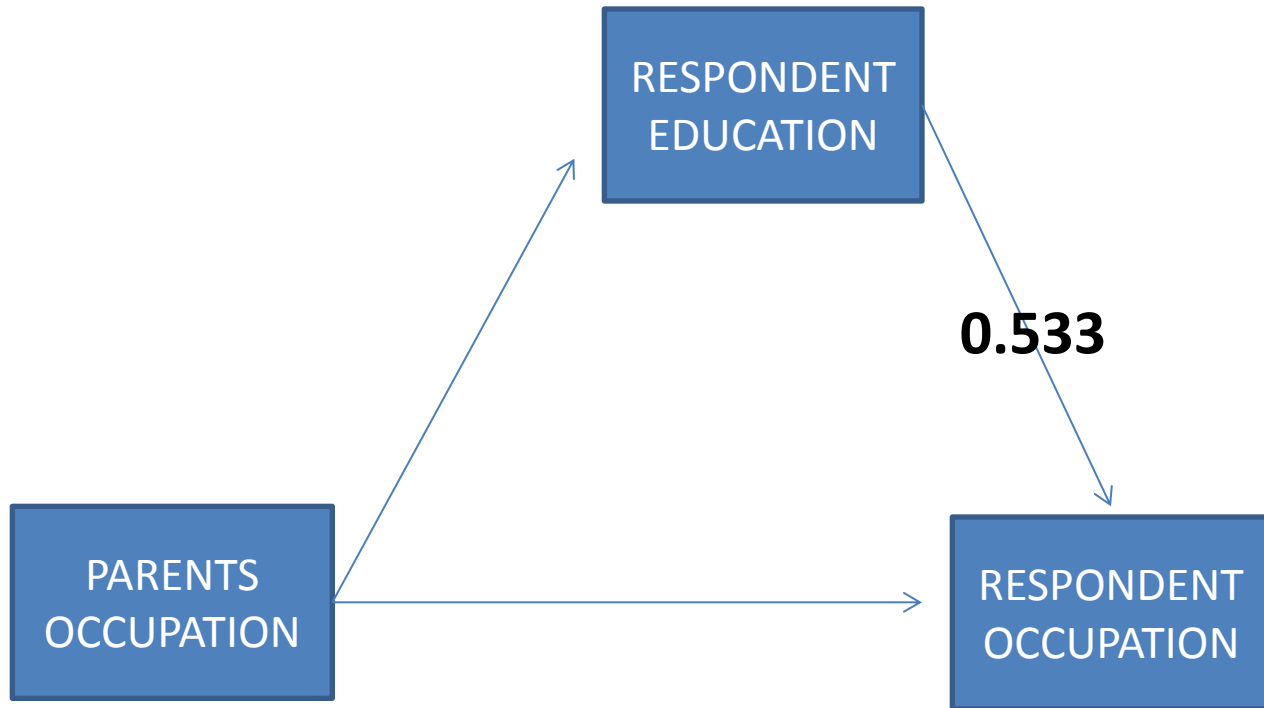
Partial effect: FMOCC → EDUC

Table 2: Partian Effect of Parents Occupation on Respondents Education

	<u>Model B1</u>		<u>Model B2</u>		<u>Model B3</u>	
	FMOCC → EDUC	x EntryYear	FMOCC → EDUC	x EntryYear	FMOCC → EDUC	x EntryYear
Marroon 19%	0.162	+0.034	0.135	+0.078	0.215	+0.056
Native 3%	0.176	-0.116	0.068			
Creole 20%	0.162	+0.182	0.211			
Mixed 12%	0.382	-0.060	0.310			
Hindostani 29%	0.165	+0.204	0.199	+0.141	0.199	+0.142
Javanese 16%	0.269	+0.025	0.198			
x Female	0.006		0.007		0.007	
Adj R2	27.7%		27.7%		27.6%	

Source: SurMob2012, N=2367. Control variables: Gender, Birth District. Main effects of Entry Year and control variables are not shown. Effects in bold are statistically significant ($p < .10$, two-tailed).

Partial effect: EDUC \rightarrow OCC1



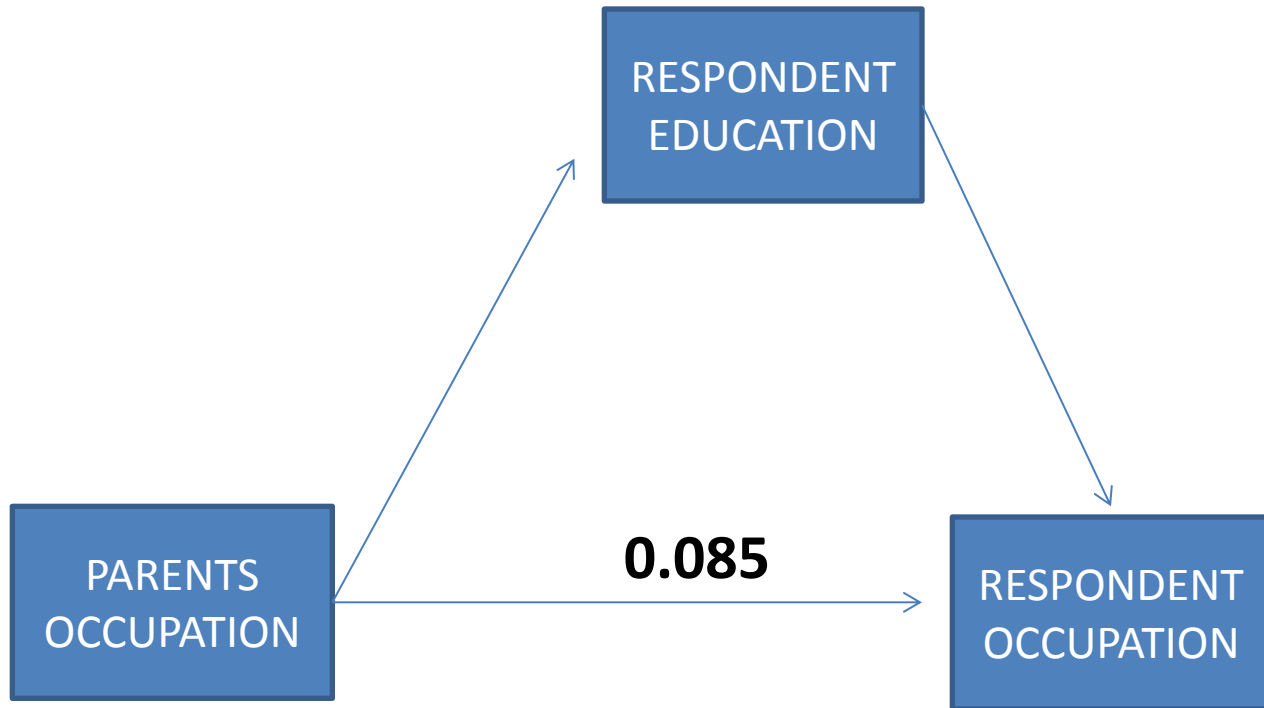
Partial effect: EDUC → OCC1

Tabel 3a: Partial Effect of Education on Respondents Occupation in First Job

	<u>Model C1</u>		<u>Model C2</u>		<u>Model C3</u>	
	EDUC → OCC1	x EntryYear	EDUC → OCC1	x EntryYear	EDUC → OCC1	x EntryYear
Marroon 19%	0.341	+0.082	0.394	+0.003	0.397	+0.002
Native 3%	0.112	+0.776	0.534			
Creole 20%	0.509	-0.141	0.432			
Mixed 12%	0.245	+0.137	0.319			
Hindostani 29%	0.593	-0.290	0.588	-0.287	0.610	-0.282
Javanese 16%	0.661	-0.298	0.654			
x Female	0.209		0.212		0.212	
Adj R2	36.0%		36.1%		36.0%	

Source: SurMob2012, N=2367. Control variables: Gender, Birth District. Main effects of Entry Year and control variables are not shown. Effects in bold are statistically significant ($p < .10$, two-tailed).

Partial effect: FMOCC → OCC1



Partial effect: FMOCC → OCC1

Tabel 3b: Partial Effect of Parents Occupation on Respondents Occupation in First Job

	<u>Model C1</u>		<u>Model C2</u>		<u>Model C3</u>	
	FMOCC → OCC1	x EntryYear	FMOCC → OCC1	x EntryYear	FMOCC → OCC1	x EntryYear
Marroon 19%	0.034	-0.002	0.074			
Native 3%	0.026	+0.073	0.110	-0.070	0.149	-0.009
Creole 20%	0.175	-0.046	0.185			
Mixed 12%	0.216	-0.207	0.141			
Hindostani 29%	0.137	-0.044	0.101	+0.020	0.084	+0.014
Javanese 16%	-0.031	+0.144	0.043			
x Female	-0.029		-0.029		-0.026	
Adj R2	36.0%		36.1%		36.0%	

Source: SurMob2012, N=2367. Control variables: Gender, Birth District. Main effects of Entry Year and control variables are not shown. Effects in bold are statistically significant ($p < .10$, two-tailed).

Conclusions

- Intergenerational (parents → offspring) occupational association in SR is rather weak; this contradicts modernization theory.
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- Intergenerational association of occupational status is somewhat stronger for women than for men; this is due to significantly higher returns to education for women. This gender divide is NOT different between ethnicities.

Tamira's dissertation

- Chapter 0: Ethnic Diversity and Ethnic Stratification
- Chapter 1: Occupational stratification in SR
- Chapter 2: Educational stratification in SR
- Chapter 3: Intergenerational mobility and status attainment at entry into the labour market
- Chapter 4: International comparisons (ISSP 2009)
- Chapter 5: Intergenerational mobility and status attainment of Surinamese in Suriname en Surinamese abroad.