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

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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

Third generation

  - 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

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

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.

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
Present study

- Fifteen data sources (1985-2008)
- Only individual model
- But separately for women and men
- Discrete variables: FEGP, 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.

Data – Replicated cases

- We account for replicated cases by weighting the data down to original N

### Table 1. Fifteen studies on intergenerational social mobility in Italy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Occupation source code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>National Survey on Social Mobility (Barbagli et al. 1985)</td>
<td>93 categories of the Italian scale of occupational stratification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997, 1999, 2001</td>
<td>Longitudinal Survey on Italian Households (Schizzerotto 1997)</td>
<td>DIES codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>European Social Survey round 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>DIES codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>National Barometer (University of Turin) (Ricolfi 2005)</td>
<td>Respondent: DIES codes; Father and mother: 13 occupational categories, sector of activity, position in employment (self employed/dependent worker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>National Barometer (University of Turin) (Meraviglia and Accornero 2008)</td>
<td>DIES codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>National Barometer (University of Turin) (Meraviglia and Accornero 2008)</td>
<td>DIES codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Prestige survey (Meraviglia et al. 2005)</td>
<td>DIES codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Prestige survey (Meraviglia et al. 2005)</td>
<td>DIES codes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Voluntary Mobility

Father's Occupation > Respondent's Occupation

Mother's Occupation

\[ a \]

\[ b_1 \]

\[ b_2 \]

\[ c_1 \]

\[ c_2 \]

Status Attainment

Father's Occupation

Education

Mother's Occupation

Respondent's Occupation

\[ a' \]

\[ b_1 \]

\[ b_2 \]

\[ c_1 \]

\[ c_2 \]

\[ d \]
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?

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.

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.

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-

Education

Father’s occupations
**Men’s occupations**

**Mother’s occupations**

**Women’s occupations**

**Goodman-Hauser RC-II model**

\[ \ln \theta = \varphi(\mu_{i+1} - \mu_i)(V_{i+1} - V_i) \]

- 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 \( \hat{\theta} \text{M} \), but implemented in SPSS GENLOG as fixed values.

**Before controlling education..**

**Scaling parameters**

(homogeneous across Time and equal for Fa/Mo/Resp)
Off-diagonal association (total effects)

- **Men**
  - Father: .199 (SE=.023)
  - Mother: .242 (SE=.023)

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

Trends in off-diagonal association

- **Men**
  - Fathers: .306 – .158 * time (t = 2.3)
  - Mothers: .238 – .019 * time (ns)

- **Women**
  - Fathers: .355 – .165 * time (t = 2.1)
  - Mothers: .443 – .139 * time (t = 1.7)

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

Trends in (diagonal) Immobility

- **Men**
  - Fathers: dia - .135*time  \( t = 1.3 \)
  - Mother: dia - .031*time  \( \text{ns} \)

- **Women**
  - Fathers: dia - .210*time  \( t = 1.7 \)
  - Mothers: dia - .100*time  \( \text{ns} \)

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.
After controlling education..

Off-diagonal association

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

Diagonal Immobility

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

Origins $\rightarrow$ Education

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

- **Men**
  - $1.169 - 0.346^{*}\text{Time}$  ($t=4.5$)

- **Women**
  - $1.108 + 0.052^{*}\text{Time}$  $\text{ns}$

$\Rightarrow$ Trend toward more mobility among men primarily located in ED $\rightarrow$ OCC

$\Rightarrow$ Trend towards more mobility among women primarily located in (diagonal) immobility effects.

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Main conclusions

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