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Microsegregation by Chance: A New Explanation for Racial Segregation Within Schools

Josh Gagné

At small scales, substantial segregation can occur simply by chance. Classroom segregation is a classic case of micro-segregation believed to be produced by sorting policies like within-school ability tracking and manipulation by school actors. This paper introduces another mechanism: segregation by chance. I draw on the case of racial segregation between classrooms in Brazil where sorting is rare to demonstrate the importance of segregation by chance. Using biennial surveys of the full 5th grade public school population of Brazil in 2011-2015, I show that classroom segregation within schools is, unexpectedly, a greater driver of racial composition differences than segregation between schools, municipalities, and regions. I take a novel methodological approach to measuring how much segregation occurs by chance in the context of dynamic group assignment, a conceptualization better suited to organizational settings. I find that segregation by chance accounts for 75% of classroom segregation, or about 30% of all racial segregation in the Brazilian public-school system. This demonstrates both the importance of micro-segregation and the sizable role chance can play in producing it.

When Does Money Matter? School Funding and Black-White Inequality of Educational Achievement 2009-2014

Emily Rauscher

Contradictory evidence about the relationship between school funding and achievement could reflect heterogeneous effects by demographics or funding type. Drawing on district-level panel data from the Stanford Education Data Archive 2.0 and F-33 Finance Survey data, I use school district and year fixed effects models to estimate the relationship between changes in funding and achievement within the same district from 2009 to 2014. Limiting analyses to districts on state borders, where economic and demographic contexts are more similar, reveals that state formula revenue is associated with lower achievement gaps. This relationship holds using two instrumental variable approaches. Results suggest that revenue from state general funding formulae, which aim to increase equality in most states, increases achievement more among Black than White students and reduces White-Black achievement gaps.

Trajectories of Economic Disadvantage and the Black-White High School Completion Gap

Katherine Michelmore and Peter Rich

While the gap in high school completion between black and white students narrowed during the 1970s and 1980s, progress has since stagnated. Some aspects of black-white inequality are driven by race-specific institutional context and practice, but these mechanisms are difficult to parse from other factors correlated with students’ family socioeconomic background. This study adopts a trajectory-based approach to evaluate the role family economic disadvantage plays in explaining black-white high school completion gaps. Using detailed student administrative data from Michigan between 2002 and 2016, we evaluate the extent to which student eligibility for subsidized lunch each year between kindergarten and eighth grade varies by race and, accordingly, whether this
explains a substantial share of the black-white high school completion gap. We validate our trajectory measures using an independent student sample from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, testing how the timing and duration of disadvantage correlates with detailed measures of economic hardship and family structure that are rarely available in administrative data. Our combined analyses illustrate that even with limited information about family background, a trajectory approach recovers substantial nuance. We show that using longitudinal measures of student background explains over 70 percent of the black-white gap in high school degree completion, much greater than the 47 percent of the gap explained by using a cross-sectional measure. Additional analyses suggest that school enrollment and peer composition are primary components of the residual black-white gap in high school completion.

The Chilling Effect of Secure Communities on Hispanic Students’ Achievement Scores

Rosa Weber

There is a growing second generation with undocumented immigrant parents in the United States. While they are not directly targeted by immigration enforcement, children of unauthorized immigrants are impacted, previous research has shown, as their parents are less likely to sign them up for Medicaid or other safety networks; they are also more likely to relocate within the U.S. and experience negative health stressors. In this study, we examine whether and how the implementation of Secure Communities affects standardized achievement scores among Hispanic students compared to those of white and black students. Using geographic school district-level information on average standardized test scores among Hispanic, white and black students for the years 2009-2014 as well as on the staggered rollout of the program, we obtain differences-in-differences estimates of the impact of Secure Communities on standardized achievement scores. It may be that, with the introduction of Secure Communities, Hispanic students’ test scores decrease due to additional barriers faced by these students. However, it may also be that their relative test scores increase compared to white and black students’, as education provides relative safety to students who have a precarious legal status. Considering that most second-generation Hispanic immigrants are citizens, these trends can play an important role in increasing or decreasing socioeconomic inequalities in the United States.

Panel B1: Gender and Work

Is the Gender Revolution Stalled? An Update

Paula England, Andrew Levine and Emma Mishel

We examine change in multiple indicators of gender inequality for the period of 1970 to 2016. We show dramatic progress in movement toward gender equality but also demonstrate that in recent decades, change has slowed, and—on some indicators—stalled entirely. The percent of women who are employed rose dramatically until 1990 but has stalled at approximately 70% since then, with post-1990 progress in eroding the gender gap in employment coming only because the employment of men, especially those without a college degree, slowly fell throughout most of the period. Women have surpassed men in the attainment of education, with more than half of both baccalaureate and doctoral degrees going to women. The degree of segregation of fields of study declined dramatically in the 1970s and 1980s, but very little since then; desegregation has been entirely stalled for over 20 years. The desegregation of occupations has been continuous but has slowed its pace, despite the fact that segregation is still substantial. The ratio of women’s to men’s hourly pay increased from .67 to .78 between 1970 and 2016, rising especially fast in the 1980s, but progress has slowed since then. The slowdown on some indicators and stall on others suggest that further progress requires substantial institutional and cultural change. Further progress may require increases in men’s participation in household and care work, and adoption by employers of
policies that reduce gender bias and help workers combine their jobs with their family care responsibilities.

Should I stay or should I go? Employer Changes after Childbirth and the Role of Organizational Family-Friendly Arrangements

Ann-Christin Bächmann and Corinna Frodermann

Over the last decades, employment has become an inherent part of women’s life concept in Germany alongside the erosion of traditional gender roles and the male-breadwinner model – at least at the beginning of working life. However, the birth of a child often represents a turning point in this respect as it is frequently followed by a re-traditionalization of the partnership, with the mother interrupting her career to take care of the child and the father remaining in the labor market. A large body of research found that these family-related employment interruptions are accompanied by far-reaching negative career consequences such as wage losses and lower promotion prospects (Aisenbrey, Evertsson & Grunow, 2009; Budig & England 2001; Gangl & Ziefle, 2009). Therefore, childbirth still represents a crucial point in women’s employment histories and promotes gender inequalities in the labor market. However, the resulting disadvantages of an employment interruption can be softened if re-entry to the labor market is a continuation of the employment relationship with the previous employer and not combined with an employer change. In this way, women can pursue their previous career and take advantage of their firm-specific human capital. For Germany, Ziefle (2004) found that mothers who return to their former employer after childbirth on average compensate the wage penalty of a one-year employment interruption.

In Germany, the re-entry to the previous employer after childbirth is also encouraged by legal provisions as women have the legal right to return to an equivalent post with their previous employer within three years after childbirth. In addition, the pre-leave employer should have an interest in the return of women after childbirth: by binding his employees, he can protect investments in his employees and avoid the loss of human capital. Nevertheless, empirical studies show that not all women actually return to their previous employer – even if they re-enter the labor market during the period of statutory job guarantee. Klueve and Tamm (2009) find that of all women who return to the labor market within the first two years after childbirth, 24% change to a new employer. Against this backdrop, this paper examines the factors that influence the mothers’ decision to switch employers when re-entering the labor market after childbirth. More specifically, we focus on the role of the pre-leave employer and ask which organizational characteristics can bind employees and reduce the risk of women not returning to their previous employer after childbirth. To address this question, we examine to what extent the decision to continue the employment relationship after childbirth is influenced by structural factors of the pre-leave establishment, such as firm size or the proportion of women within the firm, and by specific organizational arrangements. We can thereby investigate the effect of opportunities for mothers within the pre-leave firms as well as the effect of organizational reconciliation options. Our hypotheses are built upon a combination of rational choice considerations and social epidemiology. In summary, we assume that women who face good career prospects in their pre-leave firm are less likely to change their employer when returning to the labor market. We further expect that a family-friendly work environment and arrangements for the reconciliation of family and working life also reduce the risks of an employer change as they can reduce role conflicts. To test our hypotheses empirically, we rely on the linked employer-employee dataset LIAB of the Institute for Employment Research. The LIAB data set consists of the IAB Establishment Panel, a representative annual establishment survey, and individual level data generated in labor administration and social security data processing. To take into account the interaction between organizational characteristics and arrangements as well as regional context factors, we further enrich the LIAB data with regional characteristics such as the childcare rate on the district level. We employ logistic regression models to explore the relevant factors in the decision to change employers when re-entering the labor market. To ensure that women were not forced out of the previous employment but elected to change employers, we restrict our sample to women who return to the labor market within the first three years after childbirth and who therefore have the legal right to return to their previous employer. Our descriptive results reveal that more than one
fifth (21%) of all observed mothers who return to the labor market within three years after giving birth do not return to their previous employer but change the employer. This is a substantial share, especially given the legal job-guarantee. In line with our theoretical assumptions, our multivariate models further show that the mothers’ decision to change employers is affected by structural characteristics and arrangements of the pre-leave establishment. As shown in figure 1, women who worked in an establishment that offers workplace childcare facilities prior to parental leave are less likely to change their employer when returning to the labor market. The same holds true for women who worked in establishments with high part-time rates. We interpret these findings as a hint that better options to combine childcare and working life can bind mothers and thus encourage a return to the same employer after parental leave. However, not all organizational arrangements that are aimed at better reconciling family and working life can achieve this goal; we find no significant effect of long-term accounts for family leave on the probability of a return to the previous employer. Moreover, our preliminary results reveal that not only the reconciliation options in the pre-leave firm are of importance but also the career opportunities of the mother within the firm. As theoretically expected, women whose pre-leave firm offers targeted promotion of female employees are less likely to change their employer after a family-related employment interruption. Based on these preliminary findings, we conclude that even though women in Germany have the legal right to return to their previous employer after childbirth (at least within three years) and are thus able to soften the negative consequences of employment breaks, not all women make use of this right. The employer can affect this decision by offering career as well as reconciliation options for mothers. In the end, the investment in those offers should pay off for both the mother and the establishment. The mother can successfully continue her previous career without losing firm-specific human capital; establishments in turn can bind valuable employees, avoiding the loss of human capital investments and reducing recruiting costs. Figure 1: The effect of organizational characteristics and family-friendly arrangements on the decision for an employer change after childbirth [see pdf]Margins Plot – Estimates are reported as average marginal effects, 95% confidence interval. Source: LIAB LM 9314.Controlled for: Education, foreigner, seniority, sector, working hours before interruption (full-time, part-time, marginal employment), wage before interruption, wage before interruption top-coded, childcare rate on district level, unemployment rate on district level.ReferencesAisenbrey, S., Evertsson, M., and Grunow, D. (2009). Is There a Career Penalty for Mothers’ Time Out? A Comparison of Germany, Sweden and the United States. Social Forces 88(2): 573-605.Budig, M. J., and England P. (2001). The Wage Penalty for Motherhood. American Sociological Review 66(2): 204-225.Gangl, M., and Ziefle, A. (2009). Motherhood, labor force behavior and women’s careers: An empirical assessment of the wage penalty for motherhood in Britain, Germany and the United States. Demography 46(2): 341-369.Kluve, J., and Tamm, M. (2009). Evaluation des Gesetzes zum Elterngeld und zur Elternzeit: Studie zu den Auswirkungen des BEEG auf die Erwerbstätigkeit und die Vereinbarkeitsplanung. Endbericht - Juli 2009, RWI Studie, Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (RWI), Essen. Ziefle, A. (2004). Die individuellen Kosten des Erziehungsurlaubs. Eine empirische Analyse der kurz- und längerfristigen Folgen für den Karriereverlauf von Frauen. Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie 56(2): 213-231.

Trends in Women’s Long-term Employment Trajectories around First Childbirth in Japan: Limited Role of Supply-side Change

Ryota Mugiyama

Recently, the employment rate of young- and middle-aged women in Japan increased in a similar manner to other industrial countries. However, women’s economic standing is still substantially lower than men’s. To solve these seemingly conflicting trends, it is necessary to closely investigate mothers’ employment patterns during childbirth and childbearing periods. In this paper, we demonstrate how women’s employment behavior has changed by supply-side changes over cohorts, analyzing employment patterns and its changes in distribution. Using retrospective work history data in Japan, we classify long-term women’s employment trajectories from three years before to ten years after
the first childbirth into a few patterns using a group-based trajectory model and investigate its changes in distribution in a 1966–2005 childbirth cohort. Our analysis revealed six distinct employment patterns of women around first childbirth in Japan; those who keep on working during the childbirth period, those who retreat from employment, those who interrupted their employment career but returned after a certain period of time, and other groups which increasingly leave the labor market. Although the proportion of women who return to the labor market is increasing, the proportion of those who keep on working during the childbearing period did not increase at all during the observation period for the over-40 childbirth cohort. Supply-side changes of women’s attributes (educational upgrading, delayed childbirth or declining number of children), which are known to be a promoting factor for women’s labor market attachment in most Western countries, cannot explain changes in mothers’ employment behavior in strict, gender-unequal societies such as Japan.

Panel C1: Parenting and Child Development

Better Parents or Richer Parents: Understanding Intergenerational Transmission of Human Capital

Aiday Sikhova, Sven Oskarsson and Rafael Ahlskog

There are two essential mechanisms in the canonical model of the transmission of human capital across generations - parental income and parental quality. We provide novel empirical evidence to disentangle the significance of these two factors in determining children’s human capital. Two reforms in Sweden provide us with natural experiments to separately identify the effects of parental income versus parental quality: an educational reform that exogenously changed the level of compulsory schooling and educational quality of the parent generation and a tax reform that exogenously altered parents’ net income. Using Swedish administrative data, we find that a 1,000 SEK increase in parental human capital leads to a 190 SEK increase in children’s human capital. Exploiting the tax reform of 1991, we show that a 122 SEK increase in children’s human capital - that is, slightly over 60% of the overall effect - is due to the parental quality channel.

School Ain’t No Good! Social Stratification in Parents’ Anti-School Attitudes and Their Involvement in School

Judith Offerhaus and Katherin Barg

A large body of literature shows a strong association between social origin and educational outcomes. One of the mechanisms under scrutiny is parenting style and the engagement of parents in their children’s education. According to Lareau (2002, 2003), social origin differences manifest in different sets of beliefs and cultural logics that directly translate into different parenting styles. Families from higher socio-economic background follow the principal of concerted cultivation, providing an engaging living and learning environment to foster their children’s talents. These parents involve themselves deeply in their children’s education, assisting with homework and attending parent-teacher conferences. In contrast, parents from lower socio-economic background practice so-called natural growth in rearing their children, resulting in less involvement in their children’s (learning) activities and schooling. However, other literature (Chin & Phillips, 2004; Ready, Crozier & James, 2011) reports less consistency in the relationship between parental attitudes and parenting behaviors, suggesting that parental attitudes toward education do not fundamentally differ by social origin. Differences in parental involvement largely result from differential access to resources, specifically time and money. This study seeks to elucidate the relationship between parental beliefs and actual parenting behavior in order to better understand the indicators of children’s educational success. We thus investigate how parents differ in (I) their educational beliefs and attitudes toward education and (II) their actual parenting behavior and involvement in school by parental socioeconomic background in order to see (III) if attitudes and beliefs differ by social
origin in their relevance to parental education-related behavior and engagement in school. (I). Following Lareau (2002), we argue that parents’ beliefs about education differ by their socio-economic status, where parents of higher SES believe education to be more important. Yet, taking the findings of Chin and Phillips (2004) into account, these differences should be relatively small. (II) Again following Lareau (2002), differences in parenting styles should show a clear socio-economic gradient. Parents from higher social origins engage more extensively with a child’s school and learning environment, assist more with homework and more frequently meet with teachers while parents of lower SES display these behaviors less frequently. (III) We assume that the effect of beliefs and attitudes on behavior is not uniform across socio-economic status. We argue that, for parents of higher SES, behavior is consistent with attitude; for parents of lower SES, beliefs and attitudes are more likely to diverge from actual behavior. Following the logic of the resource substitution theory (Ross & Mirowsky, 2006; 2010), we also test whether positive educational attitudes and beliefs may reduce the effect of lower socioeconomic background on parenting behavior. Furthermore, we test the compensatory class hypothesis where negative (rather, less positive) attitudes would not affect parental involvement in socioeconomically-advantaged families. In order to do so, we use data on 3,220 parents from Starting Cohort 4 (ninth graders) of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) and employ structural equation modeling techniques in order to address the complex effects of parental involvement, attitudes toward education, and social origin. Preliminary analyses show that …(I) … parental educational beliefs and attitudes are not fundamentally different across different family backgrounds but show - as hypothesized - a slight gradient by social origin. (II)… parenting styles and parental involvement in school differ by parental socioeconomic background, yet not to the degree that was hypothesized. (III)… the relationship between parental attitudes and parental engagement varies by social origin, yet - counter to the assumption - the association is stronger for lower-class parents, which hints at the resource compensation theory. Further in-depth analyses are necessary to disentangle the complex beliefs-behavior relationship and to address the potential reciprocity in that relationship. We further discuss implications of our findings for children’s educational success, in regard to both parental engagement and parental educational attitudes, and how these differ by social origin. References: Chin, Tiffani & Phillips, Meredith (2004). Social Reproduction and Child-Rearing Practices: Social Class, Children’s Agency, and the Summer Activity Gap. Sociology of Education. 77(3), 185–210.Lareau, Annette (2003). Unequal Childhoods. Race, Class and Family Lives. Berkeley, University of California Press.Lareau, Annette (2002). Invisible Inequality. Social Class and Childrearing in Black Families and White Families. American Sociological Review. 67(5), 747–776.Reay, Diane, Crozier, Gill & James, David (2011). White Middle-Class Identities and Urban Schools. London, Palgrave.Ross, C. E., and Mirowsky, J. (2006). Sex Differences in the Effect of Education on Depression. Resource Multiplication or Resource Substitution? Social Science and Medicine, 63, 1400–1413.Ross, C. E., and Mirowsky, J. (2010). Gender and the Health Benefits of Education. The Sociological Quarterly, 51, 1–19.

Toddler’s Social Competence: Impacts of Socioeconomic Status and Parenting Behavior

Wei Huang, Manja Attig, Jutta von Maurice and Sabine Weinert

This study aimed to investigate the impact of parents’ socioeconomic status (SES) and parenting behavior in the first year of life on toddlers’ social competence. A total of 2,200 German mother-child dyads from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) were included in the current study. The basic model considered SES, i.e. years of maternal education and family net equivalent income, at seven months (as predictors), the supportive parenting behavior observed in mother-child interactions and children’s language assessed by parent-report checklist at twenty-six months (as mediators), and children’s social competence (SDQ) at thirty-eight months (as outcomes). Children’s characteristics, i.e. age, temperament, migration background, and mothers’ age, were controlled for the model. Findings demonstrated that maternal education was a significant predictor of toddlers’ social competence, whereas family net equivalent income did not show any effect on it. Most notably, children’s language competence and maternal supportive parenting behavior
mediated the influence exerted by maternal education on toddlers’ social competence. Overall, findings identified the effects of social inequality on toddlers’ social competence at a quite young age. Further research on how these influences may vary across development is warranted.

Do Parents’ Resources and Behaviors Moderate the Effect of Children’s Genes on their Cognitive Skills?

Asta Breinholt, Erin Ware, Paula Fomby and Colter Mitchell

Twin studies show that heritability in cognitive skills are lower for children from families with low socioeconomic status. These finding suggest that the social environment moderates gene expression. One possibility is that genetic inheritance has a stronger impact on skill acquisition in families with more socioeconomic resources and higher parental inputs. We analyze whether the relationship between the polygenic score for educational attainment and children’s cognitive skills is moderated by: (1) parental socioeconomic resources and (2) cognitively stimulating activities. Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Well-being Study (FFCWS), we find limited evidence that the associations between children’s educational polygenic scores and test scores at age five are moderated by maternal education, parental household income, or cognitively stimulating activities.

Panel D1: Reducing Inequality

Adam Gamoran, From Understanding Inequality to Reducing Inequality: A Sociological Imperative

Leslie McCall, The Politics of Reducing Inequality

Mario Luis Small, The Role of Sociology in Inequality Reduction

Tom DiPrete, What Does Sociological Research Have to Say about Inequality Reduction?

This panel will focus on the role of research in the effort to reduce inequality in the United States and in other developed nations. The challenge of reducing inequality has become central to several parallel efforts being carried out by researchers and foundations around New York City, including the William T. Grant Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the group of scholars who have established the NYC-Reducing Inequality Network (NYC-RIN). The current political context, and the continuing rise of economic inequality, add urgency to the challenge.

The members of the panel will lead a discussion about whether social science research provides usable guidance about how to reduce inequality, and what form that guidance can or should take. The panel is inspired by a paper written by Tom DiPrete and Brittany Fox-Williams, who argue that sociological research “makes a strong case for the desirability of inequality reduction, and it points to large scale social transformations that might accomplish this objective, without researching how this social transformation might occur. Rigorous feasibility research would not only point the way towards potentially valuable social policies but also strengthen the legitimacy of sociological arguments for frame shifting.” Panelists will discuss how different areas of sociological research support, contradict, or inform the argument made by DiPrete and Fox-Williams. Organized by Patrick Sharkey and Tom DiPrete.

Panel E1: Poverty and Class

Revisiting Chinese Stratification: An Investigation of the Basic Prosperity Class

Langyi Tian, Aurélien Boucher and Feng Sun
From the perspective of social appearance and entertainment consumption, this article investigates the relation between social class and lifestyle in urban China by analyzing data originating from the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS). First, the authors focus on the space of consumption and its relation to the social space, underlining the existence of three consumption groups: “the eat sour,” “the happy few” and “the parsimonious consumers.” Next, the authors suggest that the parsimonious consumers, composed of households with varying socioeconomic resources but a lifestyle similarly patterned by a high degree of life uncertainty, may constitute a social class of “basic prosperity.” In light of these distinctions, the authors invite a re-examination of China’s social stratification.

The Shrinking of the Middle Class in the City: The Case of Vienna Between 1995 and 2018

Bernhard Riederer, Roland Verwiebe and Lena Seewann

Social stratification systems of major cities are transforming all around the globe, often resulting in increasing social polarization and a corresponding shrinking of the middle class. International urban research has vividly discussed the shrinking of the middle class. Empirical studies usually focus on labor markets and changing occupational classes. However, the quite complex effects of this transformation on households, taking social welfare and different family arrangements into account, remain less researched. In addition, the explicit role migration plays has been hardly addressed in empirical urban studies. The present paper addresses these desiderata of urban research using a unique data set on Vienna which covers the changing social stratification of this city between 1995 and 2018. Analyses reveal substantial differences in stratification dynamics between (a) natives and migrants as well as (b) migrant groups of different origin. Results of logistic regression and decomposition analyses indicate that these differences between societal groups are partly explained by varying compositions regarding subjective characteristics of their members (education and training, language proficiency, employment status, employment intensity). In addition, findings suggest that developments like the expansion of part-time work or the increasing relevance of higher education are main drivers of changes in Viennese social stratification.

Degrees of Vulnerability to Poverty: A Low-Income Dynamic Approach for Chile

Joaquin Prieto

I propose an empirical framework to identify different degrees of vulnerability to poverty using two vulnerability lines that measure the risk of falling into poverty in the next period. This enables the identification of three types of households: those with high vulnerability, moderate vulnerability and low vulnerability to poverty. The last of these is the income-secure middle class. My approach provides three contributions. Firstly, it extends the model proposed by López-Calva & Ortiz-Juarez (J Econ Inequal, 12(1), 23-47, 2014) to look at different degrees of vulnerability to poverty (rather than simply vulnerable versus non-vulnerable). Second, it uses a more sophisticated model of income dynamics than previous works do as part of the vulnerability estimation procedures. Third, having two vulnerability lines allows improving the efficiency and efficacy of risk-management and anti-poverty policies by enabling the design of supporting strategies tailored to the specific needs of the three vulnerable populations identified. I apply my approach to Chile using longitudinal data from the Panel CASEN 2006-2009. The vulnerability cut-offs obtained (using the poverty line for upper-middle-income countries) are for the low vulnerability line $20.0 dollars per person per day and for the high vulnerability line $11.7 dollars pppd (both in 2011 PPP). The vulnerability lines I derive differ significantly from those estimated in earlier research on vulnerability and the middle-class in Latin America. I argue that the previous research has underestimated the size of the population that is vulnerable to falling into poverty and has overestimated the growth of the middle-class.

Panel F1: Unemployment and Job Insecurity
The Restorative Effect of Work After Unemployment: An Intra-Individual Analysis of Subjective Well-Being Recovery Through Reemployment

Ying Zhou, Min Zou, Stephen Woods and Chiahuei Wu

Previous research shows that unemployment has lasting detrimental effects on individuals’ subjective well-being. However, the issue of how well-being evolves after individuals switch back into the labour force has received little theoretical and empirical attention. This study examines the extent to which reemployment restores individuals’ subjective well-being following a period of unemployment. Applying fixed effects models to the large-scale longitudinal data from the British Household Panel Survey, we find that recovery of subjective well-being upon reemployment is fast, complete and enduring, even when individuals take less favourable employment options to return to work. By contrast, transitions into economic inactivity following unemployment are accompanied by persistent scars on subsequent well-being trajectories. This study advances our understanding of well-being development over the entire employment-unemployment-reemployment cycle.

Unemployment Duration and the Role of Job-Related Concessions for Leaving Welfare

Bernhard Christoph and Torsten Lietzmann

Unemployment strongly influences an individual’s economic resources and life chances; it is thus also an important predictor of his or her position in the inequality structure. Especially for those among the unemployed who have to rely on means-tested benefits, episodes of unemployment often go along with substantial material restrictions. Therefore, measures or regulations that might lead to a shortening of unemployment episodes might also be useful for reducing inequalities. In our paper, we focus on a particular regulation in Germany that aims at shortening unemployment episodes—namely the obligation of unemployed recipients of means-tested benefits to make concessions regarding the characteristics of the job they are searching for. We ask whether making such concessions will indeed shorten unemployment episodes. In Germany, unemployment duration not only regulates the type of benefit unemployed persons will receive but also defines which concessions the unemployed are expected to make with regard to their future position. Usually, during the first twelve months of unemployment (up to twenty-four months for older recipients), the unemployed will receive unemployment benefits from unemployment insurance. During that time, they might reject offers for jobs whose characteristics (e.g. wage or qualification requirements) are inferior to their earlier position. Once unemployment benefits have expired (or if an unemployed person does not qualify for benefits from unemployment insurance in the first place), the unemployed might receive another benefit called social assistance for job seekers (Unemployment Benefit II). This benefit is means-tested and pays only a fixed amount to secure recipients’ minimum living standard. The unemployment administration expects unemployed recipients of Unemployment Benefit II to accept positions that are less desirable than their former jobs. This rule implicitly builds on the assumption that being less selective with regard to their future employment should improve the unemployed individual’s chances of overcoming welfare. We want to test this assumption. To do so, we use a unique administrative data set on Unemployment Benefit II-recipients, the ‘Sample of Integrated Welfare Benefit Biographies’ (SIG). This dataset combines register data from different sources held by the German Employment Agency. These are the Unemployment Benefit II Recipient History (LHG), which includes information on the receipt of means-tested benefits, the Jobseeker History (ASU/X-ASU), which provides information on unemployment and job search, and the Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB), which covers information on episodes of employment as well as on participation in active labor market programs. As a result, these data provide longitudinal information on recipients’ unemployment spells and on their job search spells, as well as detailed information on the occupations searched for during the latter. This allows us to detect changes regarding job search within spells of unemployment and, more specifically, to analyze whether making job-related concessions has an effect on reemployment probabilities. Instead of operationalizing concessions using hypothetical survey questions on reservation wages or general
job conditions, we use occupation-based indicators (e.g., information on required qualifications) to operationalize concessions based on actual job search behavior. Figure 1: Occupational Changes and Concessions over Time (Survivor Functions) --- Compare Extended Abstract in PDF-File for Details --- Our descriptive analyses show that while, in general, changing the occupation one searches for is rather common (more than half of the unemployed do so at least once during the first eight years of unemployment), making a concession (i.e., looking for a job requiring a lower qualification) is rather rare (less than a quarter of the unemployed does so). Figure 2: Proportion of Unemployed Benefit Recipients (not) Finding a Job over Time (Survivor Function) --- Compare Extended Abstract in PDF-File for Details --- At the same time, around 75% of the unemployed find a job and can leave unemployment. In our multivariate models we use Event History Analysis to find out whether making a concession will improve the likelihood of leaving unemployment (and to what extent). Table 1: Determinants of Reemployment --- Compare Extended Abstract in PDF-File for Details --- The results of these analyses (displayed in Table 1) indicate that there is no positive effect of making concessions on the chances of reemployment. In contrast, searching for a different job (that does not necessarily imply a concession) has a substantial and positive effect. Thus, it appears that being generally flexible regarding one’s future occupation might be more important for reemployment chances than taking less qualified employment.

Nonstandard Employment and Housing Mobility: A Russia-China Comparison

Jia Wang and Theodore Gerber

Individuals’ economic insecurity and labor market performance can be differentially related to their housing status depending on whether the housing regime is characterized by an active mortgage market and housing financialization. This study aims to examine how nonstandard employment is related to housing mobility -- entry into and exit from home ownership -- in Russia and urban China, two post-socialist countries with distinctive reform paths, economic growth, and other institutional arrangements. Utilizing two longitudinal survey data from Russia and China, we hypothesize that in urban China, which has a relatively developed mortgage market, individuals in nonstandard employment are less likely to enter home ownership because the uncertainty of employment associated with nonstandard employment is a barrier to obtaining a mortgage loan, and also more likely to exit from home ownership due to the income volatility associated with nonstandard employment. By contrast, in Russia, which has a much less developed mortgage market and where most home transfers occur via inheritance, gift, or outright purchase, individuals’ employment status (permanent vs. nonstandard) on average has little effect on housing mobility.

Parents Socioeconomic Characteristics and Employment Security

Harold Toro and Mathew Mckeever

Research on the sociology of labor markets has documented an extensive shift in the conditions of employment that has coincided with the post-industrial transformation of the U.S. economy. While this empirical work has focused on various indicators of employment relations that signal the onset of growing precarious employment, little work to date examines the extent to which measures of precarious employment and measures of employment insecurity are conditioned by differences in social origin. Examining how social origin characteristics interact with precarious employment is important given the well known effects of social origin on labor market attainment. We evaluate the effect of paternal education and occupational status on subjective measures of employment security, and examine the extent to which the effect of social origin covariates on occupational attainment of adult children is mediated in part by the likelihood of standard permanent employment. We find limited support for the claim that social origins directly shape perceptions of employment security. However, having a father with at least a bachelor’s degree increases the odds of reporting that it is somewhat easy to find a comparable job. We find strong evidence that the effect of paternal education and occupational status is channeled through the attainment
of a permanent standard employment relation. This effect remains important upon controlling for economic sector differences.

**Panel A2: Non-Cognitive Factors and Education Attainment**

**Educational Spillovers Within the Family: Evidence from School Entry Laws**

*Emma Zang, Poh Lin Tan and Philip Cook*

Past studies show strong evidence of sibling correlations across cognitive skills and economic outcomes, which may account for as much as half of economic inequality in the U.S. The correlations reflect shared biological and environmental factors, including parental characteristics, as well as siblings’ effects on each other due to resource sharing, role modeling, social learning, and information sharing. Sibling effects are difficult to estimate due to omitted variable and simultaneous causality bias, and the various potential mechanisms are difficult to tease apart. Using exogenous variation from North Carolina school entry laws and an administrative dataset which individually links birth certificate data to school administrative records of sibling pairs, we examine whether improved academic performance leads to positive spillover effects within the family. We find that an increase in test scores of older siblings by one standard deviation leads to a significant increase in younger siblings’ test scores by around 0.21-0.23 of a standard deviation in fifth and sixth grade.

**Does Compensatory Advantage Exist in the Relationship Between Academic Performance and Effort? Using Panel Data Analysis with Distinction of the Direction of Changes.**

*Kosuke Kazumi*

The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of parental socioeconomic status on a child’s academic performance and effort at the compulsory education stage. In order to do so, we set the following research question: "Does parental SES affect the casual relationship between declining academic performance and effort?" The hypothesis is that "children from socioeconomically-advantaged families will continue to apply themselves even when their academic performance declines, whereas those from socioeconomically-disadvantaged families will exert less effort upon attaining a lower achievement score." This hypothesis is based on a theoretical framework undergirding a mechanism of social stratification: "compensatory advantage." This study utilized a longitudinal survey on public junior high schools in Japan, which include two-wave data (eighth and ninth grade). The research method we employ a first difference model with a distinction of the direction. The main finding is that advantaged children will continue studying hard even if they attain poor academic results, while disadvantaged children tend to turn away from their studies if their academic achievement falls. The hypothesis of this study is substantiated, suggesting that there is a compensatory advantage in the relationship between academic performance and effort. Based on this result, the effort gap mechanism along social stratification can be explained by different reactions of the upper and lower classes to a given negative outcome, in this case attaining a lower achievement score. This mechanism would clarify why the academic achievement gap persists or even grows larger over time.

**Diminishing Returns to Agency in the Attainment Process? Findings from the Multigeneration Youth Development Study**

*Arnaldo Mont'Alvao and Jeylan Mortimer*

Adolescent educational aspirations and plans are pivotal constructs in the status attainment model, mediating the effects of socioeconomic origins on future educational and occupational outcomes. But despite the near-exclusive attention to educationally-specific motivations in the status attainment
literature, other psychological dimensions are found to be significant predictors of future attainments. In this paper, we step back to address two research questions: Firstly, do psychological dimensions reflective of agency (optimism, self-esteem, and the academic self-concept) foster teenagers’ educational plans? Secondly, has the predictive power of these agentic resources changed in recent decades? We address these questions using data from the Youth Development Study (YDS), including a cohort of teenagers followed since the late 1980’s and, since 2009, a panel of their adolescent children. Results from ordinal logistic regressions confirm our hypothesis that agency is more important for educational plans in times of economic stability and opportunity (G2) than in times of instability and precarity (G3).

Panel B2: Gender, Race, and Violence

Ethnic Classification Strategies and Studies of Social Stratification: Evidence from China

Ryan Parsons

Patterns of ethnic stratification are of particular concern to social scientific studies of developing or transitioning countries. The ways in which states understand and categorize people on the basis of race or ethnicity can have significant consequences for inequality in these contexts. However, robust data sources for these populations are typically scarce and often rely on contested definitions of race or ethnicity. Using the case of China, this paper proposes an alternative form of studying ethnic stratification in national contexts where data may be limited: the ad hoc creation of mezzo-level groupings as a means to explore the vectors which may result in social inequalities. This paper uses the distinction between transnational and domestic ethnic groups in China as a case study of one way in which racial and ethnic inequalities are structured. The paper concludes with implications and considerations for the study of ethnic stratification in such contexts.

Exposure to Global Cultural Scripts Through Media and Attitudes Toward Violence Against Women

Jeffrey Swindle

Global cultural scripts are spreading to laypeople around the world and affecting their attitudes. The sources of information that expose people to these scripts contain far more diversity in content than recognized. I focus on the exposure mechanism of media and examine the effects of various types of media on people’s attitudinal rejection of violence against women in Malawi. Combining five national surveys between 2000 and 2016 with a new dataset capturing local newspaper content, I show that media effects are heterogeneous. Personal radio use, especially listening to programs that criticize violence against women, increases rejection of such violence. Conversely, television consumption decreases rejection, as much of the content available comes from foreign sources that depict violent behavior. The publication of newspaper articles condemning violence increases rejection of violence against women net of personal newspaper use. Moreover, people’s odds of rejection increased after the country’s only tabloid newspaper, which normalized violence and negatively portrayed women, abruptly shut down. These results support the conclusion that different types of media have divergent influences on people’s attitudes toward violence against women and, by implication, that local pathways of global cultural diffusion are multifaceted.

The Goods Wife in China: Sex Ratio Imbalance and the Trafficking of Women for Forced Marriage

Wanru Xiong

This article uses court judgment data to examine the relationship between sex ratio imbalance and the trafficking of women for forced marriage in China. Data show that higher sex ratio (male to
female) at birth in the buyer’s place of residence is associated with more trafficking of women for forced marriage cases, whereas higher sex ratio among the never-married is associated with a lower price. Places with more inward migration have fewer trafficking cases. Economic prosperity relieves the regional shortage of marriageable women by introducing population and social mobility. Socially marginalized men stuck in poor rural areas with strong patriarchal values are the main source of demand for trafficked women.

**Segregation and Violence Reconsidered: Do Whites Benefit from Segregation?**

*Michael Light and Julia Thomas*

Despite marked declines in black-white segregation over the past half century, there has been limited scholarly attention to the effects of increasing integration. This is a significant omission given that sociologists have long viewed residential segregation as a fundamental determinant of racial inequality, and conflicting views on the consequences of segregation for different racial groups remain. One body of work suggests that whites benefit from racial segregation, while other research suggests that segregation persists to the detriment of both blacks and whites. Using the case of violence, this study leverages a unique combination of race-specific information on homicide, socioeconomic, and demographic characteristics for 103 major metropolitan areas across five decades (1970-2010) to adjudicate these competing perspectives. Three notable findings emerge from our inquiry: 1) racial segregation substantially increases the risk of homicide victimization for blacks while 2) simultaneously decreasing the risk of white homicide victimization. The result of these heterogeneous effects is that 3) segregation plays a central role in driving black-white differences in homicide mortality. These findings suggest that the declines in racial segregation since 1970 have substantially attenuated the black-white homicide gap.

**Panel C2: Assortative Mating and Status Exchange**

**Economic Position and Cross-Border Marriages Among Men in Taiwan**

*Zhenchao Qian and Ming-Chang Tsai*

Marriages between Taiwanese men and non-Taiwanese women are common. The involvement of many less-educated men in such marriages raises concerns about these couples’ disadvantaged position in Taiwan. Using data on 2003, 2008, and 2013, we compare educational assortative mating among marriages between men in Taiwan and women in Taiwan, Southeast Asia, mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and elsewhere. Among Taiwanese men, the less educated became less likely while the highly educated became more likely to form cross-border marriages with spouses from mainland China and Southeast Asia over time. Our log-linear analyses reveal that the less educated were able to exchange Taiwan’s economic position, not their own, for marriages with women from mainland China and Southeast Asia, but educational assortative mating patterns involving men from Taiwan and women from mainland China and, to a lesser extent, from Southeast Asia, have come to resemble the patterns between men and women in Taiwan over time. We argue that economic improvement in mainland China and Southeast Asia has made cross-border marriages less likely among less educated Taiwanese men but more likely among their highly educated counterparts.

**Which Racial/Ethnic Endogamy Is Also More Educationally Homogamous? Assortative Mating with Separation of Advanced Degree Holders**

*Hyunjoon Park and Yun Cha*

Although numerous studies of assortative mating in stratification literature have expanded our understanding of how education independently shapes marriage formation and also interacts with
other characteristics such as race and ethnicity, they share two critical limitations. First, almost all existing studies hardly distinguish husbands and wives with a bachelor’s degree from their counterparts with graduate and professional credentials. The expansion of graduate and professional education since the early 2000s, however, makes it difficult to warrant the continued practice of combining a bachelor’s degree with higher degrees. The other limitation is the lack of attention to socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of racial/ethnic endogamy with an unbalanced focus on interracial/interethnic marriages. In this study, we focus on comparing educational assortative mating across different combinations of racial/ethnic assortative mating. Constructing marriage tables that cross-classify husbands’ and wives’ educational levels for each combination of husbands’ and wives’ race/ethnicity drawn from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2016, we use log-linear models to assess the association between spouses’ education across racial/ethnic spouses’ pairings ($N = 84,693$ marriages). We include four different racial/ethnic groups (Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians, and Whites) and distinguish six different levels of education: 12 years of schooling or less, 13-15 years, 16 years, a master’s, professional, and doctoral degrees. Our descriptive statistics show 88 percent of total 84,693 marriages are the same racial/ethnic marriages, highlighting significance of detailed analysis of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of racial/ethnic endogamy. Log-linear models show that Hispanic endogamous couples show the highest level of overall educational homogamy among different racial/ethnic endogamous couples. The degree of homogamy is strongest at the two highest levels of education (professional and doctoral degrees), while homogamy among couples with a bachelor’s degree is relatively weaker. Hispanic endogamous couples’ high overall homogamy is also reflected with stronger barriers to crossing adjacent educational categories.

**Dissecting Educational Assortative Marriage in Japan: The Role of Institutional Changes in Higher Education**

_Fumiya Uchikoshi_

A robust literature on educational assortative marriage has suggested that educational expansion is one institutional mechanism that potentially explains trends in educational assortative marriage. This perspective, however, does not take into consideration that expansion in higher education could potentially be concomitant with increasing gaps between high- and low-tier institutions. In this study, I hypothesize that part of the changes in spouse pairing patterns is due to growing gaps between the quality of education in high- and low-tier institutions. Applying log-linear and log-multiplicative layer effects models to data from the Japanese Panel Survey of Consumers (JPSC) and Keio Household Panel Study (KHPS), I compared the trends of association between husbands' and wives' educational attainment by conventional categorization with that of detailed categorization of university graduates. An explicit categorization of university graduates is made by institutional selectivity (a social boundary between national/public and private universities and field of study). In terms of patterns, results revealed that, conditional on the composition of educational attainment and cohort, graduates from the most selective universities are more likely to experience educational homogamy than their counterparts from less prestigious institutions. As of trends, results that did not distinguish universities based on institutional selectivity suggest that educational assortative marriage has decreased continuously since 1950s. However, the evidence of a declining trend was weak. Results with detailed categorization of university graduates show that there has been a diverging trend between national/public university graduates and private university graduates. Therefore, results suggest that a decline in educational assortative marriage was observed in previous studies partly because they did not distinguish between university graduates by institutional selectivity. A potential implication and application of this study are discussed.

**A New Methodological Framework for Studying Status Exchange in Marriage**

_Yu Xie and Hao Dong_
We propose a new methodological framework for studying status exchange in marriage. Highlighted by recent debates on race- and beauty-status exchange among American couples, the conventional contingency table approach is prone to controversial model specifications and interpretations. The ambiguity and disagreement mainly concern two methodological issues: balancing the differential distribution of characteristics and identifying the exchange. Log-linear models rely on complicated multi-way interaction terms for balancing and identification simultaneously, which easily conflate the two and produce results too sophisticated to interpret. Instead, we employ gender-cohort-specific relative ranking to balance the status distribution and nonparametric matching to identify homogenous and heterogamous couples for pair-wise comparisons holding one spouse’s characteristics equal. Our straightforward Exchange Index measures the average within-couple status difference between the matched couples. We study the race- and age-education exchange based on the 2000 US Census 5% microdata sample to communicate our improved methodological parsimony and flexibility with existing studies.

Panel D2: Community and Neighborhood

**Good Neighborhood, Good Education? The Association Between Childhood Neighborhood and Higher Education Enrollment in Finland**

*Sanna Kailaheim, Outi Sirniö, Elina Kilpi-Jakonen and Jani Erola*

The evidence for a causal effect of neighborhood on childhood education is relatively weak, especially when compared to that of family background. In this study, we look at how different neighborhood resources are associated with children’s higher education enrollment at the age of 24 using Finnish register data on 128,104 children born in 1980-1990. We aim to take into account heterogeneous effects of neighborhood, age, and family background when studying children’s higher education enrollment. Our preliminary results show that educational level is the only significant factor at the neighborhood level. The association between a neighborhood’s educational level and a child’s educational attainment varies by family background: children of well-educated mothers, in particular, have a greater probability of higher education enrollment if the educational level of neighborhood is high. We also found that having a highly-educated mother shielded the disadvantageous effects of an education-poor neighborhood, while the contrapositive did not hold: children from disadvantageous family backgrounds did not benefit from living in a highly-educated neighborhood.

**The Role of Place in Understanding Social Mobility Over Time: A Rural Case Study**

*Cynthia Fletcher*

Understanding the connections between place, policy and poverty poses significant challenges for researchers and yet is a prerequisite to designing effective antipoverty policies and programs. The characteristics of a community are closely entwined with the needs of its residents. Blank (2005) called for more attention to the role of “place” in poverty and antipoverty policies, particularly U.S. rural poverty. Syntheses of the literature identify the natural environment or amenities, economic structure, public and community institutions, social norms, and demographic characteristics as place-specific characteristics that may affect rural poverty (see Blank, 2005; Carson and Mattingly, 2018; Tickamyer, Sherman and Warlick, 2017; Weber, Duncan and Whitener, 2002; Weber, Jensen, Miller, Mosley and Fisher, 2005). In the short run, these characteristics are fixed. Blank argues that in the long run, many of them are changeable, and the changes are endogenous. This paper offers insights into the dynamics of rural community characteristics and family economic mobility. By taking a longitudinal perspective and using mixed methods, the interplay of place characteristics, family economic well-being, and policy impacts can be better understood. This paper reports findings from case studies of a rural community and four of its residents, conducted approximately 15 years apart. The repeated case study builds knowledge and understanding of the connections between
a rural community and rural poverty over time. This investigation explores how 1) place-specific characteristics change and either enhance or deter the reduction of poverty within the community, and 2) family predispositions and actions interact with place to facilitate or deter upward mobility. The studies use mixed methods—descriptive analysis of secondary demographic and economic profiles, as well as semi-structured interviews with community key informants and families. The project focuses on an agriculture-based community of 4,461 in the Midwest. After briefly describing the study methods, findings from the community and family interviews are presented, followed by implications for future research and action. Research Design and Methods: Seven communities in one Midwest state, representing a continuum ranging from an extremely rural community with a population of 1,800 to a metropolitan community of 109,000, were purposively selected for the initial baseline study. Demographic and economic profiles of the communities were compiled. Key informants were interviewed across sectors to understand policies and programs as well as the challenges the community foresaw in responding to the needs of the rural poor. Finally, five families in each community were randomly selected from the welfare rolls. Structured and semi-structured interviews were conducted with each family, providing a rich description of everyday life and interactions with the community in which they lived ([author] et al., 1999). Five additional in-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with each family approximately every 6 months between 1997 and 2001. Using traditional qualitative methods, field notes from community key informants were summarized and analyzed for overarching themes at the community level. Family interviews were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed to identify recurring themes. One of the seven communities was selected for repeated study primarily because it was the only study site to retain all families through six interviews. The same basic research protocols were used in the most recent study to generate a demographic and economic profile as well as to gather and analyze both the community informant and family interviews; however, some community informant interviews were recorded to facilitate completion of detailed notes. Community Profile, Community Key Informant and Family Views: Demographic data are used to describe social and economic change in the community over time, reporting population, income, employment, poverty and social welfare program participation. These data provide context for community informant interviews. In order to understand how characteristics of this community either enhance or deter the quality of life of its residents, particularly low-income families, key informant interviews were conducted with elected and appointed community leaders, agency and organization professionals, and volunteers who work with this segment of the population. Fourteen key informant interviews were conducted. They represent a large proportion of the agencies, organizations and service providers in the rural community, but clearly the list is not exhaustive. Collectively, the interviews offer insights about how characteristics of place affect the well-being of low-income families in the community. Key thematic findings describe demographic changes, a weakened local economy, and ways public and community institutions have adapted to change. A longitudinal study provides a rich opportunity to observe the same families over time; a disadvantage is that it fails to reflect demographic change. Each of the five families was poor and had dependent children when first interviewed in the baseline study; four families agreed to participate in the most recent study. In order to preserve confidentiality, thematic findings from the four case studies are presented. A close look at longitudinal, qualitative data offers insights about the importance of place and how a set of opportunities and barriers intersect with the experiences of low-income families and the potential for economic mobility. Three themes emerge from the case studies that illustrate connections between poverty and characteristics of rural communities. Connections between three sectors—education, the labor market, and community institutions—and the families’ life stories suggest that ruralness does matter. Rural-urban disparities in each of these characteristics of place appear to make poverty alleviation and upward mobility a greater challenge for rural families compared to their urban counterparts. Implications for Research and Action: The paper concludes with a discussion of the growing importance of place-based, sociological research in understanding social mobility. The demographic, economic and social changes documented in the case study raise questions that require further study. What are the consequences of the erosion of a middle class, the shift in the nature of jobs, pressures on the education system, and the stresses of immigration policies for rural communities? What are the implications of these dynamics for the rural poor? What roles can local

The Impact of Community Socioeconomic Context on the Transition to High School in China: A Causal Analysis

Lei Lei

Geographic inequality in education has long been identified in the Chinese context by studies that show the urban-rural gap and cross-region differences in educational attainment. However, little is known about the community-level inequalities in access to educational opportunities in China. Using national-scale survey data from the China Family Panel Studies (2010-2016), this research examines the impact of community socioeconomic status (SES) on children’s probability of transition into high school in both urban and rural China and explores the possible mechanisms through which community SES affects children’s high school entrance. Generalized propensity score analysis is employed to remove selectivity bias and to estimate the dose-response functions. Results show that community SES is positively associated with the likelihood of transition to high school in both urban and rural China, while the effect is more prominent at the lower end of the community SES scales in both contexts. The relationship between community SES and the odds of transition to high school is partially explained by the process of collective socialization and academic performance in urban China.

Panel E2: Occupation and Inequality

Which Kind of Occupational Change? Reassessing the Routine-Bias Argument in a Large Sample of OECD Countries

Matthias Haslberger

Using a large sample of OECD countries, this paper argues for and provides a critical reassessment of the routine-biased technological change (RBTC) hypothesis, which predicts employment polarization as a result of technological change. Macro-comparative research on the issue is rare, and the RBTC argument has difficulties explaining employment changes in countries where there is no polarization, as is the case in many European countries. Using the hitherto largest comparative dataset of occupational employment shares based on the LIS, I argue and show empirically that if occupational routine-task intensity and task complexity are measured properly, there is no general pattern of employment polarization but rather a process of parallel upgrading with regard to both the routine intensity and complexity of occupations.

Variation in Occupational Returns to Education: Job Status in Comparative Perspective in Europe
The paper investigates occupational returns to educational investments. Basically, it follows the approach by economists who study wage returns (wage premium) to education. Returns to education are operationalized in two manners. First, a job with higher occupational prestige is a similar premium to a higher wage, both of which result from a higher level of schooling. This is labeled as the absolute return to educational investments. Second, working in a job with higher occupational prestige than the average in a given society with a given level of schooling is another kind of premium in the labor market. This is called the relative return to education and the concept is based on education-occupation mismatch (corresponding terms are: over-education and under-education or under-employed and over-employed). In terms of higher or lower occupational prestige, there are positively and negatively mismatched education-occupation links and individuals can attain occupations in an over-rewarded or under-rewarded manner. Absolute occupational returns are measured by higher SIOPS, while relative occupational returns indicate prestige gains or losses and are measured as working in a job with higher or lower SIOPS than the average +/- 1 standard deviation. A higher number of years of education is the indicator of educational investments. The analysis compares twenty-one European countries based on the ESS Round 7 data. Absolute occupational returns are modeled by the effect of years of education on job prestige, applying the OLS regression method. For relative occupational returns, the effect of education is modeled by multinomial logistic regression method when working in positively / negatively mismatched or over-rewarded / under-rewarded jobs is predicted in contrast to matched jobs. Occupational returns to education turn out to be the highest in post-Communist societies in absolute terms (attaining a job with higher prestige) as well as in relative terms (attaining a job with higher-than-average prestige with a given level of schooling). One possible explanation is that educational expansion is less widespread in these countries. At the same time, occupational returns to education seem to be weaker in the Scandinavian countries, where social inequalities are also generally smaller.

“One Improves Here Every Day”: The Occupational and Learning Journeys of “Lower-Skilled” European Migrants in the London Region

Laura Morosanu, Russell King, Aija Lulle and Manolis Pratsinakis

This paper examines narratives of learning and occupational advancement among migrants employed in “low-skilled” jobs based on in-depth interviews with secondary-educated East and South Europeans living in the London region. Contrary to common expectations, we show how many participants achieve varying degrees of professional gratification, progress and skills development within occupational sectors typically associated with unattractive conditions and limited benefits or advancement opportunities. Migrants’ experiences thus sit at odds with perspectives that view occupational mobility and skills development as the terrain of the “highly skilled.” Furthermore, we examine how migrants make sense of their work opportunities and success. We discuss two discourses centered on “hard work” and “creativity” respectively, through which participants challenge and reconfigure traditional “high” and “low-skilled” divides. Our findings contribute to critiques of traditional understandings of migrant human capital and simplistic “high” and “low-skilled” distinctions in two ways: by offering a more nuanced picture of migrant skills, learning, and occupational mobility than individual qualifications or jobs might suggest, and by calling attention to subjective understandings of occupational mobility and the new symbolic boundaries around skills, broadly construed, that migrants redrew in their attempts to explain and evaluate career progress.

The Czech Sorting Machine: The Role of Educational Pathways on Occupational and Class Attainment in the Czech Republic

Michael L. Smith
This article introduces a new approach to the study of the association between education and socioeconomic outcomes in the Czech Republic: educational pathways, the primary channels of study involving at least two educational transitions, which themselves have qualitatively different tracks. Based on Czech Household Panel Study data, we operationalize Czech educational pathways between secondary and tertiary education and examine the role of eight different educational paths on ESeC-derived social classes. Based on the ordered logit model, we compute the predicted probability that specific educational pathways would lead to a specific class status, controlling for family background, gender and age. We find that the educational pathway approach yields distinct insights about the education-class link that would be masked had we studied only highest level of education attained. The educational pathway approach could, therefore, be a fruitful way to approach other areas of Czech social stratification research.

Panel F2: Undocumented Immigrants

Does Facilitated Access to the Health System Improve Asylum-Seekers’ Health Outcomes? Evidence from A Quasi-Experiment

Philipp Jaschke and Yuliya Kosyakova

As long as their asylum application is not approved or their duration of stay does not exceed 15 months, asylum-seekers who require doctor visit have to claim it either by the local authority for foreigners or the responsible social assistance office in Germany. Since 2016 several Federal states and municipalities in Germany have launched the procedure to hand out electronic health cards (eHC) which allow immediate direct access to the Health system for asylum-seekers. In this paper, we examine whether being eligible to the eHC as a result of the policy change has had an effect on the health outcomes of asylum-seekers in Germany. For empirical identification, we take advantage of the variation of the policy change across regions and over time. Relying on data from the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees, we find that the introduction of the reforms allowing asylum-seekers’ faster and more direct access to the healthcare system indeed reduced the risk of emotional disorder. We conclude by discussing the potential pros and contras of a comprehensive nationwide introduction of the eHC for asylum-seekers.

How Stop-and-Frisk Affected Undocumented Students’ Performance

Amy Hsin, Linna Marten and Niklas Harder

The New York City Police Department’s stop-and-frisk program has stopped and briefly detained millions of New York residents during the last decade in an attempt to reduce crimes. It has been widely criticized for being inefficient and discriminatory, as few arrests are made and racial and ethnic minorities are stopped more often than whites. This paper examines whether the program affects the lives of unauthorized immigrants, who are likely to be particularly wary of interacting with the police. We combine data on police stops around university campuses with individual-level administrative data on student performance and documentation status. The results show that undocumented students’ study performance, relative to students with legal status, is adversely affected by the number of stops around campus. These results illustrate that stop-and-frisk and related police tactics have unintended spill-over effects on the behavior of unauthorized immigrants.

Beyond Dreamers: The Under-analyzed Complexity of the Undocumented Youth Population

Amy Hsin and Sofya Aptekar

Much of the literature, let alone the public imagination, is focused on one segment of the undocumented youth population: Latinos brought to the US as young children who received the temporary Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) status. Although the term “Dreamers” is
now less popular among actors in immigrant rights social movements, it persists as a common
descriptor of hard-working undocumented youths from poor families, striving for upward mobility
and blameless for their parents’ decisions to bring them to the US. Yet the population of young
undocumented people in the US is much more complex even if we focus on the small fraction who
are college students. In this paper, we begin to explore this complexity and its consequences on the
lives of undocumented youth. We rely on our analysis of 103 interviews with undocumented college
students in New York City, conducted in 2018—a diverse population that includes many Asian and
Black immigrants, as well as Latinos from a wide range of countries. We start by examining the
racial diversity of the undocumented youth population in New York. We analyze their pathways to
undocumented status, including entry without inspection, overstaying tourist and student visas, and
filing for asylum, as well as how these articulate with country of origin and socioeconomic status.
Then, we consider how undocumented youth’s access to status adjustment -- including marriage,
asylum, family sponsorship, U visa, Special Immigrant Juvenile status, as well as the temporary status
of DACA -- varies systematically by pathway to undocumented status and other characteristics. Our
paper seeks to expand the scholarly conversation on undocumented youth by demonstrating the
complexity of this population, as well as to influence public and institutional policies that are often
based on inaccurate assumptions.

Class Background, Migration Experience and the Labor Market Integration of Young Syrian
Refugees in Germany

Hans Dietrich

This paper explores who of the young Syrian refugees arriving between 2015 and 2016 in
Germany had entered the German labor market around three years after arrival, who had re-
enrolled in education and who was still not attached to the German labor market or to education
and training. We employ data from a unique data set (WELLCOME; see Dietrich et al 2019). We
address our research questions from a rational choice perspective and combine two theoretical
frameworks. From a status attainment perspective, we are interested in direct and indirect effects
of social origin on educational and occupational decisions. A second theoretical perspective derives
from migration research. Especially in the case of forced migration, the risk factor connected to
migration might be more randomly distributed and have more severe effects on individuals’
educational or occupational decisions and attainment. Preliminary findings support status attainment
theory and migration-specific arguments.

Panel B3: Gender and Education

Unpacking the Female Academic Achievement Paradox in Post-Reform China

Xiaorong Gu

Guided by theories of child development, gender and education, with particular reference to the
Chinese social context, this study explores gendered patterns of adolescent development outcomes,
drawing on data from China Education Panel Survey (2015). It is found that, while adolescent girls
consistently outperform their male counterparts on cognitive tests and subject-based school
examinations, they report a significantly higher level of depression. Mediation analysis shows that
family socioeconomic status and home environment, the prevalence of friends who are academically
oriented in one’s social network, positive teacher-student interactions, students’ own social and
behavioral skills (particularly time spent on homework and their work ethic index), and their prior
achievement jointly shape girls’ superior academic performance; however, these factors are less
effective in explaining girls’ higher depression score. These results should be interpreted in view of
the broader social milieu in post-reform China: state-engineered low fertility context, the revised
intergenerational contract, and gendered responses to social competition in a neoliberalizing
society.
Student Attrition in Gender-Atypical Fields of Study: A Matter of Lacking Social Integration?

Regina Jusri

Motivation: Gender segregation in university education is pronounced worldwide. Only a small percentage of students choose a field of study dominated by the other gender. Furthermore, these students have a higher risk of dropping out or changing their major than students with a gender-typical major (Riegle-Crumb et al. 2016). Previous studies indicate that female students have difficulties integrating into the male-dominated STEM culture, while research on the situation of men in female-dominated majors is still scarce (e.g., Cech et al. 2011). The aim of my paper is to examine whether a lower social integration in the field of study helps to explain why male and female students in gender-atypical fields of study show a higher attrition risk than students in gender-typical fields of study. Theoretical background: Kanter (1977) argues in her model of tokenism that women who are in the numerical minority in an occupational environment – so called tokens – face difficulties in interacting with the dominant gender group. Tokens contend with gender stereotypes, experience heightened visibility and struggle with performance pressure. The dominant gender group regards tokens as subordinate in status. Consequently, tokens often are pressured to leave the occupational field. Kanter argues that the process of tokenism applies as well for men in female-dominated occupations. Students in gender-atypical fields of study are in the numerical minority. Therefore, they should also experience the process of tokenism and face difficulties in interaction with students and faculty staff of the other gender. Consequently, I assume that women and men in gender-atypical majors experience lower social integration than students in gender-typical or gender-neutral majors. Tinto (1975) argues that low social integration, namely insufficient interaction with fellow students as well as lecturers, leads to low commitment of students to the teaching facility and an increasing non-completion risk. If low social integration in gender-atypical fields of study is caused by the token status of the minority students, changing to a field of study with a higher proportion of same-gender students or complete dropout should solve the problem of low social integration. I therefore assume that a low social integration increases the risk of students in a gender-atypical major changing to a major with a higher proportion of students with the same sex as their own or dropping out from university. Data and methods: I use data from the university freshmen cohort of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS-SC5). NEPS-SC5 is a panel survey in Germany which follows 17,910 first-year students who enrolled in a university or university of applied science in autumn 2010. I exclude students who are enrolled in a distance university or study more than one major (N = 17,427). I conduct discrete time survival analyses separately for men and women. The event of interest is non-completion of the major by changing the major to a more gender-typical major (with an at least 5% higher share of same-gender students) or university dropout (1,224 events). I use the university-specific share of female students in 2010 in the majors to determine their gender type. Majors with a share of 30% female students or less are categorized as male dominated, with 70% or more female students as female dominated and majors with more than 30% but less than 70% as integrated. Social integration is measured as frequent and positive interaction with fellow students and faculty staff. The variable is time-varying and measured every year. Results: Descriptive results contradict my theoretical assumptions. Students in gender-atypical majors report on average a marginally but significantly higher social integration with fellow students than students in gender-typical majors. Male students in female-dominated majors report a significantly higher social integration with faculty staff than their counterparts in male-dominated majors. In contrast, women in male-dominated fields of study are significantly worse off in integration with faculty staff compared to women in female-dominated majors. Multivariate results for women illustrate that women in male-dominated majors as well as in integrated majors have a higher risk of switching to a more female-dominated major or dropping out than women in female-dominated majors (Table 1 in the uploaded extended abstract). Controlling for social integration does not decrease these differences. While social integration with students decreases the non-completion risk, integration with faculty staff increases the risk. Apparently, frequent interaction with faculty staff reflects difficulties in studying. The multivariate results for men show that men in
gender-atypical or integrated majors have a higher non-completion risk than men in male-dominated majors. But these effects are not significant. These effects remain nonsignificant when controlling for social integration. For men, social integration with students has a negative effect on non-completion risk while integration with faculty staff has no effect. In sum, my results for women are in line with Kanter's assumption that tokens are pressured to leave occupations dominated by the other gender. In contrast, male tokens in my sample seem not be confronted with that pressure. Furthermore, my analyses confirm the theoretical assumptions of Tinto. Low social integration with fellow students increases the non-completion risk. However, lower social integration does not contribute to the explanation for the higher attrition of students in gender-atypical fields of study. Alternative explanations will be discussed. References: Cech, E.; Rubineau, B.; Silbey, S.; Seron, C. (2011): Professional role confidence and gendered persistence in engineering. In American Sociological Review 76 (5), pp. 641–666.Kanter, Rosabeth M. (1977): Men and women of the corporation. New York: Basic Books.Riegle-Crumb, Catherine; King, Barbara; Moore, Chelsea (2016): Do they stay or do they go? The switching decisions of individuals who enter gender atypical college majors. In Sex Roles 74 (9), pp. 436–449.Tinto, Vincent (1975): Dropout from higher education: A theoretical synthesis of recent research. In Review of Educational Research 45 (1), pp. 89–125.

Gifting Relationships and School Dropout in Rural Malawi: Examining Differences by Gender and Poverty Level

Isabel Pike and Monica Grant

Research on the transactional dynamics of sexual relationships in sub-Saharan Africa frames material exchange, or “gifting,” as an indication of power on behalf of the giver. But what if the gifter is adolescent boys? In this paper, using longitudinal survey data, we examine how being in a sexual relationship in which gifts are exchanged is associated with school drop-out for adolescents in primary school in rural Malawi. We focus particularly on how these associations differ by gender and poverty level, a question that has not been addressed in the existing literature on sexual relationships among students in sub-Saharan Africa. We find that gifting has significantly different consequences for school drop-out by poverty level for girls and boys. Regardless of their economic background, girls who received gifts were more likely to drop out of school than girls who did not receive gifts. For boys, however, being in a gifting relationship was only significantly associated with school dropout for poorer boys. Poor boys who reported giving gifts to their most recent sexual partner were predicted to be twice as likely as non-poor boys to drop out of school. These findings indicate the importance of addressing the economic circumstances of both members of the couple in analysis of the gendered dynamics and consequences of gifting relationships.

Responding to Career Bottleneck or to the Rising Educational Expectation? The Early-Career “Return to School” Among U.S. College Graduates

Xiao Yu

Although women have outpaced men in college attainment, they lag behind men in the labor market at the outset of their careers. A gendered labor market, such as occupational sex segregation and potential differential treatment by sex, may motivate women and incumbents in female-dominated occupations to “return to school” as a means of dealing with career obstacles. Meanwhile, the growing returns to education and the rising educational expectation among certain occupations may imply “a rising tide lifting all boats,” driving all young career-builders to go back to school and constantly retool their skills. These two potential patterns of “returning to school” — either gender-differentiated or gender-neutral — may yield different implications for subsequent gender inequality in the labor market but has often been overlooked in previous studies. Utilizing the retrospective educational history data from 2015 National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG 2015) and pooling data from multiple panels of Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP
1984-2008) and Current Population Survey (CPS 1970-2015), this paper examines how two structural forces – gendered labor market and rising educational expectations – shape “return to school” among U.S. college graduates. The findings of this study shed light on the early-career stage gender stratification in the labor market.

**Panel D3: Income Inequality in Labor Market**

**Workplace Compensation Practices and the Takeoff in Benefit Inequality**

*Tali Kristal, Yinon Cohen and Edo Navot*

This paper studies the role of workplaces and their pay-setting arrangements in the upward trend in the dispersal of benefits compared with wages. The guiding hypothesis is that the decline of unions and the externalization of employment relations have increased benefit inequality even more than wage inequality. We develop this hypothesis on the basis of two related arguments: (1) benefits determination is more organizationally-embedded than wages; (2) workplace compensation practices are more flexible for benefits than for wages. The hypothesis is supported by analyses of a unique linked employer-job administrative data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) microdata on wages and voluntary benefits costs. The results reveals that between 1982 and 2015, organizational income polarization in benefits was worse than that in wages, and that establishment-level pay settings make a greater impact on benefits than on wages. Consequently, the decline in labor unions and the liberalization of employment practices (i.e., proliferation of non-standard employment relations and the fall in employment by large firms) partly explain why benefit inequality increased at more than twice the rate of wage inequality.

**The Interrelation between Task Sex Segregation and the Gender Wage Gap – Some Evidence of Within-Occupational Gender Inequality for the Netherlands**

*Stephanie Steinmetz, Kea Tijdens and Stefano Visintin*

Although we live in an era of progress toward gender equality, women continue to earn less than men. One core factor explaining this gap is the fact that women and men are concentrated in different occupations. However, this fails to provide an answer as to why this gap persists even within the same occupation. One answer might be related to the particular tasks women and men are doing within the same occupation. It might be that: i) women and men in the same occupation perform different tasks and women carry out the lower-paid ones, or ii) women and men in the same occupation perform the same tasks but receive different compensation. This task-specific approach has been rarely considered due to data limitations. Using unique data from the Netherlands, this paper aims to answer whether task sex segregation exists; and if so, whether it explains part of the gender wage gap.

**Sexual Orientation and Earnings in Japan: Findings from the 2019 Osaka City Survey**

*Daiki Hiramori*

Previous studies on sexual orientation and earnings show that lesbians earn more and gay men earn less than their heterosexual counterparts. However, most of these studies come from Western countries, and research in non-Western countries has not received much scholarly attention. Using the 2019 Osaka City Survey, this paper examines the association between sexual orientation and earnings in Japan, an East Asian society with an arguably distinct legal, cultural, and religious context regarding sexual minorities compared to Western societies. While previous qualitative and community-based quantitative research in Japan has pointed out that there may be an earnings disadvantage for both lesbians and gay men, this preliminary analysis suggests that there is no
earnings disadvantage for lesbians although there is an earnings disadvantage for gay men. Possible mechanisms behind these earnings patterns may include discrimination, human capital, and gender and intrahousehold decisions. These will be discussed at the time of presentation.

The Wealth Origins of Income Mobility: Drivers of Early Career Performances

Tarik Roukny, Milan van den Heuvel, Benjamin Vandermarliere and Koen Schoors

The social costs of wealth inequality and lack of income mobility have become a central focus of both public and academic debates. We combine de-identified, client-level financial and demographic data on career starters from a large European bank in Belgium. We find higher earning performances for individuals with higher financial wealth at the start of their careers. We evaluate three possible mechanisms behind the observed positive relationship between wealth inequality and income mobility, namely social capital, innate ability, and human capital allocation. Neither social capital nor innate ability fully explains this finding. However, evidence is found for a transmission channel via human capital allocation in the form of job-matching efficiencies. This result suggests that wealth mitigates budget constraints in job searches and leads to more optimal human capital allocations for those who can afford it, contributing to the perpetuation of economic inequality.

Flows and Boundaries: A Network Framework for Understanding Occupational Mobility in the Labor Market

Siwei Cheng and Barum Park

Building upon the long-established thesis on the usefulness of mapping out the underlying boundaries that govern worker flows for understanding the labor market structure, this article formulates a network framework for analyzing intragenerational occupational mobility. We argue that the literature currently faces three major challenges: (1) the determination of boundaries, (2) the incorporation of over-time changes in boundaries, and (3) the incorporation of multi-step flows. These challenges motivated us to propose a network framework that helps to address them—one that utilizes detailed occupation-to-occupation flows to uncover the latent boundaries and analyze mobility patterns within and across them. In this network, the “nodes” are the detailed occupations and the “weighted, directed edges” are defined by the volume and direction of workers who flow between the nodes. We then use a community detection algorithm to detect the mobility boundaries based on the observed mobility network. We apply this network approach to the analysis of trends in intragenerational occupational mobility in the United States from 1989 to 2015 and compare the recovered boundaries with those defined by the macro-, meso-, and micro-class schemes proposed by Weeden and Grusky (2005). Contrary to the time-invariant class schemes assumed in previous work, our results suggest that the boundaries that constrain mobility opportunities change over time. Further, we show that failure to account for these changes may lead to an overstatement of the level of fluidity in intragenerational occupational mobility and an understatement of the growth in the rigidity of mobility boundaries over time.

Intergenerational Transmission of Homeownership: Homeownership Trajectories of Mothers and Their Adult Children’s Homeownership

Doron Shiffer-Sebba and Hyunjoon Park

Increasing wealth inequality in the United States and other societies has renewed interest in homeownership as housing is a primary source of wealth. Studies have focused on variations in homeownership across socioeconomic and demographic groups (e.g., by age, race/ethnicity, and immigration status). When examined intergenerationally, scholars typically observe parental homeownership at respondents’ particular age to predict children’s socioeconomic outcomes.
However, this misses crucial information about the full parental homeownership experiences of mothers and their children throughout childhood. In this study, we use mothers’ homeownership trajectories to assess adult children’s homeownership outcomes, rather than a single point in time. First, we follow mothers born in 1945-64 for 25 years from age 25 to 50, using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) to identify distinct homeownership trajectories using a latent class analysis. The result shows three underlying latent classes (i.e., homeownership trajectories) among mothers: 1) persistent owners: half of 3,849 women born in 1945-64 belonged to this trajectory. Women in this trajectory owned home persistently from age 25 to 50; 2) 29 percent of women were identified to belong to the trajectory of persistent renters. This group of women continued to rent throughout their life course; 3) latent owners: 21 percent did not own home until their 30s. Then, from their 40s onward, the majority of women in this group started to own a home. Using logistic regression, we examine whether these three homeownership trajectories of mothers matter for their children’s homeownership when the children become adults. After controlling for adult children’s income, education, race, single parenthood, and other demographic variables, adult children whose mothers were persistent owners were significantly more likely to own a home by age 35 compared to adult children whose mothers were persistent renters. Adult children whose mothers were late owners also show higher odds of owning home than their counterparts whose mothers were persistent renters, although the difference is not significant. Our study demonstrates the relevance of parental homeownership trajectories to children’s rates of homeownership.

Panel F3: Migration and Status Attainment

Residential Mobility and the Reproduction of Residential Segregation in the U.S.

Benjamin Elbers

While there have been modest declines in residential racial segregation in recent decades, segregation remains high at absolute levels, especially between blacks and whites. This is despite the increasing diversity of the U.S. population, and an (albeit modest) reduction in economic inequality between racial groups (Galster and Sharkey, 2017). This paper makes use of detailed, tract-level measures of residential mobility from the American Community Survey to study the impact of mobility on segregation trends in U.S. metropolitan areas. The paper develops a decomposition method that allows the researcher to study the impact of detailed neighborhood-level population changes on macro-level regression outcomes. The preliminary findings suggest that segregation in the New York City metropolitan area became more unevenly distributed between 2010 and 2015: while some neighborhoods became more integrated, others became more segregated. These two countervailing processes offset each other to produce almost no change in aggregate segregation. The results suggests that there is substantial heterogeneity in the effects of residential mobility on segregation, which vary both by racial group and by place.

The International Migration of Couples: Who Leads, Who Trails?

Marcel Erlinghagen

Migration of couples should be understood as a product of bilateral negotiations between the two partners rather than an effect of individual decisions. However, it is very likely that the results of such negotiation process are not gender-neutral. The paper investigates in migration pattern of internationally mobile couples by using data from the first wave of the new and unique German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS). GERPS will provide information on more than 5,000 couples from which at least one spouse has recently emigrated from Germany to any other country or has recently re-migrated to Germany. The analyses are theoretically framed by the so called “trailing-wife-hypothesis” that suggests clear gender related migration pattern following traditional gender roles. Since most research deals with internal migration, we add new evidence on these topics by investigating in international migration. Against this background the paper tries
to answer the following questions: What determines if a man or a woman becomes a trailing or respectively a leading spouse? Are there gender differences in these determinants? And are there any significant differences in migration pattern of male and female spouses if we compare emigrating and re-migrating couples? The results of multinomial logistic regressions provide clear evidence for the trailing wife hypotheses but only with regard to emigration. In contrast, women have a higher propensity to become the leading spouse when it comes to re-migration. These results contribute to the ongoing debate about tied movers and family related inequalities of migration.

Migration and Status Attainment: A Long-Term Perspective

Ineke Maas and Marco H.D. van Leeuwen

Introduction: According to modernization theory, ascribed characteristics become less important and achieved characteristics become more important for status attainment when societies modernize (Blau & Duncan, 1967; Treiman, 1970). This has been most often studied with respect to the effect of a father’s status (ascribed characteristics) on his son’s status. It has for example been shown that during the second half of the nineteenth century, when Western societies experienced rapid modernization, the effect of father’s occupational status on son’s occupational status indeed became weaker (Knigge, Maas, van Leeuwen & Mandemakers, 2014; Maas & van Leeuwen, 2016). A second way to test modernization theory is by studying partner choice: to what extent do men with high-status fathers or men who achieved a high status themselves marry higher status brides? These studies also show support for modernization theory. Marrying a high-status bride was found to depend less on the father’s status and more on the bridegroom’s own status with progressing modernization (Maas & van Leeuwen, 2019; van Leeuwen, Maas, Hin & Matthijs, 2018). However, there are also indications that, at higher levels of modernization, the effect of achieved characteristics on partner choice decreases as well (Lippényi, van Leeuwen, Maas & Öri, 2017; Smits, Ultee & Lammers, 1998). In this study, we test modernization theory with respect to a third ascribed characteristic: ethnic background. Many studies covering a wide range of countries have shown that migrants on average reach lower status than the native population. There are two main explanations for this difference (van Tubergen, Maas & Flap, 2004). According to resource theories, migrants possess fewer resources that are helpful in reaching a higher status. This may be because (1) they come from a country with a lower level of development, which is reflected in lower levels of education, (2) they leave their country of origin because their (relatively few) resources did not enable them to reach a high status in said country (i.e. they are a negative selection of the population of their country of origin), and (3) migration makes their resources obsolete, e.g. they need to learn a new language and acquire a new social network. Another explanation for migrants reaching on average a lower status than natives is that the native population discriminates against them. In general, therefore, it is expected that first and second generation migrants reach a lower status than natives. According to modernization theory, with modernization, the ascribed characteristic of ethnicity becomes less important. In terms of the migration literature, there is less discrimination. At the same time, achieved characteristics, i.e. resources, become more important. Since migrants tend to have fewer resources than natives, the overall outcome for the difference between natives and immigrants is thus unclear. We will test modernization theory by comparing migrants with natives with respect to status later in life (at the marriage of their children). This allows us to compare the effects of status shortly after migration (as an indicator of an achieved characteristic) and the additional effect of being a migrant (as an ascribed characteristic). We do so against the background of rapid modernization in the Netherlands. More precisely, we compare first and second generation migrants and natives living in more and less modernized municipalities in the Netherlands between 1812 and 1922. Our research question is: did the effect of ascribed characteristics, i.e. being a migrant, for status attainment decrease and the importance of achieved characteristics, i.e. status early in life, increase with modernization? Hypotheses: H1: Migrants attain lower status later in life than natives after taking early status into account. H2: H1 is more true for first generation migrants than for second generation migrants. H3: With modernization, (a) the
effect of being a migrant on status later in life decreases, and (b) the effect of early status on status later in life increases. Data: We use two data sources. The first is GENLIAS, a database that contains information from all marriage certificates for the period 1812 to 1922 in a number of Dutch provinces (Bras, Kok & Mandemakers 2010; Oosten & Mandemakers 2007). The certificates include information on date and place of marriage, name, birthplace, age, and occupation of bridegroom and bride, and names and occupations of the couple's parents. We use a version of GENLIAS (version 2007_03) that links the marriage certificates of children to those of their parents. In this way, we can estimate the effects of an individual's country of birth and early occupational status (determined from his or her own marriage certificate) on occupational status later in life (determined from his or her child's marriage certificate). Links are based on matching the first and last names of the parents on both marriage certificates using a computer algorithm that allows for minor variations in the spelling of names. This linkage method was applied within and between the provinces of Groningen, Overijssel, Gelderland, Limburg, and Zeeland. The second data source is the Historical International Standardized Community Indicators-Netherlands (HISCI-NL) dataset (Knigge, Schulz & Zijdeman 2012). This dataset includes yearly measures for a number of modernization processes for all municipalities in the Netherlands. Preliminary results: First analyses for the province of Gelderland show that 2.6% \( (N = 8345) \) of all men marrying between 1812 and 1922 were born outside the Netherlands. For the largest part these men originated from the neighboring countries Germany (1.9%) and Belgium (0.4%) and the Dutch colony Netherlands' East-Indies (0.2%). The remaining immigrant men came from 26 different countries both in- and outside Europe. Most of these men (85.3%) married a Dutch bride, 12.1% married a bride from their country of origin, and 2.5% married a bride from another country. At the time of their own marriage, immigrants have on average a higher occupational status than the native population. On average, immigrants score 53.5 on the HiSCAM scale and natives 49.2. This difference is visible for all of the 18 largest immigrant groups and the combined group of 'other countries.' The difference is largest for men born in the Dutch colonies Netherlands Indies (average status of 75.7), Surinam (66.3), and Netherlands Antilles (65.5). Many of these migrants are probably the children of native Dutch who migrated to the Dutch colonies. The difference is smallest for the neighboring countries Germany (52.5) and Belgium (54.1). After taking father's occupational status into account, immigrants have on average a status 1.6 points higher than natives.

Does Deregulation Lead to Better Economic Performance Among Immigrants? The 2004 Reform of the German Trade and Crafts Code as a Natural Experiment

Jeremy Kuhnle

Existing studies indicate that immigrants' economic performance is a key aspect of integration. Yet previous research shows that immigrants often perform poorly in the host country's labor market. I analyze how eliminating structural constraints affects immigrants' economic performance. The 2004 reform of the German trade and crafts code abolished occupational licensing requirements for 53 of 94 occupations. Using the German micro-census and the reform as a natural experiment, I apply triple difference-in-differences estimators to identify the causal impact that the reform has had on the wages and employment stability of immigrants. I find that the reform has a causal effect on the wages, marginal employment, and unemployment of immigrants. Immigrant craftspeople, particularly those who recently arrived, earn higher wages and are less likely to be marginally employed and more likely to have stable employment conditions in Germany. The reform improved the labor market integration of immigrants, leading to better economic outcomes.

First Poster Presentation Session


Vered Kraus, Asaf Levanon and Michelle Budig
Women generally experience a decline in their wages when they become mothers. The wage penalty for motherhood in many Western societies persists even with extensive controls for differences among women with varying numbers of children in experience, job seniority, education, and demographic characteristics. We extend the motherhood penalty literature by investigating the relationship between motherhood and earnings in a high fertility country. Importantly, we consider how mothers’ spouses’/partners’ educational attainment and earnings shape the impact of children on women’s pay. The relationship between spousal education and income to the motherhood penalty in the Israeli context is not well understood. On the one hand, women married to high-earning husbands are less likely to need additional income for their families; therefore, they can afford to choose part-time employment or adopt intermittent patterns of participation in the labor market. This would increase the earnings cost of motherhood. On the other hand, partners with a high income and higher levels of education are more likely to have liberal attitudes to gender roles and the division of labor in the family. This, in turn, can facilitate their wives’ labor force participation, involvement in paid work and, consequently, higher employment status and earnings, thereby decreasing the earnings penalty for motherhood. An additional consideration is earnings and education assortative mating, which increased in Israel in recent decades. This means that the spouses of men with high earnings will increasingly have high earnings potential, and hence a greater opportunity cost, implying higher employment rates alongside a greater penalty. Relatedly, we also investigate whether the effect of partners’ education and earnings on the cost of motherhood differs for women with different human capital and ethnic-religion affiliation. Our analyses will be based on a longitudinal dataset that matches a sample of respondents (age 10 to 45) from three Israeli Censuses (1983, 1995 and 2008) to administrative records documenting fertility, education, place of residence, marital status and labor market outcomes for self and spouse, and information on the workplace of each respondent. This unique dataset allows for expansion of the information on spousal characteristics and contextual effects on long-term motherhood wage penalties. Using OLS and fixed effects models, we specifically examine the influence of partners’ characteristics on the gap as well as document differences in the motherhood gap across ethnic/national groups. Examining these contextual variations in a diverse society like Israel, where the labor market behavior of mothers closely matches that of their counterparts in other advanced economies while their fertility patterns are markedly different contributes to our understanding of the structural process that generates lifetime earnings motherhood penalties.

In the Footsteps of Siblings: Updating the Social Psychology of Educational Attainment

Christian Michael Smith

Studies in education and social stratification have paid little attention to how siblings impact one another’s life chances even though the same theories linking parent SES to child SES likely also apply to older sibling-younger sibling relations. I hypothesize that, in families where the parents have never gone to college, older siblings’ college attendance promotes their younger siblings’ college attendance because the older siblings provide psychosocial encouragement and information channels from which the younger siblings would not otherwise benefit. Under this hypothesis, information channels constitute a form of social capital and, based on the Wisconsin Model of Status Attainment, psychosocial encouragement raises younger siblings’ educational expectations and subsequent attainment. I further hypothesize that older sibling college attendance does not affect younger siblings who have college-educated parents because the encouragement and information older siblings provide are redundant with the benefits younger siblings already receive from their parents. Findings support both hypotheses. Older sibling college attendance raises the odds of younger sibling attendance by 9% in families where the parents have not gone to college but has no detectable effect on younger sibling attendance in families with college-educated parents. A mediation analysis shows that psychosocial encouragement is a mechanism by which older siblings’ college attendance promotes younger siblings’ attendance and, therefore, demonstrates that one can adapt the Wisconsin Model of Status Attainment to depict how siblings impact one another’s
life chances. Results are based on the National Longitudinal Study of Youth 1997 cohort and recent developments in causal inference.

**Ethnicity and Inequality: Violent Conflict and Youth Mobility in Odisha, India**

*Sthitapragyan Ray*

The dialectical interface between inequalities (both horizontal and vertical) and violence was writ large in an ethno-communal conflict that gripped the remote backward district of Kandhamal in Odisha, a state in eastern India, during 2007-8. The violent conflict between the tribal Kandhas and the former untouchable caste of Dalit Panas, the two major communities of Kandhamal, claimed fifty-two lives apart from destroying property (Govt. of Odisha 2009). Tribals and Dalits together constituted about seventy percent of Kandhamal population with the Kandha tribe and scheduled caste Panas comprising fifty-two percent and seventeen percent of the district population respectively. Kandhamal was primarily a rural society with 92.70 percent of its population living in rural areas and more than two thirds of its population living below the official poverty line. Historically, the relationship between these two excluded and marginalized communities in Kandhamal was not disruptive and violent. A society previously marked by a pragmatic tolerance for differences or “civility of indifference,” as documented by British sociologist F.G. Bailey in the 1950s, spiraled into genocidal violence during the 2000s. In fact, the violent turn in the struggle between Kandhas and Panas came during the 1990s, which reached a crescendo during 2007-08. This period was coterminus with significant changes in the political economy of Odisha, including the launch of neo-liberal economic reforms and political ascendancy of the Hindu right wing in the state. Writing during the 1950s, shortly after India’s independence from colonial rule in 1947, F.G. Bailey (1957) showed how changes in the polity and economy opened up new avenues of social mobility in Kandhamal. Bailey (1960) further highlighted how both conflict and cohesion used to structure the struggle for political power, land and other resources between Kandhas and Panas. Nearly fifty-six years later, another fundamental alteration in the opportunity structures for social mobility in the state went hand in hand with violent conflict between two communities. This broke down the “moral community” of Kandhamal and destroyed the “civility of indifference” between groups. The conflict represented a classic case of the instrumental use of ethnic affiliation, which was studied so closely by Bailey’s colleagues in the Manchester School (Cohen 1969; Fearon and Laitin 2000). In their attempt for social emancipation and mobility, the former untouchable caste of Panas had traditionally converted into Christianity, which provided them with an escape route from their lowest position in the Hindu caste hierarchy. The tribal Kandhas who were neither Hindus nor Christians to begin with had been co-opted into Hinduism. To counteract the conversion-induced upward social mobility and advancement of Panas, systematic efforts were made by the upper-caste-dominated conservative and reactionary Hindu organizations to manipulate the differences between the two communities, radicalize the tribal Kandhas and mobilize them against the minority Christian Panas. Kandhamal conflict reflected regressive elite mobilization of ethnic differences and intentional provocation of ethnic violence as a method to capture power and protect hegemonic imposition ofascriptive inequality. In this context, the present paper seeks to explore the implications of ethnic conflict for the opportunity structures and life chances of Kandha and Pana youth in Kandhamal. The study seeks to answer the following questions: How did the ethnic conflict affect the social mobility prospects and life chances of tribal and Dalit youth in Kandhamal? How did the complex interplay of inequality and conflict occur along the lines of caste, religion and gender among the youth in Kandhamal? The study was based on a carefully selected sample of 180 Kandha and Pana youth respondents (in the 15-35 age group) from nine Panchayats in three out of twelve blocks of Kandhamal i.e., Raikia, G.Udayagiri and Phiringia, selected on the criterion of incidence of ethnic violence. Apart from youth respondents, interviews were also held with other stakeholders including officials, civil society members and politicians. Secondary data were collected from government and non-government sources. Males and females constituted 62.8 percent and 36.7 percent of the respondents. While Hindus, comprising tribal Kandhas, constituted 59.4 percent of the respondents, Christians, comprising Dalit Panas, constituted the rest (40.6%). The vast majority
of respondents (84.7%) were below the official poverty line. More than half of the interviewed youth (53.3%) were engaged in income-generating activity, while the rest (46.7%) were without any formal, regular source of income. It was found that agricultural and non-agricultural labour (59%) followed by agriculture (about 37%) constituted the major economic activities of the sample youth. The proportion of those in organized sector was absolutely minimal (less than 2%). The study findings revealed that both Kandha and Pana youth were locked out of the development process due to the violent conflict. The majority of the surveyed youth (90%) acknowledged the negative impact of conflict on their lives. Key sectors related to youth mobility and advancement were affected by the conflict. The majority of youth respondents (46.3%) were of the opinion that the education sector was the most adversely affected, followed by employment opportunities (21.6%), safety and security aspects (17.9%), social networks and friendships (7.4%) and religious life (6.8%). Eighty-nine percent of the respondents agreed that the conflict had contributed to an increase in societal division and a decline in education and economic opportunities for the youth compared to the pre-conflict scenario. The field findings interpreted in terms of structural and constructionist perspectives on youth highlighted how ethnic conflict denied the marginalized youth of Kandhamal their agency and stymied their quest for social mobility and advancement.


Gender-specific wage structure in the U.S. labor market

Assaf Rotman and Hadas Mandel

The dynamics of the gender pay gap in the labor market have been the focus of a great number of studies for decades. Aside from exposing the role of gender stereotypes and discrimination, this body of research offers a fundamental distinction between gender-specific factors that influence the pay gap, namely the differences between men and women in their work-related characteristics, or human capital, and the wage structure, namely the economic value of certain skills in the labor market. Changes in the gender pay gap over time are affected by both. Changes in the skills men and women bring to the labor market clearly influence the average earnings of male and female workers. But, no less importantly, changes in the returns to skills that the labor market offers also influence gender wage differentials. For example, while the fact that women are closing the gap in terms of work experience acts to narrow the wage gap, the rising returns to experience can offset this effect as it primarily benefits men. The wage structure is therefore crucial for understanding gender inequality, but nevertheless it is commonly regarded as a reflection of the market value of skills, subject first and foremost to supply and demand. The current paper contests this notion and shows that the wage structure in itself is gendered, as men and women do not receive equal returns to their skills.

The research on the subject has been mainly devoted to the decomposition of the gender pay gap. This type of analysis allows us to evaluate the extent to which the wage differentials are explained by gender-specific factors, i.e. differences in skills, occupations and experience. The decomposition is based on a simulation of the wage gap in conditions where there are no differences between men’s and women’s characteristics, which is then compared to the actual wage gap. However, this is carried out under the methodological assumption that the wage structure is gender-neutral, by relying either on the returns men get to their skills or on the average returns in the labor market for both genders. As women are closing the gap and even surpassing men in terms of skills, it is time to turn more attention to the fact that men and women do not equally benefit from their work-related characteristics.
Using PSID data from 1980 and 2010 and focusing on working age employees (25-64), the current study estimates the economic value of education and work experience in the U.S. labor market. The analysis is based on the Mincerian wage equation where wage is predicted by education and experience while controlling for demographic characteristics. This model is modified by introducing interactions between gender and education and between gender and work experience, which allows us to estimate the distinct effects that both components of human capital have on earnings for male and female employees. In addition, the absolute, rather than the logged, wages are used as the dependent variable, as the interest of this study is in comparing the real economic value of education and experience between the gender groups and not in estimating the relative effect that education and experience have within each group. In the next step, the study employs a detailed decomposition of the gender wage gap that allows us to estimate the significance of gender differences in the returns to skills to gender differences in earnings.

The results show that men’s real economic value (in absolute terms) of years of schooling and work experience is higher than women’s. They also show that in contrast to the well-documented trends of narrowing gender gaps in skills and earnings, the gaps in returns significantly increase over time in men’s favor. Furthermore, not only gender differences in the returns to education and experience exist; the decomposition analysis shows that these differences explain a much larger part of the gender wage gap than differences between men and women in their levels of education and experience.

The paper discusses the underlying mechanisms that generate the disparities between men and women and the extent to which they benefit from their skills. The findings also point at a possible explanation for the stagnation of gender inequality in the U.S. labor market since the early 2000s after years of narrowing gaps and despite the continuous advancement of women in terms of education and experience. More broadly, the findings draw attention to the structural aspects of the gender stratification of the labor market. They reveal that gender inequality in the labor market cannot be eradicated solely by encouraging women to acquire highly rewarding skills and commit themselves to employers’ demands, as fundamental structural changes in the way men and women are being rewarded are required as well.

**SES Differentials in Reproduction During the Korean Fertility Transition – Evidence from a Rural Village**

*Bongoh Kye and Heejin Park*

We examine SES differentials in reproduction during the Korean fertility transition in a rural village. SES differentials in reproduction have important implications for fertility in the past and fertility decline because these indicate how active demographic responses were to the environment in the past and the extent to which fertility decline was a driving force. By using the population registers linked to land rosters and school records, we examine how land holding and educational attainment are associated with the timing of marriage and birth. This allows us to examine how these two different measures of SES, which have different implications for fertility, are associated with reproduction. Preliminary analysis shows that the timing of reproduction depends on educational attainment. The better educated married and gave birth later than the less educated, and these educational differentials were greater for the earlier birth cohort. We discuss the implications of this finding and the future plan.

**Polarisation and Improvement - The Changing of the Hungarian Class Structure in European Comparison**

*Ákos Huszár and Katalin Füzér*

The main question of our paper is: to what extent can Hungarian society be regarded as a class society? By analyzing the strength and nature of the relationship between social class and different indicators of living conditions, this paper follows the Weberian method of class analysis. Has the
explanatory power of class strengthened or decreased in the past few decades in Hungary? And how significant is the role of social class in Hungary compared to in other European countries? The analysis is based on waves one to eight of the European Social Survey (ESS) conducted biannually between 2002 and 2016 in several European countries. The database allows us to situate the long-term changes in Hungarian society in an international context. The class position of members of society is measured here according to the tradition of occupational class analysis on the basis of an individual’s occupation and other labor market characteristics; a collapsed version of the European Socio-economic Classification (ESeC) will be applied. Living conditions are represented by two indicators that provide information on two different aspects of material difficulties. On the one hand, the paper analyzes how the experience of unemployment is shaped by class and, on the other hand, how difficulties in meeting basic needs arise in the different levels of class structure. Our results show that there has been a rapid and large-scale restructuring of Hungarian society after 2010. There are two marked tendencies. The first indicates the overall improvement of life conditions on all levels of the class structure. The other tendency is the polarization of the social structure and the concomitant increasing relevance of class. One the one hand, in the post-global economic crisis area around 2010, poverty and social exclusion were on the rise, but this trend reversed after it reached a peak in 2012-2013. The ensuing period brought about a decline in the share of those with unemployment experience as well as financial difficulties in Hungary as well as in many European countries. This tendency was measured on all levels of the social structure with the year 2016 having produced the best results in the observed time period. On the other hand, we analyzed the role of class in all ESS datasets via independent logistic regression estimates using identical parameters. Besides time series analysis for Hungary, we produced these calculations for all countries in the 2016 dataset. These analyses make it possible to assess whether the significance of class increased or decreased in Hungary and also situated our results in an international context. Here we present RL2 statistics, i.e. the explained proportion of the total heterogeneity. We applied two stage regressions since class can have a different impact in various periods as well as in different countries. The explanatory variables of our first models relied on socio-demographic attributes (M1), and it was in the second stage that we included class position (M2). For our current purposes, the central question is to what extent the explanatory force of the model increases when we include class position, i.e. how strong the independent effect of class is (M2-M1). Figures 3–6. present our main findings. The present inquiry confirms earlier research results on the increasing significance of class in the 2000s in Hungary with regard to living conditions. We show that this tendency continued and in effect strengthened in the 2010s. Today, it is easier than it was at the beginning of the 2000s to predict on the basis of someone’s class position whether s/he is poor or has experienced unemployment. What is more, the explanatory power of class for Hungary is outstanding relative to that for Europe. Whether a person has a job or is unemployed and whether they find it easy or difficult to make ends meet depend in contemporary Hungary increasingly on people’s background and social position and less on how talented and diligent or dull and lazy they are. By analyzing the role of social class on the terrain of material living conditions in the long run, the paper contributes to the debate on the significance of social class in contemporary societies. Our findings validate the relevance of social class, especially in the case of Hungary. Hungarian society unmistakeably presents the posture of a class society, potentially to a surprising extent in an international context. Further research can show the exact extent of class impact and its relevance to social life beyond material life conditions.

The Obama Effect on Perceived Mobility

Christel Kesler and Amber Churchwell

This paper examines how white and non-white Americans perceived their socioeconomic trajectories and prospects for mobility over the years before and during Barack Obama’s presidency, net of a host of sociodemographic controls, including controls for objective mobility. We provide both a description of trends by race and an explanation. Despite non-whites’ objectively worse circumstances, white Americans are significantly less positive about their circumstances and prospects
for mobility. This racial gap in optimism widens significantly upon Obama’s election, and, despite the fact that whites experience a faster objective recovery from the recession, continues to widen through the most recent available wave of data (2016). Non-whites -- who are objectively doing worse -- respond to the economic recovery with renewed optimism about their circumstances. Second, among whites, a commonly-used measure of racial resentment fully explains the persistent downturn in perceived circumstances and prospects for mobility after Obama’s election. The small minority of white Americans who express no racial resentment have perceptions of their circumstances that are similarly optimistic to their non-white counterparts. However, the vast majority of white Americans express moderate to high levels of racial resentment and perceive worse circumstances and lower prospects for mobility throughout Obama’s presidency.

Educational and Gender Inequalities in Income Trajectories: The Role of Educational Disparities in Family Life Courses

Juho Härkönen and Misun Lim

Educational differences in family trajectories have gained much attention in family demography and stratification research. Family demographic differences by education have the potential to strengthen social inequality, both within and across life courses. We ask whether differences in family trajectories by education among White American women and men shape educational and gender inequalities in income over the life course. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth 1979, we will estimate educational differences in the (hazard) rates of experiencing various family formation and dissolution events and the effects of these events on income. Finally, we will combine these estimates to simulate income trajectories assuming that all educational groups follow the family demographic life courses of the college educated. We will use results from these simulations to assess whether—and how much—educational differences in family life courses contribute to inequalities in life course patterns in income.

Parental Help with Homework in Elementary School: Universal Good or Hidden Evil?

Katerina Bodovski and Ruxandra Apostolescu

Using six waves of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study (ECLS–K), namely first, third, and fifth grade data from ECLS-K 1998-1999 and first, second, and fourth grade data from ECLS-K 2011, we examined the associations between parental help with homework and children’s math and reading achievement in elementary school, controlling for previous achievement in the respective subjects and the students’ basic demographic characteristics. Parental help with homework had negative significant associations with eleven out of twelve outcomes. The interaction analysis showed that low-SES and minority students receive even lower scores when their parents help with homework. We discuss possible mechanisms that may explain the findings as well as their policy implications.

Escaping the parent trap. How family policies explain cross-national variation in the relation between early motherhood and long-term NEET

Lynn van Vugt, René Nieuwenhuis and Mark Levels

Extended abstract: Introduction: In general, women are more likely to become Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) (Eurofound, 2016). A common explanation in many countries is the voluntary or involuntary inactivity associated with young motherhood. NEETs are disproportionately likely to suffer long-term socioeconomic marginalization, choose criminal careers, and experience severe mental and physical health problems (Bynner & Parsons, 2002; Chen, 2011; Coles et al., 2002; OECD, 2010). Especially when youth become NEET for an extensive period of time, the consequences can be quite severe (Eurofound, 2012). For some young women, motherhood can be a route towards long-time socioeconomic inactivity and dependency on income generated by
partners, family, or social welfare. Various institutional theories assume that the extent to which this is the case depends strongly on institutional characteristics. For example, family allowances may enable women to disengage from the labour market to take care of their children. This may be problematic if the decision to temporarily step back from the labour market would be more likely to result in persistent, involuntary inactivity. On the other hand, public services for early childhood education and care (ECEC) may facilitate combining (young) motherhood with employment, training or enrollment in education. However, family policies are not equally used by all mothers, e.g. use differs across education levels, and this should be taken into account as well. We aim to answer the following research questions: 1. To what extent does the relationship between motherhood and NEET status differ between countries? 2. To what extent can the cross-national variation of this relation be explained by contextual differences in family policies? 3. To what extent does maternal education level play a role in the moderating effect of family policies? To answer these research questions, we analyze data from the EU LFS 2005 and 2010 ad hoc module ‘Reconciliation between work and family life’. This dataset combines information from the original EU LFS with specific topical data on gender ideology and work-related questions after childbirth. The data is collected in 28 EU member states; we look at women aged 16-30. We use random slope multilevel designs to test the macro-micro hypotheses against cross-national data, specifically focusing on cross-level interactions between contextual characteristics of family policies and individual characteristics. Hypotheses: The first hypothesis is about the relationship between motherhood and the probability of becoming long-term NEET. After childbirth, mothers have to re-evaluate the division of labour and household tasks. Although the general tendency of young couples is that they have more egalitarian attitudes, the division of labour and household tasks tends to become more traditional after childbirth (P. E. Becker & Moen, 1999; Blood & Wolfe, 1960; Cowan et al., 1985; van der Lippe, 2000). This means that men become the primary breadwinner and women reduce their working hours - or even stop working - to take care of the children. According to the new home economics (G. S. Becker, 1981) and the resource-bargaining approach (Blood & Wolfe, 1960; Hiller, 1984) this is due to rational and economic considerations. The former theory argues that it is better to specialize in one main task, e.g. housework or labour. The latter states that male partners will bring their resources to the bargaining table to 'buy out' their domestic work. For example, they argue that they earn more than the woman, so it makes more sense that the woman stays at home to take care of the child. However, financial security is one of the main reasons why women return to work, and these theories assume that the earnings of the partner are enough to pay for living expenses. Norms and doing gender represent another set of explanations (Evertsson, 2014). Mothers are less independent and have relatively less time to spend on education or employment than childless women. Therefore, we expect that: * Hypothesis 1: Young women who have become mothers are more likely to become long-term NEET than young women without children. Family policies within a country will influence the cost-benefit analysis mothers make. Certain family policies, such as reconciliation policies, will facilitate the combination of motherhood and education or employment. For instance, women with children will be less likely to give up their work after childbirth if the parental leave and childcare policies within the country are well arranged. However, previous studies showed that the use of childcare is socially stratified in most developed countries (Ghysels & Van Lancker, 2011; Van Lancker, 2013, 2018). Highly educated mothers are more likely to use childcare services than less educated mothers. Therefore, we hypothesize that: * Hypothesis 2: The greater the maternity leave benefits within a country, the less likely it is that young mothers will become long-term NEET, especially highly educated mothers. * Hypothesis 3: The greater the availability of childcare within a country, the less likely it is that young mothers will become long-term NEET, especially highly educated mothers. On the other hand, some policies might financially induce women to stay at home and take care of the children. We expect that when family allowances and tax benefits are relatively high, employment or obtaining a (higher) educational degree is less relevant for mothers. Again, we expect an interaction with education level. For highly educated women, the family allowance expenditures and family tax benefits will not outweigh the benefits of (expected) earnings, and financial support from the government is therefore less important for their decision-making process. Thus, we hypothesize that: * Hypothesis 4: The higher the family allowances within a country, the more likely it is that
young mothers will become long-term NEET, especially less educated mothers.


Decaying State, Crumbling Society: Illicit Violence and Private Business in Rural China

Dali Ma, Xiaogang He and Chan Yang

Transitional China offers an ideal opportunity for scholars to examine an important yet understudied topic – the relationship between entrepreneurship and extensive institutional change. Using a national sample survey of private business owners in 1,209 Chinese villages, we found that villains as actors of illicit violence significantly reduced a rural business’s income. Moreover, this negative effect was stronger if (1) the village administration requisitioned more agricultural lands; (2) the
business owner was female; or (3) the business owner was an “outsider” (i.e., was not born in the village). These findings are consistent with our argument that local Chinese state has decayed as it relies on illicit violence to execute predatory agendas, and that social control has considerably weakened in rural China when more male adults migrate to cities for work. Our study illuminates the emerging “gangster capitalism” in post-socialist China, deep challenges faced by Chinese state and society, and more generally, the intricate relationship between the state, private business, and illicit violence.

Panel A4: Intergenerational Mobility

Decoupling Genetics from Educational Attainments: How Do Socially Mobile Contexts Work?

Jason Fletcher

This paper explores genetic and environmental sources of educational attainment. I build on work by Fletcher (2018) that showed interactions between (state-level) contextual measures of educational mobility and genetic penetrance of polygenic scores for education as well as work by Trejo et al. (2018) that explored school-level moderators of genetic penetrance of educational outcomes. The question of interest is whether contextual (i.e. school) measures of social mobility may decouple genetic endowments from eventual outcomes (lowering genetic penetrance). A second question explores whether we can pinpoint decoupling mechanisms using the richness of the Add Health data.

Trends in Absolute Income Mobility in European and North American Countries

Robert Manduca, Maximilian Hell, Adrian Adermon, Ja Blanden, Espen Bratberg, Keun Bok Lee, Stephen Machin, Martin Munk, Martin Nybom, Yuri Ostrovsky, Sumaiya Rahman and Outi Sirnio

We combine administrative and survey data to calculate rates of upward absolute income mobility—the fraction of children who grow up to earn more in real terms than their parents did at the same age—for cohorts of children born between the 1960s and 1980s in seven European and North American countries. We show that there is substantial heterogeneity across countries in both trends and levels of upward mobility. Scandinavian countries had high and stable rates of upward mobility during this period, while the US, UK and Canada showed lower levels (US and Canada) or declining rates over time (US and UK). Counterfactual simulations show that differences in absolute income mobility rates across countries are due primarily to variation in levels of income inequality and rates of economic growth, and only secondarily to variation in rates of relative income mobility.

Farming, Industrialization, and Intergenerational Mobility

Hiroshi Ishida, Xiang Zhou, Yu Xie and Satoshi Miwa

Intergenerational mobility is a central concern within sociological investigation. Sociologists have been placing a heavy reliance on the model of constant odds ratio in the study of trends in intergenerational mobility. This model served as the baseline for an evaluation of the stability of social mobility across different time periods and cohorts. We instead propose a new and innovative model which focuses on inflow rates and imposes stability in inflow rates, not odds ratios. This model provides us with the opportunity to think about constancy in intergenerational mobility in a completely new way. We applied a new model to the data reported in Long and Ferrie (2013) and Xie and Killewald (2013). Our model, the constant farm self-recruitment, performed much better than the constant farm immobility model. The results suggest that there is constancy in the extent to which the farming class recruits its members from the same class, while the degree of farm immobility does not seem to be equally stable. We next applied our competing models to cross-
national data of nineteen industrial nations. The model of homogeneous farm inflow rate appears to perform as well as the model of homogeneous farm immobility among most of our 19 nations, especially when homogeneous rates were imposed on the early periods of industrialization. Our model of the constant farm inflow worked best in societies such as China and Mexico where the process of industrialization is still in progress.

**Intergenerational Educational Mobility, Motherhood, and Female Achievement: South Korea in Comparative Perspective**

*Eunsil Oh*

Scholars and the media have long attributed Americans’ high tolerance toward outcome inequality and aversion to redistribution to their belief in social mobility. Formal models such as “the Prospect of Upward Mobility Hypothesis” have been proposed to explain the causal mechanism. However, previous research reports inconsistent findings on perceptions of social mobility. While some studies suggest Americans overestimate social mobility, some other studies reveal they are pessimistic about mobility prospects in the country. In this study, I want to discuss Americans’ perceptions and misperceptions of social mobility from three aspects --- measurements, sources and consequences. Specifically, I conducted a nationally representative longitudinal online survey to investigate 1) how measurements of social mobility matter, 2) the potential sources of mobility misperceptions, and 3) if individuals’ attitudes toward inequality and redistribution can be changed when they receive the correct information about social mobility. My empirical results show that Americans perceive the bottom-to-top upward mobility and relative mobility differently. In addition, the awareness of the European nobility system significantly increases respondents’ perceived mobility chances in the United States. Furthermore, after being informed of the reality, respondents’ attitudes toward inequality and redistribution become more polarized if social mobility is referred to as bottom-to-top upward mobility and become more converged if social mobility is referred to as relative mobility. The treatment effects can persist for at least one week. These findings highlight the importance of distinguishing different dimensions of social mobility when studying individuals’ mobility perceptions.

**Panel B4: STEM Education and Work**

*Who is Publishing Journal Articles During Graduate School? Race and Gender Inequalities in Research Productivity*

*Josipa Roksa, Yapeng Wang and Matthew Ericson*

While stratification scholars have dedicated much attention to understanding inequality at lower levels of education, inequalities in graduate education remain largely unexplored. In this paper, we rely on a unique sample of students who entered biology Ph.D. programs in the fall of 2014 and have been followed for four years since. Using HLM growth models, we examine racial and gender differences in research productivity (i.e., number of journal articles published). The results show that white men have a publication pattern distinct from other groups (white women, URM women, and URM men). Neither pre-graduate school factors nor graduate school experiences explain those differences. At the same time, we find no gender/race gaps in the number of conference presentations or first-authored articles. Based on previous research, we hypothesize that inequitable access to collaborations may help to explain the observed patterns.

*The Wage Advantage of Working with STEM workers: STEM Composition and Industry Wage Premium in India*

*Bhumika Chauhan*
Research on inter-industry wage differentials offers explanations ranging from “unobserved labor quality,” capital intensity, uneven technology change, and profitability to efficiency wages, discrimination and unionization. However, an aspect that remains under-explored is differences in labor composition, specifically STEM composition, that could contribute to productivity and generate positive returns to working in high-tech industries independent of the roles played by physical capital or embodied technology. This study empirically demonstrates the importance of STEM composition using a dataset from India constructed by merging individual-level data from National Sample Survey with industry-level data from CMIE’s Prowess-dx. It shows that workers in industries with a high proportion of STEM workers earn an industry-specific wage premium irrespective of their own individual characteristics and despite controlling for industry-level capital intensity, wage costs as a share of total costs, and profitability. However, preliminary analysis also suggests that this positive STEM composition effect might be conditional upon the bargaining power of workers.

**Gendered STEM Occupational Choices in China—Evidence from PISA 2015**

Xiaojie Xu

Previous studies focused on vertical segregation instead of horizontal dimensions of stratification when investigating gender inequality in China. Considering that women are still underrepresented in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields, both at the level of tertiary education and in the labor force market due to gender-role beliefs, the same cultural force is likely to affect adolescent occupational plans that come earlier in life, thus contributing to later horizontal segregation. Due to the lack of related data about Chinese adolescents, such an important question remains unclear. In this article, I examine a gendered mechanism in occupational choices and argue that the national culture plays an important role in the formation of STEM aspirations. I found that girls lose their edge in STEM career aspirations with the improvement of scientific performance and higher science efficacy, resulting in a widening gender gap. The gender belief that girls’ success comes from diligence while science-related careers require intelligence in China may account for such divergent phenomena.

**Panel C4: Couple Dynamics**

**Partners’ Relative Income and the Risk of Union Dissolution**

Dana Hamplova and Celine Le Bourdais

The paper investigates the link between stability and partners’ relative income in married and cohabiting unions in Canada. Using a dataset linking survey data to information from respondents’ annual tax records from over a period of nearly thirty years, the study explores changes over time and the role of institutional context (Quebec and the rest of Canada). The analysis does not support the hypothesis that specialization promotes stability. On the contrary, the data demonstrate that the risk of dissolution is lowest when his and her incomes are relatively similar. The U-shaped pattern holds for both marriage and cohabitation. If the couples deviate from the equality pattern, women’s greater earnings constitute a more destabilizing factor than men’s greater earnings, particularly for married couples in the English provinces. The observed U-shaped link between women’s relative income and conjugal instability has not changed over the thirty-year period.

**Equality Trumps Equity: Subjective Fairness of Couples’ Savings Arrangements**

Daria Tisch and Philipp M. Lersch

This study examines individuals’ fairness perceptions of couples’ savings arrangements. We argue that it is crucial to consider both the formal ownership of and control over savings (i.e., who decides how to spend savings) in order to assess the subjective fairness of inequalities in savings. Distributive
justice theory suggests that individuals base their fairness evaluations on different justice principles. We study if the equality, the equity, and the entitlement principle can explain fairness evaluations of couples' savings arrangements. To this end, we conducted a factorial survey experiment within the GESIS Panel, which is representative for the German population. In this experiment, 3,948 respondents rate five fictitious couples' savings arrangements with random inequality in ownership of and control over savings. Multivariate OLS regressions with 19,648 vignette ratings suggest that control is more important than ownership for individual's fairness evaluations. Individuals prefer equality of both ownership and control over inequality. We do not find clear evidence for the equity principle. Lastly, gender seems to be a status characteristic according to which rewards are allocated. Unequal ownership is judged fairer if the husband owns more savings compared to the wife. In contrast, unequal control is judged fairer if the wife controls the savings as opposed to her husband. The results indicate that the norm of marital sharing is widespread but is fulfilled by equal control rather than by equal ownership.

Marriage and Mate Selection Behavior of GED Recipients

Kate H. Choi

Objective: This study compares the marriage and mate selection behavior of recipients of the General Education Diploma (GED) with those of traditional high school graduates to determine whether a GED credential offers its recipients “equivalent status” to traditional high school graduates. Background: There is mounting evidence that GED recipients are worse off relative to HS graduates in numerous outcomes (e.g., education, labor market, health). These findings raise the question: are GEDs really a test of equivalence to a traditional high school diploma? Comparing the permeability of the high school dropout/GED barrier relative to that of GED/traditional high school graduates can help determine whether, as a group, GED recipients are more similar to traditional high school graduates than high school dropouts. Yet no study to date has examined the partner selection behavior of GED recipients. Methods: I use log-linear models to compare the permeability of the high school dropout/GED recipient barrier to the permeability of other educational barriers, particularly the GED/traditional high school graduate boundary. Results: The high school dropout/GED barrier is as rigid as the barrier between GED recipients and high school graduates. The odds of crossing the GED/traditional high school graduate barrier are higher for immigrant men than for U.S.-born men and for older rather than younger individuals. Conclusions: As a group, GED recipients enjoy an intermediary status between high school dropouts and traditional high school graduates.

Gender and Money: The Division of Financial Management Responsibilities in Families

Angelina Grigoryeva

Research on the gender division of family labor largely focuses on housework and childcare in spousal couples. This study advances scholarship by examining the gender division of financial management across marital and non-marital households as an increasingly important component of unpaid domestic labor in the course of financialization of the U.S. economy. Using data from the 2003-2017 annual waves of the American Time Use Survey, a nationally representative cross-sectional time-use survey of the U.S. population, the study reports five main findings. Firstly, women appear to do more financial management than do men even after adjusting for other factors. Secondly, the salience of gender also manifests in the greater elasticity of women’s financial management to their own employment hours, earnings, and presence of children in the household as compared to men’s. Thirdly, engagement in financial management decreased during the study period, and the decreases were steeper for women than for men. Fourthly, married men and women are more likely to report time spent on financial management than their single counterparts, but the differences are higher for women. Finally, financial management is positively associated with time spent on housework, and the association is stronger for women than for men. Together, these findings
point to household financial management as an increasingly important site of symbolic enactment of gender relations and gender inequality in the era of financialization.

Panel E4: Methods

Estimating Sociological Effect Heterogeneity: From Interactions to Machine Learning

Jennie Brand, Jiahui Xu, Bernard Koch and Pablo Geraldo

Variation in sociological effects across subpopulations of interest is ubiquitous. Sociologists routinely partition their samples into subgroups to explore how the effects of particular events, interventions or treatments vary, often by variables like race and gender. Causal methodologists also explore how effects vary by selection into the treatment. In both cases, the key subpopulations are determined by the researcher based on theoretical priors. Developing machine-learning techniques, however, allow researchers to explore sources of variation they may not have previously considered or envisaged, i.e. to explore data-driven treatment effect heterogeneity. In this paper, we analyze an important topic in the stratification literature, the effects of higher education on unemployment and low wage work, with well-defined theoretical guidelines as to effect heterogeneity of interest, and compare what we learn from conventional interaction and propensity methods to machine learning methods. We encourage researchers to follow similar practices in their work on variation in sociological effects, and offer simple yet powerful tools by which to do so.

International Comparison of Social Mobility using the M-Index

Simon Seiler and Ben Jann

Analysis of intergenerational social mobility with respect to educational attainment and class position has been dominated for several decades by log-linear models, most prominently the so-called Unidiff a.k.a. Log Multiplicative Layer Effect model. In this paper, we argue that these models are not ideal when the goal is to evaluate how the general relevance of social origin differs between countries because they neglect important aspects of the marginal distribution. We propose an alternative methodology based on the Mutual Information Index (M-Index), that solves this problem and, at the same time, equips researchers with a much more flexible framework for modelling effects of social origin. Our arguments are illustrated by an empirical analysis of social mobility in Europe using data from the European Social Survey (ESS).

Boundary Reproduction: The Interactive Effect of Organizational Status Distance and Geographical Proximity on Co-authorship Tie Formation

Dali Ma, Vk Narayanan, Chuanren Liu and Ehsan Fakharizadi

Our study examines the interactive effect of organizational status distance and geographical proximity on interpersonal tie formation. Whereas the widely-held “contact hypothesis” suggests that geographical proximity will weaken the negative effect of organizational status distance on interpersonal tie formation, our analysis of co-authorship in academic accounting over a 30-year period shows that geographical proximity between departments strengthens the negative effect of organizational status distance on the likelihood of co-authorship tie formation. These findings support our proposed “reproduction hypothesis,” which suggests that geographical proximity (1) heightens the salience of organizational status boundary and (2) provides more opportunities for people from status-similar organizations to interact with each other. Together, these effects of geographical proximity reinforce organizational status boundaries.

Panel F4: Migration and Assimilation
How Important Are Contacts at Arrival for Immigrants’ Economic Assimilation in Sweden?

Rosa Weber

Increasing and predicted future high rates of immigration have led to rising concerns about assimilation in Europe. Many studies point to the importance of social contacts for immigrants’ economic assimilation, but the literature remains inconclusive as to whether contacts are more or less helpful in the job search. This paper contributes to the research by distinguishing between two forms of pre-migration contacts: having family or friends in the host country and arriving together with relatives. Using the Swedish Level-of-Living survey, we analyze the relationship between pre-migration contacts and labor market entry. Results from event history analysis show that friends in the host country speed up labor market entry. Arriving together with relatives and family in the host country are also positively related with labor market entry, although association is weaker. This relationship was observed among men and women.

The Integration Paradox: Asian Immigrants in Australia and the United States

Van Tran, Fei Guo and Tiffany Huang

This article examines how national migration policy shapes the integration of immigrants by focusing on four Asian ethnic groups in Australia and in the United States. Contrary to what Australia’s official skills-based migration policy might predict, Asian immigrants in Australia are less hyper-selected than those in the United States. Moreover, Asian immigrants in the United States also report significantly higher levels of socioeconomic attainment than their counterparts from the same ethnic origin in Australia. However, Asian immigrants in both countries have yet to convert their human capital advantage into commensurate gains in the labor market, pointing to the existence of an ethnic penalty. In both societies, Indian immigrants report the highest educational and occupational attainment whereas Vietnamese immigrants report the most disadvantaged outcomes.

Immigrants’ Knowledge about their Childcare Rights in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Germany

Verena Seibel

Although an increasing number of studies emphasize migrants’ lack of knowledge about their childcare rights as a crucial barrier to their childcare usage, almost none examine the conditions under which migrants acquire this knowledge. This study contributes to the literature by studying the main determinants of migrants’ knowledge about their childcare rights. I use unique data collected through the project Migrants’ Attitudes Toward The Welfare State (MIFARE), where we surveyed ten different migrant groups within Denmark, the Netherlands, and Germany on their relation to the welfare state, including childcare. Analyzing a total sample of 2,996 migrant parents of small children and using logistic regression analyses, I find that migrants’ knowledge of their childcare rights depends mainly on their education and language skills. Both factors enable migrants to grasp childcare-related information and to become informed about their childcare rights. This also implies that those who would benefit the most from formal childcare are the least likely to be informed about their childcare rights. For Germany, I also observe a network effect since migrants, who are well embedded within their co-ethnic community do benefit from their peers’ knowledge. This only holds, however, if childcare usage is high among those peers.

Plenary 2: Inequality in the US and China

College Premium Revisited: Heterogeneous Returns to College over the Life Course

Siwei Cheng, Jennie Brand, Xiang Zhou, Yu Xie and Michael Hout

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Most prior research on the economic returns to college focuses on measures of wage at a certain age or averaged across lifetime. We believe, however, that there are three important reasons for treating college returns as varying over the life cycle. First, the human capital theory suggests that the labor market benefits of college may emerge slowly rather than instantaneously over the career, and therefore college may be associated not only with higher initial earnings but also with a faster earnings growth rate. Second, individuals with varying propensities for attending college may also reap different returns to college at different stages of life, which may result in heterogeneity in college premium trajectories. Third, the long-term economic returns to college may further depend on the role of unobserved characteristics associated with selection into college. We examine the long-term economic returns to college using the longitudinal wage trajectories from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 cohort. Combining propensity-score based matching with multilevel growth curve models, we find a U-shaped pattern of the wage return to college by propensity of college for men, which becomes more pronounced with age. The college wage premium follows an L-shaped pattern among women.

Perceived Inequality in China

Xi Song and Yinxian Zhang

Inequality, especially income inequality, has grown markedly since China’s economic reform and at an even more rapid rate over the past two decades. Yet, unlike some other societies with a similar trend in inequality, the Chinese government has tried to avoid drawing attention to the reality of rising inequality, for instance by refusing to release official data on the Gini coefficient—a measure of economic inequality—some years, or refusing to provide original microdata that can be used to construct national economic statistics. This government practice may have shaped and been reflected in the media coverage of inequality, a key channel through which public belief and attitudes are constructed. In this paper, we examine how inequality is perceived, publicized, and interpreted in an authoritarian society wherein media and government practices are not independent, but rather where the former is to varying degrees influenced by the latter. We offer the first large-scale, multiple source content analysis of hundreds of millions of articles and posts published by ninety-one traditional newspapers, fifteen new digital media outlets, and two hundred forty five individual social media services over the period of 2003-2018. We show that although the Chinese government has overtly identified “rising inequality as a threat to a harmonious society” and actively developed solutions, it has also tried to manipulate the public perception of inequality by (1) suppressing reporting on inequality in state-owned media and (2) interpreting rising inequality as a product of economic growth rather than market failure.

Fertility Decline and Trends in Educational Gender Inequality in China

Xiaogang Wu

This paper examines the changing effects of sibship size and configurations on gender inequality in education in the context of fertility decline in China since the 1970s. Fertility decline reduces sibship size and changes sibship configuration and thereby bears important implications for family investment in children’s education. We analyze the data from two waves of the Chinese General Social Survey (2006 and 2008), and the panel data from Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS), with special attention to endogeneity issues. Results from OLS and family fixed effects models show that, in terms of years of schooling, women with more siblings are more disadvantaged, especially when they have brothers. Such disadvantages in schooling tend to diminish over time as the younger cohorts of women have fewer siblings than the older cohorts. Gender gaps in education are larger among the rural population than among the urban population. Moreover, the detrimental effects of sibship size on schooling are particularly large in a low-fertility regime. These findings suggest that gender stratification is associated with fertility and the state-induced one child policy had unintended consequences in reducing gender inequality in China.
Financialization and Income Generation in 21st Century: Rise of the Petit Rentier Class?

Adam Goldstein and Ziyao Tian

Theorists across the social sciences suggest that assets have come to play an increasingly central role in accumulation, distribution, and stratification structures of capitalist societies. Political economists argue that increasing returns to capital — particularly residential real estate — renders assets increasingly significant sources of aggregate income all around the world. Meanwhile, economic sociologists point out that market transformations have opened new pathways by which members of the upper-middle classes (even those who own relatively little capital) can make entrepreneurial investments in assets. This manifests in increasing rates of borrowing, investing, and various so-called “side hustles,” which are intended to supplement if not replace labor income. Such practices include everything from trading stocks to renting a spare bedroom through platforms such as Airbnb. This paper considers the consequences of asset-based accumulation for household income factors and social class structure across 21 countries from 2000-2016. Is financialization producing, as Thomas Piketty (2014) suggests, a growing class configuration of petit rentiers in capitalist economies? That is, households who accrue more than a trivial share of their income through asset channels rather than from labor or government transfers? Our analysis draws on data from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS).

Panel A5: Higher Education

Preferential Credentials: Institutional Limits and Academic Affects of Preferential Treatment in College Admissions

Ross Rafe Stolzenberg

Postsecondary schooling is a key contributor to employment stability, occupational selection, and earnings. Evidence, public opinion, and considerations of selection and market signaling all suggest that the value of a bachelor’s degree varies with the reputed academic admission standards of the college that grants it. However, four-year colleges commonly relax academic admissions requirements for applicants whose nonacademic characteristics serve entirely nonacademic organizational needs of those colleges. These characteristics sometimes include, for example, “legacy” status, athletic talent, musical skills, powerful relatives, family wealth, and membership (or non-membership) in various racial, religious, ethnic, socioeconomic, geographic and national origin categories. Thus, the nonacademic admission preferences of colleges for students with certain nonacademic traits seem to provide those students with opportunities to acquire an advantageously inaccurate signal of their academic standing. No doubt because American colleges assiduously conceal their admissions procedures, and because secrecy and data restrictions have confined previous research on this topic to specific colleges and particular student attributes, previous research has been unsuitable for developing a general understanding of the distribution, academic consequences and intercollegiate structure of college nonacademic admissions preferences. This paper proposes and applies a conceptual framework and statistical methods to overcome these data limitations sufficiently to model important features of the intercollegiate structure of nonacademic preferential admissions to college.

Equalizing or Stratifying? Intergenerational Mobility Across College Degrees

Anna Manzoni

This study is the first to investigate and compare intergenerational mobility across graduates with different types of degrees, including bachelor’s, master’s, professional and doctoral degrees. Drawing on data from the National Survey of College Graduates, the study provides a test of the
hypothesis that high intergenerational persistence at the top of the educational distribution could result from the high heterogeneity within this educational level. Results reveal high variation across type of degree and by gender. Among men, we find evidence of an association between parents’ education and adult children’s earnings across degree types. Intergenerational persistence is highest among those holding professional degrees and lowest among bachelor degree holders. Accounting for education and labor market-related factors, social origin effects remain strong and significant across degree types. For women, we find little or no intergenerational socioeconomic association across advanced degree types.

Social Inequalities in Dropout from Higher Education. Combining the Student Integration Model and Rational Choice Theory.

Lars Müller and Daniel Klein

Short abstract: Students from lower socioeconomic background are more likely to drop out of higher education. However, the underlying mechanisms driving this association are not well understood. Previous research on higher education dropout has followed Tinto’s focus on academic and social integration while paying less attention to socioeconomic background. Only a few studies have applied the student integration model to explain social inequalities. In contrast, social stratification researchers routinely draw on rational choice theory in explaining social inequalities in educational attainment. However, this theory has rarely been applied to explain dropout from higher education. In our paper, we combine these two strands of research. We utilize nationally representative data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) in Germany to assess the relative explanatory contribution of each theoretical approach. Our prospective data include specific measures of both students’ academic and social integration as well as the decision parameters of rational choice theory. Logistic regression models reveal that the student integration model and rational choice theory together account for more than half of the observed differences in social inequalities in dropout from higher education. Extended Abstract: 1. Introduction: In most Western societies, students from lower socioeconomic background are less likely to participate in higher education (OECD 2018). Moreover, even among students who enroll in higher education, those from working-class families and those with less educated parents are more likely to drop out before graduation (Contini et al. 2018; Ishitani 2006; Müller and Schneider 2013; Vignoles and Powdthavee 2009). While ample studies describe these social inequalities, the underlying mechanisms driving the association between socioeconomic background and higher education dropout are not well understood. Previous research in higher education has traditionally followed Tinto’s (1975; 1987) seminal work and focused on explaining dropouts in general. From this perspective, students’ academic and social integration are the pivotal predictors of dropout while students’ socioeconomic background is only of marginal interest. With few exceptions (Mannan 2007), empirical tests of the integration model, although vast in number (Braxton et al. 1997), are mainly available for the US. Moreover, only a few studies have applied the integration model to explain social inequalities (Soria et al. 2013). In contrast, social stratification researchers have established rational choice theory (Boudon 1974; Breen and Goldthorpe 1997) as the predominant micro-foundation for explaining social inequalities in educational attainment. This theory assumes that the expected costs and benefits of educational options vary systematically with students’ socioeconomic background. While rational choice theory has received considerable empirical support in various countries (Need and de Jong 2001; Stocké 2007; Gabay-Egozi et al. 2010), it has rarely been applied to explain dropout from higher education. In our paper, we combine these two strands of research and contribute to a deeper understanding of social inequalities in higher education dropout. We provide one of the first empirical studies outside the US that assesses the extent to which the student integration model explains social inequalities in higher education dropout. Conversely, our paper contributes to the scarce literature that applies rational choice theory to explain students’ dropout from higher education. More specifically, we assess the extent to which the student integration model and rational choice theory explain dropout risks in higher education and quantify both theories’ relative contribution to explain social inequalities. 2. Theoretical background: The so-called student
integration model (Tinto 1975; 1987) assumes that students' integration into the academic and social spheres of higher education institutions increases their persistence and prevents dropout. Academic integration is achieved by adopting the norms and standards of the institution and reflected in grade performance. Social integration is achieved through interactions with fellow students and faculty members, resulting in learning support and collective affiliation. Social inequalities in higher education dropout then result from lower levels of academic and social integration among students from lower socioeconomic background. According to rational choice theory (Boudon 1974; Breen and Goldthorpe 1997), educational decisions result from an (re-)evaluation of the costs, benefits, and success probabilities of educational pathways. Furthermore, students strive to maintain their parents' socioeconomic status, thus avoiding intergenerational downward mobility. Following recent theoretical developments, we assume that students are not perfectly informed about the costs and benefits associated with higher education by the time they enroll (Barone et al. 2017; Holm and Breen 2016; Stinebrickner and Stinebrickner 2012). Thus, students might revise their initial decision as they update prior beliefs during the course of their studies. Social inequalities in higher education dropout then arise from systematic differences in the perceived costs, benefits, and probability of successfully completing a higher education degree. 3. Data and Methods: We utilize nationally representative data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) in Germany (Blossfeld et al., 2011). The initial sample consists of 17,910 first-year students. We first interviewed them in the winter term of 2010 and have since followed up. We measure students' social background in terms of their parents' highest ISCED level and EGP class. Our prospective data further include several variables that were specifically designed to measure students' academic and social integration (Dahm et al. 2016) as well as the decision parameters of rational choice theory (Stocké et al., 2011). We assess students' dropout risks in logistic regression models. To quantify the relative explanatory contribution of each theoretical approach, we apply the decomposition method developed by Karlson, Holm, and Breen (2012). 4. Results: Our preliminary results suggest that students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds enter higher education with poorer grades and continue to perform worse academically during the course of their studies when compared to their more privileged peers. Together, these factors account for more than one third of the observed social inequalities in dropout. While we find differences neither in adopting the academic norms and standards of higher education nor with regard to interactions with faculty staff, students from lower socioeconomic background do struggle to establish connections with their fellow students. We further find that two aspects of academic integration—perceived grade performance and identification with one's studies as well as social interactions with fellow students—are associated with a lower dropout risk. These differences in students' integration account for roughly twenty percent of the remaining social inequalities. In contrast, all parameters of the rational choice theory, except the perceived benefits from higher education, are differentiated according to students' socioeconomic background. Notably, only students' perceived probability of completing a higher education degree is substantially correlated with their dropout risk; these differences explain about thirty percent of the social inequalities in dropout risk. Combined, the student integration model and rational choice theory account for more than half of the observed socioeconomic variations in higher education dropout.

More and more students interested in earning a bachelor’s degree are opting to first attend a local community college before transferring to a baccalaureate-granting institution (Goldrick-Rab, 2010). Even after completing their lower division course work to transfer to a four-year college, it is possible that some high-performing students who are eligible to attend a selective college will enroll at a more broad access institution. To date, there is limited research estimating the prevalence of community college students undermatching when they select a college to transfer to. Questions remain on how many high-performing community college students eschew the potential benefits associated with attending a selective college - these institutions often have more resources to support student success, higher graduation rates, and potentially greater access to valuable human capital than their more broad access peers. Part of my dissertation research uses California community college restricted data to estimate the prevalence of high-performing students who do not transfer to a selective college. My dataset includes transcripts for all California community college students, their demographic information, and their educational outcomes. Thus, I can identify students who would have been eligible to transfer to a selective four-year college but declined to do so. Using a multinomial logit model, I find that high-achieving community college students are less likely to attend a selective college and have a greater probability of attending a broad access institution. These findings suggest that high achieving community college students are making choices that may influence their college success and labor market outcomes.
Panel B5: Well-Being of Older Adults

Fear of Death Among Older Adults: The Role of Intergenerational Support and SES

Yaolin Pei, Zhen Cong, Bei Wu and Shuzhuo Li

Guided by terror management theory, this study examines how intergenerational support and SES are related to fear of death among rural Chinese older adults. Data were derived from a two wave (2012-2015) longitudinal survey of 1273 older parents aged sixty and above living in rural areas of Anhui Province, China. Growth curve modeling suggests that the max value of financial support from children is negatively related to fear of death. Max emotional closeness with children is positively related to fear of death; this association is mediated by emotional closeness with all their children as measured by the standard deviation of emotional closeness. Older women fear death to a greater extent than older men. Functional limitation was positively related to fear of death. Moreover, the association between functional limitation and fear of death is dependent on gender.

Gender and the Dynamic Relationship Between Health and Wealth Among Older Adults in Israel

Ira Sobel and Noah Lewin-Epstein

Older adults have accumulated a certain amount of wealth as a security that they are expected to depend on for the rest of their lives (Lusardi & Mitchell, 2007). For many, a central concern at this stage of the life cycle is the onset of illness and disability, the risk of which increases with age. Indeed, the dominant share of healthcare costs is concentrated in late life (Alemayehu & Warner, 2004). Aside from the discomfort, pain, and anxiety that accompany deteriorating health, people in many societies face growing out-of-pocket health-related expenses resulting from growing “individualization of risk” in healthcare (Wendt, 2009). Increased longevity and growing expenditures on health are likely to affect the financial resources of many households with moderate wealth and may force families into financial debt. The aim of this study, therefore, is to identify divergent health trajectories in older age and to estimate their effects on wealth inequality. Empirical evidence indicates that health conditions may lead to reduced consumption of goods and services, to a direct decrease in labor supply or to an increase in the likelihood of reporting debt problems (e.g. Balmer & al., 2006; De Nardi, French, & Jones, 2010; Lewin-Epstein & Raviv, 2016). Yet limited attention has been given so far to the consequence of illness and disability among older adults, and to the dynamics of wealth, while considering wealth composition (an exception is Poterba, Venti & Wise, 2011). Furthermore, these studies largely neglected to address gender differences in the relationship between illness and economic resources. This neglect is unfortunate as men and women differ in their health characteristics and life expectancy (Kolip & Lange, 2018) and men typically possess higher levels of wealth than women (Lersch 2017; Schneebaum et al., 2018). The aim of the present study, therefore, is to examine the dynamic relationship between health and wealth in older age, focusing on differences between and within gender groups. Specifically, the study examines whether change in one’s health is associated with a decline in wealth as well as an increase in the use of financial credit. We do so by identifying a number of different trajectories of health and study how each trajectory affects the level of wealth. In general, we expect wealth to be negatively affected by health trajectories consisting of higher severity of illness and disability. At the same time, we expect households to enter a precarious situation of “over-indebtedness” as a result of severe trajectories of health. We also expect to find differences in the health-wealth relationship between men and women as well as within the gender groups, with a stronger effect of “health transitions” among women. This is because women have lower financial resources to begin with, as well as a higher average longevity than men. In order to test our hypothesis, we used panel data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) in four consecutive waves in

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Israel from 2005 to 2015. While Israel has a universal National Healthcare System (NHS), it was chosen as a case study because its share of out-of-pocket expenses from total health funding are relatively high in comparison to other OECD countries (OECD, 2017, p.137). In order to capture the onset of health problems, the data include 1981 individuals from the age of fifty and above, fifty-six percent of which are women. In the case of couples, wealth and debt were divided into two. A multilevel analysis framework was used as the analytical strategy in order to estimate the likelihood of using debt, including a truncated model (tobit) in order to overcome the fact that a high proportion of households report no financial debt. The central dependent variables are net worth (used as a measure of total wealth), financial wealth and “over-indebtedness,” which is a dichotomous variable measuring whether or not the amount of debt exceeds fifty percent of financial assets. The central explanatory variable is measured by the prevalence of chronic diseases and physical limitations. Repeated measurement of health status permits us to identify five different trajectories of health: 1) Continuously healthy (the reference trajectory); 2) Continuously mild health condition; 3) A transition from a healthy to a mild health condition; 4) A transition to a severe health condition from a former health condition (healthy or mild); and 5) A continuously severe condition. Initial descriptive findings show that at the baseline wave, men are characterized by higher levels of total wealth. At the same time, health status at the baseline does not differ substantially between men and women although, over time, women are slightly more likely to experience the first trajectory and less likely to follow the last trajectory compared to men (the proportions of the health trajectories by gender are presented at the bottom of Tables 1 in the appendix). Furthermore, initial findings from the multilevel analysis suggest that in general, the dynamic of wealth is negatively affected by trajectories of health; however, the gender difference is significant only with respect to severe health trajectories. This is supposedly because women who suffer from severe health conditions suffer longer and tend to use health care services more often than men. Interestingly, when socio-demographic variables are controlled for in the multilevel analysis (as presented in Figure 1 in the appendix), the gender differences regarding the effect of health on the dynamic of wealth disappear. Gender differences in marital status and retirement appear to be the primary reasons for the disparities. Within gender groups, the effect of health on wealth dynamics persists even after controlling for socio-demographic variables. Lastly, the likelihood of “over-indebtedness” is limited to the most severe health trajectory, both among men and among women, with no gender differences. Taken as a whole, this study reveals that although women typically enjoy better health trajectories over time and longer longevity than men in later life, they suffer from higher economic sensitivity to “life course risks” that are associated with deteriorating health. Lastly, the study underscores the dynamic role of health as a determinant of economic well-being in the process of ageing and the fact that gender stratification becomes neutral in extreme cases of “life course risks”. Selected references: Alemayehu, B., & Warner, K. E. (2004). The Lifetime Distribution of Health Care Costs. Health Services Research, 39(3), 627–642. Balmer, N., Pleasence, P., Buck, A., & Walker, H. C. (2006). Worried Sick: The Experience of Debt Problems and their Relationship with Health, Illness and Disability. Social Policy and Society, 5(01), 39. De Nardi, M., French, E., & Jones, J. B. (2010). Why Do the Elderly Save? The Role of Medical Expenses. Journal of Political Economy, 118(1), 39–75. Kolip, P., & Lange, C. (2018). Gender inequality and the gender gap in life expectancy in the European Union. European Journal of Public Health, 28(5), 869–872. Lersch, P. M. (2017). The marriage wealth premium revisited: gender disparities and within-individual changes in personal wealth in Germany. Demography, 54(3), 961-983. Lewin-Epstein, N., & Raviv, O. (2016). The Correlates of Household Debt in Late Life. In Socioeconomic Inequality in Israel (pp. 13–40). New York: Palgrave Macmillan US. Lusardi, A., & Mitchell, O. S. (2007). Baby boomer retirement security: The roles of planning, financial literacy, and housing wealth. Journal of Monetary Economics, 54(1), 205–224. OCED. (2017). Health at a glance 2017: OECD indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris. Retrieved from https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/health_glance-2017-en.pdf?expires=1551015846&id=id&accname=ocid41024303&checksum=AF3D3E08C46997C3EC35EFA7E6D72E4, on 20 February 2019.
Declining Family Support, Inequality and Poverty Among Old Adults: Lessons from South Korea

Inhoe Ku and Wonjin Lee

Lately, industrialized countries in East Asian region have been suffering from growing poverty among older adults. As a case study of South Korea, this study examines what has contributed to growing old-age poverty. We focus on two aspects of family support for elderly people: coresidence with adult children and private income transfer from non-resident children. We use data from national surveys to analyze the changing trend in inequality and poverty among older adults from 1996 to 2016. We construct a counterfactual income distribution that would have occurred if family support had not changed during the examined period while everything else changed as observed. We assess the impact of changes in family support by comparing the income distribution as actually observed in the data to the counterfactual income distribution. We construct a counterfactual distribution by a conditional reweighting method pioneered by DiNardo, Fortin, and Lemieux (1996). We use, as a reweight, the probability of family support conditional on correlated elderly characteristics to estimate independent impacts of changes in family support on poverty. Results show that the growing poverty and inequality are largely explained by the rapidly increasing number of elderly households living apart from their adult child. The decline in private transfer income also contributed, albeit to a lesser degree. Small and ineffective public transfer programs have failed to curb the growing inequality and poverty among older adults.

Early-Life Social Environment and Episodic Memory Among Older Adults in China

Zhenmei Zhang

Extended Abstract: A growing body of research suggests that early-life circumstance can affect cognitive health later in life (Richards & Deary, 2005). Studies in both developed and developing countries have consistently shown that higher childhood socioeconomic status (SES) was significantly associated with a higher level of cognitive functioning in late life (Kaplan et al., 2001; Luo & Waite, 2005; Richards & Wadsworth, 2004). However, other important aspects of childhood conditions such as early-life social environment (e.g., peer friendship, parent-child relationship quality, and neighborhood cohesion) are rarely examined. Our study extends the previous literature by examining the effects of multiple dimensions of childhood social environment on episodic memory in later life. Drawing on data from China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) and its supplement, the 2014 Life History Survey, we try to answer the following questions: 1) What types of childhood social environments are associated with mid- to late-life episodic memory in China? 2) To what extent are the effects of childhood social environment on mid- to late-life episodic memory accounted for by adulthood SES and health? Background: Recent studies suggest that exposure to early-life stress increases reactivity to stress and cognitive deficits in adulthood (Lupien, McEwen, Gunnar, & Heim, 2009). Problems in children’s relationships with peers and parents can potentially cast long shadows over their adult social relationships, which in turn can have negative impacts on their health. On the other hand, emotional support from parents early in life can have lasting health implications because children growing in a loving and supportive environment tend to have better interpersonal skills and better mental and physical health, which is conducive to the development of high-quality social relationships throughout the life course (Chopik & Edelstein, 2018; Shaw, Krause, Chatters, Connell, & Ingersoll-Dayton, 2004).
Moreover, a growing body of research in aging studies has shown that the quality of early-life social relationship can have a long reach. For instance, retrospective ratings of low parent-child quality during childhood are related to higher levels of negative emotions in adulthood, including depression and anxiety (Chopik & Edelstein, 2018; Lehman, Taylor, Kiefe, & Seeman, 2009; Mallers, Charles, Neupert, & Almeida, 2010). A good childhood social environment may also enhance trust and lead to more active social involvement with neighbors, friends, and community activity. Therefore, one potential pathway from childhood social environment to late-life cognition is via adulthood mental health and social engagement, both of which have been found to correlate with cognition in later life (Dong, Li, & Simon, 2014; Feng et al., 2014; Jorm, 2000).

Another potential pathway linking early-life social environment and late-life cognition is via educational attainment. A healthy early-life social environment can enhance self-esteem and help children to develop important social skills that facilitate learning in schools. For example, research in Western countries has found that the parent-child emotional bond is beneficial for multiple outcomes including school readiness, sleep, health, and school grades (Kiernan & Mensah, 2011; Li, Cui, Cao, & Liu, 2016), all of which may contribute to higher educational attainment. Numerous research has shown that level of education is one of the most robust correlates of cognitive health in later life (Huang & Zhou, 2013; Maurer, 2010). Data and Methods: Data: We used three waves (2011-2015) of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) and its supplement—the 2014 Life History Survey (module on childhood conditions). CHARLS is modeled after the Health and Retirement Study in the U.S. It is a nationally representative longitudinal survey of community-dwelling adults ages 45 and older in China, who are interviewed every two years. If the respondents were married, their spouses were also interviewed. A multistage cluster sampling method was used to obtain the sample at baseline (2011), which included 17,708 respondents from 150 counties in 28 provinces in China. Face-to-face computer-assisted personal interviews were conducted with a response rate of 80.5%. The 2014 life history survey is a supplementary survey that collected detailed information about respondent’s childhood circumstances, educational and occupational history, and health. Our analytical sample in this paper included those aged 45 years and older during Wave 1 who participated in the life history module, grew up with their parents, and had at least one wave of valid memory score.

Measures: Episodic memory. Respondents were asked to recall 10 simple Chinese nouns right after they were read to them (immediate recall) and then four minutes later (delayed recall). We averaged the scores of immediate recall and delayed recall to create a measure of episodic memory. Childhood social environment was measured by respondents’ recall of their relationships with peers, parents, and neighbors before age 17. Having a good friend (1=yes) is based on the respondent’s answer to the question “When you were a child, did you have a good friend?” Respondents were also asked to assess their relationship quality with their female and male guardians in their childhood. Responses range from (1) excellent to (5) poor. We reverse-coded the variables so that a higher number represents better relationship quality with parents and averaged the scores for mothers and fathers to create a variable called parent-child relationship quality. Respondents were also asked about their childhood neighborhood quality. Two questions addressed social relationships among neighbors. First, respondents were asked: “Were the neighbors of the place where you lived as a child willing to help each other out?” Responses range from (1) very willing, (2) somewhat willing, (3) not very willing to (4) not willing at all. Respondents were then asked: “Were the neighbors of the place where you lived as a child very close-knit?” Responses range from (1) very close-knit, (2) somewhat close-knit, (3) not very close-knit (4) not close-knit at all. Based on factor analysis, we found that two items loaded on one factor which we neighborhood cohesion. We reverse-coded the variables so that a higher number represents more cohesive relationship among neighbors. Control variables: adulthood conditions included educational attainment, depressive symptoms, and social engagement. Education was coded into five categories: no schooling, less than elementary but can read and write, elementary school, middle school, and high school or more. The depressive symptoms variable reflects mental health and was measured by the 10-item Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CESD-10). The sum of the CESD-10 scores ranged from 0 to 30 with higher scores indicating more depressive symptoms. Social engagement was measured by participation in one or more
Panel C5: Family Investment and Education Attainment

Multigenerational Effects of Education on Women’s Household Decision-Making Power in Rural China

Cheng Cheng

Past research on household decision-making has focused on the husband-wife dyad and rarely considered the role of extended family members. This paper extends prior research by examining whether wives' parental education is associated with wives' household decision-making power and whether this association varies by husbands' parental education. Using data from the 2010 and 2014 China Family Panel Studies, we find that a higher level of wives' parental education is associated with an increase in wives' probability of having the final say on household financial decisions, net of the education of wives, husbands, and husbands' parents. However, the association between wives' parental education and decision-making power decreases as husbands' parental education increases. Educational attainment in one generation may have a lingering impact on the marital power of the next generation.

Effects of Cram Schooling on Academic Achievement of Junior High Students in Taiwan: A Revisit with New Data and Methods

I-Chien Chen and Ping-Yin Kuan

Using data from the Taiwan Upper Secondary Database (TUSD) in the 2014 academic year, this study examines the impact of long-term cram school experiences measured from seventh to ninth grade, totaling 6 semesters. Latent Class Analysis is employed to identify patterns in long-term treatments. IPTW results indicate that late adopters, always takers and earlier adopters increased their score by 9%, 8.9% and 6.5%, respectively, compared to never takers. Only dropouts decreased their scores compared to never takers. These results underscore the need to differentiate the patterns and timing of multiple treatments in measuring student's positive and negative gains in their entrance examination score.

The Rationality of Caring: Deciding on the Timing of Early Institutional Childcare in Germany

Hannah Steinberg and Corinna Kleinert

This study investigates some of the mechanisms which lead to social inequalities in early childhood education and care (ECEC) by focusing on a recent period of childcare expansion in Germany. Based on sociological rational educational decision models, we model the decision to use formal childcare as a rational cost-benefit investment strategy, which simultaneously affects the human capital of mothers and children. We test our assumptions with German data from the new-born cohort of the NEPS, estimating event history models. Results indicate that cost-benefit calculations are indeed relevant to the timing of ECEC take-up but do not explain social differences. Mothers who perceive ECEC take-up as an investment into child development and as an opportunity to maintain their own occupational status take up ECEC earlier. This association is particularly pronounced for better-educated mothers.

Public Investments and Class Gaps in Parents’ Educational Expenditures
Margot Jackson and Daniel Schneider

There are large class gaps in “parental investments” of money and time in children. Public investments in children/families may reduce class inequality among children and families by affecting parents’ behavior and practices. However, our understanding of the state-level spending context within the U.S. is limited. This paper uses newly assembled administrative data over a 25 year period, linked to household-level data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey, in order to ask whether state-level public spending on children/families is associated with reductions in class inequality in parents’ expenditures on children.

Panel D5: Parenting, Early Childhood, and Adolescence

The Timing of Lives: Understanding the Dynamics of Economic Attainment and Family Formation During the Transition to Adulthood in Germany and the UK

Rona Geffen

This paper addresses a crucial problem in Western societies – growing insecurity and increasing volatility in the economic attainment and family formation trajectories among young adults. Prior research has focused on the impact of non-standard positions on either economic independence or family formation. However, it has neglected to investigate the long-term progression of a variety of statuses and the timing of beginning a standard position on the synchronized consequences for security in both areas, particularly with respect to age as a concept indicating life stages and social timing. In addition, previous studies have not examined the way welfare regimes shape these processes. Using sequence analysis, cluster analysis, and growth curve multilevel models with panel data for Germany and the UK, I examine the effect of career patterns on security trajectories during the transition to adulthood as well as the way national context moderates these processes. The results show that non-standard and late standard careers seem to delay economic independence, compared to beginning standard jobs early. Moreover, for individuals with standard careers, economic dependence is associated with delayed cohabitation. National context also affects the timing of beginning standard jobs and the gendered processes of interrelated economic and family trajectories.

Family Structure and Cohort Trends in Childhood Income Volatility

Airan Liu and Siwei Cheng

This study examines the cohort trend in childhood income volatility among US children who were born during 1970 and 1990. Using data from PSID, we investigate (1) how the income volatility for US children has changed across cohorts; (2) how the cohort trend in income volatility differs by family structure; and (3) how the increasing prevalence of non-intact family and the growth of income volatility among non-intact families contribute to the overall trend in childhood income volatility. Different from previous studies, we adopt a cohort-life-course perspective and measure children’s exposure to income volatility from birth to 17, which provides a more adequate account of the economic environment during early life stages. Our results show that (1) income volatility in childhood has increased over time; (2) the degree of increase is stratified by family structure, as children who lived in non-intact families face the most significant increase; (3) our decomposition analyses also found that the increasing prevalence of non-intact family (“compositional change”) and the fact that non-intact family’s income has become less stable (“volatility change”) in the past decades account for a significant proportion of the increasing trend of income volatility for the U.S. children, and the significance of each of the two mechanisms differ between caucasions and African-Americans.
Women’s Job Characteristics and Time-Intensive Parenting Across the Life Course

Vida Maralani and Berkay Ozcan

In this study, we investigate how women’s job characteristics differ by decisions about time-intensive parenting practices. We consider job characteristics from two years before first birth to 10 years after first birth in order to study the potential selection into who pursues time-intensive parenting, the characteristics of the jobs that such women hold, and how their parenting investments shape long-term work trajectories. Our study asks: do women who choose to pursue time-intensive parenting already work jobs that allow for more flexibility in general, or do they make their jobs more flexible after first birth by changing their hours or jobs? Using 30 years of longitudinal data and an event study design, our study extends the literature by taking a life course view of child investment as it fits into women’s reproductive lives and their professional careers. We focus on identifying the factors that are related to who takes up time-intensive childrearing and how women’s family and work lives differ in the years before and after their birth based on whether they pursue time-intensive activities. Our results show that time-intensive parenting pushes women into jobs that have a higher share of women working part-time. Although numerous studies have shown that women leave full-time employment after childbearing, we know of no existing study that links women’s employment trajectories to the actual parenting investments that they pursue. Our results show the trade-offs between work and intensive child rearing as they unfold across women’s careers.

Panel E5: Workplace and Labor Market

The Influence of Cyber-Physical Systems on Workplace Bullying

Silvia Maja Melzer and Martin Diewald

Employers have applied new technologies, such as cyber-physical systems (sometimes called Industry 4.0), to increase productivity and to remain globally competitive for some time. Research investigating the influence of such systems on (harmful) workplace behaviors and employment relationships between employees, their supervisors and their colleagues is, however, in its infancy. This study is, to the best of our knowledge, the first to investigate how supervisory bullying and bullying by colleagues is influenced by cyber-physical systems and other forms of work. We use unique, representative linked employer-employee data from 3,538 employees working in one hundred large German workplaces and random effects regressions. Our results indicate that employees working with cyber-physical systems are less likely to experience supervisory bullying when they possess at least higher secondary school education. The influence of cyber-physical systems on horizontal workplace bullying by colleagues is less strong; We find only a marginally significant, negative effect of cyber-physical systems on bullying for employees without high school diplomas. Moreover, the likelihood of supervisory bullying is higher for all employees with higher secondary school degrees in a workplace when cyber-physical systems are more common.

Inequality Between Occupations or Workplaces? Decomposing US Inequality Trends with Restricted-Use Occupation-Establishment Data

Nathan Wilmers and Clemens Aeppli

Recent research on rising US earnings inequality has bifurcated across two different stratification structures: occupation and workplace. On the one hand, economists emphasize occupational polarization and the decline in demand for middle skill workers. Likewise, sociologists show how micro-classes use occupational closure techniques to force up earnings. In both of these approaches, rising earnings inequality is attributed to growing gaps between occupations and skill groups. On the other hand, research drawing on administrative data finds that rising earnings inequality has
been concentrated between workplaces. These findings can be explained by theories like team-driven productivity, market power or worker sorting, each of which depart from the occupation-centric explanations. Yet, these two approaches to explaining inequality have not been directly compared, as occupation data is drawn from household surveys that do not include workplace identifiers, while the administrative data that nests employees in workplaces does not include occupation information.

In our project, we bridge these two approaches by implementing the first ever decomposition of US inequality trends that accounts simultaneously for occupation and workplace contributions to inequality. To do this, we draw on restricted-use data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics: workplace-occupation level wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics, a twice yearly survey of 200,000 establishments. We first estimate a two-way fixed effects model including both occupation and workplace. The resulting fixed effects allocate the variance between (a) occupational premiums, conditional on sorting into more or less highly paying workplaces; (b) workplace premiums after accounting for their occupation composition; (c) a residual component; and (d) the covariance between occupation and workplace premiums. We further decompose the (a) conditional occupation premiums across variance contributions from broad skill levels and microclasses; (b) workplace premiums into between-industry and within-industry components; and (c) the residual into within-job, or occupation by workplace cells, and workplace-specific job premiums. This decomposition yields the first comparison of the relative importance of occupation and workplace as stratification structures in the US. We then conduct a series of counterfactual analyses to identify the processes driving the recent rise in earnings inequality. The analysis demonstrates the need to consider multiple sources of stratification, and their interaction, in research on rising inequality.

Social Class and Workplace Autonomy and Authority: A Cross-National Study

Marii Paskov

This paper examines social class inequality in the workplace as reflected by the distribution of autonomy and authority among employees within an organization. Workplace autonomy captures employee’s ability to influence how their work is organized and workplace authority captures employee’s power to impact company policy. This study is situated in stratification research; workplace autonomy and authority are seen as valuable resources that reflect relational inequality. Besides social class of destination, we focus on the role of social class of origin (i.e., family background). Five waves of the European Social Survey (2002-2010) are pooled to investigate the link between social class and workplace autonomy as well as authority across thirty countries in Europe. The results show that there is a clear social class gradient in workplace autonomy and authority. Moreover, the results suggest that class of origin also matters. Even when people from working-class backgrounds have been successful in entering salariat occupations, they have disadvantaged employment conditions compared to individuals from more privileged backgrounds. This disadvantage is reflected in less autonomy and less power in the workplace for those with working-class parents. The class-origin work conditions gap remains even net of a variety of important predictors of work conditions. Family background is thus linked to relative advantage in the workplace. That said, there are important differences across countries.

Conflicts Between Intimacy and Solidarity: Multi-Facet of Job Autonomy and Their Influence on Life Balance in Multinational Contexts across Ten Years

Chin-Han Chan

ob Characteristics are diverse and deeply related to work-family balance for employees across developed and developing countries. The theoretical frameworks of job demand and resources have guided scholars to stressed the significance of working time, resources, flexibility, and other
physical job characteristics as the determinants of job autonomy (Jacobs and Gerson 2004; Lyness et al. 2012; Medalia and Jacobs 2008; Tausig and Fenwick 2001). However, the diverse characteristics at workplaces are still not fully understood. The factors in a workplace influencing employees’ off-duty outcomes are not limited to those “physical” traits; rather, their relational qualities between their managers and colleagues as well as protective sources, like union membership, should be simultaneously regarded as sources of autonomy at work to clarify this issue. Moreover, this issue concerning relationships between comprehensive job characteristics and work-family balance is highly associated to the broader topics of social and familial inequality, because a worker’s job is not only a comprehensive reflection of their original background but a determinant of socioeconomic and familial status in the future (Lyness et al. 2012). Hence a more comprehensive analysis of job feature and its work-life balance outcomes deserve more attention in sociology.

The author addressed this issue by utilizing multilevel latent class mixture models with data for 22 countries from the 2005 and 2015 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). In addition, major contextual indicators, such as GNI per capita, GINI coefficient, and other national statistics, were considered as well.

Panel F5: Political Attitudes and Behaviors

The Chinese Dream: Hukou, Social Mobility and Regime Support in China

Xian Huang

Social mobility is important for political stability, especially in an authoritarian country like China, where political legitimacy increasingly relies on governmental efficacy and economic development. Does increased social mobility contribute to authoritarian resilience? I leverage the hukou (household registration) reform in China since the 1980s to study the effect of social mobility on regime support. I argue, firstly, that hukou is an important yet understudied factor for defining social mobility in the Chinese context. Using the China General Social Survey 2010 data, I find that, through changing hukou from rural to urban status, ordinary citizens believe that they have achieved upward mobility; moreover, changing hukou from migrant (non-local) to resident (local) status has a dampening effect on citizens’ perceived prospect of upward mobility. Secondly, I argue that social mobility, defined by hukou status changes, has a significant yet heterogeneous effect on regime support. Specifically, the rural-to-urban hukou status change increases one’s trust in the central government, while the migrant-to-resident hukou status change increases one’s trust in the local government. This study highlights the importance of social mobility, as defined by hukou, in the Chinese authoritarian regime. It also sheds new light on the sources of political support in China.

Beyond the Patron-Client Relationship: Private Entrepreneur’s Political Entitlement and Elastic Informal Capitalism in Post-Socialist China

Chengzuo Tang

The existing literature widely grounds the market success of private entrepreneurs on political connections to bureaucratic authorities in the post-socialist transition – especially through the dominant form of an individual relationship between the merchant and official. However, this prevalent argument largely neglects how the economic actor might build this diverse connection to political power beyond the patron-client relationship and employ these different types of connectional resource in strategic ways for market advancement. By addressing China’s distinctive experience among the transitional economies, this paper illustrates private entrepreneurs’ formal entitlement in political institutions – including People’s Congress (PC) and People’s Political Consultative Conference (PPCC), and discusses their strategic actions through the policymaking process for commercial benefit. Focusing on how the entrepreneurial actor is incentivized to
explore and experiment with the different sources of relational opportunity for business ends, given a highly volatile and precarious market institution through a large-scale and foundational socioeconomic change, this investigation leads to an original theoretical proposal of “elastic informal capitalism,” which aspires to explicate the nature and characteristics of capitalist institutions emerging in the post-socialist experience. The mix-method analysis, including the quantitative investigation of Chinese Private Enterprise Survey (CPES) 1995/2010 rounds and the case-specific examination of entrepreneurial practice in relation to institutional engagement in China, presents preliminary yet seminal evidence.

Local Community Contexts, Socioeconomic Status, and Belief in Chinese Meritocracy

Angran Li and Qiong Wu

Existing empirical research on the relationship between individual socioeconomic status and belief in meritocracy often yields inconsistent findings. By focusing on Chinese society, this study adds to the literature by examining how the relationship between socioeconomic status and belief in meritocracy varies by advantaged and disadvantaged community contexts. Using nationally representative data from China Family Panel Studies, the results show that the positive relationship between individual socioeconomic status and belief in meritocracy is more salient in socioeconomically-disadvantaged communities. Exposure to disadvantaged community contexts attenuates belief in meritocracy for individuals with low socioeconomic status but intensifies perceptions about meritocracy for individuals with relatively high socioeconomic status. The relationship between socioeconomic status and perceptions about meritocracy is not significant in advantaged communities. Furthermore, these patterns are stronger in rural areas. These findings provide insights for understanding how self-interest and system justification perspectives may operate differently in explaining the variations in perceptions about meritocracy across community contexts.

Land Seizures, Housing Demolitions and Individuals’ Housing and Political Wellbeing in Contemporary China

Qian He and Theodore P. Gerber

Using the nationally representative longitudinal survey data from the Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS 2010-16), this study offers the first comprehensive country-level assessment of how two major forms of property expropriation (i.e. land seizures and housing demolitions) might affect rural as well as urban dwellers’ material wellbeing and political attitudes/behaviors. Preliminary results from fixed effects models indicate that housing demolitions consistently predict deteriorating housing conditions, whereas land grabs have no statistically discernible impacts on housing wellbeing. Findings regarding political attitudes and behaviors suggest that land grabs and housing demolitions tend to raise citizens’ rights consciousness and thus their engagements in local politics, potentially through more active voting participation and greater levels of monitoring on local officials. Extended Abstract: Introduction: China’s market reform started in the late 1970s with land reform that allowed farmers to use state-owned land for private household production. Forty years later, in today’s rapidly urbanizing China, millions of households in the countryside and urban periphery lose their land use rights every year to give way to public construction, land developers and enterprise projects. These land expropriations and subsequent sales of land-use rights have become a vital share of local governments’ fiscal revenue, contributing about half a trillion US dollars annually to the state (Chinese Land Resources Reports 2010-17). In the meantime, land seizures and home demolitions have rendered millions of individuals landless or displaced over the last decade. Disputes from land seizures and demolitions have been a major source of mass disturbances in China since the 2000s (Wright 2010) and there are growing scholarly interests in the relationships between property expropriations in contemporary China (exemplified by land seizures and housing demolitions) and local governance or collective
resistance. One stream of research has centered on the resulting governance issues for the Communist government. Existing studies have documented rent-seeking behaviors arising from expropriations (Cai 2008a; Chen and Kung 2018), lowered political trust in the different layers of government (Cui et al. 2015), the institutional contexts of grassroots movements against expropriations (Mattingly 2016; Lu and Tao 2017), as well as the local governments' strategies to maintain regime resilience in the midst of resistance (Cai 2008b; Lee and Zhang 2013; Chuang 2014). Another stream of research, mostly qualitative case studies and regional surveys, has offered insights into some aspects of the wellbeing of the individuals affected by land seizures or housing demolitions, shedding light on their sources of post-expropriation discontent (Whiting 2011; Ong 2014; Siciliano 2014; Jiang et al. 2018). However, there is still a lack of empirical evidence regarding how property expropriations actually affect individuals' living standards considering that land and homes are often forcibly removed. To the best of our knowledge, no study has offered systematic national-level assessments of the affected population's wellbeing over time. Moreover, research on citizen resistance arising from land or housing expropriations often focus on group-based behaviors, whereas large lacunae remain when it comes to understanding individuals' attitudinal and behavioral reactions to these disruptive events. The noted research gaps are important questions to address, partly because there would be an increasingly large population prone to mass grievances in future decades if expropriations caused prolonged material hardships or political dissatisfaction. As the affected population and their offspring are incorporated into urban contexts, their socioeconomic successes or failures may have consequences for social stability at large. Research Questions: This study asks whether and to what extent land expropriations and home demolitions are associated with the affected individuals' lower living standards, declining perceptions of local governments, and increased engagements in grassroots-level politics so as to monitor local politics or to protect citizens' property rights. Using the nationally representative longitudinal survey data from the Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS 2010-16), this study offers the first comprehensive country-level assessment of how two major forms of property expropriation might affect rural as well as urban dwellers' material wellbeing and political attitudes. Whereas land grabs are more prevalent in rural areas, housing demolitions tend to be more common at the rural-urban fringe or in marginalized urban communities. By examining these two forms of property expropriation together, we can identify similarities and differences in their respective implications for well-being and political stability, while attending to the urban-rural disparities in the Chinese contexts. Data and Methods: This study mainly draws upon data from the existing four waves of Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016), a panel survey based on a nationally representative sample of Chinese households based on 25 provinces. Its longitudinal design, comprehensive coverage of individual-, household- and community-level information, and consistent questions on property expropriations available across waves make it an ideal dataset to undertake this study. Although we have not yet conducted analysis on other datasets, our cursory data search indicates that the 2013 cross-sectional datasets from the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP) could provide potentially comparable information on land and housing expropriations. As such, the CHIP datasets may serve as a supplementary data source for further analysis. Dependent Variables and Different Analytic Strategies: We use person- and period-fixed effects models to net out time-invariant unobserved confounders for individuals and specific years when analyzing individuals' multidimensional housing wellbeing. Housing is a logical outcome to analyze given that demolitions explicitly affect homes and require a move (though often with some form of compensation), and land grabs may have the same effects if they deprive landholders of their means of making a living at their current place of residence. For dependent variables indicating individuals' material wellbeing, we focus on (1) housing space (measured by square meters); (2) housing crowding (measured by housing space per capita); (3) market values of the residence (log-transformed); and (4) homeownership status (estimated using fixed effects linear probability models). The four aforementioned outcomes of interest are consistently available across all data waves. We also examine dependent variables regarding political attitudes and behaviors, including: (1) state-individual confrontations (“whether [you] had conflicts with government officials within last year”), which is available across all data waves; (2)
individuals’ perceptions of local government achievements (measured by five ordinal categories: 1 ("worse than before"), 2 ("no achievements at all"), 3 ("no big achievements"), 4 ("some achievements"), 5 ("substantial achievements"), which are available across all waves; (3) individuals’ perceptions of government corruption (measured by eleven ordinal categories, ranging from 0 to 10 with ascending levels of corruption), which are available for the 2012, 2014, and 2016 follow-ups; and finally, (4) individuals’ voting participation at grassroots-level elections ("whether [you] voted in the latest village/neighborhood-community election"), which is available for the 2014 follow-up only. The main rationale for emphasizing local politics instead of the central government is that it is the former that are usually at the nexus of contentious relationships between the state and citizens. The local governments’ discretionary decision-making power in land grabs and demolitions often breeds corruption and injustice, and they are also heavily engaged in so-called “stability maintenance,” underperformance of which will put local officials’ chances of career promotion at risk (Wang and Minzner 2015). Aside from the use of fixed-effects models to predict individuals’ conflicts with government officials (which is estimated using fixed effects linear probability models), other political attitudes and behaviors are analyzed using either ordered logit (for perceived government achievements and corruption) or binary logit models (for voting and conflicts) depending on the availability of these outcomes across survey waves. Key Explanatory Variables: Our key explanatory variables of interest are the experiences of land grabs and housing demolitions. For our fixed-effects models, these two are coded as (1) “whether the respondent’s household experienced land grab within the past year” and (2) “whether the respondent’s household experienced housing demolition within the past year.” Information on both questions are accessible at the 2010, 2014 and 2016 waves (except for the 2012 wave). For our ordered and binary logit models, we code two dummy variables indicating “land grab” and “demolition” experiences during the past three years, which are similarly coded as “1” if the respondents’ households experience the respective event at either the 2014 or the 2016 follow-up and as “0” otherwise, primarily due to data constraints. In addition, the data permit us to distinguish short-term and medium term effects of expropriations by including both measures of whether they occurred in the last two years and lagged measures indicating whether they took place 2-4 years ago at the time of each survey. Control Variables: We additionally consider a variety of control variables, such as gender, age, rural-urban Hukou status, marital status, highest educational attainment, income (in 1000 RMBs), type of employer (including farming, unemployed, self-employed, government or state-affiliated institutions, state-owned or collectively-owned enterprises, private enterprises, and other organizations), whether any close relatives (i.e. spouse, parents, and siblings) are employed in the state sector, household size, Communist party membership, rural vs. urban residency, and province of residence. Sensitivity Analysis: We have conducted many sensitivity analyses and tested alternative model specifications, including but not limited to OLS models, lagged expropriation measures (see Appendix 1), and lagged dependent variables (See Table 2). Key Findings (Please refer to Table 1 and Table 2): As shown by Table 1, which reports our initial, preliminary results, our fixed effects models indicate that after netting out individual- and time-invariant confounders, housing demolitions consistently predict deteriorated housing wellbeing in all four aspects we measure, whereas land grabs do not seem to be associated with apparent changes in housing conditions. On the other hand, land grabs significantly predict higher chances of confrontations between government officials and individuals while housing demolitions do not. However, fixed-effects models that include lagged measures of land grabs and demolitions but not contemporaneous counterparts suggest that the deterioration in housing conditions related to property expropriation is only temporary (see Appendix 1). Our findings in Table 2 demonstrate that land grabs tend to be more lastingly associated with individuals’ perceptions of local government achievements, perceptions of government corruption, conflicts with government officials, and voting at grassroots levels, despite its ambiguous influence on housing wellbeing in the long run. While the relationships between past demolitions and current perceptions of government corruption or state-individual confrontations are sensitive to model specifications, experiences with demolition predict lower perceptions of local government achievements and increased likelihood of voting in local elections. Taken together, findings regarding political attitudes and behaviors suggest that land grabs and
housing demolitions tend to raise citizens' rights consciousness and thus their engagements in local politics, potentially through more active voting participation and greater levels of monitoring on local officials. Contributions/Importance: Although it may seem intuitive that land expropriations and housing demolitions adversely affect the well-being of Chinese citizens who experience them – and thus contribute to political discord by fomenting discontent with local governments and elites – our initial empirical results indicate that, at least for housing, land grabs have no statistically discernible impacts, and the effects of housing demolitions, while statistically significant, are short-lived. This could reflect the role of compensation for expropriations. As we develop our analyses further, we will incorporate the (somewhat limited) information available in the data pertaining to compensation, in order to assess whether compensation alleviates the presumed negative impact of expropriations on well-being. We are also in the process of conducting a series of sensitivity analyses to assess the robustness of our findings. In sum, we have already conducted analyses that provide the first national-level estimates of how a mass phenomenon with potentially far-reaching implications for the stratification and political stability of Chinese society actually affects the population. Once our analyses have been refined and tested with alternative specifications, we expect to produce quantitative insight into the actual impact that property expropriations have on the well-being of Chinese citizens, as well as the consequent political repercussions at the individual level. By shedding light on how property expropriations affect socio-economic inequality and the corresponding political implications of these actions, we push research on stratification in China in the direction of incorporating the actions of powerful government bodies – as well as the economic elites who benefit from arrangements with local governments – into the broader understanding of key factors shaping well-being and political attitudes in a dynamic market transition society. Although land and property expropriations are particularly common in China, they take place all over the world, especially in other post-socialist countries. By pointing the way toward understanding their economic and political impacts at the individual level, we hope to spark interest in studying the phenomenon of expropriations in other national contexts.


Panel A6: Human Capital and Life Course
Life Course on Track? Long-Term Economic Returns to Early Tracking in Denmark

Jesper Fels Birkelund and Kristian Bernt Karlson

While most research on the consequences of educational tracking examines the impact on short-term outcomes such as achievement or attainment, it provides little insight into the overall life cycle effects of tracking. We examine this question using a sample of Danes born around 1954 to study the life cycle economic consequences of lower secondary tracking in Denmark. Controlling for the selection into tracks on family background and cognitive ability, we find substantial income returns to attending the advanced track. However, these returns begin to cumulate only after age 40, suggesting that tracking has few short-term economic effects. In terms of lifetime cumulative income, individuals attending the advanced track earn on average post-tax 100,000 Euros more than individuals attending the basic track. Further analyses show that about three-quarters of the returns are mediated by final educational attainment and social class position, indicating that educational tracking stratifies career pathways that result in very different economic living conditions over the life cycle.

The Labour Market Returns To Higher Education In Italy: Evidence From A Natural Experiment

Joan Madia

Estimating the return on investment in education has always been a difficult task due to endogeneity issues such as unobserved heterogeneity, measurement error and selection bias. Benefiting from an exogenous increase in the supply of university graduates in Italy, induced by the Bologna Process reform, I estimate the Local Average Treatment Effects (LATE) of obtaining a university degree on different labour market outcomes. I use a novel identification strategy which combines Jump and Kink estimators in a Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD). Results show that obtaining a university degree still pays off for recent Italian youth cohorts in the labour market. Nevertheless, despite the fact that women are more likely to obtain university degrees than men, a considerable gender gap is observed between male and female university graduates; this confirms specific structural problems in the Italian labour market.

Incongruent Expectations, Upgraded Occupations, and Midlife Occupational Attainments

Koit Hung

When students believe that college education is unnecessary for their expected occupations, do they suffer from poorer outcomes? The question is central to college-for-all debate, but the answer remains inconclusive and focuses on outcomes in early adulthood. This study contributes to the literature by (1) analyzing the long-term effect of expectations on occupational attainment, (2) taking educational upgrading of occupation into account, and (3) connecting the debate to broader discussions on the college wage premium and limited learning in colleges. Drawing from the midlife follow-up of the senior cohort in High School and Beyond (HS&B) study, I show that low educational expectations during adolescence, not incongruent expectations, is harmful to occupational attainment in midlife. Among seniors who expect to go to college, midlife occupational attainments are similar for those who expected upgraded occupations and those who expected college occupations. Consistent with literature on the college wage premium, the premium remains high after controlling for skills possessed, course intensity, and demographic covariates. However, the extent to which college degree attainment can explain the effect of expectations depends on the timing of attainment. By showing the long-term effect of college-for-all ethos, with special attention to compositional change in occupations over time, this study provides insights to future research on more recent policies such as “algebra for all” and “computer science for all.”
Signaling Effect and Elite University Returns in China

Bing Tian and Xiaogang Wu

In estimating the effect of elite university attainment on labor market outcomes, researchers find obstacles both to rule out selection bias and to determine the mechanisms. Using Beijing College Students Panel Survey data, we try to identify elite education return at the tertiary level. We employ a fuzzy regression discontinuity (RD) method, utilizing the jump of elite education attainment probabilities at elite universities’ admission cutoff, to figure out the causal effect of attending an elite university (Peking University or Tsinghua University) on labor market outcomes. The overall causal effect of graduating from an elite university on monthly wage is only around 10%, which shows a sharp contrast with OLS results. Moreover, we find that elite university return is significantly higher in non-local labor markets with a lower level of credential inflation, where the signaling effect plays a more important role in shaping education return. This suggests that the signaling effect would be the major mechanism in explaining elite university graduates’ wage premium.

Panel B6: Family Structures and Their Consequences

The Causal Effects of Parental Absence on Children’s Outcomes in Japan: Comparing Father’s and Mother’s Absence, Death and Divorce

Sho Fujihara

This study investigates the consequences of growing up with a single parent on children’s well-being in Japan. We focused on not only the father’s absence but also the mother’s. Moreover, we used a natural experimental approach; that is, we focused on single parenthood due to death and divorce, which enabled us to make causal inferences on the effect of single parents on children. Using data from the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions conducted in Japan in 2010, 2013 and 2016, we found that the father’s absence had a causal effect on children’s poor health, stress levels, mental illness, and failure to attend high school while the mother’s absence had a causal effect on children’s smoking behavior. Overall, the former had a stronger causal impact on children’s well-being in Japan. Most of the observed effects of the mother’s absence were not causal but rather reflected the selection process into single fatherhood. We also discussed the association and causation of single parenthood.

Beyond the Nuclear Family: The Changing Effect of Grandparent Coresidence on Child Well-Being

Jingying He and Jia Wang

Grandparent involvement and multigenerational effects play an increasingly important role in family well-being and child development that have important implications for social stratification and inequality. Previous findings remain mixed regarding the grandparent co-residence effect on children well-being due to insufficient attention to selection bias and effect heterogeneity in co-residence over children’s age. Using five waves of data from the British Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), we examine whether and how grandparent co-residence causally affects children’s cognitive and behavioral outcomes, and how these effects vary from early childhood to adolescence (from 3 to 14). Fixed effects regressions results reveal a negative effect of grandparent coresidence on children’s cognitive and behavioral outcomes in early childhood (ages three to five); this negative effect approaches zero during middle childhood and adolescence. Our study contributes to the existing scholarship by connecting research on multigenerational inequality, family study, and child development.
Extended Gender Inequality? Intergenerational Coresidence and Division of Household Labor

Shu Hu and Zheng Mu

Division of household labor is an entrenched site of gender inequality. While extended coresidence remains common in China, how it affects the division of household labor among adult children and their spouses is underexplored. This paper investigates how coresidence with parents or parents-in-law affects housework time and the division of housework within couples using six years of panel data from the China Family Panel Studies and fixed effects regression models. The results indicate that living with the husband’s parents reduces the total time spent on housework by the couple and narrows the within-couple gender gap in weekly housework hours. However, living with only one parent from the wife’s side seems to increase the wife’s weekly housework hours and the within-couple gender gap in housework time. It is important to differentiate the number, gender, and lineage of coresiding parents in order to better understand intergenerational gender dynamics.

Mobilizing to Become a Middle Class in Urban China: Marriage, Family, and Homeownership

Hsiu-Hua Shen

This paper explores how middle-class status is acquired for young people in urban China through intertwined relationships among gender, marriage, family, and homeownership. Scholarship from various disciplines has paid great attention to the political and social significance of economic reform in post-Mao China. One of the main themes has been the emergence of the urban Chinese middle class. However, much of the scholarship has taken the rise of the Chinese middle class as a given fact within the context of China’s rapid economic growth in recent decades. It assumes that once the Chinese economy is growing, a population of middle class will grow and expand in society. This approach tends to focus on issues such as the characteristics of this population, their social and political attitudes and behaviors, or the political and social influences of this class. What it is likely to miss from this approach is the dynamic and ongoing formation process of the Chinese middle class within specific social contexts. In recent decades, there has been a very close connection between homeownership and marriage among young Chinese people. In theory, homeownership has become a crucial, if not sole defining factor in shaping contemporary Chinese men’s eligibility for marriage. In reality, however, because the housing price has increased so rapidly in recent decades, it has become almost impossible for even many highly educated, professional men and their families to purchase a marriage home alone without financial inputs from the girlfriend and her family in major Chinese cities. The social expectation and pressure of getting married is very high for young people in China. China is a society with one of the highest marriage rates in the world, and the average age at which Chinese first marry is also relatively young. As a result, many young Chinese men and women are pressed to find a mate for marriage and make plans to purchase a marriage home early in adulthood. To do so, they have to mobilize various social and economic networks and resources in and beyond their families. What is interesting is that the pressures of getting married and purchasing a marriage home in urban China have pushed many young heterosexual Chinese professional women and men to become a class of people with property and, consequently, to become eligible to enter the middle class. Taking the close relationship between getting married and purchasing a home in contemporary China as the starting point of investigation, this paper argues that the rise of the middle class among young Chinese people is an intensively mobilizing process in which the ideas and practices of gender, marriage, and family are highly manipulated. The paper will particularly focus on the ideas, relationships, and institutions that are mobilized to collect sufficient financial resources for marriage and homeownership among young Chinese men and women. The study is based on a long-term ethnographic study on over 80 Chinese young women and men born in 1980s or 1990s and living in Beijing and Shanghai between 2011 and 2018. During this period of time, I went to
China for research 1-2 times per year. I would recruit new people for observations and interviews during each research trip. Those detailed, long-term observations and studies have helped me to see how marriage, a marriage home, and middle-class status are socially “acquired” by young Chinese people as well as the concomitant social and individual costs in contemporary urban China. In view of class (trans)formation as an ongoing process, this paper has implications for our understanding of changing inequality in contemporary Chinese society as well as of the intersections of gender, marriage, and generation in making social class.

Panel D6: Income Distribution and Earnings Growth

Military Services, Career Paths, and Life Course Outcomes: Implications for Social Mobility

Ruoqing Rachelle Wang-Cendejas

Movement up the socioeconomic ladder is generally best achieved through higher education, but it is the least accessible to those most in need of the benefits. Entering the military is a less understood pathway to socioeconomic attainment. Service members obtain transferable skills through military training or enjoy educational benefits after temporary service. With accumulated human capital, they develop a lifetime military career or receive competitive wages in the civilian labor market after discharge. Drawing on data from twenty-six rounds of the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, this project examines how military service shapes, reshapes, and moderates the patterns of income mobility over the life course and across three generations. Based on nested logit random utility models, this work explicates the ordering, timing, and contexts of educational attainment, military service, and labor market participation that constitute unique career pathways and analyzes the differences in mechanisms of intra- and inter-generational transmission of income among military personnel and their civilian counterparts. Preliminary results reveal that the military serves as an engine for upward social movement for selected groups of Americans. Social mobility is such a fluid concept that different pathways to social attainment lead to differential mobility patterns. Analyzing the dynamic processes within and across generations will shed new light on the causes of diverging life course outcomes, better explaining how major life events and socioeconomic factors enable or constrain upward social mobility. Intellectual Merit: Almost all conclusions on and implications of social mobility are based on studies of the civilian population; they are at best incomplete and at worst misleading. This project advances the current scholarship by exploring how military services as a vehicle for upward social movement within the life course and across generations and by comparing its social and structural impacts with well-studied labor processes. It builds on and enhances the existing quantitative techniques to model a sequential decision-making process of career development, suggesting methods for improved enumeration of an understudied population. This interdisciplinary work contributes to the literatures in military sociology, labor studies, and social stratification by linking military services, educational attainment, and career choices to intra- and inter-generational mobility at an individual and national level over a half-century. It not only documents patterns for previous and current generations but also explores their implications for future generations in a broader context of social fluidity and stratification. The results of this research will offer new insights into the factors associated with life course outcomes and their implications for socioeconomic mobility in general. Broader Impacts: Military service allows one to take up arms in defense of the nation and develop a rewarding career with the military or in the civilian labor market. This project serves as an outreach to excite the general interest in serving and developing a military career as a viable alternative. It delivers much needed empirical data and analyses on the organizations and operations of the military as well as the life course experiences and outcomes of active-duty personnel and veterans, as compared with non-veteran civilians. The statistics and findings will assist the Department of Veterans Affairs, VA regional offices, and other relevant NGOs to evaluate social services and economic development programs catered to service members and veterans in the United States.
Underemployment as a Source of Racial/Ethnic and Nativity Wage Inequality among Highly-Educated Workers in the United States

Yao Lu and Xiaoguang Li

Although racial/ethnic minorities and immigrants have made remarkable educational progress in recent decades, wage inequality along these lines persists; it has even expanded among workers with a college degree. Conventional explanations for these inequalities are primarily derived from the experience of low-skilled workers and have limited explanatory power for the highly educated. The present study conceptualizes and empirically examines underemployment, which reflects human capital underutilization, as a salient, previously unrecognized source of racial/ethnic and nativity inequality among educated American workers. Using longitudinal data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, we find that underemployment accounts for a large proportion of racial/ethnic and nativity wage inequality. Specifically, underemployment, which is widespread and highly persistent among the highly-educated, more adversely affects minorities and immigrants than otherwise similar white and native-born workers. This operates through two main channels—differential incidence and differential wage penalties. First, highly-educated blacks and Hispanics, as well as immigrants with a foreign degree, are disproportionately channeled into underemployment and subsequently consigned to such positions. Second, there are greater wage penalties of underemployment for minorities and immigrants (especially Hispanics and Asians), as well as immigrants holding a foreign degree. The findings, which are robust to different measures of underemployment and unobserved heterogeneity, add to our understanding of the mechanisms for reproducing economic inequality among the most educated segment of the workforce.


Esa Karonen and Mikko Niemelä

1. Main issue analyzed in the paper: the paper utilizes a static counterfactual microsimulation model to assess the effects of demographic and policy changes on income distribution during the 1990-2016 period. The measurement periods, 1990-2002 and 2003-2016, are key economic periods in Finnish economic history and income inequality. First, the recession of the 1990s increased inequality starting from the mid-1990s, where the Gini-index increased until the early 2000s. From a comparative perspective, the increase in income inequality was exceptionally fast and steep in Finland during the period between 1990 and 2002 compared to in other OECD countries. Second, since the turn of the millennium, the development of income inequality has been rather stable. Reasons for this development can be traced through two major socio-political components: structural changes and policy changes. This research engages with the large body of social policy research focusing on “policy vs. structure” discussion by utilizing state-of-the-art methods. The aim of this study is to capture the effects of the tax and income redistribution system as well as demographic factors on income distribution in Finland. This article contributes by answering two primary research questions: What effect do the demographic factors have on the income distribution when the structural changes during 1990-2002 and 2003-2015 are attached to the year 2016? What effect do policy changes in the income redistribution system have on income distribution when the legislative changes during 1990-2002 and 2003-2015 are attached to the year 2016? 2. Methodology and sources of data/information used for the analysis: Our empirical analyses are based on the administrative registers on Finnish Income Distribution Statistics (IDS), which is optimized for the SISU-microsimulation model provided by Statistics Finland. This dataset belongs to the series of the Official Statistics of Finland (OSF). SISU variant of IDS provides data on incomes and extensive legislative parameters. The register data consist of a 15% individual level sample of the population during 2016 and consists of 820,880 individuals. Income data are collected from tax and other registers and are generally considered
to be of high quality. The data are harmonized to be a representative sample of the Finnish population. The basic unit of analysis is individual. We base our simulation analysis on Oliver Bargains and Tim Callen's inequality measuring unit, and for demographic weighing we utilize Calif 4.0, which is a calibration method created by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. In our simulation analysis, we use the sum of disposable individual income, which is created from the counterfactual simulation where annual legislation parameters are used to model policy effects on income distribution. For example, one could simulate different effects of the year 1990 and the year 2002 on the register data of 2016. Thus, the results show how these legislative changes would affect the attached data point of 2016, compared to the original data level distribution (without any policy effects). Secondly, we model structural shift by applying these same legislation parameters on the data with demographic weights to estimate the effect of population changes. We use this method to separate both structural and policy changes to evaluate their individual impact on income distribution. Thus, we can contribute to the “policy vs. structure” discussion by answering to what extent demographic changes and policy effects have an impact on their own accord.

3. Main findings from the analysis: Table 1 (see attachment file for Table 1) shows results on total median disposable income on data and simulation model level. Here, we have simulation and data level measures between the first and last year of the observational period. In the first measurement period, t_1 is 1990 and t_2 is 2002 whereas the second measurement period sets beginning year t_3 as 2003 and end year t_4 as 2016. Model level simulation results contain socio-political effects where data level measures do not include tax- and income transfer additions. In addition, we calculated separate results for the weighted model, which includes demographic effects. Finally, we decompose social policy and demographic effects from the total simulation result. Overall, results show that simulation without calibration tends to overestimate total income level. This applies to all measurement points, where individual income level is approximately 17-20 percentage points lower than it would be without calibration. The most interesting change in overall income trajectory between measurement points happens in the second period. We can observe income decrease between measurement points t_3 and t_4, where income has decreased compared to the basic model without calibration. This is probably due to a demographic shift after 2008, when the Finnish dependency ratio rose significantly. There has been an influx of people transitioning from the labour market to retirement, which most likely explains the decrease in income between these time segments. Table 1 indicates that demographic effects have a more powerful share than social policy effects. It must be noted, however, that this is to be interpreted in the context of simulation analysis. It is likely that counterfactual analysis attached to original static demography yields biased results for which demographic weighing will compensate. While a far cry from causal modeling, our results demonstrate how important structural changes are. Policy is always relational to the structural composition of its users: a shift in demography will show itself as users of dictated policies.

NOTE: See the attached file for Table 1. (RC28_2019_Abstract_Karonen_Niemela.pdf)

Assimilation for Whom? Immigrant Men’s Working Life and Earnings Growth

Leafia Ye

Since the Immigration Act of 1965, millions of immigrants have moved to the U.S in hopes of better economic opportunities. At the same time, one in three immigrants eventually leave the U.S., oftentimes following unsuccessful economic integration. Past research on immigrants’ economic incorporation has been optimistic; they often found significant earnings growth among immigrants using linked data between national surveys and Social Security earnings records. However, a downside of this approach is that individuals in the sample are highly selected, excluding short-term immigrants and those who move in and out of the U.S. labor force. Research using this approach also had relatively small sample sizes and could not examine heterogeneities in immigrants’ trajectories by country of origin. Using Social Security earnings histories of a complete cohort of foreign-born men who arrived in 1978, I seek to explicitly examine the earnings of those who experienced exits from the labor force while also describing the earnings trajectories...
of immigrants from different origins. My research shows that previous research failed to account for immigrants with lower earnings by excluding those who exit the labor force. After incorporating these exits, I show that immigrants’ economic assimilation nearly disappears. In addition, I show that the earnings progression of the “average immigrant” fails to represent any specific immigrant group. Specifically, assimilation seems to occur only for those who had relatively higher earnings to begin with, and for those from a few countries/regions concentrated in Africa and Asia.

Panel E6: Public Sentiment


Pietari Kujala and Johanna Kallio

Anti-immigrant attitudes have intensified throughout Europe during the 21st century. This study examines how fear of crime is associated with the perceived threat immigrants pose toward the economy, culture and the general quality of life between and within European countries, and provides theoretical discussion on and empirical testing to this less-researched approach. Pooled cross-sectional analyses and mixed-effects linear regression are used. The research data comes from the Euro-pan Social Survey 2010–2016 and country-level data provided by Eurostat. The analyses include 18 European countries. Results indicate that stronger fear of crime is a significant predictor of a stronger tendency to perceive immigrants as a threat to the economy, culture and general quality of life in a country. Socioeconomic factors, generalized trust and amount of social engagements appear to be mediating factors on the individual level. These results support the integrated threat theory, which sees a perceived threat from a group resulting in prejudice against the supposedly threatening group, even if the perceived threat is not founded on reality. The results show that fear of crime is a significant factor in the formation of tensions between immigrant groups and the native population. Further implications of the results are discussed.

Are Policy Preferences Really Motivated by Economic Self-Interest? Personal Finances and Preferences for Redistribution in 30 Countries

Liza Steele and Joseph N. Cohen

This analysis probes the relationship between people’s preferences for redistribution and their economic self-interest. We analyze personal finance and political opinion data from thirty countries included in the 2009 ISSP to analyze whether respondents’ personal income, financial wealth, or housing wealth are related to their opinions about economic redistribution, poor aid, and unemployment support. Although we find some very modest evidence of a relationship between income and preferences in liberal welfare states, and between home equity, financial wealth, and preferences in Nordic countries, the limited evidence of broader patterns within our data and the small effect sizes of personal finance measures call into question the importance of these metrics for politics as they are portrayed in popular media.

Non-Regular Employment Risk in the Labor Market and Support for Redistribution

Jaeyoul Shin

In this study, I investigate the relationship between non-regular employment rate by industry and support for redistribution using Social Stratification and Mobility (SSM) data. Most prior studies have focused on the effects of EGP class scheme or relative income; however, they have not explained the problem of increase in non-regular employment, which is attributable to neo-liberalism. Therefore, based on the concept of non-regular employment rate by industry, I
investigate the relationship between non-regular employment and support for redistribution. The results of this analysis reveal that there was no direct effect of non-regular employment rate by industry; however, I identified some statistically meaningful interaction effects among the non-regular employment rate by industry and labor market positions. When non-regular employment rates by industry increase, workers who belong to the secondary labor market, including companies with less than thirty workers, non-regular workers, an unskilled class, and workers with at most a high school education, object to redistribution. In contrast, workers who belong to the primary labor market, including companies with more than 1000 workers, managers, an upper class, and college-educated workers, are likely to support redistribution when non-regular employment rates by industry increase. Based on these results, I suggest that non-regular employment rates by industry are non-regular employment risks.

The Limits of Solidarity, Segmentation and Stratification: A Comparison of Policy Preferences in France, Germany, Japan and South Korea

Nate Breznau

I analyze social solidarity in response to the Great Recession in France, Germany, Japan and S. Korea. Using qualitative comparison, I gauge how hard each society was hit by the Recession. Then, I develop hypotheses about how the public should react if a society were highly solidaristic. I then analyze public support of redistribution, social insurance and social spending using ISSP data and multigroup structural equation models. This research is key to understanding increasing inequality and decreasing mobility among these countries and anticipating trends into the near future.

Panel F6: Subjective Wellbeing

Comparison Dynamics: Migration Experience, Social Comparison and Subjective Well-being in China

Lai Wei

Due to data limitations, few studies have shown the causal effect of migration on migrants’ subjective well-being. Using longitudinal data from China Family Panel Studies, this research estimates the causal effects of both out-migration and return-migration on Chinese rural-to-urban migrant workers’ subjective well-being and relates the discovered effects to the switching of the reference standard, which is extracted through the anchoring vignette method. This research finds that, after moving into cities, migrant workers experience upward shifts of reference standards, but the reverse trend occurs when they return. Similarly, moving into cities brings a decline in life satisfaction and subjective social status, which recovers upon returning. The leaving effects on the above indicators are consistently greater than the returning effects. After controlling reference standard shifts, the negative effect of migrating on subjective social status remains whereas the positive effect of returning is removed. Perception of income inequality increases significantly upon migrating but does not decrease after returning, indicating a persistence of knowledge about social inequality. This article situates the above findings in the literature of happiness studies, China studies and immigration studies.

Intergenerational Social Mobility and Happiness across Cultures: A Comparison between the United States of America and Scandinavian Europe

Jasper Dhoore and Henk Roose

Objectives and background: The central aim of this study is to investigate whether intergenerational social class mobility is associated with happiness and whether this relationship
differs between the United States of America and Scandinavian Europe (Denmark, Norway and Sweden). The United States is a stereotypical example of a success-oriented society in which upward social mobility is highly valued and expected (Bean et al., 1973; Spence, 1985). Moreover, the United States is suggested to be more success-oriented than the Scandinavian culture (Nelson & Shavitt, 2002; Schwartz, 2006). The question is whether the great value that is placed on occupational success and achievement in American culture increases the effect going up or down the occupational ladder has on happiness, and whether this effect is weaker in the less success-oriented Scandinavian society. To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first to compare the consequences of intergenerational social mobility on happiness between the United States and Scandinavian Europe. Methodology: To obtain information for the United States, we employed pooled data from the General Social Survey (GSS) (Smith et al., 2018) years 2006 until 2016. Data for the Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden) were retrieved from the European Values Study year 2008 (EVS, 2016). Data for the three Scandinavian countries were pooled. Special efforts were made to make the measures in the GSS and EVS datasets as comparable as possible. Happiness was operationalized using a dichotomous variable which distinguishes between being happy or unhappy. Social class of origin and destination were measured using a threefold version of the well-known EGP-schema. To statistically assess the consequences of social mobility, we employed Diagonal Reference Models (DRMs). DRMs were designed by Sobel (1981) to specifically analyze the effects of social mobility and have been evaluated favorably compared with conventional techniques (see van der Waal et al., 2017). Results: The results of the logistic DRMs show that intergenerational downward social class mobility is negatively associated with happiness in the United States, but not in Scandinavian Europe. In the United States, people who grew up in a family with a higher social class position than their current social class position are less happy than people who have been immobile. Thus, the association between downward social mobility differs between the United States and Scandinavian Europe. We find no such differences for upward social mobility. Intergenerational upward social class mobility is not associated with happiness in the United States or Scandinavian Europe. Conclusion: We conclude that intergenerational downward social mobility is a harmful and detrimental experience that negatively affects a person's happiness in the United States, but not in Scandinavian Europe. We argue that one potential explanation for this finding is that the strong success-orientation of the North-American culture makes occupational failure a more emotionally painful experience in the United States than in the less success-oriented Scandinavian society. References: Bean, F. D., Bonjean, C. M., & Burton, M. G. (1973). Intergenerational Occupational Mobility and Alienation. Social Forces, 52(1), 62-73.EVS (2016): European Values Study 2008: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2008). GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA4800 Data file Version 4.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12458.Nelson, M. R., & Shavitt, S. (2002). Horizontal and vertical individualism and achievement values: A multimethod examination of Denmark and the United States. Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 33(5), 439-458.Schwartz, S. (2006). A theory of cultural value orientations: Explication and applications. Comparative Sociology, 5(2-3), 137-182.Sobel, M. E. (1981). Diagonal Mobility Models: A Substantively Motivated Class of Designs for the Analysis of Mobility Effects. American Sociological Review, 46(6), 893-906.Spence, J. T. (1985). Achievement American style: The rewards and costs of individualism. American Psychologist, 40(12), 1285.Smith, T. W., Davern, M., Freese, J., & Michael Hout. (2018) General Social Surveys, 1972-2016 [machine-readable data file] /Principal Investigator, T. W. Smith; Co-Principal Investigator, M. Davern; Co-Principal Investigator, J. Freese; Co-Principal Investigator, M. Hout; Sponsored by National Science Foundation. --NORC ed.-- Chicago: NORC at the University of Chicago [producer]; Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut [distributor].van der Waal, J., Daenekindt, S., & de Koster, W. (2017). Statistical challenges in modelling the health consequences of social mobility: the need for diagonal reference models. International Journal of Public Health, 62(9), 1029-1037.

Destination, Origin, Mobility or Reference Effects: How Does Social Class Affect Life Satisfaction in Europe?
In this study, we analyze the effects of social class on life satisfaction. To do so, we utilize European Social Survey (ESS) waves 1 to 5 (2002-2010) to obtain information on life satisfaction as well as destination and origin class for about 100,000 respondents in 32 European countries. We develop a theoretical framework that shows how social class affects life satisfaction through five pathways. Informed by this framework, we estimate the direct effects of class destination and class origin, the effect of one’s own intergenerational class mobility as well as the effects of others’ class position and mobility. We perform our mobility analyses using diagonal reference models, which allow for the consistent estimation of mobility effects. We find: (1) Class destination consistently and strongly structures life satisfaction across Europe. (2) One’s own class mobility positively impacts life satisfaction, particularly in Eastern Europe. (3) Other’s class mobility has a strong negative effect on life satisfaction. The latter finding in particular points to the hitherto neglected importance of reference effects when considering the impact of social class on life satisfaction.

Panel A7: Non-Monetary Returns to Education

Son-Biased Sex Ratios Differ by Paternal Education

Emily Rauscher and Haoming Song

Son-biased sex ratios exist not only in India, China, and South Korea, but also in the United States. Education is an important predictor of sex ratios in Asian countries, but there is little evidence of its relationship to son-biased ratios in the U.S. Due to greater income and medical knowledge, higher education enables more access to sex-selective technologies such as prenatal blood tests and abortion, which could yield elevated male-biased child sex ratios. Alternatively, higher education may reduce preference for male children through enhanced individual freedom and cultural attitude changes, yielding less biased child sex ratios. Using the 2000 U.S. Census, we find equally elevated male to female sex ratios by father’s education at second parity when the first child is female. However, the ratio at third parity is larger in families where the father has completed less than four years of college. When the previous two children are girls, boys outnumber girls 1.25 : 1 if their father has completed 4 or more years of college and 1.55 : 1 if their father has less education. Analyses of administrative birth certificate data from the National Vital Statistics System reveal similar differences in sex ratios by paternal education.

The Effect of Education on Cultural and Leisure Consumption Over the Life Course

Stine Møllegaard and Mads Jæger

The Effect of Education on Cultural and Leisure Consumption Over the Life Course 1. Background: Research shows that participation in cultural and leisure activities has a strong socioeconomic gradient. In particular, education correlates strongly and positively with participation in cultural and leisure activities regarded as complex or high-status (e.g., classical concerts, arts, reading literature, or playing a musical instrument) and negatively with activities regarded as unsophisticated or low-status (e.g., going out, playing games, or doing hobbies; Chan 2010, Lizardo 2010, Notten, Lancee et al. 2015, Reeves 2015). Why does education correlate with, or possibly even causally affect, cultural and leisure consumption? Existing research provides no clear answers to this question. In this paper, we use combined sibling and panel data from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) to estimate the effect of education on cultural and leisure consumption and to disentangle different mechanisms through which education might operate. First, we use the WLS to estimate the effect of education on cultural and leisure consumption (for example, cultural activities, reading, and leisure activities) at around age thirty-five, fifty-five,
and sixty-five net of individual and omitted family-background characteristics that might lead to a spurious correlation between education and consumption. We can do this because, for two siblings from the same family, we have longitudinal information on cultural and leisure consumption and, in addition, information on educational attainment and pre-education IQ and genetic propensity for education. These data enable us to estimate the effect of education on cultural and leisure consumption over the life course while controlling for omitted family-background characteristics (via family fixed effects) and observed differences in traits (IQ and genes) that jointly affect education and consumption. Second, we attempt to empirically disentangle three mechanisms through which education might affect cultural and leisure consumption: (A) competences (for example, analytical and creative skills that make it easier to understand complex cultural genres), (B) preferences (for example, exposure to new cultural genres and peers that shape cultural preferences) and (C) human capital (for example, higher income and thus greater ability to pay for cultural and leisure activities). We are particularly interested in distinguishing the effects of competences and preferences acquired through education (i.e., mechanisms A and B) from the effect of economic returns to education later in life (i.e., mechanism C). We do this by controlling for contemporaneous income (mechanism C) and argue that the effect of education on cultural and leisure consumption at a particular point in life — net of income, family fixed effects, IQ, and genes — captures the effect of competences and preferences acquired through education (i.e., mechanisms A and B). Finally, we can assess if the effect of education on consumption patterns persists over the life course (which we hypothesize would be the case if education permanently enhances competences and preferences) because we observe leisure consumption three times over a 30-year period. 2. Data and Research Design: Data: The WLS is a longitudinal study of 10,317 individuals that graduated from high school in Wisconsin in 1957. The WLS collected data from the main respondents in 1957, 1964, 1975, 1992, 2004 and 2011 and, since 1977, from a randomly selected sibling of the main respondent (Herd, Carr et al. 2014). We have information on the main respondent's and the sibling's (a) participation in cultural and leisure activities, (b) genetic propensity for education (as measured by the polygenic score for educational attainment), and (c) pre-college IQ (measured around age 18). Variables: Our dependent variables, measured around age thirty-five, fifty-five, and sixty-five for the main respondent (and at similar ages for the sibling respondent), capture frequency of engagement in cultural activities (going to cultural events, doing arts, going to the cinema, reading (fiction, biographies/non-fiction, magazines/news), and leisure activities (hobbies, going out, and playing a musical instrument). These items collectively capture both “highbrow” and “lowlbrow” activities (Gans 1974, Levine 1988). Our main explanatory variables include (a) education (years of completed schooling), (b) genetic predisposition for education, (c) IQ at around age 18 (Hemmon-Nelson IQ test), and (d) income (measured at around age thirty-five, fifty-five, and sixty-five). We also include a set of control variables (including sex and year of birth). Research design: We run linear Family Fixed Effects (FFE) models to estimate the effect of education on leisure and culture consumption at around age thirty-five, fifty-five, and sixty-five. Our FFE models control for shared aspects of family background that affect educational attainment and cultural and leisure consumption. In addition to education, the FFE models include IQ, the polygenic score for educational attainment, and income (and controls) as explanatory variables. We estimate the FFE models with and without income to assess the relative importance of mechanisms A+B and C presented above. 3. Preliminary Findings: Table 1 summarizes preliminary results from linear FFE models of (hours per week or month spent on) cultural and leisure consumption at age sixty-five. The nine dependent variables capture activities that differ in terms of complexity (competences required) and status (lowlbrow versus highbrow). We find that education has a positive and statistically significant effect on all activities that we classify as cultural activities, i.e., frequency of attending cultural events, doing arts, and going to the cinema. This positive effect is net of income, and we interpret it as capturing a positive effect of competences and preferences acquired from education (with those having more education acquiring more competences and a stronger “taste” for culture). These results are consistent with previous descriptive research. We find similar results for cultural activities at around age thirty-five and fifty-five (not reported), which we interpret as evidence that education has a long-lasting
"socializing" effect on cultural and leisure consumption. We also find a positive effect of education on the frequency of reading biographies and non-fiction, but not on the frequency of reading fiction and news/magazines. Although we would have liked to know more about which types of fiction and nonfiction respondents read, we interpret these results to suggest that education leads to a stronger taste for particular types of (serious) literature. Finally, we find that while education does not have any effect on the frequency of leisure activities such as doing hobbies or going out, it does have a positive effect on the frequency of playing a musical instrument. The latter result is consistent with evidence that a positive correlation exists between competences and the likelihood of playing a musical instrument. Again, results are similar for age thirty-five and fifty-five (not reported). 4. Summary and Next Steps: Our preliminary findings suggest that education provides individuals with competences and preferences that lead them to consume certain types of cultural and leisure activities. In particular, net of its effect on income, education has a positive effect on consumption of cultural activities that are regarded as high-status (cultural events, arts, cinema, reading non-fiction and playing a musical instrument), but has no effect on more mundane leisure activities such as hobbies and going out. We find that the positive effect of education persists over the life course. We interpret this finding as further evidence that education has a socializing effect that affects individuals long-term. We plan to further investigate the mechanisms behind the association between education and cultural and leisure consumption in our analysis. Among other things, we intend to disentangle whether the association is mainly driven by education shaping individual preferences (mechanism a) or providing competences (mechanism b) by exploiting pre- and post-college measures of ability. In addition, we intend to investigate whether some types of education influence cultural and leisure consumption more compared to other types education (for example studying Fine Arts rather than Science). By the time of the conference, we should be able to present these results as well.

African Americans and Civic Engagement: Establishing a Counternarrative

Radomir Mitic

This study demonstrates that among a nationally representative sample of college-goers tracked from age 16 to 26, African Americans are more than 40 percent more likely to vote and volunteer after college than their White counterparts. Given the popular narrative that politicians must appeal to a so-called “minority vote,” these findings suggest the following: (1) there is a counter-narrative being built among the college-going African American population and (2) there may be stratification of civic engagement contingent upon the intersection of race and educational attainment. Policymakers and higher education practitioners can interpret these findings as a warning of the dangers of a stratification of civic engagement while celebrating the voting and volunteerism present in the African American college-going community.

Panel B7: Methods in Mobility Studies

A Meta-Analysis of the Association Between Income Inequality and Intergenerational Mobility

Ernesto F. L. Amaral, Shih-Keng Yen, Sharron X. Wang

Our aim is to provide an overview of associations between income inequality and intergenerational mobility in the United States, Canada, and eight European countries (Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). We analyze whether this correlation is observed across and within countries over time. Developed countries have been experiencing increases in inequality in recent decades, mostly due to a steep concentration of income at the top of the distribution. We investigate Great Gatsby curves and perform meta-regression analyses based upon several papers on this topic. Results suggest that countries with high levels of inequality tend to have lower levels of mobility. Intergenerational
income elasticities have stronger associations with the Gini coefficient, compared to associations with the top one percent income share. Once models are controlled for methodological variables, country indicators, and paper indicators, correlations of mobility with the Gini coefficient lose significance, but not with the top one percent income share. This result is an indication that recent increases in inequality at the top of the distribution (captured by the top one percent income share) might be negatively affecting mobility on a greater magnitude, compared to variations across the income distribution (captured by the Gini coefficient).

Comparative Social Inequality and Mobility Research Using Whole Nation Linked Administrative and Survey Data - the Potential of New Zealand’s Integrated Data Infrastructure

Andrew Sporle and Reremoana Theodore

Recent advances in New Zealand’s linked national administrative and survey data have created a unique opportunity to explore comparative social mobility dynamics and determinants between subpopulations within New Zealand as well as between New Zealand and other countries. This paper outlines the scope and potential of New Zealand’s linked data resources for social stratification research, including the authors’ development of an indigenous longitudinal study using linked national data. This indigenous study enables comparisons of social mobility within the indigenous population and includes culturally informed variables as wellbeing determinants and outcomes. The Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) is a collection of New Zealand whole-population administrative and survey data sources from government agencies, the 2013 Census and several questionnaire-based social and socioeconomic surveys from samples of the population. The IDI allows whole-population analysis across different sectors of government (e.g. health, social services, education, tax). As New Zealand has a single level of government and a single-payer system for health and social services, these data sources cover the whole population. Data are available and linkable at the individual level for an ‘ever resident’ New Zealand population, including people born in New Zealand, permanent residents, people with visas that allow them to reside, work, or study in New Zealand (including international students and temporary workers), and those who live and work in New Zealand without requiring a formal visa. Data provide a longitudinal record of events (e.g. income, social service utilisation, educational qualifications) over time, with different datasets covering different periods (e.g. hospitalizations have been captured since 1988 but birth records go back to 1848). As of October 2018, the IDI holds 166 billion pieces of information from over fifty datasets. The IDI is updated up to four times per year, which includes addition of new datasets and updates of existing data. For each new update, datasets are probabilistically linked to a central individual identity file called the IDI ‘spine.’ The IDI spine aims to include all people who have ever been a resident in New Zealand, and it is constructed for each new update by linking together tax records since 1999, New Zealand birth records since 1920, and long-term visas since 1997. This spine currently includes approximately 10 million individuals. Although the various datasets are linkable via the spine, all data is de-identified with strict access and output controls preventing re-identification. The combination of whole-nation data and large sample sizes allows for analysis of small groups and rare events in ways that are not possible in projects that are dependent on primary collection of new data. The linked data can be used to examine population-specific pathways, identify key drivers of social mobility and provide information on population specific outcomes. The use of this type of data also enables researchers to examine sub-population-specific pathways by ethnicity, indigeneity, gender, region or cohort. The inclusion of the data from New Zealand’s 2013 Census as well as birth data makes it possible to link individuals to both households and families. The IDI also includes New Zealand’s recent indigenous wellbeing survey—Te Kupenga. This was the first nationally representative survey of the wellbeing of the indigenous population (Māori) of New Zealand. It was carried out by Statistics New Zealand following the 2013 Census, with support from other government agencies and key Māori stakeholders and communities. Te Kupenga gives an overall picture of the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of Māori, including culturally-informed variables and
information about the health of the M?ori language and culture. It contains general social and economic well-being measures and also introduces new measures based on the M?ori cultural definitions of well-being. In using the data resources of the IDI for social stratification research, we are able to draw on the results of cohort studies to inform our analysis. New Zealand has a history of conducting successful prospective cohort studies like the Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study and the Christchurch Health and Development Study, which have both been running for more than 40 years with very high retention rates. Life course findings and longitudinal data from these studies are increasingly being used to inform government policies and practice. While the IDI does not contain the same level of multi-disciplinary information as these studies, the investigation of social stratification pathways using IDI data can be informed by the results of these high-quality New Zealand longitudinal studies. In this presentation, we discuss the potential in using New Zealand’s IDI data resource to examine social stratification pathways across an entire population, including its potential relevance to other countries. New Zealand’s colonial history and its high levels of migration from specific areas means that its social dynamics are relevant to other parts of the world with similar experiences, especially those where similar migration happened later than in New Zealand. We present also the design of a new research project - Te Hao Nui, which will be the world’s largest nationally representative longitudinal study of an indigenous population. We have linked the data from Te Kupenga survey with the IDI with a particular focus on cultural outcomes, drivers of social mobility and inequalities. Regional differences in the outcomes and the determinants will then be examined, producing results that are not only relevant nationally but also regionally specific to inform local level interventions and policies. Our initial focus is on identifying and monitoring the determinants of indigenous youth wellbeing, as determined by local communities but using existing data. This approach is extremely innovative and is a major technical advance, creating the world’s largest indigenous longitudinal study with existing data and orienting the results to inform local interventions. The information produced by this research will not only identify intervention targets but also lead to the creation of a novel and permanent data infrastructure. This infrastructure, using the most up-to-date information, will enable the results of this study to act as a monitor of indigenous outcomes and interventions into the future.

The Presence of Social Structure in Online Texts Based on Word Embedding NLP Models

Zoltán Kmetty, Júlia Koltai and Tamás Rudas

Analysis and positioning of occupations in the social sphere has a long history in social research. Stratification models use occupations as a standard way of operationalizing the position of people in society. Most stratification models rely on massive survey data. However, the originally and primarily technology-oriented development of information technology, data science and NLP, and also the rapid growth of computing capacity, provide new types of data sources. Our research focuses on the positions of occupations in the semantic space as represented by large amounts of textual data. The goal of the research was to find the most important structuring factors behind the relative positions of occupations. We used word-embedding models to calculate the semantic distance of occupations. Due to the explanatory nature of the research, we did not only focus on the main dimension of this semantic space, but also detected further dimensions, in order to understand the different structuring factors behind the semantic space of occupations. Two questions may be raised regarding the appropriateness of word embedding-based semantic analysis to reveal social stratification. The first is whether or not the semantic space contains relevant information with respect to social stratification, as it has been understood in sociology. The second is whether or not the potentially-different semantic spaces represented by different corpora are similar enough to lead to substantially identical concepts of social stratification. This paper addresses both questions. The second question is given an affirmative answer by repeating our analyses on two different corpora with strongly similar results. As far as the first question is concerned, the results show a fundamental similarity between the social structure obtained from text analysis and the structure described by Ganzeboom and Treiman.
Scholars and the media have long attributed Americans’ high tolerance toward outcome inequality and aversion to redistribution to their belief in equality of opportunity. However, in the face of new information about intergenerational mobility in the United States, can individuals change their attitudes toward inequality and redistribution? I conducted an online survey experiment to answer this question. Results obtained from both OLS and Bayesian Additive Regression Trees (BART) suggest that after being informed of the reality of intergenerational mobility in the United States relative to other developed countries, respondents show less tolerance toward outcome inequality and demand more redistribution, especially those who originally held an optimistic view of American society.

Understanding American’s Attitudes toward the China-US Trade War

Yongai Jin, Yu Xie

There is an increasing trend of ordinary Americans’ unfavorable attitudes towards China since 2012, which motivates this study to investigate how American’s Perceptions on China are shaped. Taking advantage of context effect, two randomized experiments have been conducted on MTurk and KnowledgePanel. The experiment design examines how the framing on economic development and democracy impact people’s opinions on China. Findings are as following: Framing on democracy has a negative effect on Americans’ attitudes towards China while framing on economic development has a positive effect on Americans’ attitudes towards China; More importantly, the framing manipulation plays a moderating role in the relationship between people’s rating on economic development/democracy and their favorability about China: for those who have a lower rating of China’s economic development/democracy, the framing on economic development/democracy leads to a more unfavorable attitude compared to the control group. This study will add a new theoretical perspective to understanding Americans’ attitudes toward China and also test the causal relationship between people’s perceptions of China’s domestic politics and economics and public opinions, which will enable us to better understand the determinants and the psychological processes that shape people’s attitudes towards a country.

The Politics of Financialization and Income Inequality

Bowei Hu and Thung-Hong Lin

Recent cross-national studies of income inequality have debated whether financialization exacerbates or ameliorates income inequality. This article reexamines the association between financialization and income inequality by adopting the perspective of comparative politics. Data were collected from 113 countries during 1990–2012 and analyzed with fixed-effects models; the statistical results indicate that financialization generally increases Gini coefficients across countries. This supports the theory that credit expansion is exploited by economic and state elites who mobilize financial resources to obtain enormous revenues, thereby exacerbating income inequality. Furthermore, we argue that financialization in democracies results in lower income inequality than in autocracies because credit is more broadly accessible in democratic countries
than in autocratic countries. Whereas credit in autocracies is confined to a small group of political coalitions, credit in democracies is accessible by a wider range of citizens. Statistical analysis substantiates the claim that the interaction between democracy and credit extended to the private sector results in lower Gini coefficients. Similarly, the interaction between democracy and credit for state-owned enterprises (SOEs) also decreases inequality. Hence, regardless of the main effects of financialization, credit expansion to the private sector and SOEs ameliorates income inequality in democratic countries. This implies that financial policies democratizing credit expansion result in less income inequality in democracies than in autocracies.

**Because I’m Worth It? Self-Identity and Earnings Inequality**

*Sophie Moullin*

What worth has self-worth? Social theorists claim that a "neoliberal" self or subjectivity legitimates economic inequality. Does it also help to generate it? Those who most consider themselves 'an entrepreneur of himself,' the source of their own successes or failures, and as having a high degree of agency over their lives, could plausibly be more productive - or at least make stronger claims as to their productivity - at work, and as a result receive higher pay. I offer a first quantitative test of this theory, using data from a nationally-representative panel of working-age Americans surveyed between 1994 and 2014: MidLife Development in the United States (MIDUS). Multilevel models find that variation in entrepreneurial self-identity helps to account for disparities in earnings that occur within occupations, and, over the life course, in the contemporary United States. Expectations of educational and occupational attainment are now universally high in America, and no longer predict socioeconomic outcomes. In contrast, I find that what does predict earnings, and their variation within occupations and over the life course, is a general expectation of one's mastery over oneself and one's future.

**Panel F7: Inter- and Intra-generational Transmission of Education Inequality**

*Intergenerational Educational Mobility in 30 Countries*

*Meir Yaish, Lim Youngshin and Hyunjoon Park*

Intergenerational educational mobility in this paper is addressed with a tabular approach. This is not merely a methodological approach, as it allows an important examination of upward and, more crucially, downward mobility. Most students of educational stratification focus instead on the intergenerational educational association, ignoring for the most part these important aspects of mobility. This paper, then, puts to empirical test a number of hypotheses concerning five sources of cross national variations in intergenerational educational mobility: economic inequality, economic development, educational expansion, provision of private education, and, track system. We use individual-level data on individuals from thirty countries, aged 25-44, that participated in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC). We complemented these data with information on five critical country-level characteristics: GDP per capita (US$) in 2010; the GINI index in 2010; the ratio of public colleges to private colleges in a country (private education); the difference in the share of college-degree holders between those aged 25-34 and their counterparts aged 55-65, as calculated from the PIAAC data (educational expansion); and, finally, the number of secondary schools (tracks) available to fifteen-year-old students. To these data we apply hierarchical models to examine the influence of the aforementioned sources of variations in educational mobility, net of individual characteristics. Preliminary results indicate that educational expansion and the provision of private education promote more upward mobility. By contrast, track systems promote less mobility—particularly less upward mobility. Just as importantly, economic inequality and track systems have a significant effect on inequality of opportunity, such that fewer chances for educational mobility exists in more unequal societies and in societies whose educational system is more tracked.
Socioeconomic Inequality of Educational Opportunity: How Competition to Higher Education Modifies Its Effect

Fumiaki Ojima

The purpose of this research is to consider the relationship between inequality of educational opportunity and social structural and institutional setting. The ratio between higher education capacity and the number of applicants (degree of competition), and the effect of the aforementioned ratio, socioeconomic background and academic achievement on educational attainment, is attested to. Using the pooled data of SSM and JGSS, 10239 samples born from 1946 to 1980 were analyzed. The effect of academic achievement increases as competition becomes more severe; conversely, the effect of paternal income increases if competition is more relaxed. This study shows that the extent to which family socioeconomic background and academic ability affect educational attainment depends on the state of university entrance competition.

High School Career and Technical Education in Chile: A Study of Horizontal Stratification in Educational Transitions

Pablo Geraldo

In this paper, I focus on High School Career and Technical Education in Chile as a case of horizontal stratification. I aim to identify the causal effect that attending a vocationally-oriented high school in Chile has on three different but related outcomes: 1) students’ academic performance, 2) students’ educational expectations, 3) students’ decision to pursue higher education and, if so, to what type of institutions and subfield they become more inclined to apply. In this submission, I present the results for academic performance only, but I will have concluded the analyses for all three outcomes by the time of the conference. I use the Chilean Census of Students linked with administrative records to follow a cohort of students that began their educational trajectories in 2004 (first year of elementary school) and finished high school during 2015, applying to higher education (or not) by the next year. The main objective of this project is to shed light on how a stratified educational system itself, and not only socioeconomic background, shapes the decision-making process of students and their families.

Intergenerational Reproduction of Educational Inequality in Graduate Degree Attainment

Yun Cha

The role of graduate school education in processes of social stratification has gained interest given its implications for growing social inequality in the U.S. While the prior literature has documented little or indirect effects of parental resources on graduate school enrollment, these studies remain hampered by key data limitations and a focus on attendance rather than degree attainment, which are of ultimate interest. Using the 2017 National Survey of College Graduates, the most recent, largest survey of college graduates available, I examine parental education differentials in graduate degree attainment across respondents’ lives. Preliminary evidence finds much more substantial disparities in individuals’ likelihood of becoming graduate degree holders across parental education. This pattern is found across all gender and racial groups, controlling for basic demographic characteristics. Possible next steps are discussed at the end.

Panel A8: College Expansion and Inequality

Does College Expansion Reduce Inequality?: Evidence from South Korea

Dohoon Lee
This paper explores how college expansion in South Korea in the early-to-mid 1990s has influenced inequality. South Korea has witnessed remarkable growth in higher education since the Higher Education Reform in 1995. While increase in higher education enrollment, on average, has taken place in most OECD countries, the rate of the increase has been most pronounced in South Korea, from 43% in 1995 to about 92% in 2015. How has such a striking growth in college education impacted subsequent trajectories of economic inequality? Drawing upon extant literature, this paper examines a causal link between college expansion and inequality by deploying synthetic control method, a newly developed model for comparative cross-national studies.

Who Benefits More from the College Expansion Policy? Evidence from China
Yapeng Wang

Social scientists and policy makers are concerned about whether educational expansion policies reduce educational inequality between the advantaged and the disadvantaged or rather enlarge the gap. Previous research mainly relies on descriptive and simple regression methods, by which the treatment effect of educational expansion may capture secular/historical trend effects, and thus cannot effectively answer the question. In order to examine the causal effect of educational expansion policy on educational inequality, this research analyzes a natural experiment—the implementation of China’s 1999 college expansion policy—by using the difference-in-difference method and comparative interrupted time-series method. It finds that college expansion gives rise to similar opportunities for people from both advantaged and disadvantaged family backgrounds; as such, it reduces educational inequality in the long run. This relationship between expansion and class inequality invites an elaboration of the Maximally Maintained Inequality theory.

The Association between Expansion and Educational Inequality: A Cross-National Analysis
Shih-Keng Yen

Higher education has expanded considerably, and entering prestigious institutes has become more competitive since the 1960s. The extent of higher educational expansion may have a moderating effect on educational inequality, that is, the relationship between students’ family background and their educational attainment. By using PISA (the Programme for International Student Assessment) of 2015 for 61 societies, this study finds that the association between students’ family background in terms of parental education and mathematical achievement becomes stronger as higher education expands. However, because family background is multidimensional, this study further investigates three mechanisms that may contribute to educational inequality: cultural, education, and financial resources in the home. In this era of higher educational expansion, cultural resources in the home are most effective in maintaining the educational advantage of more privileged families—and thus perpetuating educational inequality—net of parental education.

Katarzyna Kopycka

This paper analyzes the implications of the higher education expansion in Poland after 1990 on social inequality in access to tertiary education. Secondly, it investigates processes of diversion of lower social origin groups into less demanding and less prestigious study programs. Consistent with Maximally Maintained Inequality thesis, children of academic origin take the greatest
advantage of new tertiary education opportunities in the early phase of expansion. Their distance to the next lower educational background decreases only after they have reached saturation. In contrast, the advantage in access to tertiary education of the upper service class children decreases in the early nineties leading to equalization with the lower service class. Following an initial increase, the odds for studying of the working-class children stagnate, reflecting their lower educational aspirations, even though higher classes have reached saturation. Consistent with Effectively Maintained Inequality thesis, students of lower social-class and educational backgrounds are overrepresented in tuition fee-based study programs, which are generally of lower quality and prestige than tuition-free study opportunities at public universities. Furthermore, lower-service-class children have a higher risk of finishing tertiary education at the bachelor level.

Panel B8: Family and Child Wellbeing in East Asia

Gender Differences in Educational Outcomes and the Effect of Family Background: A Comparative Perspectives from East Asia

Kayo Nozaki, Shino Yukawa, and Hideo Akabayashi

It has been established that the degree of intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic status varies across countries (Corak 2011). Research efforts to investigate the causes of such differences increasingly have focused on the differences in the structure of public education systems and educational investment in the family (Smeeding et al, 2011, Ermisch 2012). Most previous works compare western countries that share a common cultural background (Bradbury et al, 2015), and there are only a few studies that compare evidence with East Asian countries (Park 2015). In this paper, we consider the development of gender differences in educational achievement throughout childhood in East Asian countries. Gender differences in the attitude toward science and math are known to emerge at early ages (Xie and Shauman 2005), and the roles of family and non-cognitive ability are under debate (Bertrand 2011). We examine how the parental socioeconomic status (SES), educational investment, and the child’s own characteristics can explain the gender differences in the educational outcomes across countries with similar cultural backgrounds using longitudinal surveys of children.

We use the Japan Child Panel Survey (JCPS) and the China Family Panel Survey (CFPS). Both are nationally representative panel surveys that started in 2010, and they are the first ones with both cognitive and non-cognitive outcome measure of respondents’ school-aged children with rich information about educational investment and parental SES. We present a trajectory of the gender gap in academic outcomes and educational investment by the parental SES over the course of child development, and use a simple regression analysis to illuminate the gender differences in the relationship between household income, parental education, and non-cognitive ability such as self-confidence, and cognitive test scores.

It is found that the gender gap in the cognitive test scores is similar in both countries; girls outperform boys in language tests, but there is no difference in math tests. However, the effects of the family SES on test scores and educational investment are different. The effect of household income on test scores is larger for girls than for boys in Japan, but such differences are not found in China. Boys with a mother with higher educational achievement tend to participate in more extra-curricular activities compared with girls in China, but such differences are not found in Japan. We do not find any gender difference in the effects of non-cognitive traits on the test scores. We plan to add the results with similar specifications from other countries, such as US (as a benchmark).

A Comparative Analysis of Children’s Time Use and Educational Achievement: Assessing Evidence from China, Japan, and the United States

Ryosuke Nakamura
A variety of empirical evidence suggests family background is strongly related to educational outcomes and many counties address closing achievement gaps among children (Duncan and Murnane 2011). However, there is not much known about the mechanism through which educational inequality emerges across families with different socioeconomic status. For example, what are the most important elements of family background? Is money (e.g., higher family income) more important than time (e.g., better time use), or vice versa? Do they explain the socioeconomic status gap in educational outcomes across western and non-western societies in the same way? Therefore, we try to clarify the following three research questions from the point of view of a cross-country comparative study. The first is the effect of differences in parental socioeconomic status on the children’s time use, especially learning time outside of school and time spent watching TV. The second is the effect of differences in parental socioeconomic status on the academic achievement of children. The third is the relationship between children’s learning time outside of school and the academic achievement of children.

This paper comparatively investigates the cases of China, Japan, and the United States, drawing on three types of a nationally representative longitudinal data: The China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), the Japan Child Panel Survey (JCPS), the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study (ECLS) in the United States. Using these nationally representative datasets, we attempt to explain a complex set of factors that contribute to educational inequality. From the results comparing East Asian countries (Japan and China), the similarities between the two countries in the effects of socioeconomic status on children’s test scores are that the correlation between income and the test scores is significantly positive. The correlation between parents’ education and the test scores is also significantly positive. Whereas, the differences between the two countries in the effects of socioeconomic status on children’s time use and cognitive outcomes are that the correlation between income and homework time is positive and statistically significant in China but is limited in Japan. Japanese children’s math test score gap between the highest and the lowest income group seems to get wider earlier than that of Chinese children. Our findings will suggest important insights for both researchers and policymakers who are interested in closing the educational inequality, and a comparative analysis will show the common and different structures of the mechanism of educational inequality.

Social Inequality in Child Educational Development in China

Authors: Airan Liu, Wangyang Li and Yu Xie (presenter)

Studies in social stratification have reached a consensus that education works as a primary mechanism in the reproduction of social inequality over generations, and that family background, which is usually measured by family’s socioeconomic status (SES), is the most influential factor for children’s educational achievement and attainment. Unfortunately, nearly all past studies examining the relationship between family and children’s educational achievement have focused on Western countries, mainly the U.S. Very few have examined this question in East Asian countries such as China. Because China differs from Western countries profoundly in regard to institutional systems, social life, cultural values, etc. more research is needed on the relationship between family and educational outcomes in China, and how this relationship resembles or differs from that in Western societies. This study thus revisits a classical sociological question by investigating the relationship between family background and children’s educational achievement in China. We capitalize on data from the China Family Panel Studies, a recently available, nationally representative and longitudinal survey data set, to investigate the relationship between multiple social determinants and children’s educational outcomes in China. To facilitate our understanding of whether and how China differs from Western countries, we focus on the relative importance of different social determinants of children’s achievement in China and how these differ from those in Western countries. Our studies contribute to the current literature on social stratification by broadening our understanding of the relationship between family and children’s educational achievement in contemporary China.
Student Participation in Private Supplementary Education Activities in East Asia

Hyunjoon Park and Youngshin Lim

One of the main characteristics of Korean education is the extraordinary level of student participation in private supplementary education activities after regular school hours (Park 2013). A significant share of Korean K-12 students attend a private institute, called hakwon, which offers lectures by private instructors on major school subjects such as Korean language, mathematics, and English. One-to-one or group private tutoring is another form of private supplementary education activities. Given the nature of private investment and its potential consequences for students’ academic performance, student participation in private supplementary education has important implications for educational inequality (Park, Byun, and Kim 2011). Therefore, in understanding sources of educational inequality in Korean education, it is critical to examine how the extent to which students participate in private supplementary varies across their socioeconomic background.

At the same time it is notable that private supplementary education has been a key feature not only in Korea but also in neighboring East Asian societies such as Japan and Taiwan. It has been of growing concern in relation to educational inequality in China. Indeed, private supplementary education has been increasingly a global trend beyond East Asia (Park et al. 2016). A recent study highlights its relevance for education even in the United States (Ho and Park 2019). This global trend makes it important to address socioeconomic differentials in student participation in private supplementary education in cross-national comparative perspective.

In the current study, we explain student participation in private supplementary education among 15-year-old students in Korea in comparison to participation in Japan, China (Shanghai), and the United States. The data from an international survey of student performance, 2012 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) provide an exceptional opportunity of comparing student participation in private supplementary education. A fundamental challenge in studying private supplementary education is the problem associated with measurement: in most cases it is not feasible to identify whether supplementary education activities are private or something provided by schools or communities. Fortunately, 2012 PISA asked students to respond to indicate hours per week they “attend out of school classes organized by a commercial company, and paid for by [your] parents.” In other words, the question clearly refers to “private” supplementary education activities.

Drawing data from those four countries, we first report prevalence of student participation in private supplementary education and then assess how parental education, occupation, and family income (for Korea only – where parents reported family income) are associated with student participation, net of other controls. Our preliminary analyses show that parents’ education and occupation are more strongly associated with participation in private supplementary education in three East Asian societies than in the US. The relationship between students’ test score and participation in private supplementary education is also different between East Asian and the United States.

Panel C8: Gender, Fertility and Health


Emily Rauscher

While educational assortative mating patterns in the U.S. have changed since the 1960s, we know little about the effects of these patterns on children, particularly on infant health. Rising educational homogamy may alter prenatal contexts through parental stress, behaviors, and resources, with implications for inequality. Using 1969-1994 NVSS birth data and aggregate cohort-state census measures of spousal similarity of education and labor force participation as instrumental variables
(IV), this study estimates effects of parental educational similarity on infant health. Controlling for both maternal and paternal education, results support family systems theory and suggest that parental educational homogamy is beneficial for infant health while hypergamy is detrimental. These effects are stronger in later cohorts and are generally limited to mothers with more education. Null IV estimates of hypogamy and stable estimates by cohort suggest that rising female hypogamy may have limited effect on infant health. In contrast, rising educational homogamy could have increasing implications for infant health. Effects of parental homogamy on infant health could help explain racial inequality of infant health and may present a potential mechanism through which inequality is transmitted between generations.

“Thank U, Next”? The Role of Re-Partnering in Changing Household Labor Arrangements over the Life Course

Ariane Ophir

Current research on the division of household labor over the life course is limited to the study of couples over the duration of their relationship. However, recent demographic trends suggest that women and men are likely to form and dissolve multiple marital and non-marital unions with different partners over the life course. In each union, people divide housework tasks with their partner in some manner, yet we know very little about the role of past relationships in shaping current or future ones. In this paper, I draw on forty years of data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics to investigate whether people change their division of household labor arrangements when they change partners and whether women and men experience similar patterns of change when they re-partner. Answering these questions will contribute to our understanding of gendered roles over the life course and the circumstances under which men and women reconstruct these roles.

Reproductive Labor and Stratified Relationships: A Qualitative Study on Commercial Surrogacy in New Delhi, India

Madhusree Jana

The academic debates on reproductive labor and the commodification of women's bodies in the developing world are not very recent. The absence of legally binding guidelines had led to an unregulated growth of the assisted reproductive industry (ART) in India, thriving on a steady pool of women who were willing to offer cheaper services by incorporating their reproductive potential into economic production. Taking cue from the feminist literature on the economization of the reproductive body, this paper attempts to establish commercial gestational surrogacy as a form of gendered labor and, at the same time, aims to shed light on the labor market inequalities in the surrogacy sector using empirical evidence. To fulfill the research objectives, a primary field survey was conducted in the National Capital Regional of Delhi between 2016 and 2017 to explore the surrogacy market in India. Semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with surrogates, agents, fertility experts, and other stakeholders of commercial surrogacy. Research entirely relies on the snowball sampling method as respondents were employed via the referrals of doctors, surrogacy agents, and friends of respondents. The information drawn from interviews and participant observations brings out the socioeconomic background of the surrogate and their experiences as surrogate mothers as well as reproductive workers. The results of this study show that most of the surrogates come from rural areas with no educational attainment or skilled work experience. The case studies and narrative analyses also indicate that the disadvantaged background of the surrogates limits their autonomy as reproductive laborers and increases their disposability. Most importantly, the results reveal the unequal power relations embedded in the process and the inequalities that stem from it.

Panel D8: Education and Economic Returns from a Life Course Perspective
Life Cycle Economic Returns to Educational Mobility in Denmark

Kristian Bernt Karlson, Jesper Fels Birkelund and Meir Yaish

Most studies of the transition from school to work take a snapshot perspective in examining economic returns to education. Nevertheless, economic returns to education develop over the individual's life course. In this paper, we put to empirical test a theoretical formulation derived from the cumulative advantage mechanism for enduring life cycle effects of educational mobility on earnings. We identify four mobility groups by cross-classifying parental education (degree/no degree) by that of their offspring (degree/no degree). Thus, and in sharp contrast to traditional school-to-work studies that measure economic standings at a single point in time, we study the long-term economic consequences of intergenerational educational mobility. Data for this study come from the Danish Longitudinal Survey of Youth (DLSY), a probability sample of Danish children attending grade 7 in May 1968. To these data, we apply growth models to examine the earnings trajectories of Danish men and women, in each educational mobility category, over their life course. Preliminary results indicate that mobility trajectories in the Danish labor market do not follow a pattern of cumulative advantage but are instead explained by respondent's attainment of education. By contrast, we have identified an association between mobility experiences and long-term disposable (net-of-tax) income profiles, finding that family background boosts the income trajectories of college-educated individuals from around age 45 and onward. These returns to family background among the college-educated cannot be explained by differences in cognitive skills measured early in life. One possible explanation for these different findings might be that the Danish welfare regime is more effective in regulating earnings from the labor market (hence reducing inequality in earnings trajectories by social background) than regulating all other forms of incomes. This bears implications for the reduction of inequality.

Educational Trajectories in a Vertically Differentiated but Permeable System: Micro and Macro Mechanisms

Kaspar Burger

Educational tracking has been found to prevent some students from further progressing to higher levels of education. However, little is known about the long-term effects of tracking in permeable education systems. Permeable systems are designed to allow students to move between different types of education, such as vocational and academic education, and to stream up into higher educational levels following diverse educational pathways. In a permeable system, students' persistence and study effort might be important determinants of educational success. This study used data from a 15-year panel survey (n = 4986, 43.8% male) to examine the extent to which tracking at the lower-secondary school level predicts students' probability of moving to an academic or vocational program at the upper-secondary level — and how this in turn predicts the probability of ever enrolling in a university over a period of eleven years, when persistence and study effort are taken into account. Results of a structural equation model suggest that relative to students who attended a non-tracked school at the lower-secondary level, those attending an academically demanding track in a tracked school system were around 14 percent more likely to transition into an academic educational program at the upper-secondary level. Attending an academic, rather than vocational, program at the upper-secondary level, in turn, predicted a roughly 42 percent higher probability of transitioning into a university in subsequent years. All other factors being equal, neither persistence nor study effort had a significant impact on this latter transition probability.

Pathways to Post-Compulsory Education, Work and Home-Leaving of Rural Youth in China

Donghui Wang
The topics that are relevant to youths’ school and work have been the central focus in many subfields of social science. However, limited attention is paid to youths’ transition pathways in multiple domains of life from a rural, non-western context. This paper aims to explore diverse school-to-work pathways for rural youth in China. It has two objectives. The first is to describe transition pathways in education, work and home-leaving among a group of rural youth residing in one of China’s most impoverished provinces—Gansu Province. The second objective is to document the roles that structural and agentic resources play in shaping rural youths’ pathways into adulthood. Data came from Wave 1 (2000) and Wave 4 (2009) of the Gansu Survey of Children and Family (GSCF). This study uses latent class analysis (LCA) to characterize youths’ diverse transition pathways patterns from age 12-19. A multinomial logit model is then applied to investigate agentic and structural resources associated with different patterns of transition pathways. LCA analysis revealed seven pathways: (1) local high school attenders, (2) move for high school, (3) inactive, (4) move for work, (5) early movers, (6) move for vocational school, and (7) later finishers. Multinomial analysis further distinguishes the role that family social economic resources and community resources play in shaping youths’ school-to-work transition.

Panel E8: Education, Inequality and Mobility

A Very Uneven Playing Field: Economic Mobility in the United States

Pablo Mitnik, Victoria Bryant and David Grusky

We present results from a new data set, the Statistics of Income Mobility Panel, that has been assembled from tax and other administrative sources to provide evidence on economic mobility and persistence in the United States. This data set allows us to take on the methodological problems that have complicated previous efforts to estimate intergenerational earnings and income elasticities. We find that the elasticities for women’s income, men’s income, and men’s earnings are as high as all but the highest of the previously reported survey-based estimates. Because the intergenerational curves are especially steep within the parental-income region defined by the fiftieth to ninetieth percentiles, approximately two-thirds of the inequality between poor and well-off families is passed on to the next generation. This extreme persistence cannot be attributed to any single factor. Instead, the U.S. is exceptional with respect to virtually all factors governing economic persistence, including the returns to human capital, the amount of public investment in the human capital of low-income children, the amount of socioeconomic segregation, and the progressiveness of the tax-and-transfer system. For each of these four factors, the U.S. has opted for policies that are mobility-reducing, with the implication that any substantial increase in mobility will likely require a wide-ranging package of reforms that cut across many institutions.

Education and Income Inequality among Japanese Youth: Decomposition Approach Using Longitudinal Data

Katsunori Ogawa

This paper focuses on the association of education and income inequality among Japanese youth and addresses two questions. First, to what extent is income inequality among Japanese people caused by education? Second, how does that process differ at the individual and household levels? The data used in the analysis come from the Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys for Young and Middle-aged people, which have been conducted annually since 2007. The analysis uses the Theil index as an income inequality measure and decomposes it into (1) within-person, (2) between-person/within-education, and (3) between-education sections. The results confirm that most of the income inequalities lies in between-person components and that education contributes relatively little to explaining the between-person variation. However, older people show slightly greater inequality in between-person, within-education categories.
Gender-Specific Trends in Intergenerational Educational Association

Huixian Li

Despite the seismic changes in access to education and women’s status in the U.S. over the course of the twentieth century, we have little understanding of how the role of the mother’s educational attainment, relative to the father’s, has changed in shaping children’s educational achievement, as well as how parental educational transmission to daughters has changed compared to that to sons. This paper investigates the gender-specific time trends in intergenerational educational association in the U.S. during the twentieth century. Preliminary results suggest that the association between daughters and parents was weaker than that between sons and parents. Further, the mother’s education had a strong influence on her children’s, even during a time when access to higher education was limited among women. Prior research may have overlooked these gender-specific trends in intergenerational educational mobility.

Panel F8: Mobility Mechanisms

Better Times to Come? Intergenerational Class Mobility of Labour Market Entrants in Germany and the UK Since the 1950s (69)

Nhat An Trinh and Erzsébet Bukodi

This paper examines over-time trends in intergenerational social class mobility for labour market entrants in Germany and the UK since the early 1950s. Based on a cohort approach, we calculate absolute and relative mobility rates, separately for men and women, using the German Socio-Economic Panel (1984-2016), the UK Household Longitudinal Study (2009-2016), and the UK Labour Force Survey (2014-2017). Regarding absolute mobility, we find marked differences between the two countries. Although total mobility rates remained fairly stable in both countries and for both genders in the past 70 years, upward and downward rates followed opposite trends. In Germany, downward mobility decreased while upward mobility rose. In the UK, downward mobility increased while upward mobility declined. These differences are primarily driven by differing changes in the two countries’ class structures. Regarding relative mobility, we provide detailed evidence for the absence of any sustained change in both countries over the past seven decades. Although we find some slight increases in social fluidity, there are no further increases for more recent labour market entry cohorts – pointing towards the possibility of a ‘limit’ to equalisation of relative mobility chances in advanced capitalist societies.

Revisiting Trends in the Intergenerational Transmission of Economic Status and Family Structure

Michael King

Prior work examining people born between 1950 and 1961 found little evidence of changing patterns in the intergenerational transmissions of poverty and family structure across cohorts. However, subsequent cohorts have experienced rising income inequality and an increased prevalence of single parenthood, which may have changed intergenerational transmissions of economic status and family structure. Using log-linear models and data from NLSY79 and NLSY97, I explore the within- and across-generation interdependence of economic status and family structure among mothers and daughters and assess trends in these relationships between birth cohorts. I broaden the scope of previous work that has focused on poverty to explicitly examine the entire income distribution, including the affluent. Better understanding the joint inheritance of economic status and family structure across generations will clarify whether and how both matter for children’s life chances and identify processes influencing persistent social inequalities and potential pathways to social mobility.
The Role of Education in Social Mobility in Spain

Sandra Fachelli, Pedro López-Roldán and Ildefonso Marqués-Perales

This paper explores the intergenerational patterns of class mobility, paying particular attention to the intermediary role that education plays. In observing the labor insertion of both men and women, we adopt the perspective that social origin is a dominating factor. The analysis takes into account the suggestions of Erikson (1984) and Salido (2001) regarding the incorporation of women in the analysis of social mobility and, in particular, applies the integral model of dominance (Fachelli and López-Roldán, 2015). Both men and women born between 1931 and 1981 in Spain are analyzed, which means that the study covers a period of profound economic and educational advances in a country of late industrialization, where the change in the role of women in the labor sphere is very important. The results suggest that men have experienced a slight increase in social fluidity, while for women there has been a substantial increase due to their rapid insertion in the labor market, partly driven by broad access to positions regardless of social origin. Educational inequality has increased, and class returns to education show a slight decrease over time, except for women; upon analyzing the indirect effect, we find a weaker association between the origin and destination of the better educated. A counterfactual analysis shows that the slight increase in social fluidity for men is mainly due to educational expansion. For women, the decrease in the direct effect of the class of origin and educational expansion represents a large part of the increase in social fluidity. The important and accelerated change generated by the insertion of women in the labor market through the analyzed generations shows slight variations when applying the Integral Dominance Model (IDM) as compared to work done without considering the woman at the beginning, such as the Integral Model (IM) analyzed in a previous work (Gil et al, 2017). However, the general conclusions it reached are corroborated.

Effect of Political Capital on Socioeconomic Attainment in China: Evidence from China Family Panel Studies

Xia Zheng

Previous studies within the market transition debate find evidence both consistent and inconsistent with the predictions of Nee’s market transition theory: evidence of both increasing return to human capital and persistent return to political capital after the market transition in China. The inconsistency between the findings and the theory can be reconciled by the changing selection mechanism of party members of the Chinese Communist Party, which increasingly emphasizes the human capital of candidates. This study explores the extent to which education and cognitive skill, representing different aspects of the human capital embedded in the selection mechanism of party members, account for the contribution of party membership to income and housing space in China, and the relative effects of the two human capital measures. Key findings include that: 1) Both education and cognitive skill account for the contribution of party membership to income and housing space to a large extent. The effects of both human capital measures are stronger in rural areas than in urban areas. 2) Education in general has a larger effect, but cognitive skill has a larger effect upon accounting for party membership’s contribution to rural income. 3) Controlling for marketization level considerably lessens the degree to which both human capital measures account for the contribution of party membership. These findings provide support for the market transition theory with data three decades after the transition and help to illuminate the effect of cognitive skill on the socioeconomic attainments of Chinese adults.

Second Poster Presentation

Orange Trees Predict Where Apples Fall, but not as Well as Apple Trees. The Interrelationship Between Economic, Occupational and Educational Origins and Destinations
The question of intergenerational transmission of economic, occupational and educational positions is a fundamental one in social mobility research. Education, occupation and earnings are transmitted from parents to children, and these transmissions are interrelated. However, comparative research on interrelated predictive power of different destinations on different origins is scarce. Here we compare the predictive power of parental income, social class and education to sibling similarity on similar outcomes. We compare overall predictive power and predictive power independent of the other used measures. Our results show that, while apple trees do indeed predict where oranges fall, orange trees do so even better: similar social origin measures better predict outcomes in the case of education and earnings and at least equally well in the case of occupation. This holds for both overall predictive power and predictive power independent of other measures. We conclude that one should prefer similar measures of social origin if one wishes to maximize the predictive power of social origin.

The Hispanic Fertility Bust: The Role of Citizenship

Kate Choi

Context: U.S. birth rates are below replacement. The decline in U.S. fertility is largely the product of the precipitous drop in Hispanic fertility, which sustained U.S. fertility near replacement level. Objective: (1) Document fertility differentials by citizenship status among Hispanic women; (2) examine the extent to which fertility decline differed by citizenship status; and (3) explain what gave rise to differences in the fertility decline by citizenship status. Data: 2008-2017 American Community Survey, 2000 and 2010 U.S. Survey, and various sources of data from U.S. Immigration Enforcement websites. Sample: Hispanic women ages 15 to 50. Methods: Multilevel logistic regression and Fairlie decomposition for non-linear models. Preliminary results: Non-citizens have higher fertility relative to other Hispanic women. Socio-demographic differences give rise to fertility differentials by citizenship status of Hispanic women. A drop in the fertility of non-citizens contributed in large part to the fertility decline.

Understanding the Gender Pay Gap Between and Within Occupations – What is the Role of Individual Job Tasks?

Ann-Christin Bächmann, Corinna Kleinert, Kathrin Leuze and Kai Rompczyk

Even today, men and women often work in different occupations. Women face persistent disadvantages in the labour market, particularly with respect to wages. Previous research has shown that these two phenomena — occupational sex segregation and the gender pay gap — are systematically connected as female-dominated occupations yield lower wages, both in Germany (e.g. Achatz et al., 2005; Hinz and Gartner, 2005) and elsewhere (e.g. Grönlund & Magnusson, 2013; Levanon, England, & Allison, 2009). Why a higher share of women in an occupation comes along with lower wage levels is still an open question. A growing body of literature concentrates on the role of occupational task profiles (e.g. Busch 2013; Liebeskind 2004; Kilbourne et al. 1994) which help to explain the gender pay gap and its trend over time (Black & Spitz-Oener 2010). First evidence further shows that gender-specific task profiles also seem to contribute to gender wage differences within occupations (Bizopoulou 2017). Our paper aims at combining these two perspectives by asking how individual task profiles contribute to our understanding of the gender pay gap between and within occupations in today’s German labour market. Our theoretical considerations are based on the perspectives of skill-biased technological change (Katz & Murphy 1992; Levy & Murnane 1992) and the task-based approach (Autor et al. 2003), which both discuss the rising demand of certain occupational tasks dimensions and thus their rising remuneration over time. Skill-biased technological change suggests the increasing importance of high-skilled tasks
(analytical tasks and autonomy) and a decrease in the importance of low-skilled (manual) tasks. In contrast, the task-based approach assumes that ongoing computerization has made especially routine tasks redundant, while non-routine (analytical, interactive) tasks are becoming increasingly relevant, because they cannot be performed by machines. While non-routine analytical tasks usually require a high level of education, this might not be true for non-routine interactive tasks, for example in service and care work. Since highly-coveted skills might be scarce due to educational bottlenecks or limitations in population ability, changes in labour demand have spillover effects on the wage structure, resulting in high wages for autonomy, analytical and interactive tasks and low wages for physical and routine tasks. Due to occupational segregation and task specialization within occupations, men and women perform the discussed tasks to a different degree: While women perform more interactive and routine tasks while men men have higher shares of analytical, autonomy and physical tasks (Autor & Handel 2013). Since analytical tasks and autonomy are assumed to come along with higher wages, part of the gender pay gap should be attributable to the fact that men perform these tasks more often. Conversely, as routine tasks should yield lower wages, part of the gender pay gap should be explained by women performing routine tasks to a higher extent than men do. However, not all tasks performed by men and women are assumed to increase the gender pay gap. Since physical tasks come along with lower wages and men perform more physical tasks than women do, they should reduce the gender wage gap. In a similar vein, interactive tasks should decrease the gender pay gap, since they yield higher wages and are performed more often by women. As to gender pay differentials between and within occupations, we assume that individual tasks profiles should be more important for the latter. Two arguments can be made: There is evidence that even within the same occupation men and women are assigned to different tasks (Autor & Handel 2013; Bizopoulou 2017). In the course of declining between-occupation segregation and female inroads into male fields, this mode of segregation might have become more important over time. To test these assumptions empirically, we rely on individual job task profiles in the adult study of German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS, SC6), which were implemented in wave four of the study. Based on the task-based approach of Autor et al. (2003), five dimensions of general job tasks are covered: analytical, physical, interactive, and routine tasks, as well as autonomy (Matthes et al., 2014). Empirically, we employ a two-step approach: First, we use an Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition of the gender pay gap based on gender-specific random-effect models (Table 1, Model 1). In the second step, we base the Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition on a hybrid model or more precisely a between-within model (Table 1, Model 2) to differentiate the influence of individual tasks on the gender pay gap between and within occupations. In our sample, we find a gender pay gap of twenty-nine percent, of which almost two thirds can be explained by observed differences in the endowments of men and women. Table 1, Model 1 reveals that besides human capital and experience, gender differences in the performance of tasks contribute to the gender pay gap. Men benefit from performing less routine tasks than women and from performing higher levels of autonomy and especially more analytical tasks. This difference explains sixteen percent of the gender pay gap. On the other hand, women benefit from performing more interactive tasks and less physical tasks than men do. These findings are in line with our theoretical considerations. The random-effects models, however, cannot answer to what degree men and women working in different occupations contribute to the observed gender differences in tasks endowments. The between-within model (Model 2) addresses this question and shows that gender differences in the performance of tasks not only exist due to occupational sex segregation but can also explain part of the gender pay gap within occupations. Even in the same occupation, men perform analytical tasks to a greater extent than women do, while women stick with performing more routine tasks. In addition, women benefit from lower physical tasks rates within occupations. The same holds true if only the variance between occupations is analyzed: women benefit from working in occupations that have lower amounts of physical tasks and are characterized by higher amounts of interactive tasks while men are overrepresented in occupations with a higher analytical focus. In sum, the contribution of the task effects between occupations is negative. This indicates that the gender wage gap would be even larger if men and women were equally distributed throughout the occupational structure. Accordingly, the combination of the single task effects between occupations reveals that women can in fact benefit from being
overrepresented in occupations that come along with more strongly-rewarded tasks. However, within these occupations women are (self-)selected for tasks which reap less rewards. Table 1: Decomposition of the gender pay gap [see attachment]. Source: NEPS-SC6 (doi:10.5157/NEPS:SC6:9.0.1.), German Microcensus, own calculations. Human capital: highest qualification obtained, labor market experience, labor market experience squared; Household context: marital status, children < 6 years in household; Work volume: individual work hours; Employment: leadership position, establishment size, industry; Controls: East/West Germany, migration status.


Money Management and Gender Equality: An Analysis of Dual-Earner Couples in Western Europe

Cemile Beyda Cineli

Using data from the ISSP ‘Family and Changing Gender Roles’ 2012 module, we examine the dynamics behind non-traditional money management systems (joint and individualised systems). We focus on dual-earner couples aged 25 to 45 years. Specifically, we explore the conditions under which couples use these systems and the extent to which they are associated with gender equality values. Gender inequalities do persist in joint and individualised systems. However, both systems are more associated with gender equality values than the traditional breadwinner system. The individualised system, which is a newer method couples use to manage their money, is the most closely associated with gender equality values. It is preferred significantly more by respondents who express more egalitarian gender ideologies. Finally, for relationships in which the males are older or earn significantly more money than their partners, the likelihood of switching to non-traditional systems (joint/individualised) is lower.

Understanding Unstable Healthcare Access among California Latinos

Josefina Flores Morales
Introduction: Immigrants will make up 82% of the projected U.S. population growth in the near future (Passel & Cohn, 2008). Most studies about immigrant health focus on acculturation, aim to explain why foreign-born individuals are healthier than U.S.-born individuals, and rely on quantitative data. We know little about how immigrants access healthcare, how their access varies, and how differential access affects the life course. These omissions limit our understanding of inequalities in health. Drawing on systematic in-depth interviews of immigrants that focus, in part, on their experience with the U.S. healthcare system, our research helps to provide a more complete picture of how people get by when they lack access to mainstream forms of healthcare. We know little about how low-income immigrant populations take care of their health given their marginalized social position. Vargas Bustamante and colleagues (2012) found that undocumented migrants have lower odds of having a doctor visit and a usual source of care. However, the question of how immigrants without formal access to some institutions take care of their health remains unanswered. Second, healthcare is usually examined at one point in time in surveys. In-depth qualitative data sheds light on how a family’s healthcare access varies over time and how one family member’s access or difficulty with access may help or hinder access by other members of the family. Methods: This paper draws on 142 interviews collected during the California Opportunity Study in the summer of 2018. Interview participants resided in Southern California. In their field notes, interviewers recorded detailed descriptions of the content of interviews immediately after the interview was completed. Of the 142 interviews, 54 have Latino/a respondents. Of these, 30 are foreign-born Latino/as. This sample allows for comparisons of healthcare access between U.S.- and foreign-born individuals, as well as foreign-born individuals who may have a liminal legal status. Using an open-coding analytic lens, participants’ phrases are the unit of analysis (Strauss and Corbin 1990). Though our preliminary results are based on field notes, future versions of the paper will compare our initial findings to those based on analysis of the full interview transcripts. Preliminary Profiles/ Findings: Table 1 shows the number of interviews in this analysis. Of the 143, 38 percent are Latino/a and 21 percent are foreign-born Latino/a. The most common foreign-born country was Mexico, and the second most common was Guatemala. Three main themes emerged in regard to healthcare. These themes are organized in Table 2. First, the places where people get healthcare vary widely. Some Latino/as rely on healers, the emergency room, and non-profits. Several complement their existing U.S.-based healthcare with services south of the border. For example, an interview field note about a Guatemalan female stated: the husband struggles with his healthcare as Medi-Cal only covers 80% of his payments, so he often foregoes care. His vision, for example, has been getting worse over the years but he cannot afford to get it fixed here. Three years ago, he and his family traveled to Tijuana so that he could have surgery but his eyesight has again started to fade and they don’t have enough money to get it checked. People rely not only on other forms of healthcare when mainstream options are missing but also complement their healthcare with other strategies. Similarly, the exemplary quote shown in the first row of Table 2 reflects that healthcare south of the border is not only cheaper but possibly more convenient for some individuals. Of course, it must be noted that the ability to cross the border may constrain the extent to which some people can replace or complement their healthcare in this way. Second, there is substantial variation both within families and over time in healthcare access. Field notes revealed that within families, each family member may have a different source of healthcare. For each family member, entry and exit into healthcare also varies. The quote in the second row of Table 2 reflects this trend. Healthcare is a dynamic process among the immigrants we interviewed. A third emerging theme is related to the life course. Field notes revealed individuals’ healthcare profiles. Given the variety of people born in and out of the U.S., and the fact that some participants shared their legal status, we can compare the types of healthcare that individuals past retirement age reported. Take, for instance, the quote in the third row of Table 2. In this case, the woman is over 64 years old and is undocumented. This means that she does not qualify for Medicare. As a result, she resorts to safety nets such as local non-profits. Compared with other interviewees, she cannot access the safety net that other low-income older aged individuals can. However, her perseverance in access to other forms of care may be uncommon, as previous research suggests on average low access to formal healthcare among undocumented Californians. Discussion: Healthcare access may vary within families and over time. Future research should examine how healthcare access is a dynamic process that changes not only
by whether people have it or not but also in the types of healthcare they receive. Future research should examine instability in healthcare access, the consequences of this instability, and the coping strategies that emerge within low-income migrant communities.

**Dualization, Poverty, and Immigration: A Systematic Analysis of Welfare State Effectiveness and Nativity in 17 Affluent Democracies**

Amie Bostic and Allen Hyde

Previous research highlights the disadvantaged position immigrants often face in the labor force and in the economy more generally. Yet prior research also tends to focus on labor market outcomes such as employment or earnings. Extending this literature, the present study evaluates the economic exclusion of immigrants in terms of relative poverty instead of labor market outcomes. This study examines the relationship between welfare generosity and immigrant poverty across rich western democracies and compares these effects with those on native poverty. It has been suggested that immigrants are unlikely to receive economic assistance from the government on par with natives due to restricted or difficult access to the welfare state, but this has yet to be systematically tested across countries. In one of the first cross-national multi-level comparisons of immigrant and native poverty, this study uses the Luxembourg Income Study to consider which policies most influence the odds that an immigrant or a native is poor across 17 affluent democracies in 2004 and 14 affluent democracies in 1990. The results show a significant disadvantage to being in an immigrant household; that said, immigrants, like natives, benefit from stronger welfare states.

**Against the Odds: Exceptional Upward Mobility in Modern Day Indonesia**

Sarah Nolan

Rapid economic development has drastically shifted the opportunities available to young people in developing countries. Urbanization, technological change, and other large-scale changes mean that children’s experiences can differ drastically from those of their parents. Despite rapid growth, recent work suggests that disadvantaged young people still only rarely reach top economic positions in developing countries. Yet persistent social stratification is only part of the story. Some individuals do achieve exceptional upward mobility against the odds. Using the Indonesia Family Life Survey, a uniquely detailed longitudinal panel survey, I follow a cohort of almost 4,000 young Indonesians over twenty years, measuring their starting origins and early adulthood destination in relative education, occupation, and household consumption. Observing the distinct pathways by which upward social mobility occurs in these circumstances can help to prioritize policy investments, expanding opportunity for a greater number of disadvantaged young people.

**Heterogeneous Effect of Assortative Mating on Intergenerational Education Transmission**

Hanzhi Hu

The proposed study focuses on the role of assortative mating in the process of intergenerational transmission of educational attainment. It will follow the “prospective” approach (Mare, 2011; Song and Mare, 2015; Lawrence and Breen, 2016; Breen & Ermisch, 2017) that incorporates the demographic pathways of family formation and reproduction into the intergenerational transmission process of educational attainment. The study aims to estimate how much of the intergenerational transmission is explained by parental assortative mating and to answer why, as shown in previous studies, the impact of assortative mating on intergenerational transmission differs by social group.

**The Impact of Parental Wealth on the Transition to Homeownership in Urban China**

Ang Yu
Nearly 20 years after the commercialization of housing, the intergenerational dimension of housing attainment in China has not been fully explored. This paper contributes to the literature by examining the impact of parental wealth on adult children’s transitions to homeownership. Young people’s transitions from renting to owning are conditional on leaving the parental home, and conversely, the prospect of purchasing a self-owned residence within a short period of time may play a role in the decision to move out. As successive transitions are perhaps interlinked with each other through anticipation, I combine a bivariate probit selection model with a discrete time event history analysis to jointly model the timing of nest-leaving and home acquisition. Based on four waves of China Family Panel Survey data, I find that offspring of wealthy parents are more likely to become homeowners and tend to do so sooner than others once they become financially independent from the parental household. In the case of urban China, this paper thereby provides evidence that parents’ assets can give offspring a head start in living standards and portfolio build-up during their early adulthood. This paper reveals that housing acquisition is a critical mechanism through which the newly emergent wealth inequality is transmitted across generations in post-socialist China. Additionally, it develops an innovative strategy to address interdependent life course transitions which potentially have broad applications.

Inequality in Access to Housing in Japan: Wealth Inequality and the Role of Family Background

Hirohisa Takenoshita

This study aims to study the ways in which family background shapes homeownership in Japan. Stratification research has a long tradition of viewing educational and occupational dimensions as important outcomes and predictors in determining inequality in life chances. Earlier studies examine how family background affects educational and occupational attainment of children at earlier stages of their life course. On the other hand, by looking at intergenerational reproduction of wealth disparity, we can look at how family affects wealth accumulation at later stages of the life course. In other words, research on wealth inequality and the role of family background allows us to identify how intergenerational reproduction of (dis)advantages occur not only at an early state but also later in life. We focus more attention on housing inequality because housing is the most important component of wealth among households and individuals, and housing thus contributes to wealth disparity. Furthermore, recent research on intergenerational social mobility and reproduction of (dis)advantages across generations is increasingly concerned about the role of materialistic aspect of resources in generating inequality. This study focuses on inequality in access to housing in Japan because an inquiry on housing inequality in Japan enables us to clearly identify the role of family background in generating housing inequality. This situation has been created by macro-structural arrangements of the postwar housing policies and relationships between elderly parents and their adult offspring. The state government has helped people to purchase housing in the market sector, whereas it has not helped the poor to gain access to rental housing, public or private. In addition, as housing in Japan is very expensive and young people cannot afford to purchase housing, they need to have financial assistance from parents. For these reasons, we can clearly demonstrate how family background shapes housing inequality by observing the case of Japan. Previous literatures argue that there are cross-national variations in the role of family in housing inequality (Abgelini 2013; Hirayama 2010; Izuhara 2013; Kurz and Blossfeld 2004; Lersch 2015; Spilerman 2012). It is reported that cross-national variation in housing inequality depends on welfare regimes and housing policies. To consider this issue, we need to take into account how the government helps people to gain access to housing. There are two types of governmental support for access to housing: support for homeownership and support for rental housing. From this viewpoint, Japanese housing policies have been characterized as providing more support for homeownership, e.g. through housing loans, rather than for public or private rental housing (Hirayama 2010, 2013; Izuhara 2009). The Japanese government has enacted measures to encourage people to buy housing. For example, the Government Housing Loan Cooperation was established in 1951 to provide middle-
class households with low-interest mortgages. In contrast, there have been no policies for increasing private rental housing and rental subsidy. Provision of public rental housing has also been viewed as a residual measure targeting the poor. These policy arrangements contribute to higher homeownership rate in Japan. In addition, Japan has been characterized as the familialistic welfare regime, in which the government expects family to become a primary unit of providing care for family members such as young children and elderly parents. Parents are expected to help children to purchase housing. Children who are financially helped by their parents are expected to provide care for their elderly parents. This condition encourages the formation of intergenerational co-residence and extended family. What does this paper contribute to the study of housing inequality?

Previous studies have focused on the timing of purchasing housing by using the event history model. However, parental assistance for offspring’s homeownership not only helps their offspring to buy housing earlier than people without parental assistance, but also possibly enables them to buy more expensive housing and contributes to a significant reduction of housing mortgage, thereby generating a considerable advantage in accumulating wealth. This study focuses on three indicators of housing inequality: homeownership, housing value and debt, and addresses the question of whether parental wealth and its intergenerational transfer consistently encourage people’s homeownership. Spilerman and Wolff (2012) address the same question in France, but we need to re-investigate this question in countries or regions with different institutional arrangements. This study observes the five components of family background: parental social class, parental wealth, wealth transfer, number of siblings and co-residence with parents. The primary research question to be addressed in this study is: does family background help offspring to own housing, to acquire more expensive housing and to reduce housing debt? By looking at five aspects of family background, we address the following sub-questions. How does social class of parents shape homeownership? How do parental wealth and its transfer affect housing? Does a greater number of siblings hinder people from obtaining housing due to less assistance from parents? Does parental social class directly shape homeownership or do so via other family background and individual socioeconomic status? Are those who reside with parents more likely to own housing? We use data derived from the 2015 Social Stratification and Mobility Survey. Dependent outcomes include homeownership, housing value, and amount of debt. Family background contains parental social class, parental wealth, their wealth transfer, the number of siblings and co-residence with parents. We use individual characteristics as controls: age of respondents, household number, household income, city size, educational attainment, social class of respondents. Samples are restricted to those aged 59 or younger. When estimating coefficients, we use two kinds of samples: Samples with and without spouses and samples restricted to married couples. Estimation methods used in this study differ depending on types of outcomes. When it comes to homeownership, we use binominal logistic regression. Regarding housing value and debt, we use the tobit regression model. When estimating the effects on debt, we restricted samples to owners of housing. A tobit regression model was applied to dependent outcomes with censored cases (Long 1997). Figure 1 shows that more than 70% own housing, indicating that the rate of homeownership is very high in Japan. Part of these results is shown in Table 1. This table contains the results of the effects of family backgrounds on homeownership. In Model 1, only social class of parents was included. In Model 2, other family background characteristics such as parental wealth, its intergenerational transfer, the number of siblings, and co-residence with parents were added to the model. In Model 3, we added the individual characteristics to the model. In Model 4, we restricted samples to married couples. Results show the consistent patterns of association between parental wealth and its intergenerational transfer and homeownership. We could obtain the similar results even if we used housing value and debt as dependent outcomes. Parental wealth and its intergenerational transfer had consistent effects on homeownership, housing value and debt. After controlling for individual characteristics, we could observe consistent patterns of the effects of parental wealth and its transfer on homeownership. Social class measured by occupation and employment relationship had limited impacts on housing inequality. We demonstrate that wealth made a crucial contribution to intergenerational reproduction of housing inequality. Not only homeownership but also ownership of more expensive housing and reduced debt result from the intergenerational transfer of assets. By focusing on housing inequality, we can highlight how family background shapes inequality in life.
chances at later stages of the life course in addition to educational and occupational attainment. Future studies need to investigate how inequality in life chances depends on materialistic aspects of family background over people’s life courses. Acknowledgements: This study is made possible by the grant from Japan Society for Promotion of Science (Grant Number: 25000001, 18H03647, 18H00931). We are allowed to use the 2015 Social Stratification and Mobility (SSM) survey by the 2015 SSM research committee.

Labor Migration from Central Asia to Russia: History and Current Trends

Alla Stremovskaya

The aim of the paper is to provide an overview of the main waves of labour migration from three republics of Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Kyrystan and Tajikistan) to Russia and to identify current trends. It is shown that migrants mainly find jobs in the building sector, sphere of services and manufacturing industries (Mkrtchyan, Florinskaya, 2018). Some migrants try to get seasonal jobs in Russia; others try to stay longer. Sometimes there is a rotation of migrants when one family member is substituted by another in migration (Abashin, 2017). It is also observed that migrants try to transfer a large part of their earnings to their families (Mkrtchyan, Florinskaya, 2018). On the one hand, migration helps to improve the demographic situation and compensates for the lack of an adequate workforce in the host country. On the other hand, it increases competition in the job market and affects the distribution of local resources.

Gender Differences in Educational Decision-Making: A Middle-Income Country Test Case

Andrea Canales, Susana Claro and Pia Carozzi

While the sociological literature on the gender gap in STEM education is extensive, we still know little about how students make their decisions in post-secondary education. This is largely explained by the fact that students’ rationality has been understudied and that there is a lack of adequate data on students’ preferences (Gabay-Egozi, Shavit, & Yaish, 2015; J.O. Jonsson, 1999; Polavieja & Platt, 2014; Alon & DiPrete, 2015). In order to address some of these shortcomings, this paper studies how a series of rational choice factors contribute to the gender gap in STEM education. We assess how expected wage of a job (rewards), comparative advantages (subjective probability of success), gender composition of the field of study and the ease/difficulty of gaining admission to a program of study (both risk aversion mechanisms) are considered by men and women in their choice of STEM fields of study in Chile. To conduct this research, we employ unusual large-scale administrative data on students’ applications to Chilean universities (DEMRE). We estimate ranked-ordered logit models to assess the contribution of the rational mechanisms to the choice of STEM programs in Chilean higher education. Our preliminary results suggest that men and women consider different criteria in their selection of their preferred programs. We observe considerable gender differences in the estimates for expected wage, relative advantages, and risk-aversion mechanisms. Sensitivity analyses are conducted for testing the robustness of our results. We discuss the policy implications of these results.

Antecedents of Housing Status: A Case Study of South Korean Newlyweds in 2014

Hyungjun Suh

This paper investigates the influence of three antecedents derived from the life-course approach – parental resources, couple’s resources, and familial structure – on housing status among newlyweds in the context of South Korea (hereafter Korea). Underlying research questions are: “do these antecedents shape housing status in Korea?” and “to what extent are these antecedents associated with housing status?” Here, housing status refers to a form of social stratification related to housing, which has multiple dimensions including tenure, property rights, housing quantity, quality, and
housing environment, beyond the simple dichotomy of homeowners and non-owners. Explaining housing status is important for three reasons. First, a burgeoning literature in housing studies has demonstrated that housing status does shape physical, psychological, demographic, and political attitudes and behaviors. Secondly, related to the first reason, housing status may play an important role as a mediating factor through which inter- and intra-generational economic inequalities are reproduced. Third, distinguishing sources of housing status helps to obtain the net housing status effect because sources of housing status can be included as covariates in models predicting consequences of housing status. Previous studies predominantly focus on homeownership and share assumptions that need to be empirically tested, instead of being taken for granted: (1) housing status is identical among the same household members; (2) homeownership is a superior form of tenure to renting and people on average prefer homeownership over renting. Yet the nascent study on property rights challenges both assumptions by showing that owners can be further distinguished as full owners (an individual is both an owner-occupier and legal titleholder) and partial owners (an individual is owner-occupier but does not have a legal title, whereas other family members do). Thus, it is an empirical question whether all subcategories of ownership are superior to rental tenure.

To test these assumptions, this paper examines sources of housing status in Korea using the life-course approach to housing behaviors. This approach theorizes that life-course events shape individuals’ resources/restrictions as well as needs/preferences resulting in differential housing behaviors. This paper contributes to the development of this approach by incorporating various housing dimensions which have been understudied. Case Selection: Why Korea? Korea is an interesting case for housing studies due to its distinct housing regime characteristics. First, Korea is densely populated and highly centralized in the capital both socially and economically. This implies that housing demand is strong which leads to low housing affordability and the great importance of household wealth. Second, younger Koreans are relying heavily on familial resources when they buy/rent a house in comparison to youth in other industrialized countries. Third, Korea has a unique renting practice called Jeonse. Under the Jeonse contract, tenants pay a large sum of money, usually 50-70 percent of the estimated market value of the housing unit, as a deposit instead of monthly rent, and tenants will receive it back entirely at the end of the contract. In sum, Korea serves as a good testbed for whether previous findings in housing studies differ by housing regime characteristics.

Data and Methods: The data are drawn from a newlywed module from the Korea Housing Survey (KHS) in 2014, a nationally representative survey conducted by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport and the Land and Housing Institute. This dataset fits this study’s research questions well because it contains detailed information about newlyweds’ housing status including tenure, property rights, type, quality, and quantity, as well as antecedents of housing status, particularly the amount of parental financial aid in buying/renting the dwelling of a couple. As for methods, this study uses OLS and logit models depending on the type of dependent variables.

Preliminary Findings: Findings suggest that parental financial aid is unevenly associated with dimensions of housing status of their children. It is noteworthy that receiving parental financial aid is insignificantly associated with the choice between ownership and Jeonse renting, and those with greater parental financial aid are more likely to be Jeonse tenants than partial owners. These findings imply that links between antecedents and housing status are not identical across housing regimes; rather, they are contingent on housing regime institutions shaped by historical and regulatory contexts. More broadly, findings suggest the necessity of considering housing regimes in establishing the general theory of housing studies. Future Direction: The KHS newlywed module has a penal design, and two more waves (collected in 2015 and 2016) are available. Prior to the RC28 meeting, I plan to clean the two waves and construct a merged dataset with the first wave. Using the panel design will allow me to run HLM for change to rule out time-invariant covariates and help to get more robust effects of the three antecedents.

Closing Plenary

Do Economists Experience the Sense of Justice?

Guillermina Jasso
As understanding increases about inequality dynamics, justice dynamics, and their link, it becomes clear that a central question pertains to the proportion of individuals who do not experience a sense of justice, and whether this justice-obliviousness is related to other individual characteristics. One key subset consists of economists, who have argued, as Hayek (1976:70) put it, that “differences in rewards simply cannot meaningfully be described as just or unjust” and for whom the Ideal Economist is said to be justice-oblivious. But are economists really bereft of a sense of justice? This paper uses state-of-the-art models and methods from the study of distributive justice to undertake a close examination of this question. Moreover, because the view that justice has no place in assessing income distributions may have attenuated since 1976, we analyze factorial survey data collected from a sample of forty-three social scientists (almost all of them economists) almost thirty years ago, in 1991. The results are unambiguous: Firstly, all but one of the respondents provided justice evaluations about the fairness or unfairness of the hypothetical earnings of fictitious workers, indicating that they possess and exercise the three fairness faculties—forming ideas of justice, distinguishing between justice and injustice, and distinguishing between unjust underreward and unjust overreward. Secondly, consistent with the Hatfield Principle that justice is in the eye of the beholder (Walster, Berscheid, and Walster 1976:4), economists disagree with each other about what is fair—the respondent-specific just reward functions indicate disagreement on the principles of microjustice, and the respondent-specific just reward distributions indicate disagreement on the principles of macrojustice. The variety of algebraic and statistical tests we conducted on both the just reward functions and the just reward distributions suggest that at least this sample of economists possesses and exercises the fairness faculties. Far from being justice-oblivious, they seem no different from everyone else routinely studied in justice research.

**Broad Schools, Elite Schools and the Tracking Effects on Inequality**

*Herman van de Werfhorst*

In this paper, I use the newly created register database on school careers in the Netherlands, National Cohort Study Educational Careers (Nationale Cohortonderzoek Onderwijs, NCO). Using information on the full population of school children who made the transition from primary to secondary education around the age of twelve in 2010, I examine which socioeconomic and ethnic groups benefit from broad schools that offer the three main tracks in secondary education: the four-year pre-vocational, the five-year intermediate track preparing for bachelor colleges, and the six-year university-preparatory track preparing for access to research universities. While the Dutch system is known to be strongly tracked, schools vary in the number of tracks they offer. Some (broad) schools include pre-vocational up to university-preparatory tracks, while other (categorical) schools only offer one major track (such as the elitist gymnasium). Studying the effectiveness of broad versus categorical schools is not easy as there is potentially endogeneity of school choice based on school performance or prospects. In this paper, I use a design where the geographical distance to the nearest broad school and the nearest categorical gymnasium is used as an instrument of school choice. Using this design, we can study whether the accessibility of the university-preparatory track for disadvantaged children is promoted or harmed by the availability of such school organizations. Using longitudinal data from one cohort via the nationally standardized test at the end of primary education, we will study several outcomes, including the track level at which the national final exam is taken, whether students repeated grades in secondary school, and the grades obtained in the nationally standardized exams. We can, for instance, examine whether attending a selective gymnasium helps in completing the university-preparatory exam; and, if so, whom it helps. Another question we can answer is whether upward mobility between tracks is more likely to happen in broad schools, and whether groups differ in the benefit they would have from broad schools in this regard. Equality of opportunity has been a major public concern in the Netherlands after the Inspectorate of Education demonstrated that inequality in access to the tracked system has increased in the past few years. At the same time, broad schools offering multiple tracks are disappearing from larger cities since such schools get few applicants who received a recommendation for the
The Impact of Class Origin throughout the Life Course

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1. Introduction: In sociology, how social inequality is generated has been actively discussed with a particular focus on the patterns and degrees of intergenerational mobility. We examine the change in the degree of association between a father’s class and a child’s class and focus on the extent of the impact of class origin, more comprehensively, the family background in which children were raised. Previous studies have claimed that the effect of class origin on class destination has remained significant until recently (Bernardi and Ballarino 2016; Gugushvili, Bukodi, and Goldthorpe 2017). However, the conventional approach in examining the patterns and degrees of intergenerational mobility, which focuses on the association among three major variables (origin, education, and destination), has been criticized since the 1980s because of the lack of attention to career trajectories (Blossfeld 1986; Sorensen 1986; Carroll and Mayer 1987), and there is still on-going debate about how we take into account the processes from origin to destination within the framework of intergenerational mobility (Goldthorpe 2009; Barone and Schizzerotto 2011). In this study, we aim to examine how long the effects of class origin last on the way to the destination class. The other topic of our study is the examination of gender differences in the effects of class origin on class discrepancy. Substantial gender inequality remains in almost all industrial societies, and Japan is one of the least female-friendly societies (World Economic Forum 2018). In this study, we would like to assess the effects of class origin on participants’ class position based on economic activities throughout life and to see if there is some particular pattern in the way the origin class is transmitted to the subsequently-achieved class at different points of life. 2. Data: The data that we analyze in this study are from the 2015 National Survey of Social Stratification and Social Mobility (hereafter, 2015SSM survey). The respondents are aged 20 to 79, of Japanese nationality, and residents of Japan at the end of December 2014; they were randomly selected (please see Shirahase [2018] for details). The SSM survey has been conducted every ten years since 1955, and the 2015 survey is the seventh such survey; the one innovation of the most recent survey was to extend the upper age limit for respondents to from 69 to 79, corresponding to the aging population. Taking advantage of this innovation, we examined those aged 65 and over (born in 1935-1949), tracing their work histories and analyzing the impact of origin class at different times their lives. A total of 992 men and 1,069 women were analyzed at five points: at their first job, at the age of 30, at the age of 40, at the age of 50, and at the age of 60. The Erikson-Goldthorpe-Portocarero (EGP) class schema was adopted in this study. The origin class is constructed based on the participant’s father’s job when the respondent was 15; similarly, destination class at different points in life are constructed from occupation, employment status, firm size, and managerial position. In discussing women’s class, we also take into account the not-working category in addition to the EGP
class. Education and number of siblings are also included in our analyses. Education has been categorized into three levels: completion of compulsory education, completion of high school, and completion of higher education, including junior college and beyond. The lowest level of education is the base category. Because work trajectories are different by gender, we separately analyzed men and women. 3. Preliminary results: Figure 1 presents the work trajectories for those aged 65 and over. It is clear that the majority of male respondents stayed in the labor market throughout their working age, and the number of people who did not work increased at the age of 60. Men basically remained in the labor market, and, as the men aged, upward mobility from lower white-collar to professional and managerial class could be also found. On the other hand, for women, the percentage of those leaving the work force increased at the age of 30, and at that time, more than 60 percent of them were not working. At the age of 40, the not-working percentage decreased to 35 percent, while the percentage of those in the white-collar class increased. At 60, the majority of women did not work, and among working women, a substantial percentage of those in the farming class can be found. Thus, we confirmed from our data that while the distribution of origin class is similar between men and women, work trajectories differ largely by gender. Table 1 shows the results of logit analyses on whether men and women are in the professional and managerial class or white-collar class at different times in their lives. For men, the effect of origin class stays significant throughout their lives, and the pattern is more or less U-shaped—the effect of professional and managerial class origin at the participant’s first job and the one he holds at age of 60 are relatively high, while mid-career, it is relatively low. For women, the effect of origin class on professional, managerial and white-collar class remains more stable than that for men; if anything, the origin effect at the age of 60 is higher. The degree of the effects of higher education declined as the participants aged. While the effect of class origin on destination class remains significant throughout life, the pattern differs slightly between men and women. Women are affected by class origin similarly to men, but the degree of its effect is lower than that for men. Next, we examined the origin effect taking into account the not-working category for women (the corresponding table is not shown), and we confirmed a significant (though declining) effect of class origin. Further, the effect of higher education was significant only on the destination class at the age of 60. Other than that, the educational effect is very limited in explaining class destination for women. 4. Tentative conclusion: The impact of the origin class on destination class at different points in time throughout life has been persistent for both men and women, although there are gender differences. In particular, for elderly women, for whom the typical working profile was discontinuous and quite a small minority stay in the labor market, class origin matters but educational attainment has a limited impact. According to Fujihara (2018), as male respondents age, the intergenerational association increases, while the opposite trend can be found for female counterparts based on sub-groups divided by age group. However, in our results, in which we examined changes in the effects of class origin on class destination at different points in time among those aged 65 and over, we did not find consistent results. For both men and women, the impact of class origin remains more or less the same throughout their work lives. References: Bernardi, Fabrizio and Gabriele Ballarino, 2016, “The intergenerational transmission of inequality and education in fourteen countries: a comparison,” in Education, Occupation and Social Origin: A Comparative Analysis of the Transmission of Socio-Economic Inequalities. 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Income in early childhood and later cognitive achievements in Israel

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This study concerns the association between family income while children are in their early childhood and adolescent scholastic achievement. The study is based on Israeli longitudinal data for the birth cohorts of 1990-1995. We merged records for subjects and their families from the 1995 and 2008 population censuses, and from Ministry of Education files that include standardized test scores for grades five and eight as well as the number of units taken in secondary school and scores on matriculation examinations.