

Social Stratification Research Seminar 2022

6-8 September 2022, University of Stirling

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS, PAPER ABSTRACTS AND VENUE INFO

[edited 6/9/2022, Paul Lambert]

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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PAPER ABSTRACTS

Jenny Chesters* (University of Melbourne)	
<i>Social mobility via education: Trends over time in graduate incomes</i>	
	<p>Due to the expansion of the higher education sector since the 1990 reforms, young people are increasingly likely to undertake university studies. As the proportion of young people completing a Bachelor degree increases, the ability of the labour market to generate graduate jobs becomes an important issue. Governments continue to encourage young people to invest in university education, typically by taking on considerable debt, without providing any guarantees that jobs will be available or that graduate salaries will provide a reasonable return on their investment. In this paper, I examine trends over time in the percentage of young people graduating university by age 23 and age 28 and the relative incomes of graduates at these two time points. Using 21 waves of HILDA data [2001-2020], I conduct a cohort analysis to examine whether those who graduated in the 2010s experienced the same levels of social mobility as their counterparts who graduated in the 1990s and 2000s. Preliminary analysis of the association between parental education and child's education indicates that the effect of parental education declined over time.</p>
Roxanne Connelly*, Stella Chatzitheochari (Univ. Edinburgh/Univ. Warwick)	
<i>The Social Structure of Working Time Patterns in the UK</i>	
	<p>Each occupation, industry or organisation has its own rhythm of work. Working patterns also reflect the position of workers in social space. This paper will explore the social stratification of working time patterns in the UK, with a particular focus on the divisions of manual and non-manual work. Previous research on this topic has largely focussed on the number of hours worked, or whether workers engage in certain patterns of standard or non-standard work. This paper will provide a more detailed analysis of working time patterns, by applying optimal matching techniques to investigate individuals' working time patterns using a continuous seven-day work schedule collected as part of the United Kingdom Time Use Survey, 2014-2015.</p>
Harry Ganzeboom*, Tamira Sno (VU Amsterdam/Anton de Kom Univ., Surinam)	
<i>The Validity and Reliability of Detailed and Crude Measurements of Occupation: Assessing the Quality of the Occupation Indicators in the ISSP Social Inequality Modules IV and V Using a Double Indicator MTMM Design</i>	
	<p>The ISSP 2019 Social Inequality V module as well its 2009 predecessor contains a ten-category crude measure of occupations as an optional question, next to its ISCO-coded detailed measures of occupations. This repeats a design implemented in the ISSP 1987 for a small (5) number of countries. For the 2009 ISSP module, 17 countries have implemented this double measurement design, although four only partially. For the 2019 ISSP nine countries have implemented the design hitherto. As argued elsewhere (Ganzeboom, 2005; De Vries & Ganzeboom, 2008), the crude measure of occupation may be as effective a measurement of occupational status as a detailed</p>

	<p>indicator. Moreover, including the crude indicator next to the detailed indicator in a multiple-indicator measurement model allows one to examine the measurement quality of each indicator. In this paper, we examine the quality of the occupation indicators in the ISSP for all countries and rounds that included a double measurement one way or the other. We estimate validity and reliability coefficients in an intergenerational status attainment model that connects father's and mother's occupations with respondent's education, first occupation, current occupation and personal income. Validity and reliability are separated using the Saris & Andrews (1991) reparametrization of the classical Multi-Trait Multi-Method model.</p> <p>The results show (tentatively):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude and detailed measures have about the same quality with respect to systematic measurement error (invalidity) – validity is almost perfect for both. • However, the detailed measure suffers from a higher level of random measurement error (unreliability) than the crude measure. • More importantly, both measures suffer from total measurement error, which can be only diagnosed and corrected when they are simultaneously used in a latent variable model. These latent variable models give a substantially corrected account of status attainment and social reproduction patterns in the ISSP countries.
<p>Dave Griffiths (Univ. Stirling)</p>	
<p><i>The health impact of education amongst workers in non-graduate dominated occupations</i></p>	
<p>Scot Hunter (Univ. Stirling)</p>	
<p><i>Analysing intersectionality and the social inequalities experienced by Muslims in the UK</i></p>	
<p>Paul Lambert*, Gary Marks (Univ. Stirling/Univ. Melbourne)</p>	
<p><i>Evidence on sibling correlations and genetic effects from the BHPS and UKHLS</i></p>	
	<p>The household panel design of the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and the related Understanding Society (UKHLS) survey means that we observe quite a few respondents who are co-resident siblings (or in 'sibling like' circumstances), typically during their youth, and thereafter via annual follow-up surveys, we can often link those records with measures of</p>

	<p>outcomes recorded somewhat later in life. In the 18 years of the BHPS, for example, there are in the region of 1300-3600 different sibling pairs who were previously enumerated as co-resident sibling youths, and who also provide valid data in that survey on measures of socio-economic outcomes or health and well-being for each sibling at a later time point (numbers vary according to outcome measures). In the 11 years of UKHLS data analysed, there are in the region of 4000-10000 such sibling pairs with relevant valid outcome measures (including some who were previously enumerated in the BHPS and then supplied response data as adults in the UKHLS). Using an analytical approach previously employed by the second author to similar datasets from the United States and Australia, we present summary statistics on the extent of correlation in selected consequential outcomes between siblings recorded in the BHPS and UKHLS. Our focus is on whether variations in the sibling correlations are systematically related to the genetic relationship between the siblings. The derivation is complicated and data coverage is skewed, but the sibling pairs can be differentiated according to five categories with different genetic relationships: same-sex twins; full siblings or opposite sex twins; half-siblings; cousins; and step/adopted/foster siblings. In principle, variations in the correlations according to those categories should tell us about the extent of genetic influence on later life outcomes. In this presentation, early empirical findings are shown and their qualities reflected upon.</p>
<p>Peter Matthews*, Camilla Barnett & Paul Lambert (Univ. Stirling)</p>	
<p><i>Welfare access, assets and debt of LGBT+ people in the UK</i></p>	
<p>Rick Mourtis (International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam)</p>	
<p><i>Municipal inequalities during the Spanish Flu pandemic</i></p>	
	<p>The Spanish Flu was the deadliest pandemic in modern history. In one fell swoop 50-100 million lives were lost worldwide, of which over 40.000 people from the Netherlands on a population of 6.5 million people. The disease was especially deadly for people in their 20s and 30s, but, surprisingly, was never associated with socio-economic differences until a decade ago. At the time it was thought that the rich nor poor could escape the disease and anecdotally many famous people were affected by it. However, a new series of studies published in the 2010s has shown that there actually were social inequalities in 1918 excess mortality.</p> <p>The late discovery of the social gradient in Spanish Flu related mortality is telling how we view pandemics. When discussing outbreaks of infectious disease, social inequalities are considered less often than other disease vectors. For this reason, Sven-Erik Mamelund – the historical expert on the Spanish Flu – has been propagating the importance of social inequalities in the history of pandemics diligently. Several scholars have followed in his wake and identified pathways through which the socioeconomic gradient could affect mortality at the individual and societal level. Most notably, overcrowding, existing health conditions, access to health care, and workplace contacts.</p>

	<p>By studying excess mortality during the Spanish Flu pandemic within one city or a small region, these contemporary studies identified factors that affected excess mortality during the Spanish Flu pandemic. These local studies have been vital in building a theoretical framework to understand the spread of the Spanish flu. Yet, many of these theories have yet to be tested in a new environment to see if they highlight mechanisms that apply to other contexts. In other words, a large-scale study is required to test the factors that ought to explain Spanish Flu-related mortality in one model. By understanding which factors attributed to the outbreak of the Spanish Flu pandemic, we can hopefully get a better understanding of the role of inequality in the spread of pandemics.</p> <p>To test the association between the proposed explanations and Spanish Flu related mortality, I have gathered individual and regional information on socioeconomic indicators as well as on the disease environment. Using the wealth of data, I first study how local levels of overcrowding, health conditions, and access to health care are intertwined. Thereupon, I model their association with excess mortality during the Spanish Flu pandemic using a spatial lag model. These outcomes can hopefully shed new light on which places were (historically) vulnerable to outbreaks of infectious disease, leading to a better understanding of not only the Spanish Flu pandemic, but hopefully also the Covid-19 and next pandemic outbreak.</p>
<p>Chris Playford, Anna Mountford-Zimdars & Neil Harrison (Univ. Exeter)</p>	
<p><i>Exploring the rural and coastal dynamics of occupational outcomes at age 25 in England</i></p>	
	<p>Recent work by Buscha, Gorman, and Sturgis (2021) has identified substantial variation in spatial and social mobility in England and Wales. Of particular note is the finding that those who moved out of their region of origin had higher rates of upward social mobility compared to those who stayed. In the paper presented, we explore social class position and occupational skill level at age 25 using cohort data from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England. Through this analysis we explore the role that growing up in rural and coastal locations may have upon occupational outcomes for young people, net of the effects of socioeconomic background measures, educational attainment and whether young people have remained in the region they grew up in.</p>
<p>Alessandro Procopio[†], Robin Samuel (Univ. Luxembourg)</p>	
<p><i>Social Conditions Under the Skin: Socioeconomic Status, C-reactive Protein and Health Inequalities in Bayesian Perspective</i></p>	
	<p>Over the past two decades, research on the social stratification of health inequalities has seen a steady increase in studies that incorporate biological factors to better understand the social gradient of health. Concurrently, biomedical, epidemiological, and public health research into the role of socioeconomic status (SES) in shaping health inequalities has been fostering and inspiring sociological investigations. Our study contributes to this emergent research strand, delineating a potential sociobiological pathway of health inequality. Specifically, we aim to empirically assess the effect of socioeconomic inequality on chronic inflammation and mortality risks due to cardiovascular diseases (CVD). Using the data from the 2012 wave of Understanding Society, we analyzed the social gradient of C-reactive protein, a biological marker of chronic inflammation and CVD pathogenesis. Our indicators of SES are occupational status, educational level, and equivalized income. The analytical strategy involved two Bayesian regression models. The first model focused</p>

on disparities among individuals in different SES groups. The second model addressed the differences among individuals at the same SES level. The results suggest that, among occupational groups, there is a slight difference in CRP levels between the highest category in the social hierarchy and the lowest. The stronger social gradient concerns the educational level, in which we have found the most notable between-group disparities in CRP distribution. Conversely, individual income does not impact CRP distribution. The analysis of within-SES groups suggests a similarity between individuals in the highest category of occupational status, but individuals differ substantially within the lowest. Even more interesting is that individuals within the same educational level do not vary remarkably in mortality risks due to CVD. We conclude that studying the mechanisms by which social conditions influence the functioning of individuals' biological systems appears to be a promising avenue to advance our understanding of health inequalities.

Peter Ramand[†] (Univ. Wisconsin, Madison)

Class Analysis and the Brexit and Scottish Independence Referendums

The British state has faced a series of interconnected constitutional crises. While narratives of "class" have been used to explain support for both Brexit and Scottish independence, these have at times been impressionistic or descriptive. Quantitative studies, meanwhile, have tended to use income or measures of multiple deprivation (SimD) as proxies for social class, but few studies have systematically incorporated tools of class analysis to better understand support for Scottish independence and Brexit.

Using data from the British Election Study (BES), 2014-2020, this paper argues that adopting the neo-Marxian class analysis framework developed by Erik Olin Wright can inform debates on dynamics of support for both Brexit and Scottish independence. Wright's framework facilitates statistical investigation of complex class relations that are consistent with Marxist categories and precepts, through the development of his theory of "contradictory class relations."

Using logit and multiple regression analyses, this paper finds that during both the Scottish independence and Brexit referendums support for constitutional change was concentrated among unskilled workers and the petite bourgeoisie. Opposition, meanwhile, was strongest among "expert", "expert managerial" and "skilled worker" class locations.

While in both cases the class coalitions in support of constitutional change were similar, the form of these movements diverged. Regression analyses suggest that in England and Wales support for leaving the EU was strongly associated with right-wing, anti-intellectual and anti-migrant sentiments. In Scotland, meanwhile, support for independence was associated with left populist and pro-migrant attitudes. Wright's class analytic framework also casts light on the dynamics of cosmopolitan trans-European identity. In Scotland, England and Wales models suggest that experts and expert managers – what some may refer to as the "professional managerial class" - strongly identify as European. Individuals from working class locations, conversely, identify far more strongly with their nation of birth and are, on average, significantly more hostile to globalization. This paper argues that systematically engaging with concepts of cosmopolitanism and sovereignty could provide a fruitful avenue for future studies of class.

Stefan Sacchi, Robin Samuel[†] (Univ. Bern/Univ. Luxembourg)

Variability in Unemployment Scarring across Labour Markets: A Comparative Survey Experiment Embedded in Real Hiring Processes

As previous research has consistently shown, unemployment can become a serious barrier to accessing (good) jobs, which in turn is crucial for career advancement, income, life chances and satisfaction. Given the importance of access to jobs, we focus on the scarring effects on young workers' chances of being hired and ask how much they are affected in labour markets with different levels of unemployment. Building on Goffman's work on stigma and queuing theory, we derive two potentially complementary explanations for unemployment scarring at the micro level that have contrasting effects at the macro level. We investigate the variability of unemployment scarring in different labour markets using a comparative factorial field experiment embedded in real-life hiring situations. The empirical analysis covers 20 occupational labour markets in 4 European countries. The results suggest that in labour markets with persistently low unemployment, the stigma suggested by Goffman is a major source of unemployment scarring. This points to the importance of firms and recruiters in creating labour market inequalities and adds to this emerging strand of literature.

Sarah Stopforth*, Roxanne Connelly & Vernon Gayle (Univ. York/Univ. Edinburgh (2,3))

Do you Like School? Social Class, Gender, and Ethnicity in Pupils' Educational Enjoyment

Educational inequalities are consistently patterned by social class, gender, and ethnicity. Similar patterns of stratification of attainment and participation in education and training can be observed at every age and educational stage. School enjoyment has received comparatively less attention in the sociology of education compared with other educational outcomes, such as attainment and participation, despite educational enjoyment becoming a key policy initiative in the United Kingdom education systems. In this paper, we investigate the extent to which school enjoyment is stratified by the key structured inequalities of social class, gender, and ethnicity, which often pattern other educational outcomes. We use data from the 5th sweep of the Millennium Cohort Study when young people are in their final year of primary schooling. We estimate unconstrained continuation ratio models of an overall summary measure of how much young people enjoy school, and subject-specific measures of how much they like English, Maths, and Science. The overall conclusion is that school enjoyment is not stratified by social class to the same extent as educational attainment and participation, although there are important subtleties which we examine in detail. A clear uplifting message from this study is that most young people enjoy school, with a small minority reporting that they do not like school at all. This is important, because although policies have related educational enjoyment with improved learning and educational attainment, enjoyment should be considered a positive and significant educational outcome in its own right.

Richard Zijdeman* (International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam)	
<i>Disclosing Civil Servants' Registries as Linked Open Data</i>	

**Denotes presenting author; † denotes presenting online via Teams*

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Additional venue information

Seminar venue

Iris Murdoch Building seminar room, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Stirling

Online participation via MS Teams:

Location: The IMB is a white building on the easterly end of the Cottrell building. The seminar room is accessed by turning left on immediate entry to the IMB, then seminar rooms are on the right, after toilets.

Access routes:

- from the bus station and adjacent Stirling Court Hotel: turn right to walk in an easterly direction (Wallace monument on your right, signs for University entrance and Cottrell building on your left). The IMB will be on your left at the end of the cluster of buildings, after passing around 3 areas of car parking.
- from 'campus central' area (e.g. library, atrium, McRobert centre, coop): turn left from the central square to walk underneath link bridge (construction work), following an access road in an easterly direction (Cottrell building on your right, lakes and mountains on your left). The access road loops round to the right, passing the IMB as it does – stay on the road and turn right when available, the IMB then being the first building on your right.
- Indoor route from bus station or campus central: Enter the Cottrell building near bus station/campus central, thereafter follow signs for Faculty of Social Sciences involving walking along 'A' corridor of the Cottrell building for approx 5 blocks, going up 1 flight of stairs to enter FSS, continuing along corridors to an exit area which then immediately faces the IMB main entrance

Travel note: Bus tickets can be bought as walk-on fares with cash or card. The majority of busses are run by First bus. A First Bus app is available to buy tickets and includes live bus tracker facility.

Services UL and 54 link Stirling and the city centre. Services 51 & 52 also come close to the campus. An unlimited day ticket for Zone B First busses (covering Stirling) is available via the app or as a walk-on purchase (£5.95).

Lunch/breaks

Lunch is left to your own arrangements (comments below).

During breaks, limited facilities for accessing water, instant coffee, tea etc are available in the Faculty of Social Sciences common room, room 3S15 of the Colin Bell building. Alternatively coffee vendors are available in nearby outlets (comments below). Toilets are available adjacent to the IMB seminar room as well as in the Colin Bell building adjacent to the IMB.

For food/drinks outlets, we recommend the following catering options for participants.

- Innovation park café. Closest to the seminar venue (2 mins from seminar venue). Exit the IMB and walk due south, crossing the road and approach the Scion house' building (car park on right, building wing on left). Enter that building through glass doors, café is located on your right.
- Scran and SUP! (5 mins). Two outlets in the 'Atrium' area. Available for coffees, sandwiches, selected hot foods. Exit the IMB and enter the Colin Bell building. Follow the corridor to the right for approximately 5 blocks as it goes downstairs and through the Cottrell building. Follow signs for the McRobert café involving leaving the Cottrell building, crossing the Queen's Court square, the re-entering the building and going up 1 flight of stairs. Both outlets should then be visible in the atrium area directly in front.
- Atrium Coop supermarket (5 mins). Includes sandwiches, snacks, self-service coffee machine. Located adjacent to 'Scran', see above.
- McRobert café (5 mins). Available for coffees and bar items only (kitchens are closed). Located directly below the 'Atrium' area. Exit the IMB and enter the Colin Bell building. Follow the corridor to the right for approximately 5 blocks as it goes downstairs and through the Cottrell building. Follow signs for the McRobert café involving leaving the Cottrell building, crossing the Queen's Court square, the re-entering the building – café-bar should be visible on your right after passing the reception desk.
- Stirling court hotel café (5 mins). Available for coffees and bar food but may not always be open to public due to hosting a bigger conference. Café/bar is adjacent to the lobby – ask at reception if open. Exit the IMB and walk to the road. Turn right at the road and follow on the right of the road until it passes the bus station on your right. Turn left to cross the road when the path ends; the main entrance to the hotel is immediately in front of you, across the car park.
- Sports centre café (8 mins). Large café area with coffees etc and variety of snacks and sandwiches. Exit the IMB and walk to the road. Turn right at the road and follow on the right of the road until it passes the bus station on your right. At this point, continue in the direction of the path walking Westwards along the road for a brief period until a further footpath is available. Follow that path forwards then cross the road at the zebra crossing, turning right at the first opportunity to follow the path through the woods and down the hill with the road on your right. The next building after 300m is the sports centre, the café is through the barriers after turning left entering the centre.
- Wallace monument visitor café (8 mins). Exit the IMB and turn left to leave the campus. Turn right at T junction, proceed past two roads then turn right onto the main road (B998). Walk westwards, towards the monument, for approx 400m. The café is located through the Wallace monument car park.