Social Stratification Research Seminar 2020

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Meeting information as at 26/Aug/2020:

      Schedule copy

      Participant list

      Papers and abstracts

      Copy of meeting participation information (email)

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	Social Stratification Research Seminar 2020 (online)	
	www.camsis.stir.ac.uk/stratif	*[Provisional schedule as at 25/Aug/20]*
	[Links to papers and postings at socialstratif-lqv7037.slack.com]	
All times BST (CEST-1)	**26-Aug-20**	
1500-2000		*[Registration, system practice opportunity, and online café]*
	27-Aug-20	
0915-0930		*[Welcome & arrangements]*
0930-1015	Sarah Stopforth (Univ. Sussex) & Vernon Gayle (Univ. Edinburgh)	An examination of cultural capital in the relationship between social class and GCSE attainment
1015-1100	Alessandro Procopio & Robin Samuel (Univ. Luxembourg)	Is it Origin, Destination, or Mobility? A Monte Carlo Simulation of the Diagonal Reference Model.
1100-1130		*[Break / open chat]*
1130-1215	Tamira Sno (Anton de Kom Univ. Suriname/Vrije Univ. Amsterdam)	Occupational status attainment and intergenerational mobility of ethnic groups at entry into the labour marker: Suriname 1960-2010
1215-1330		*[Break]*
1330-1415	Tobias Cinjee & Ineke Maas (Utrecht Univ.)	The effects of religion on women's labour force participation in Africa: a country-comparative study
1415-1500	Iyeyinka Omigbodun (Univ. Cambridge)	The Job Quality of Self-Employed Youth in Ibadan: Applying Green's Model to Atypical Employment in Nigeria
1500-1530		*[Break / open chat]*
1530-1615	Paul Lambert (Univ. Stirling)	Key workers in the class structure
1715-1900		*[Online quiz and online café]*
	28-Aug-20	
0915-1000	Yulia Dormidontova and Cinzia Meraviglia (Univ. Milan)	Age inequality in the labour market. The case of elderly and middle-aged workers in Italy, 1992-2016.
1000-1045	Garima Sahai (Univ. Cambridge)	Understanding factors that structure young Indian women's entry into non-traditionally female occupational training: "I wanted to become something, but didn't know what to become"
1045-1115		*[Break / open chat]*
1115-1200	Heta Poylio (European University Institute)	Are you becoming more like your parents? Testing counter-mobility and relative risk aversion on career movements

1200-1245	Shuting Xia (Univ. Cambridge)	Evaluating the quality of self-employment in China: By choice or a coping mechanism?
1245-1415		*[Break]*
1415-1500	*tbc*	*[Reserve session: e.g. to accommodate the repeat of a session that was disrupted]*
1500-1545	Robin Samuel (Univ. Luxembourg)	Unemployment Stigmatization in Heterogeneous Labour Market Contexts: A Multi-National Experiment
1545-1630	Harry Ganzeboom (Vrije Univ. Amsterdam)	Occupational stratification measures for the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08), constructed with data from the ISSP 2012-2018
1630-1800		*[Conference close and online café]*

Adam Gamoran	William T Grant Foundation
Alessandro Procopio	Univ. Luxembourg
Cinzia Meraviglia	Univ. Milan
Garima Sahai	Univ. Cambridge
Harry Ganzeboom	Vrijie Univ. Amsterdam
Heta Poylio	European University Institute
Ineke Maas	Utrecht Univ.
Iris Pykäläinen	Univ. Helsinki
Iyeyinka Omigbodun	Univ. Cambridge
Jenny Jarman	Lakehead Univ.
Lindsay Richards	Univ. Oxford
Orian Brook	Univ. Edinburgh
Paul Lambert	Univ. Stirling
Robin Samuel	Univ. Luxembourg
Roxanne Connelly	Univ. Edinburgh
Sarah Stopforth	Univ. Sussex
Scot Hunter	Univ. Stirling
Shuting Xia	Univ. Cambridge
Tobias Cinjee	Utrecht Univ.
Vernon Gayle	Univ. Edinburgh
Yulia Dormidontova	Univ. Milan
Tamira Sno	Anton de Kom Univ. of Suriname/Free Univ. Amsterdam
Louise Macaulay	Univ. Stirling

Papers and abstracts:

Sarah Stopforth (Univ. Sussex) & Vernon Gayle (Univ. Edinburgh)

An examination of cultural capital in the relationship between social class and GCSE attainment

Abstract: Young people from more advantaged social classes tend to achieve more favourable educational outcomes than their less advantaged peers. The concept of cultural capital was originally theorised by Pierre Bourdieu to explain the 'unequal scholastic achievements of pupils from different social class backgrounds'. Understanding the role of cultural capital in education inequalities has been a central sociological enterprise. There is no consensus on the definition of cultural capital or its social components. This presents a challenge for empirical studies since there are no standard agreed-upon measures that can be collected in observational studies such as social surveys.

In this paper, we directly address the challenge of operationalising cultural capital measures using data collected in a large-scale social survey that are linked to an administrative educational dataset. We analyse parent and child responses from wave 2 of the UK Household Longitudinal Study with linked General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) data from the National Pupil Database. Through a comprehensive set of sensitivity analyses of alternative candidate measures, we critically evaluate the role of cultural capital in the relationship between parental social class and school GCSE attainment for young people in contemporary England.

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Alessandro Procopio & Robin Samuel (Univ. Luxembourg)

Is it Origin, Destination, or Mobility? A Monte Carlo Simulation of the Diagonal Reference Model

Abstract: Most inquiries into processes of social stratification require disentangling the effects of social mobility from those of social origin and social destination. Since its earliest days, statistical modelling in this area had to deal with an identification challenge, which cannot be solved with traditional statistical techniques. The issue revolves around the lack of a uniquely identifiable parameter estimation for social mobility (the covariate of interest), as it is a linear transformation of the class of origin and the class of destination.

In current empirical research, Sobel's classic diagonal reference model (DRM) has (re)emerged as the most popular statistical tool to address this problem. The appeal of DRM is twofold. First, the model is solidly built on theoretical considerations. Second, it is easy to interpret and provides meaningful parametric weights to assess the salience of origin and destination over the outcome variable. Many studies using DRM, however, generated a body of null or weak findings on mobility effects, often in contrast to theoretical expectations. Moreover, there is a lack of methodological studies into the model behaviour under scenarios encountered in social stratification research.

In this paper, we attempt to contribute to a better understanding of the model, using a Monte Carlo Simulation. Thereby, we hope to provide some guidance to social scientists concerning the potential benefits and drawbacks of the DRM, in terms of estimation bias and detection capability of significant effects. Our data generation process employs a theoretically guided approach to generate a mobility table. The design explores two different scenarios: a) when the dependent variable is continuous; b) when the dependent variable is dichotomous.

Our results show that, even if DRM can detect small effects in both scenarios, the model seems to suffer from bias when estimating nonlinear effects. Hence, we suggest caution when using the DRM to model logistic/nonlinear effects and propose areas for its further methodological development.

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Tamira Sno (Anton de Kom Univ. Suriname/Vrije Univ. Amsterdam) & Harry Ganzeboom (Vrije Univ. Amsterdam)

Occupational status attainment and intergenerational mobility of ethnic groups at entry into the labour marker: Suriname 1960-2010

Abstract: We analyse the influence of the parental occupational status and respondent's own educational level on the occupational status of men and women at entry into the labour market in Suriname between 1960 and 2010, using data from the nationally representative survey "SURMOB2012: Status Attainment and Social Mobility in Suriname 2011-2013" (N=3929). Because the status of the first occupation, as well as the highest attained education and parental occupations do not change after entry into first job, this design allows us to identify trends in the period 1960-2010 by cohort comparisons.

Suriname is a Caribbean developing economy with great ethnic diversity. We are able to compare six self-identified ethnic groups: Creoles, Mixed, Javanese, Hindostani, Marroon and Natives. Our hypotheses derive from the standard 'modernization' or 'logic of industrialism' theory. This theory expects that processes of modernization, -- such as tertiarization and upgrading of the occupational structure, educational expansion, globalization of communication, urbanization, growing gender equality and the spread of universalistic values lead -- to a replacement of ascriptive selection into occupations based on social and ethnic origins, by meritocratic selection based on educational achievement. We pit this 'ascription-achievement' hypothesis against commonly held expectations on persistent differences between Suriname's ethnic groups that assume a traditional specialization of ethnic groups in the division of labour: based on the overrepresentation of Asian-Surinamese groups in agriculture and small business, one would expect that within these groups there is strong reproduction of parental occupational status, whilst for Afro-Surinamese groups, that are more strongly represented in bureaucratic and professional occupations, meritocratic selection processes would prevail.

Using OLS regression models, we make a distinction between structural (or collective) mobility and relative (or individual) mobility. The models indicate strong upward collective mobility between parents and offspring, in particular between mothers and daughters: this is due to a general upgrading of the occupational structure of Suriname. Upward collective mobility is strongest for ethnic groups at the bottom (Maroons and Natives).

At the same time there has been a general trend in the past 50 years towards more relative mobility, or 'social fluidity': the occupations of the parents have become less decisive for the occupation at entry into the labour market. The level of relative social mobility varies between ethnic groups, and is the strongest for the two groups that also have experienced the highest collective upward mobility: the Natives and the Maroons. Their increased urban representation largely explains the overall trend towards more social fluidity.

There are striking differences between men and women across all ethnicities. For men the occupation of father and mother are almost equally important, but women follow their mother much strongly than their father. The observed increased relative mobility appears to be limited to a decreasing role of father's occupation. For Surinamese women the meritocratic selection based on education is very strong, whilst it is fairly weak amongst men.

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Tobias Cinjee & Ineke Maas (Utrecht Univ.)

The effects of religion on women's labour force participation in Africa: a country-comparative study

Abstract: We studied how religion affects, both as an individual and a societal characteristic, levels of women's labour force participation in Africa. We analysed Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data on 89,676 women in 110 different contexts (country-year combinations), across 27 countries. A general expected pattern is found: Muslims are less likely than Catholics, who are less likely than Mainline Protestants, who are less likely than women adhering indigenous religions, to be engaged in employment. However, non-religious women (work less than Mainline Protestants) and Fundamentalists (work more than Mainline Protestants) deviate the most from the expected pattern. We furthermore find evidence that not only individual religion, but also the dominant religion in a country plays a role. Over all, women in Muslim-majority countries work less than women in Christian-majority countries. We do not find evidence for an interaction effect; the religious context does not shape the effect of individual beliefs. Within both contexts, Christian women work more than Muslim women. Our research stretches the importance of considering religion as a predictor of work in the African context, which thus far has been largely understudied.

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Iyeyinka Omigbodun (Univ. Cambridge)

The Job Quality of Self-Employed Youth in Ibadan: Applying Green's Model to Atypical Employment in Nigeria

Abstract: Given the large proportion of Nigerian self-employed youth, it is important to understand their job quality, raising questions about how best it can be measured. Using qualitative interviews, this article finds out to what extent Green's model can be used to understand the job quality of Nigerian self-employed youth and looks into how their job quality varies based on socio-demographic characteristics. This study finds that Green's model is useful in understanding the job quality of Nigerian self-employed youth while pointing out how certain dimensions of the model are insufficiently theorized for this context and the absence of dimensions of purpose and status. The study also finds differences based on educational attainment or gender in earnings, work intensity and social environment. This study provides insight into the job quality of Nigerian self-employed youth and shows how Green's model can be refined to make it more applicable in heterogeneous labour market contexts.

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Paul Lambert (Univ. Stirling)

Key workers in the class structure

Abstract: The global Covid-19 emergency and periods of restriction and lockdown prompted by it may have been associated with a shift in public narratives in wealthy countries towards some common occupations. Employees in health and social care sectors, food production, public safety, distribution, and selected areas of retail, transport, education, social and public services were labelled as 'key' or 'critical' workers in many countries.

Across nations, spontaneous expressions of public support for those in some or all such occupations, sectors and businesses were reported upon. Key workers were often portrayed as heroes, reflecting how their work also brought with it a heightened risk of viral infection. Many commentators have suggested that, during or after the end of the crisis, efforts should be made to more favourably value these workers - for instance to systematically raise their pay or benefits or to support more comfortable working conditions.

In this paper we explore to what extent 'key workers' can be identified on secondary survey datasets, and explore data on their social circumstances before and during the Covid-19 emergency. Evidence suggests that there could be many good arguments in favour of better treatment towards what are currently very under-priviledged social categories of some key workers, but that there are grounds for thinking carefully about how to express and maintain the case for reform that has been raised in the lockdown period, particularly given the heterogeneity within the 'key workers' category however it is operationalised.

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Yulia Dormidontova and Cinzia Meraviglia (Univ. Milan)

Age inequality in the labour market. The case of elderly and middle-aged workers in Italy, 1992-2016

Abstract: According to age stratification theory, also called aging and society paradigm (e.g., Riley, 1974; Riley et al., 1999), relevant resources are unevenly distributed among cohorts throughout the life course, hence contributing in shaping the composition of classes and strata. Many scholars investigated age-related inequalities in the labour market (e.g., Baumann, 2016; Cheng et al., 2015; Scherger, 2016; Torp, 2015; Von Humboldt, 2016), mainly focusing on employment prospects of the young, especially in countries like Italy, where labour market deregulation severely hit the chances of the younger cohorts to find and secure a job, even after several years since the entrance the in labour market (e.g., Krings, Sczesny, Kluge, 2011; Barbulescu, 2012; Refrigeri, Aleandri, 2013; Gontkovičová, Mihalčová, Pružinský, 2015). At the other end of the age continuum, previous research also shows that age discrimination may target the elderly workers instead (e.g., Riach, Rich, 2007; Baert et al, 2015), while no negative effect on young cohorts derives from the increased employment of older workers due to increased pensionable age (e.g., Kalwij, Kapteyn, Vos, 2010; Munnell, Wu, 2013; Böheim, 2014).

In this paper we analyse whether the measures introduced in the early 2000s (namely, the Council Directive 2000/78/EC) to protect elderly workers against age discrimination had any effect on the targeted cohorts, and whether this effect was at the expenses of workers in different cohorts. More specifically, we compare workers in the 35-39 age range and workers being 55-59 y.o. as for their employment chances. Our research question is whether age inequalities in the labour market are a zero-sum game, so that protecting an age group means adversely hitting another age group. Since we already have evidence that the latter is not the case of younger workers, we focus our attention on middle-age workers, who in principle enjoy a comparatively better market position as compared to both younger and older workers.

We use the EU Labour Force Survey data for Italy (1992-2016) and a diff-in-diff approach comparing workers aged 35-39 and 55-59. Our results show that, although elderly workers have greater employment chances owing to the pension reforms, the Council Directive 2000/78/EC also had a positive effect, while a parallel downward trend as for employment prospects is indeed detected for workers aged 35-39. This opens up interesting lines of research in the light of social cohesion across generations, as well of policy implications.

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Garima Sahai (Univ. Cambridge)

Understanding factors that structure young Indian women's entry into non-traditionally female occupational training: "I wanted to become something, but didn't know what to become"

Abstract: Most studies on social-networks and employment see networks to be purely positive; as a form of capital that is crucial for entry into jobs. Such a view of social-networks, however, has been predominantly based on men's (occupational) lives and the role that social-networks play therein. This paper explores the role of social-networks in young women's occupational decisions, and their effects on occupational gender segregation. Specifically, it asks, how do social-networks influence young women's entry into non-traditionally female jobs? In so doing, this paper focusses on young women in Delhi, India who belong to a low socio-economic class. It draws on 56 semi-structured interviews I conducted with such young women in Delhi over 9 months – from August 2017 to May 2018, as part of my PhD study. Young women, living in slums, on account of classed and gendered constraints, are expected to stay mostly in and around home, and are not as embedded in social-networks outside the household. Examining what non-embeddedness means for young women's occupational outcomes, this paper suggests that social-network both constrains and, perversely, eases the entry of these young women into non-traditional training. On the one hand, non-traditional occupational opportunities are inherently niche and less well known. Not having access to information that networks crucially provide in informal economies prevents non-traditional occupations from being a part of their information and occupational choice set. On the one hand, the non-embeddedness in networks means that women don't care about the approval of the wider networks. Not affected by the constraining effects of networks they are able to enter new forms of labour and non-traditional occupations.
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Heta Poylio (European University Institute)

Are you becoming more like your parents? Testing counter-mobility and relative risk aversion on career movements

Abstract: This paper tests two theories related to occupational mobility and persistency in socioeconomic inheritance. First, the idea of countermobility argues that career movements, both up and downwards, are drawn towards parental class, despite the starting level. Second, relative risk aversion (RRA) theory argues that individuals and families try to obtain the educational level that allows the offspring to achieve at least the parental class. We extend from education literature and study how RRA is applied in career mobility. Further, both theories emphasise that career movements outside parental class are less likely to take place. To test these, we analyse class movements of the 2003-2004 graduation cohorts during their first 14 years of individual careers in Finland. Particularly, we examine if careers are drawn towards their parental class and whether class mobility weakens if person is in their parental class. Results from multinomial conditional logit (MCL) regression demonstrates that career movements are drawn by the parental class across social origins. Particularly strong impact is among those from selfemployed backgrounds. Further, if individuals attain the same class as parents, their career movements reduce if they are in self-employed or upper service class. The middle classes seem to be less influenced by parental class and experience more mobile careers. The results support both RRA and counter-mobility theories, but mostly for specific classes, namely self-employed and upper service classes, where overall intergenerational inheritance is strong.

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Shuting Xia (Univ. Cambridge)

Evaluating the quality of self-employment in China: By choice or a coping mechanism?

Abstract: Self-employment has become a major feature of the labour market in China over the past decades. Researches on whether people enter self-employment by choice or not, however, have given mixed findings. Some scholars claimed that the segregated institutional arrangement of the household registration system forced the marginalised into self-employment, while others proved that self-employment did not serve as a coping mechanism but was a voluntary option regarding its entrepreneurial-based comparative advantages. These controversial findings are largely attributed to the conceptual confusion and the sampling flaws of various datasets adopted.

By analysing a nationally representative dataset on the labour force in China using exploratory data analysis method, this paper comprehensively examined the quality of self-employment in China. It found that own-account workers were in most cases from a relatively underprivileged background. They received a lower annual income and worked much longer hours per week comparing with the wage/salary workers. However, the self-employed were quite a heterogeneous group, especially in rural regions. It will be more appropriate to discuss the rural and urban China separately because their labour markets have been shaped by different pre-existing institutions and reform strategies.

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Robin Samuel (Univ. Luxembourg)

Unemployment Stigmatization in Heterogeneous Labour Market Contexts: A Multi-National Experiment

Abstract: The last decade has witnessed an increasing interest into the demand side of hiring. Given the central role of paid work in society, the focus on potential discrimination and stigma in access to jobs is of key importance to further elucidate the production and reproduction of social inequality and processes of cumulative advantages. This is particularly the case for young workers. Early spells of unemployment were widely found to have lasting consequences on, for example, future wages and unemployment in adulthood.

While previous and recent studies advanced our understanding of the ways in which various applicant characteristics interfere with how employers assess them, they also generated mixed evidence. Most likely, this is due to different designs and sample sizes these studies employed. Single context studies prevail in experimental designs and they hold contextual variation, such as unemployment rates and labour market tightness, constant by design. Mixed evidence on the moderating effects of labour market contexts is mainly due to two challenges. On a theoretical level, many studies do not or cannot disentangle long-term and short-term conditions. This is, however, necessary as they might indicate opposed effects. On a methodological level, the comparability of data, endogeneity problems, and more generally the challenge to infer unemployment scarring from observational data further blur the picture.

In our contribution, we argue that both short-term and long-term conditions in labour markets should be considered, when analysing to what extent jobseekers' previous unemployment affects their hiring chances. More specifically, we will argue that the stigmatizing effect of unemployment is set off or weekend where long-term unemployment remains persistently high over extended periods. Conversely, a high current level of unemployment may increase stigma effects in the short run, because of an oversupply of work. We use a unique series of 20 factorial survey experiments carried out among recruiters responsible for filling real vacancies in five

occupations across four European countries. In an attempt to contribute to some of the current research, the experiments were designed to maximize both context variation and comparability across contexts.

Our results suggest that stigma effects are most pronounced in contexts where long-term average unemployment rates are low. Above average long-term unemployment rates of about 7.5% stigma effects due to unemployment are no longer significant. Moreover, our findings indicate that contextual long-term unemployment rates have a stronger bearing on the evaluation of candidates than the perceived short-term supply of labour.

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Harry Ganzeboom (Vrije Univ. Amsterdam)

Occupational stratification measures for the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08), constructed with data from the ISSP 2012-2018

Abstract: In 2010, the International Labour Association released and fully documented the 2008 revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations [ISCO-08]. In this paper we introduce three updated occupational stratification measures to be used in conjunction with ISCO-08 data:

ISEI-08: a newly developed version of the International Socio-Economic Index of occupational status, introduced for ISCO-68 and ISCO-88 by Ganzeboom et al. (1992, 1996).

ICAM-08: a newly developed version of the International Camsis Scales of occupational status introduces by Meraviglia et al.(2016) for ISCO-88,.

ISEC-08: a newly conceptualized and developed International Socio-Economic Class index, that assumes the familiar EGP classes (developed by Erikson, Goldthorpe & Portocarero, 1979) and the European Socio-Economic Class index (developed by Rose & Harrison, 2010) as special cases.

The validity of the new stratification scales is tested using converted and double coded data from the, the European Value Study 2018 and European Social Survey 2012-2018. Our tests suggest that the newly developed occupational stratification measures work well.

This paper renews the construction of the provisional ISEI-08 scale that was created by Ganzeboom (2010) using data from ISSP 2002-2007.

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Copy of meeting participation information (email)

Dear colleagues (bcc'd)

Thanks for sending in a note that you will participate in and/or present at the 2020 version of the Social Stratification Research Seminar, which we're running in online format over 26-28 August 2020. Here is some information about the meeting arrangements.

I have attached a provisional schedule of talks for the live events within the meeting (also posted on the seminar website at www.camsis.stir.ac.uk/stratif). In the usual way, the schedule could be subject to change during the days in advance of the meeting, for which updated versions will be posted on the conference website or slack site (see below). Over and above that, my experience is that online seminars are often forced a little off schedule, so please be prepared for a little slippage or late adjustments to some specific times within the meeting itself.

All times give in the schedule for live events are BST (British Summer Time, i.e., Central European Summer Time minus 1 hour). We have a couple of North Americans on the conference participant list, apologies if some of our live event times are not very sociable for you, we will understand of course if you only manage to participate in some of the sessions. For everybody else, based in Europe, one of the strengths of the stratification seminar group is that sessions are run in plenary format, i.e. in which everyone usually follows every talk, even when talks involve a different methodology or topic area to your normal field. Accordingly I'd ask everyone in our small group to do as best as you can to be present for the whole of the scheduled programme, as much as it is possible to do so.

For paper presenters, as mentioned in previous messages, you can choose between the option of making a recording of your talk beforehand, or presenting it live within the webinar session. Pre-recording is usually preferable if you can do so conveniently, as it gives everyone else a bit of flexibility in when exactly they watch your recording. For pre-recorded talks, the idea is that the first segment of your allocated 45min slot is a scheduled opportunity for people to watch your video (ideally about 20 mins); thereafter the webinar discussion begins at an agreed time within that slot, until its end. For example, for my talk which is scheduled 1530-1615 on the Thursday, if my video lasts 23 minutes, we pause the conference session at 1530 to allow people to watch the video, then resume at 1554 for live questions and discussion.

The arrangements for online participation will take a moment to explain but I hope they will work out smoothly. The plan is that we will use two online closed-access areas: a webinar site ('BigBlueButton'), and a message board site ('Slack'). You'll basically need to go through one of them (the Slack site) to get to the other (the webinar site). Note that I'm aware that there are other systems that we could use to get the same or better functionality.

The message board site, run on a system called 'Slack', is a closed site for which you will need to log in to. I will be sending out invites to the slack area individually to registered participants in the next days. Within the slack site, I will post url links to the webinar area and to the pre-recorded videos (the webinar links might be different addresses on different days). We can also use the slack area to post messages, discussion points or questions, and attachments, including for instance pdf copies of slides. The slack site will stay up indefinitely (this is a reason for using it; the webinar site will not last indefinitely and links to it may need to be updated on a daily basis). The url for access to the slack site is socialstratif-lqv7037.slack.com ; a link to the same url is posted now on the seminar group website, www.camsis.stir.ac.uk/stratif .

The principal conference area for live events will be a webinar site on a system called 'BigBlueButton', which is a video-conferencing system that is often used by my own institution, University of Stirling. The webinar site will support live discussion sessions, and for those who wish to present within the webinar, we can allow people to show their screen or slides to the webinar group in order to do so. Alternatively, uploaded videos will be stored in a separate but linked area that's hosted by Univ. Stirling (in a 'Panopto' area of a 'Canvas' site). There will be a url available for each uploaded video, which anybody can follow to watch the video if they have the url. These urls should be available from the Slack site and the webinar area. I won't distribute these url's beyond the participants at the seminar, but presenters should still consider if this access arrangement will be ok for them, and if you're in doubt about sharing your video, then presenting directly to the webinar session is more secure, insofar as the webinar session is a closed group available only to live participants.

For presenters, if you make a pre-recording of your talk, it would be a great help if you could supply it to me no later than 24th August. The most convenient way to share the file would be if you can place it somewhere such as on cloud storage and send me a url from which I can access it; thereafter I will copy it to the relevant 'Panopto' area from where the video can be shared with all seminar participants by sharing its Panopto url. To the best of my knowledge a video in any commonly used format will be fine, though if you are in any doubt, an mp4 format is convenient. I can also if you need it send you a link to access an area of a cloud storage facility called Box at Univ. Stirling, to which you can register, login and upload your file for me to access – if you need me to do that then send me a mail directly.

As you may see in the seminar schedule, I've allocated a period on the Wednesday 26th August for testing and registration for the meeting – please take a moment within that time to enter the slack site and understand it, then to follow the link from the slack site to the webinar session, and test that you can connect ok to that. If you want to, you can hang out a bit on the webinar session and chat with anyone else from the meeting who is also online at the time. You might also notice a couple of other unusual

elements to the schedule of live events. I have deliberately kept a slot blank towards the end of the seminar programme which could serve as a reserve session if one of the previously scheduled sessions went wrong (it might go unused if we have no need of it). I've also allocated two further 'online café' slots of a more informal nature – there is a session lined up for the early evening of Thursday 27th labelled 'online quiz and online café', which is optional and won't contain any seminar sessions, but is intended to offer, for those who would like to, an informal social activity in lieu of our usual conference dinner and drinks; there is also a similar optional slot scheduled after the last session on Friday 28th, for anyone who wants to chat a bit longer or reflect.

If you need to get in touch specifically you are welcome to email me directly either before or during the meeting, though beware that I might struggle to reply at times when the meeting is live. Scot Hunter, cc'd, who is a PhD student in my department at Univ. Stirling, has kindly agreed to act as a back-up direct contact and he will also be happy to try to help any of you with queries about participation if there arise. I know also that it is often helpful to know in advance who is participating in the meeting: at time of writing, the full participant list for the seminar, covering both paper presenters and non-presenting delegates, is:

Adam Gamoran (William T Grant Foundation); Alessandro Procopio (Univ. Luxembourg); Ayse Guveli (Univ. Essex); Cinzia Meraviglia (Univ. Milan); Garima Sahai (Univ. Cambridge); Harry Ganzeboom (Vrijie Univ. Amsterdam); Heta Poylio (European University Institute); Ineke Maas (Utrecht Univ.); Iris Pykäläinen (Univ. Helsinki); Iyeyinka Omigbodun (Univ. Cambridge); Jenny Jarman (Lakehead Univ.); Lindsay Richards (Univ. Oxford); Orian Brook (Univ. Edinburgh); Paul Lambert (Univ. Stirling); Robin Samuel (Univ. Luxembourg); Roxanne Connelly (Univ. Edinburgh); Sarah Stopforth (Univ. Sussex); Scot Hunter (Univ. Stirling); Shuting Xia (Univ. Cambridge); Tobias Cinjee (Utrecht Univ.); Vernon Gayle (Univ. Edinburgh); Yulia Dormidontova (Univ. Milan).

So, apologies for the lengthy message but I hope it covers most things. There are bound to be complications and adjustments that arise which I haven't anticipated with this message, but my hope is that the slack site will work well for supplying further information, clarification or detail as required. Accordingly, this will hopefully be the only group-wide email that I need to send, and I will look forward to communicating with you via Slack (http://socialstratif-lqv7037.slack.com) and via BigBlueButton during the period of the conference!

Best wishes
Paul

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