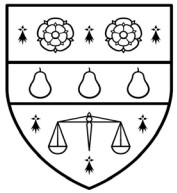

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Occupational Mobility in Developing Societies

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Occupational mobility

- Background: why occupation
- Measuring occupation -> class schemas
- Application in developing countries
  - China
  - India
  - Chile and Brazil
  - Nigeria
- Conclusions

Background: why occupation?

- Occupation – an excellent indicator of people's 'life chances'.
  - Current income and material prosperity
  - Long-term economic security
  - Promotion chances
  - Psychological and social outcomes
- Occupational position – a powerful summary of one's position in the stratification system
- Information collection – representative national surveys vs. linked censuses or tax records

Measuring occupations – building blocks

- Country-specific occupational classifications
- International Labour Office: International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)
- ISCO has recently been updated to take into account developments of work in the world:
  - ISCO-58
  - ISCO-68
  - ISCO-88
  - ISCO-08

2 Professionals

21 Science and Engineering Professionals

211 Physical and Earth Science Professionals

2111 Physicists and Astronomers
2112 Meteorologists
2113 Chemists
2114 Geologists and Geophysicists

- ISCO-08 has 10 major groups, 43 sub-major groups, 130 minor groups, and 436 unit groups
- Challenge of 'equivalence of meaning' in different social contexts – informal sectors, institutional barriers, organisation of farming, etc.

Measuring occupations -> Class Schemas

- Aggregation of occupations
  - Hierarchical scales
    - Registrar-General scale (THC Stevenson, 1928)
    - Armstrong scale (Armstrong, 1972)
    - Hodge scale (Hodge, 1964)
    - Socio-economic index (Duncan, 1961)
    - Cambridge scale (Steward, Prandy and Blackburn, 1980)
  - Categorical class schemas
    - Wright's class schema (Wright, 1997)
    - EGP class scale (Erikson, Goldthorpe and Portocarero 1979)

Measuring occupations -> Class Schemas

- EGP schema (11-category version)

I	Higher-grade professionals, administrators and officials
II	Lower-grade professionals, administrators and officials
IIIa	Routine non-manual employees, higher grade
IIIb	Routine non-manual employees, lower grade
IVa	Small proprietors with employees
IVb	Small proprietors without employees
IVc	Farmers and smallholders
V	Lower-grade technicians; supervisors of manual workers
VI	Skilled manual workers
VIIa	Semi- and unskilled manual workers not in agriculture
VIIb	Agricultural and other workers in primary production

Measuring occupations -> Class Schemas

- Advantages of EGP schema
  - It considers additional non-hierarchical elements, e.g. employment status
  - It distinguishes mechanisms that generate or inhibit movement between classes, such as inheritance, sector and affinity.
  - It does not assume fixed social distances or 'intervals' between classes.
  - By using broader categories, the EGP schema has a hierarchical element. e.g. Class I and Class II come above Class III. At the other end, Classes V and VI come above Classes VIIa and VIIb. This hierarchy reflects the general desirability of the occupations involved.
- These advantages of EGP make it one of the most useful schemas for analysing mobility in western societies. However, it may conceal important social cleavages in developing countries.

Application in developing countries (China)

Table 1: Outflow mobility of men in China (row percentages)

	Respondent's class						
Father's class	I+II	III	IVa+b	V+VI	VIIa	IVc+VIIb	Row total
I+II	**34.9**	10.9	13.9	19.5	11.9	8.8	100
III	30.6	**19.1**	12.5	15.0	20.1	2.6	100
IVa+b	16.3	20.4	**35.9**	13.4	11.7	2.2	100
V+VI	18.3	9.5	10.4	**37.9**	17.0	6.7	100
VIIa	17.3	11.2	10.6	20.5	**30.4**	10.0	100
IVc+VIIb	10.6	3.3	11.5	10.2	14.0	**50.4**	100

Source: CGSS2006, *N = 3138*

Application in developing countries (China)

Table 2: Outflow mobility of men from **urban *hukou*** origin in China (row percentages)

	Respondent's class						
Father's class	I+II	III	IVa+b	V+VI	VIIa	IVc+VIIb	Row total
I+II	**37.4**	14.2	13.3	21.5	12.1	1.6	100
III	36.3	**22.1**	10.0	14.6	17.0	0.0	100
IVa+b	20.0	25.4	**26.6**	13.9	12.4	1.7	100
V+VI	17.6	11.6	10.8	**41.4**	17.0	1.6	100
VIIa	20.3	14.1	11.6	21.8	**28.6**	3.7	100
IVc+VIIb	5.9	9.2	19.2	17.0	27.2	**21.6**	100

Source: CGSS2006, *N = 1066*

Application in developing countries (China)

Table 3: Outflow mobility of men from **rural *hukou*** origin in China (row percentages)

	Respondent's class						
Father's class	I+II	III	IVa+b	V+VI	VIIa	IVc+VIIb	Row total
I+II	**31.5**	6.3	14.8	16.6	11.7	19.1	100
III	20.6	**14.1**	17.3	15.6	24.8	7.4	100
IVa+b	7.4	8.5	**58.4**	12.3	9.9	3.4	100
V+VI	20.1	5.1	9.7	**30.2**	17.2	17.8	100
VIIa	8.7	2.9	7.8	16.6	**34.9**	29.2	100
IVc+VIIb	10.8	3.1	11.3	10.0	13.7	**51.2**	100

Source: CGSS2006, *N = 2067*

Application in developing countries (China)

- Compare with a Chinese class schema (5-category version)
  - 1. Governors, employers and managers,
  - 2. Professionals and professional assistants,
  - 3. Self-employed and routine non-manual employees,
  - 4. Non-agricultural manual workers and
  - 5. Agricultural manual workers

Application in developing countries (China)

Table 4: Outflow mobility of men from **urban *hukou*** origin in China (row percentages)

Father's class	Respondent's class 1	2	3	4	5	Row total
1. Governors	**9.8**	14.7	28.1	46.9	0.6	100
2. Professionals	8.0	**17.9**	32.0	38.6	3.5	100
3. Routine non-manual	7.2	11.8	**38.2**	39.4	3.4	100
4. Manual worker	6.2	8.2	25.6	**59.3**	0.7	100
5. Agricultural worker	3.3	1.2	25.9	45.9	**23.8**	100

Source: CGSS2006, *N = 1066*

Application in developing countries (China)

Table 5: Outflow mobility of men from **rural *hukou*** origin in China (row percentages)

Father's class	Respondent's class 1	2	3	4	5	Row total
1. Governors	**4.5**	4.8	17.5	26.1	47.2	100
2. Professionals	7.0	**20.7**	11.8	21.0	39.5	100
3. Routine non-manual	6.5	6.8	**34.0**	26.6	26.2	100
4. Manual worker	4.6	7.5	14.0	**43.3**	30.6	100
5. Agricultural worker	1.9	4.2	13.0	15.8	**65.0**	100

Source: CGSS2006, *N = 2067*

Application in developing countries (India)

- Modified EGP schema in India (Vaid, 2007)
  - 1. The **professional and administrative class** or 'salariat'. This includes higher professionals and managers, lower professionals, managers and supervisors together with clerical and sales workers and peons
  - 2. The **business class**, comprising both businesses with employees and petty businesses without employees
  - 3. The **farmer class**, including large farm owners (with more than 5 acres of land), small farmers (with less than 5 acres) who work their own land, together with large tenant farmers
  - 4. The **manual class**, comprising skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers (not in agriculture) together with routine non-manual service workers such as waiters, washer men, barbers and ayahs
  - 5. **Lower agriculturists** comprising agricultural labourers, non-cultivators and small tenant farmers (farming 0-5 acres of land)

Application in developing countries (India)

Table 6: Outflow mobility of men in India (row percentages)

	Respondent's class					
Father's class	1	2	3	4	5	Row total
1. Salariat	**52.5**	18.8	8.9	13.9	5.9	100
2. Business	14.9	**72.3**	3.0	7.9	2.0	100
3. Farmers	10.3	6.6	**72.1**	7.8	2.9	100
4. Manual workers	14.9	10.3	2.9	**64.0**	8.0	100
5. Agricultural workers	7.6	7.3	2.9	10.9	**71.3**	100

Source: Indian National Election Survey 2004, *N = 11623*

Application in developing countries (Brazil)

Table 7: Outflow mobility of men in Brazil (row percentages)

	Respondent's class							
Father's class	I+II	III	IVa+b	IVc	V+VI	VIIa	VIIb	Row total
I+II	**37.4**	18.9	15.2	0.8	11.4	12.6	3.7	100
III	22.9	**29.3**	11.3	0.4	16.8	17.1	2.2	100
IVa+b	20.2	17.9	**27.2**	1.2	13.7	16.2	3.6	100
IVc	9.9	10.4	14.8	**7.9**	16.8	21.8	18.3	100
V+VI	11.2	16.4	9.2	0.1	**36.3**	23.3	3.4	100
VIIa	11.0	17.1	8.5	0.2	24.0	**35.5**	3.9	100
VIIb	4.7	6.7	8.4	1.6	18.8	24.8	**34.9**	100

Source: The Brazilian National Household Survey (1996)

Application in developing countries (Chile)

Table 8: Outflow mobility of men in Chile (row percentages)

	Respondent's class							
Father's class	I+II	III	IVa+b	IVc	V+VI	VIIa	VIIb	Row total
I+II	**53.3**	11.4	18.8	0.5	8.6	7.0	0.5	100
III	37.7	**9.3**	21.0	0.0	14.8	16.7	0.6	100
IVa+b	21.5	6.5	**30.2**	4.9	17.8	15.7	3.5	100
IVc	13.3	5.1	21.5	**17.1**	18.4	17.1	7.6	100
V+VI	15.7	5.7	20.0	2.2	**26.8**	23.3	6.2	100
VIIa	9.8	8.6	23.1	2.6	22.3	**24.7**	8.8	100
VIIb	6.3	3.6	17.6	3.8	20.0	22.7	**25.9**	100

Source: Chilean Mobility Survey 2001, *N = 3002*

Application in developing countries

- Reflection on the use of EGP in Latin America (Torche, 2014)
  - The distinction between self-employed farmers (IVc) and farm workers (VIIb) is assumed to be less meaningful
  - Hiden cleavage between formal and informal sectors
  - The self-employed class with or without employees (IVa+b) may have combined rather heterogeneous groups, without detecting consequential social cleavages between them
  - Heterogeneity within the salariat

Application in developing countries (Africa)

- There is a scarcity of research on occupational mobility in Africa.
  - Lack of representative and reliable data
  - Mainly focus on education and income
- Raw data from a 1971 Nigerian survey (Ganzeboom et al, 1989)
  - A small sample size (N=1271)
  - The quality of the data was dubious, with a large number of missing values on the occupation variables

Application in developing countries (Nigeria)

Table 9: Outflow mobility of men in Nigeria (row percentages)

	Respondent's class						
Father's class	I+II	III	IVa+b	V+VI	VIIa	IVc+VIIb	Row total
I+II	**28.1**	3.3	18.2	0.8	4.1	45.5	100
III	11.1	**4.4**	31.1	2.2	2.2	48.9	100
IVa+b	9.4	2.3	**28.2**	2.3	2.8	54.9	100
V+VI	7.1	7.1	14.3	**7.1**	0.0	64.3	100
VIIa	7.1	2.4	9.5	0.0	**9.5**	71.4	100
IVc+VIIb	3.8	1.6	4.8	0.1	3.1	**86.6**	100

Source: Ganzeboom et al (1989), *N = 1286*

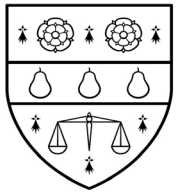
Conclusions

- 1. Occupations provide a flexible and powerful basis for studying mobility in both developed and developing societies

- 2. How one measures occupations needs to reflect the specificities of the particular country – off-the-peg schemas may hide as much as they reveal.

- 3. Particularly, the non-occupational elements in the stratification process such as institutional barriers, formal/informal sectors, play important roles in occupational mobility among developing countries

- 4. These observations mean that it is far from straightforward to determine whether one society is more open or fluid than another, even if we use apparently standardize measuring instruments



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Appendix: Application in developing countries (China)

Table A1: Outflow mobility of women in China (row percentages)

	Respondent's class						
Father's class	I+II	III	IVa+b	V+VI	VIIa	IVc+VIIb	Row total
I+II	**33.5**	24.9	9.1	11.4	7.7	13.2	100
III	20.5	**33.9**	9.1	19.6	9.6	7.2	100
IVa+b	16.2	17.2	**28.0**	6.8	17.2	14.6	100
V+VI	22.8	22.1	8.4	**23.2**	13.5	9.9	100
VIIa	19.5	24.6	6.2	20.2	**20.5**	9.0	100
IVc+VIIb	6.7	6.5	8.4	9.3	8.6	**60.5**	100

Source: CGSS2006, *N = 3613*

Appendix: Application in developing countries (China)

Table A2: Outflow mobility of women from **urban *hukou*** origin in China (row percentages)

	Respondent's class						
Father's class	I+II	III	IVa+b	V+VI	VIIa	IVc+VIIb	Row total
I+II	**40.8**	32.8	7.7	10.8	5.9	2.0	100
III	23.5	**35.5**	8.6	20.0	10.8	1.6	100
IVa+b	26.4	17.6	**36.4**	7.7	11.9	0.0	100
V+VI	24.2	27.3	7.5	**26.4**	14.3	0.4	100
VIIa	22.6	29.7	4.1	17.7	**24.7**	1.2	100
IVc+VIIb	7.4	21.4	12.6	11.6	28.7	**18.4**	100

Source: CGSS2006, *N = 1223*

Appendix: Application in developing countries (China)

Table A3: Outflow mobility of women from **rural *hukou*** origin in China (row percentages)

	Respondent's class						
Father's class	I+II	III	IVa+b	V+VI	VIIa	IVc+VIIb	Row total
I+II	**23.0**	13.9	11.2	12.4	10.4	29.2	100
III	10.7	**29.0**	10.6	18.4	5.7	25.6	100
IVa+b	7.4	15.7	**20.9**	6.1	22.1	27.8	100
V+VI	20.0	11.2	9.8	**16.5**	12.0	30.5	100
VIIa	11.0	10.7	12.4	26.8	**7.8**	31.2	100
IVc+VIIb	6.7	6.2	8.3	9.3	8.2	**61.4**	100

Source: CGSS2006, *N = 2382*

Appendix: Application in developing countries (India)

Table A4: Outflow mobility of women in India (row percentages)

	Respondent's class					
Father's class	1	2	3	4	5	Row total
1. Salariat	**56.7**	9.3	12.4	11.3	10.3	100
2. Business	24.1	**51.7**	5.2	13.8	5.2	100
3. Farmers	5.5	2.1	**81.4**	6.4	4.6	100
4. Manual workers	12.3	4.5	4.5	**69.7**	9.0	100
5. Agricultural workers	4.4	3.3	3.8	8.2	**80.2**	100

Source: Indian NES, *N = 4909*