



K A U N O
TECHNOLOGIJOS

Seminaras - diskusija „Europos socialinis tyrimas Lietuvoje: infrastruktūra, metodika ir duomenys“

The coherency of social mobility and residential mobility: comparative analysis of Germany and Lithuania

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Projektą „Europos socialinis tyrimas: šiuolaikinės Lietuvos visuomenės nuostatos, vertybės ir elgsena (ESS-LT)“ finansuoja Lietuvos mokslo taryba (sutarties Nr. MIP-022/2012)



Structure

- I. Research topic and relevance
- II. Methodological overview and problems
- III. Results
- IV. Questions





I. Research topic. Previous research

- *Place as a determinant of social inequality*
- PIONEUR. Pioneers of Europe's Integration "from Below": Mobility and the Emergence of European Identity among National and Foreign Citizens in the EU, <http://www.obets.ua.es/pioneer/>
- Clark, van Ham & Coulter (2011): Socio-Spatial Mobility in British Society, Discussion Paper No. 5861 of the Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA): Bonn, Germany.



I. Research topic and relevance

- Relevance of the issue for Urban Research and City Development: esp. *Gentrification*
- Coherency between *occupational intragenerational mobility* and *residential outcome*: a comparison across the countries and across the mobility patterns or classes.





II. Methodological overview. The data

- Dataset: Eurobarometer 64.1 Mobility, Food Risk, Smoking, AIDS Prevention, and Medical Errors, September-October 2005 (*European Commission (2012): Eurobarometer 64.1 (Sep-Oct 2005). TNS OPINION & SOCIAL, Brussels [Producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA4413 Data file Version 1.1.0, [doi:10.4232/1.10969](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10969)*)
- Three samples:
 - West-Germany (*DE-W*) - 1018 (respondents)
 - East-Germany (former GDR) (*DE-E*) - 510 (res.)
 - Lithuania (*LIT*) - 1002 (res.)



II. Methodological overview and problems. Social mobility research

From *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO) to...

- *International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status* (ISEI): ranking
- *European Socio-economic Classification* (ESeC): class scheme

→ Problem #1: Just ESeC simplified classes available, due to the lack of information.



II. Methodological overview and problems

Problem #2: High rate of *Missing Cases*

- Reason: High rate of “*Retired, unable to work*”
- Solution: Fallback on previous job
- Effect: Reduced “*Inappropriate cases*” up to 1/7

Filter: (>5 years working) and without Students and Never-Workers

- Sample remain: 815 (DE-W), 426 (DE-E), 770 (LIT)



III. Results. ISEI mobility comparison

DE-W / DE-E

Mobility (ISEI) *NEW

	Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-1	95	11,7	15,5	15,5
0	384	47,1	62,6	78,1
Valid 1	134	16,4	21,9	100,0
Total	613	75,2	100,0	
Missing System	202	24,8		
Total	815	100,0		

LIT

Mobility (ISEI) *NEW

	Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-1	143	18,6	22,3	22,3
0	283	36,8	44,1	66,4
Valid 1	216	28,1	33,6	100,0
Total	642	83,4	100,0	
Missing System	128	16,6		
Total	770	100,0		

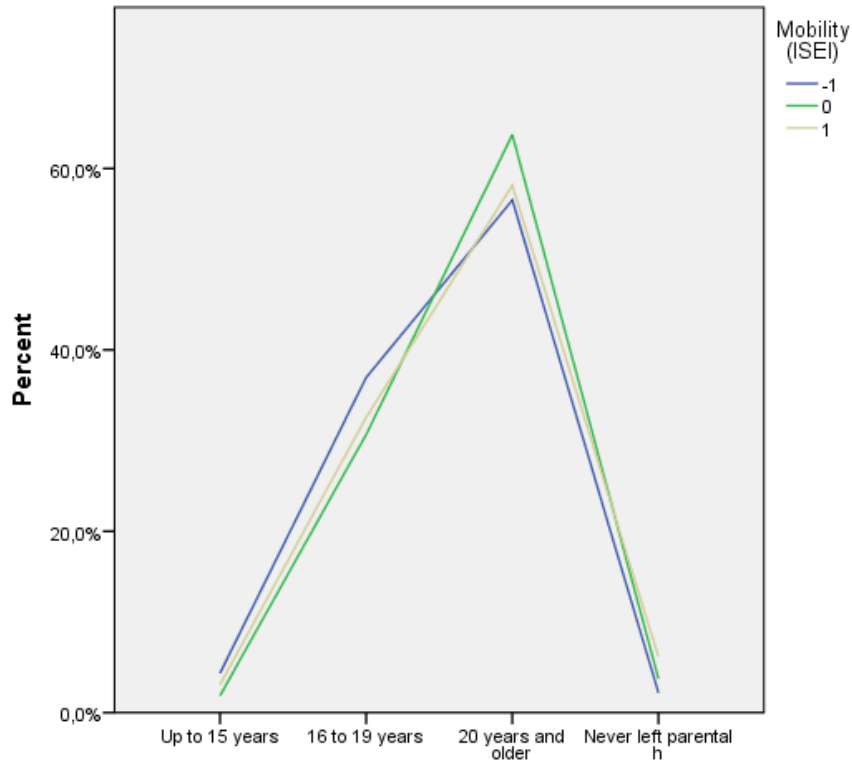
Mobility (ISEI) *NEW

	Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-1	53	12,4	17,2	17,2
0	167	39,2	54,0	71,2
Valid 1	89	20,9	28,8	100,0
Total	309	72,5	100,0	
Missing System	117	27,5		
Total	426	100,0		



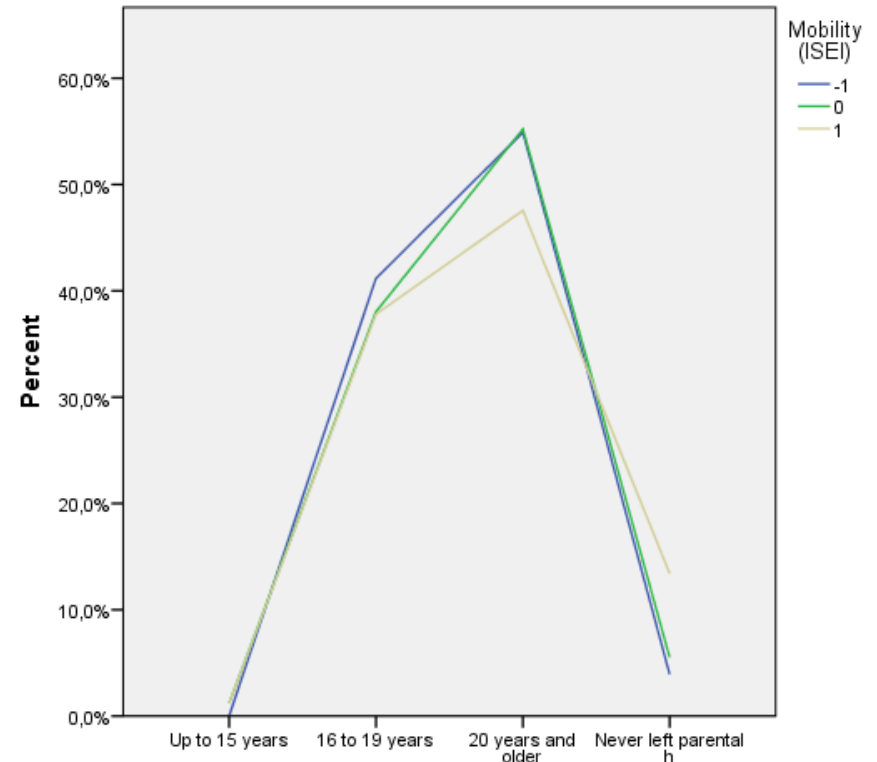
III. Results. Age leaving parental home

DE-W



QA5 MOVING - AGE FIRST MOVED FR HOME (REC)

DE-E

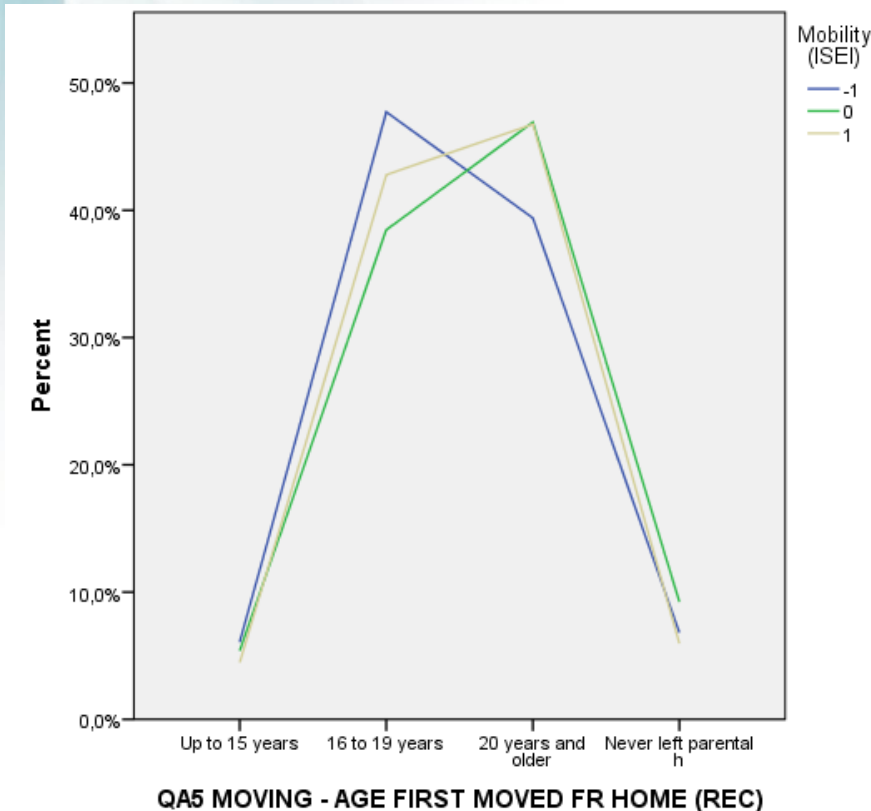


QA5 MOVING - AGE FIRST MOVED FR HOME (REC)



III. Results. Age leaving parental home

LIT



- Means (/Medians) of *AGE FIRST MOVED FROM HOME* (in years):

DE-W: 21,52 (20)

>>

DE-E: 21,02 (20)

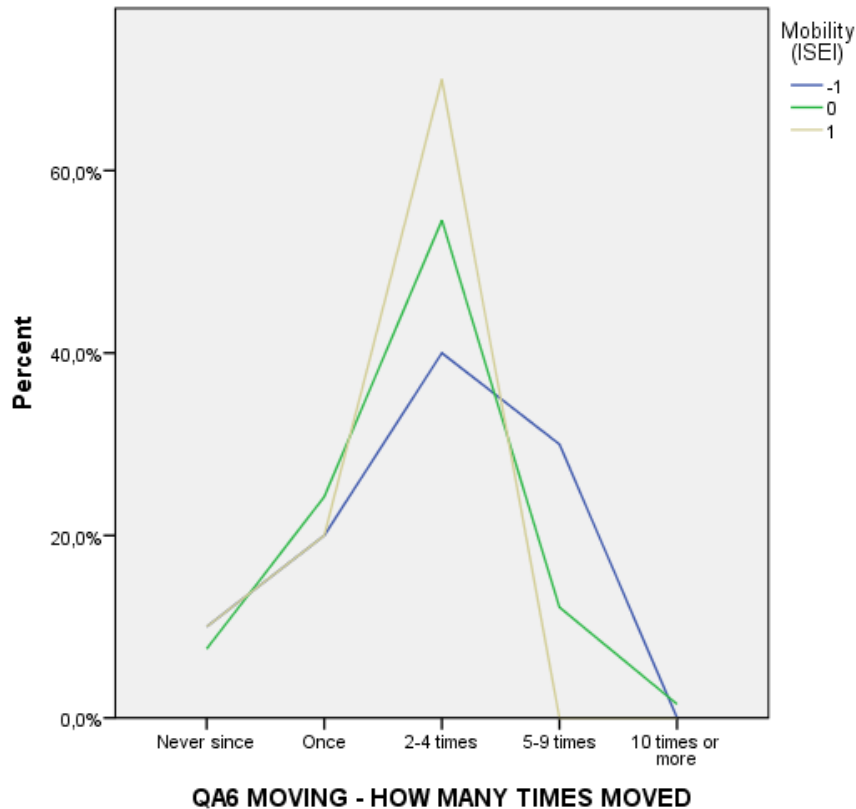
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LIT: 20,97 (19)

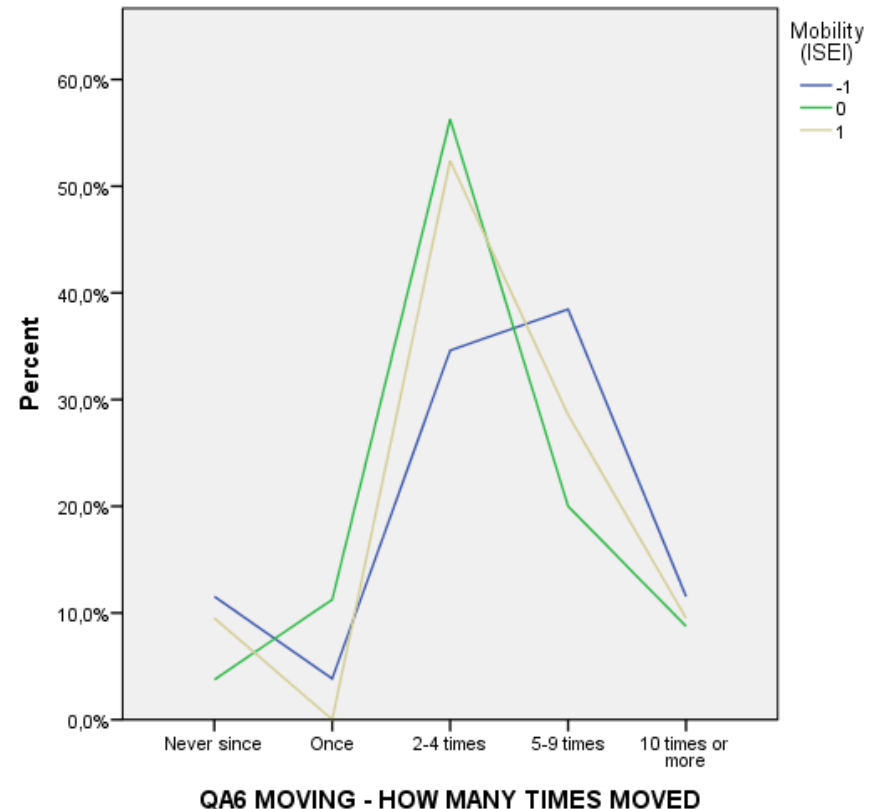


III. Results. Frequency of movement

DE-W – 1st cohort



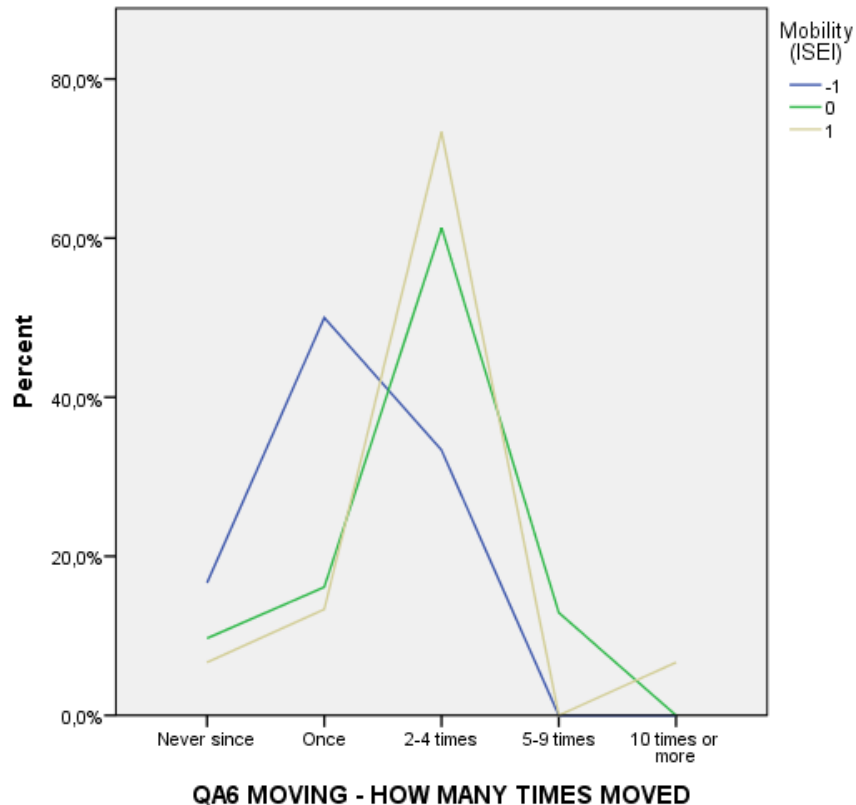
DE-W – 4th cohort



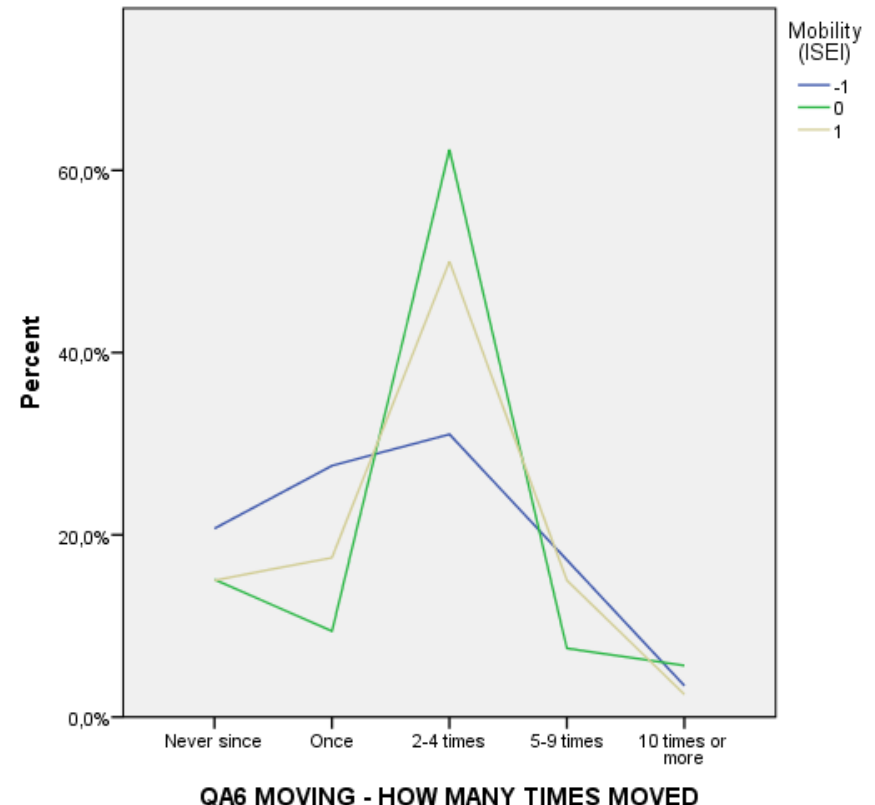


III. Results. Frequency of movement

DE-E – 3rd cohort



LIT - 3rd cohort





III. Results. Movement patterns

Some extracts:

- DE-E:
“SAME CITY” movements (54-60%) higher than DE-W (38-49%) [LIT in between: 42-53%];
“ANOTHER REGION” (13-20%), “OTHER EU COUNTRY” (0-1%) lower than DE-W (25-27%; 5-8%)
- LIT:
“ANOTHER REGION” (9-14%) lower than DE;
Upward-Mover: Highest in “SAME CITY” (53%), “OTHER EU COUNTRY” (2%) and “OTHER NON-EU COUNTRY” (3%), while lowest in “ANOTHER REGION” (9%) or “OTHER CITY” (33%)
- Short Results: LIT tended to move within the region and city (LIT-Upward-Mover also abroad). Similar case for DE-E. DE-W tended to move abroad or to other regions.



III. Results. Expected movement in the next 5 years

- No differences between the mobilities within each country.
- *“I don’t think I will move in the next 5 years”*:
DE-W (75%) / DE-E (76%) /
LIT (69%): esp. “SAME CITY” (11%), “OTHER CITY” (7%), “SAME REGION” (7%) and “OTHER EU COUNTRY” (7%) are mentioned.



III. Results. ESeC 9-/ 3-Class Model – Comparison

- DE-W and DE-E very similar
- LIT (in comparison to DE):
Much bigger “Salarial”,
bigger “Working class”
and smaller “Intermediate”.

Much bigger (Large employers, higher mgrs/professionals; Lower mgrs/professionals, higher supervisory/technicians; Routine) or smaller (Intermediate occupations) particular class populations.



III. Results. ESeC LIT - 3 Class Model

European ESeC - First Job * European ESeC - Current Job or Previous Job Crosstabulation

		European ESeC - Current Job or Previous Job						Total	
		Salariat	Intermediate	Working class	Other	DK	Inap. (not 5 to 18 in V58)		
European ESeC - First Job	Salariat	Count	120	14	25	6	0	13	178
		% within European ESeC - First Job	67,4%	7,9%	14,0%	3,4%	0,0%	7,3%	100,0%
	Intermediate	Count	39	57	30	5	1	18	159
		% within European ESeC - First Job	24,5%	35,8%	24,5%	3,1%	0,6%	11,3%	100,0%
	Working class	Count	39	36	273	13	2	32	395
		% within European ESeC - First Job	9,9%	9,1%	69,1%	3,3%	0,5%	8,1%	100,0%
	Other	Count	7	3	9	17	0	2	38
		% within European ESeC - First Job	18,4%	7,9%	23,7%	44,7%	0,0%	5,3%	100,0%
	Total	Count	205	110	346	41	3	65	770
		% within European ESeC - First Job	26,6%	14,3%	44,9%	5,3%	0,4%	8,4%	100,0%



III. Results. ESeC – Intermediate class to Salarimat mover

- 24,5% of Intermediate class moved to Salarimat, while 59% of those living in *Kaunas* or *Vilnius* (Cities).

Profile of this population (1):

- “Intermediate occupation” → “Large employers, higher mgrs/professionals” 87%, or “Lower mgrs/professionals, higher supervisory/technicians” 13%
- 78% Females
- 19,48 years (mean) when “LEFT PARENTAL HOME”
- 39% stayed “22+ years” in educational institutions
- 87% „OWN WITHOUT MORTGAGE“
- 87% of first job was in “SAME CITY”
- 68% moved in “SAME CITY”, 31% came from “SAME REGION”
- 27% ready to move to “ANOTHER COUNTRY” if unemployed



III. Results. ESeC – Intermediate class to Salariat mover

Profile of this population (2):

- Reasons: 26% “LIVE ON YOUR OWN” / 26% “BETTER HOUSING” / 16% “NEW JOB” / 21% “WANTED OWN HOME” / 0% “CHEAPER HOUSING” or “NEIGHBOURHOOD”
- Improved: 37% “HOUSING CONDITIONS” / 32% “LOCAL ENVIRONMENT” / 11% “WORKING CONDITIONS” / 16% “COMUTING TIME” / 11% “SCHOOL/UNI” / 11% “PUBLIC TRANSPORT”
- Worsened: 21% “HOUSING CONDITIONS” / 11% “PUBLIC TRANSPORT”
- Life Domains: 78% “HEALTH and HEALTH CARE” / 26% “RECREATION AND LEISURE” / 26% “FAMILY/ HOUSEHOLD” / 26% HOUSING (LIT average: 21%, very high in Europe – DE average: 2-3%)



Comprehensive report available upon request at:

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IV. QUESTIONS