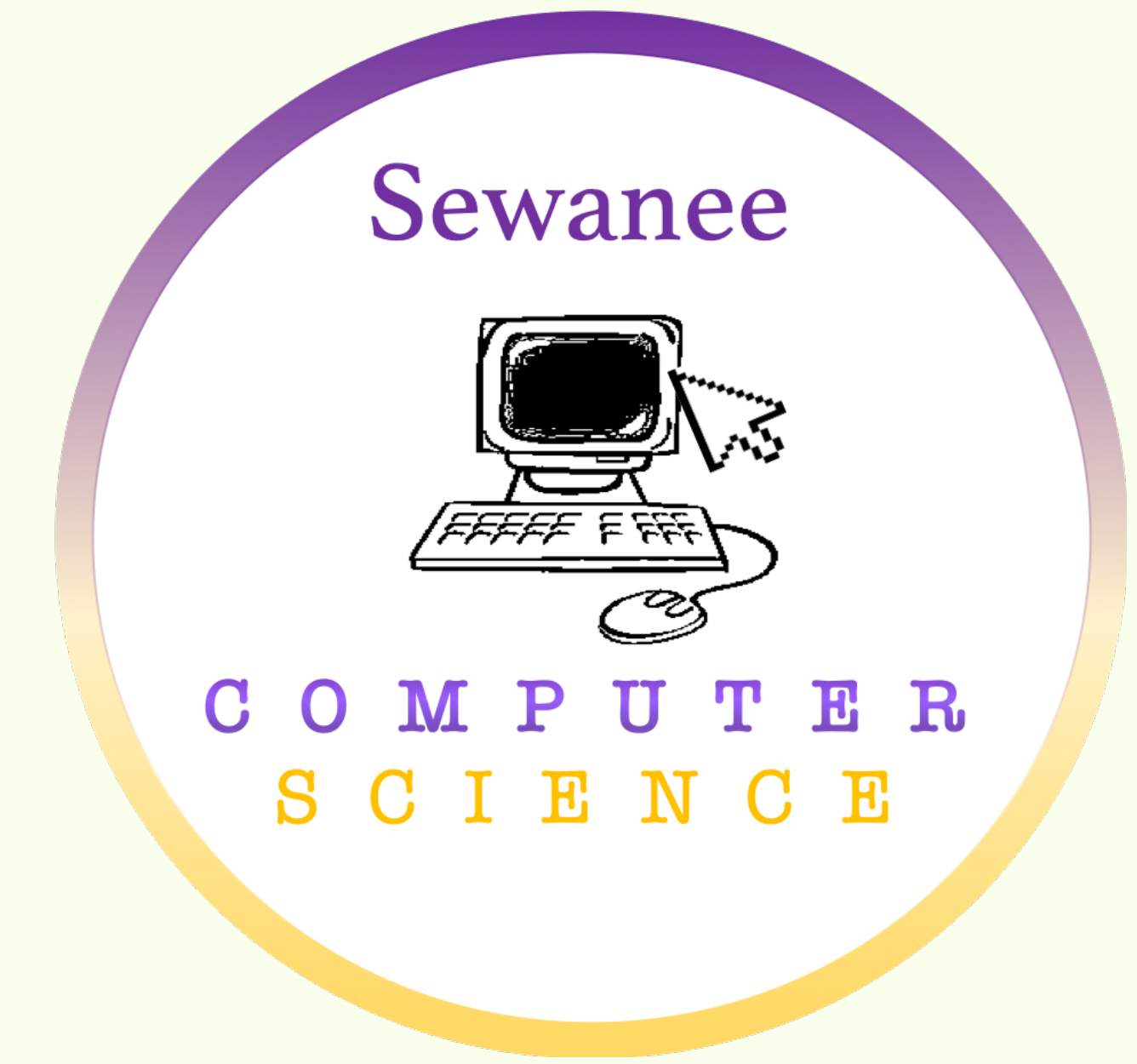




# Is your life really in your own hands?

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## Objective

- Analyze the most influential socioeconomic factors that are associated with success.
- Explore influential socioeconomic factors and compare across group differences to find intersectional trends.
- Determine if life is fair by measuring the strength of social mobility as it relates to specific socioeconomic factors.

## Introduction

- Is individual success determined by salary levels? How about overall life satisfaction? Such determination is subject to opinion; however, for the sake of analyzing the idea of life being fair, we will use income as a default detriment of success.
- The idea of success is the medium that we will use to explore social mobility. An individual's ability to be socially mobile-- by attaining higher social status-- measures how fair life is. This idea, more precisely, is referred to as vertical mobility opposed to horizontal mobility and lateral mobility.
- No matter an individual's socioeconomic location, the strength of fairness in the world is determined by the overall measure of everyone's ability to move up the social economic ladder.

## Methods & Data

Bureau of Labor Statistics

- NLS79
- NLSCYA

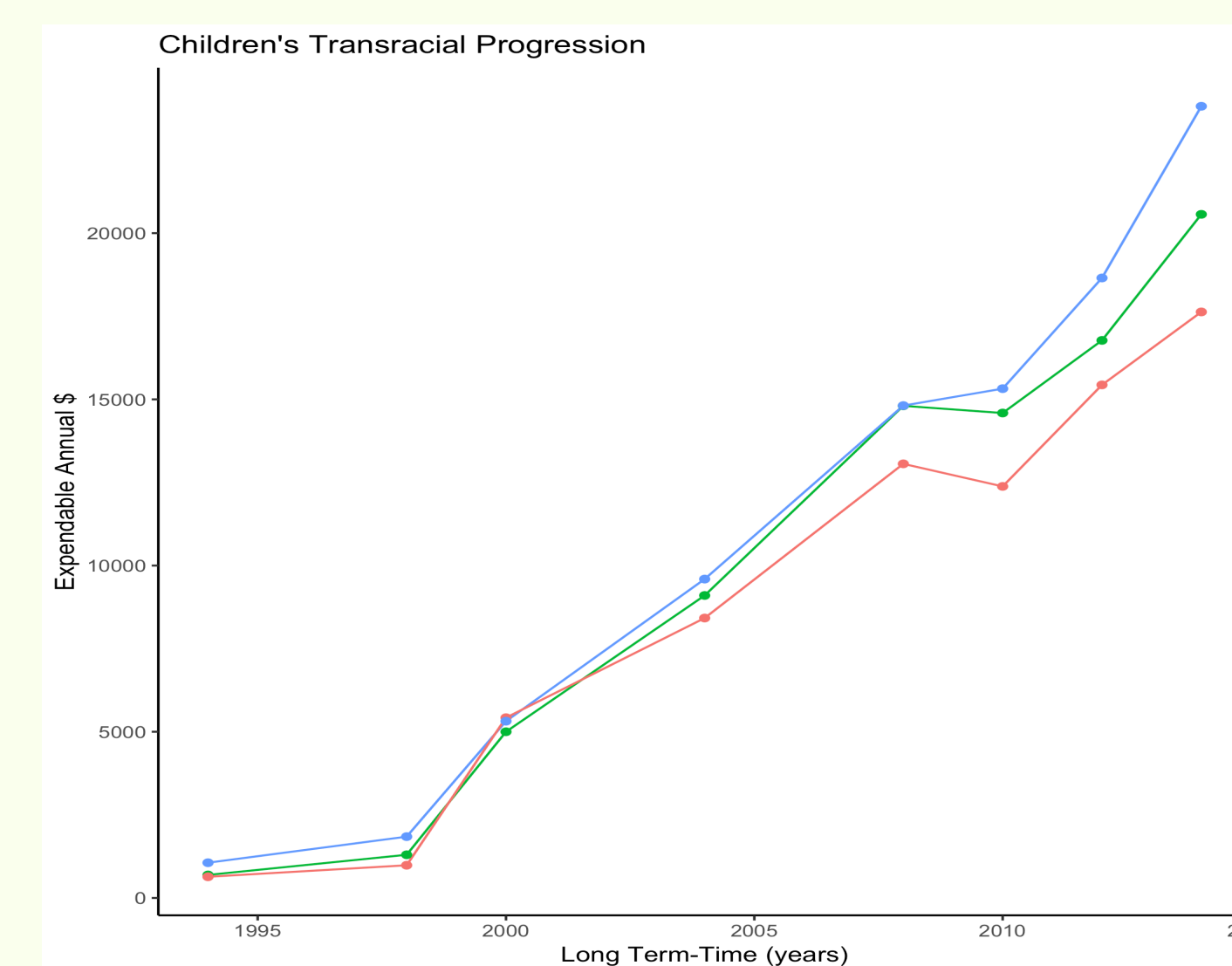
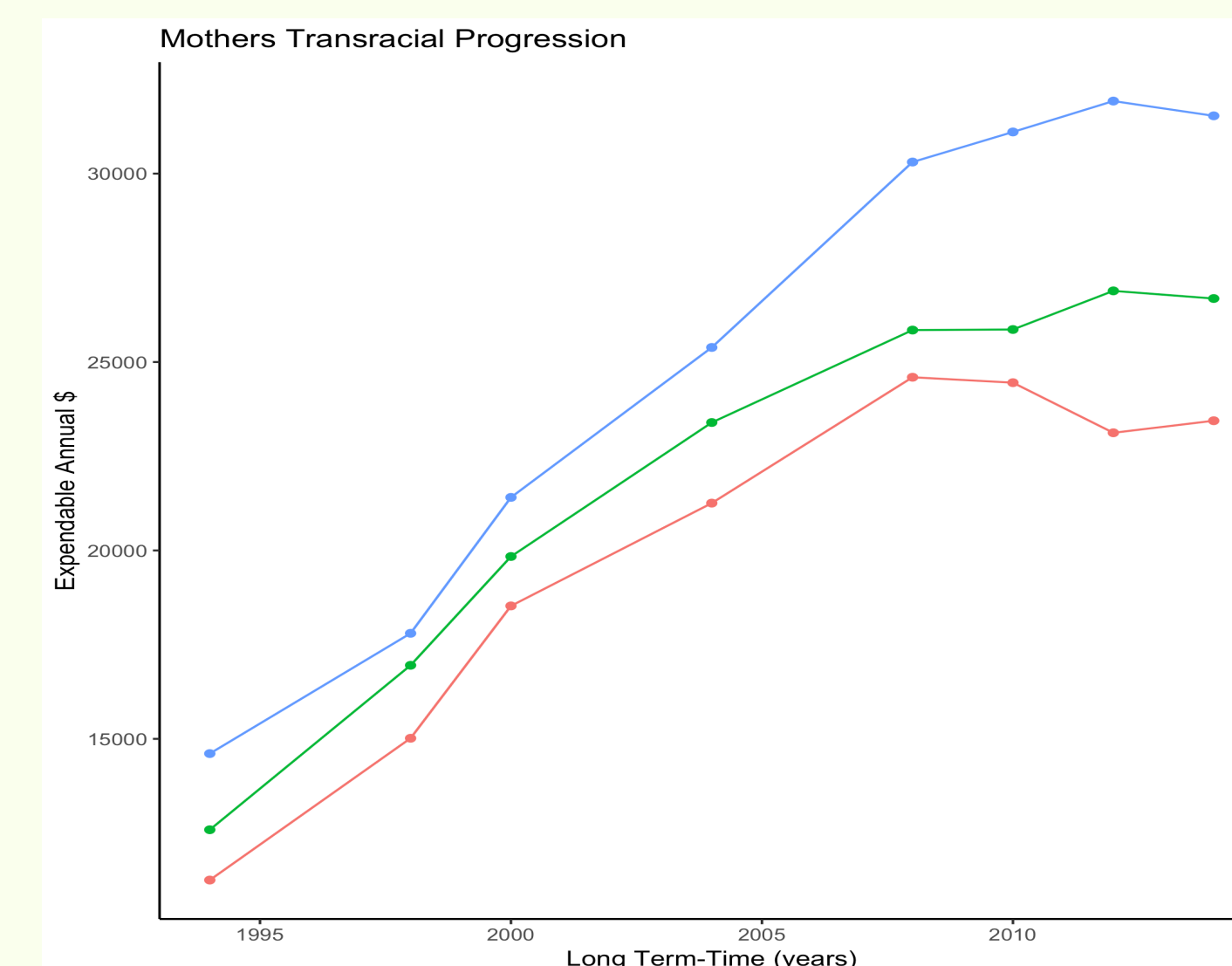
Process: Created two subpopulations: mothers and the children of these mothers with variables of interest

## Results

- Extremely difficult to operate outside the confines of money, it seems like everything cost which really stresses lower income families.
- Cost of living increases, everyone's purchasing power goes down-- at least in the short run. After six plus months to a couple of years, there are economic standards implemented to adjust for the rising cost of living.
- In long term, standards and natural processes adjust. The question is who is affected most by inconsistencies and are they supported in times of need?
- 04'- 08' large amount of separation
- In relation to the corresponding CPI during the recession, White and other people experienced less detrimental effects than Blacks and Hispanics.
- All children start off at similar points.
- 2nd generation inherits the same pattern of the first generation

## Acknowledgements

- Dr. Lucia Dale x Sewanee: The University of the South
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Consumer News and Business Channel (CNBC)



## Conclusion

- Vertical mobility is influenced by the socioeconomic location of individuals' parents. Patterns in the data identify a pattern of children following the same trajectory, as it relates to income and socioeconomic class, as their parents.
- There is a clear disparity in these trajectories based on race. White and non-black/ non-latino people tend to have higher levels of expendable income opposed to Hispanics and Blacks. This disparity shows how racial demographics influence who is socially mobile.
- Moreover, this disparity can be linked to several environmental factors such as education. Education is an influential socioeconomic factor that is often used to predict individual success.
- In an extended study of social mobility, we can use education attainment levels to explore if people across difference are receiving the same amount of pay and higher career level positions that rewards a higher socioeconomic location.
- In an extended study, it would be beneficial to examine these variables with a particular focus on one group, rather such group is determined by geological location, class, race or gender etc.
- Research shows that it is very hard for people in the lowest and highest socioeconomic classes to move up or down as it relates to vertical mobility. More research can look further into a smaller range of groups to find interesting trends. Its difficult and bad practice to analyze data from such a wide data set without exploring on a more micro level first. After exploring on a micro level, data scientist can then collaborate and compare for valuable information.

## Cross Sectional Themes

- American Dream
- Race In America
- Intergenerational Mobility
- United States Economy