



# Development of Educational Segregation Measured using Longitudinal Population Scale Network Data

Jan van der Laan <[dj.vanderlaan@cbs.nl](mailto:dj.vanderlaan@cbs.nl)>

Edwin de Jonge

Marjolijn Das

IC<sup>2</sup>S<sup>2</sup> — Copenhagen — July 17–20 2023



# Educational segregation

Educational level important predictor of socio-economic success.

Segregation:

- Polarization and mutual misunderstanding
- Reinforce inequality

How does the segregation change during a persons life time and how does this change in time?



# Person Network of the Netherlands

2009–2020 (this study 2013–2020)

Five layers:

- **Household:** persons living at the same address
- **Family:** 3rd degree + partner + inlaw + step parents/children
- **Neighbours:** 10 closest households + 20 random persons within 200m
- **Work:** max. 100 closest persons at same company
- **School:** same school, location, study, year.

Dense network:  $17 \cdot 10^6$  persons,  $2 \cdot 10^9$  labelled relations



# Exposure

**To what extent is a person exposed to the different educational levels?**

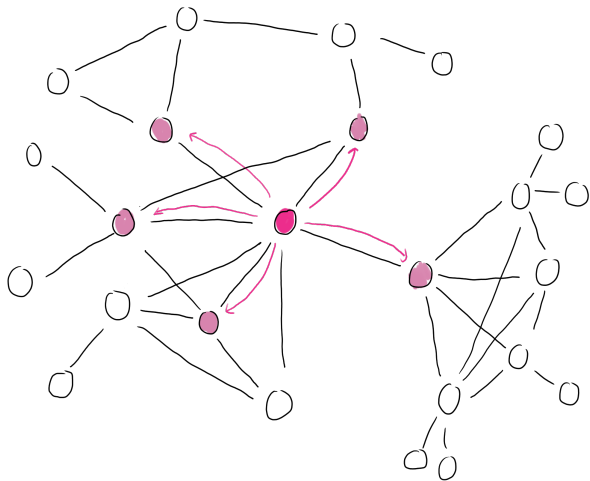
Not only direct contacts relevant, but also indirect contacts.

Localised random walk / localised page rank ( $\alpha = 0.4$ ).

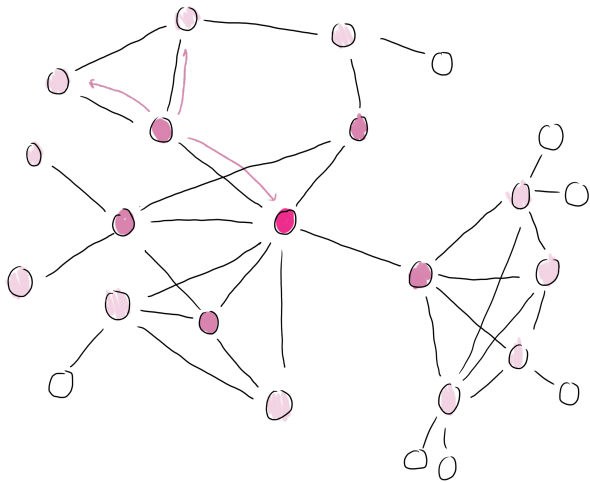
*Ballester and Vorsatz (2014); Van der Laan et al. (2022); De Jonge et al. Thursday @ IC2S2*



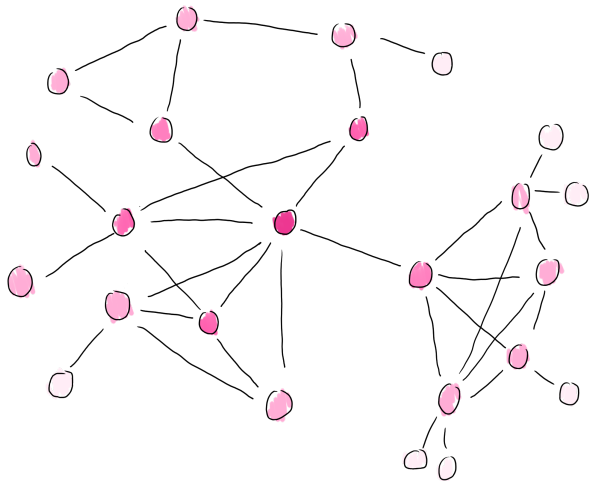
# Person transfers some of their values to contacts



## Part of updated values transfered again



# Etc



# Segregation

Exposure to own educational level corrected for expected exposure

$$\text{Segregation}_i = \frac{\text{Exposure}_i - \text{ExpectedExposure}_i}{1 - \text{ExpectedExposure}_i}$$

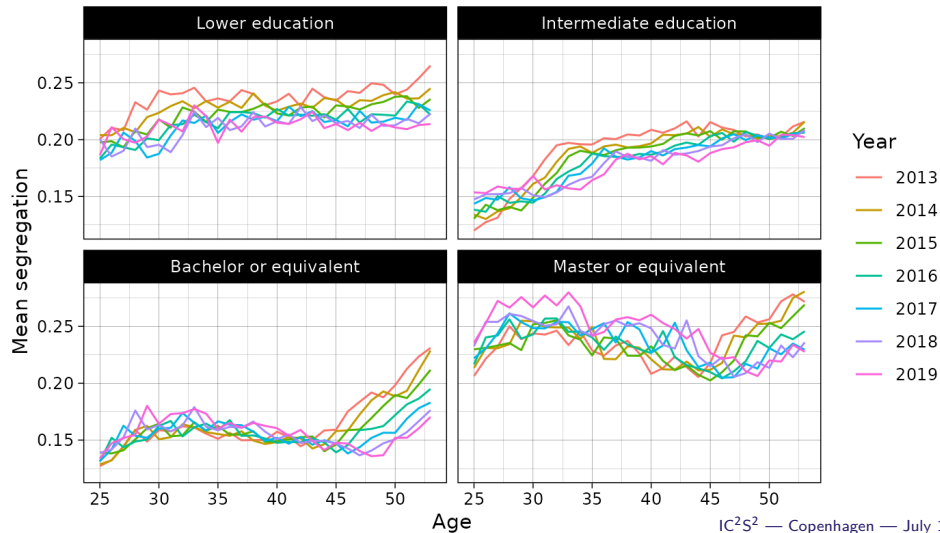
Note: measured at individual level

Range 30 km: freedom of choice for forming connections

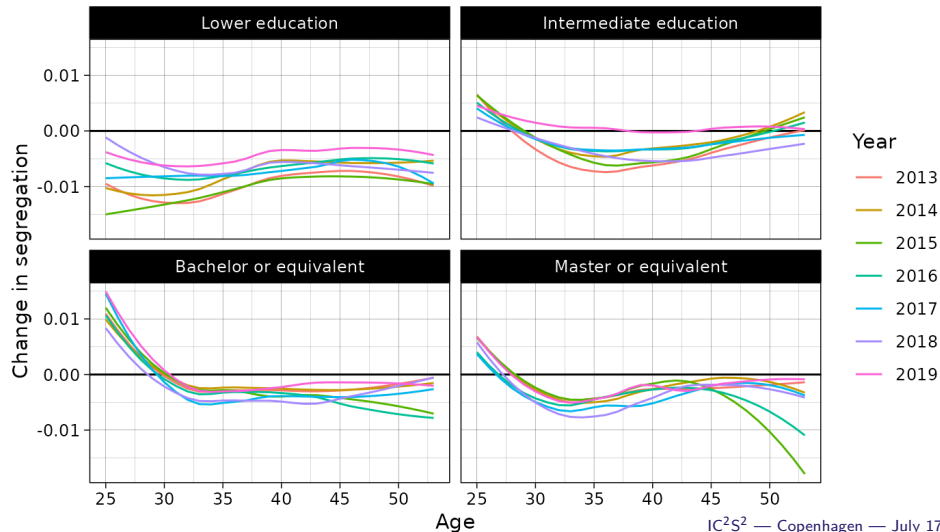




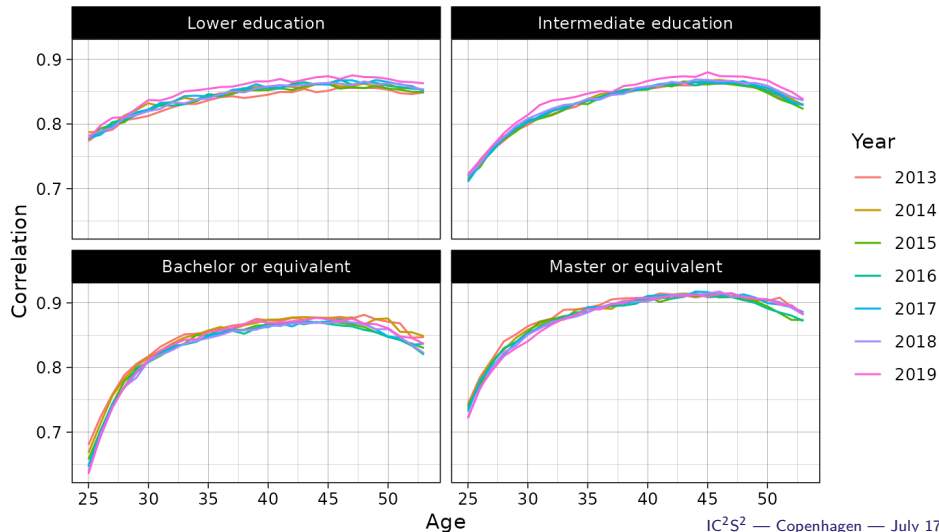
# Segregation as a function of age



# Average individual year-to-year change



# Year-to-year correlation of individual segregation



# Conclusion

Segregation develops until approx. the age of 35.

After 35 relatively stable (slow decrease).



**For references and data sources see**

**<https://github.com/djvanderlaan/papers-ic2s2-2023>**

C. Ballester and M. Vorsatz, "Random walk-based segregation measures," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, vol. 96, pp. 383–401, 2014, doi: 10.1162/REST\_a\_00399.

D. J. van der Laan, E. de Jonge, M. Das, S. Te Riele, and T. Emery, "A whole population network and its application for the social sciences," *European Sociological Review*, vol. jcac026, 2022, doi: 10.1093/esr/jcac026.

