





Hacia el estudio empírico de la desigualdad social:

Parte I. Medición de objetos científicos

Héctor Nájera

La clase pasada

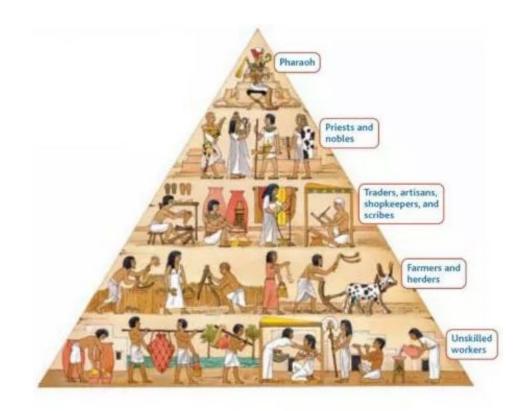
Desigualdad social

- Teorías de estratificación y estratificadores
- Sistemas de estratificación
- Parámetros de la estratificación

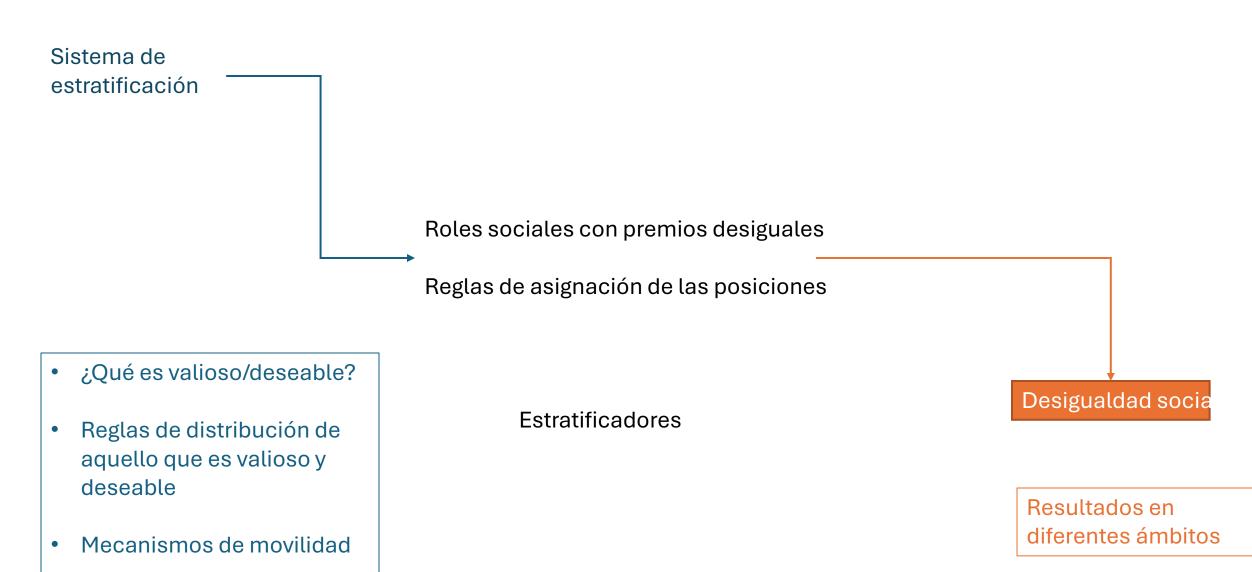


Producción de la desigualdad: Sistema de estratificación

- El término refiere a las instituciones que generan las desigualdades observadas:
 - Los procesos institucionales/sociales que definen ciertos tipos de bienes que son valiosos y deseados
 - Las reglas de asignación de estos bienes (criterios de justicia/injusticia) a lo largo de diferentes grupos, estratos (programadora, doctora, costurera, trabajadora en el hogar)
 - Los mecanismos de (in)-movilidad que vinculan a las personas con dichos grupos



Producción de la desigualdad: Sistema de estratificación



Parámetros de la estratificación

- Grado de desigualdad: Dispersión o concentración
- Rigidez del sistema: Movilidad social (social closure o continuidad de la posición social)
- Cristalización de estatus: Correlación de los activos a lo largo de las clases sociales. (medios de producción, fama, clubes, carisma, inteligencia, etc)

¿Cómo se estudia empíricamente la desigualdad social?

- Grado de desigualdad: Dispersión o concentración
- *Rigidez del sistema*: Movilidad social (social closure o continuidad de la posición social)
- *Cristalización de estatus*: Correlación de los activos a lo largo de las clases sociales. (medios de producción, fama, clubes, carisma, inteligencia, etc)

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Decomposing 'Social Origins': The Effects of Parents' Class, Status, and Education on the Educational Attainment of Their Children

Erzsébet Bukodi^{1,2,*} and John H. Goldthorpe²

European Sociological Review volume 26 | NUMBER 6 | 2010 731–744 DOI:10.1093/esr/jcp046, available online at www.esr.oxfordjournals.org Online publication 22 October 2009 731

Analysing Social Inequality: A Critique of Two Recent Contributions from Economics and Epidemiology

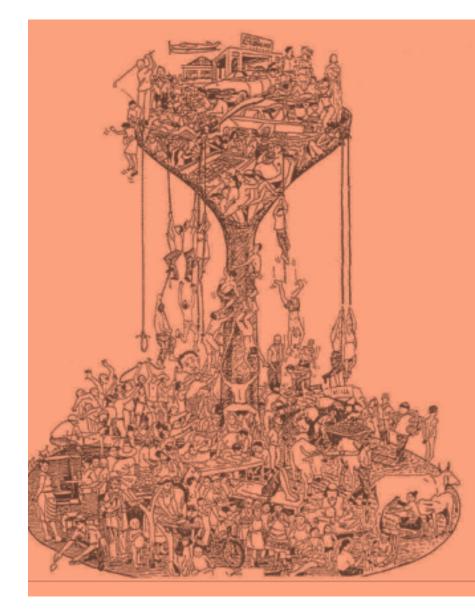
John H. Goldthorpe

Two recent studies focusing on issues of social inequality are reviewed, one the work largely of economists, the other of epidemiologists. In both cases, the conceptualization and in turn the analysis of social inequality appear inadequate. In the case of the economists, concerned with whether, under New Labour, Britain has become a more equal society, attention is concentrated on changes in income distributions to the neglect of the distinction between the attributional and the relational aspects of inequality. The analyses presented reveal serious gaps and a lack of integration that could have been avoided through their grounding in some concept of class stratification. In the case of the epidemiologists, concerned to show a contextual effect of social inequality on population health and other outcomes, stratification is treated as one-dimensional, with no distinction being recognized between class and status. It is in fact status rather than the material inequalities associated with class that are seen as crucial in mediating the supposed contextual effect. But the inferences that are made from the available data on income distributions to inequalities of status and their consequences are often of a doubtful kind.

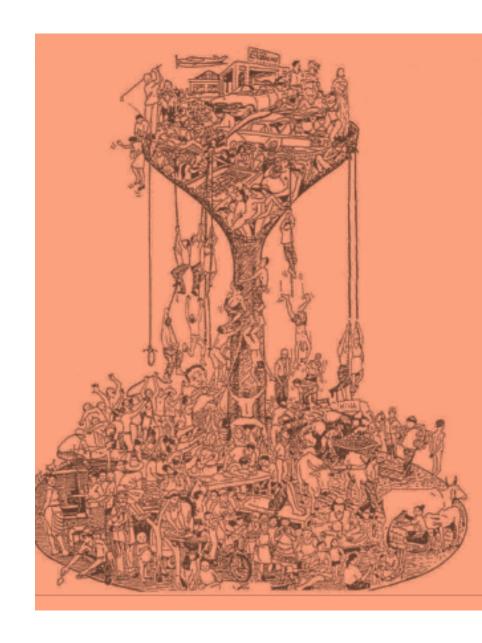
 Teorías de estratificación: La educación se coloca y cristaliza como un activo en las sociedades modernas

 Criterio de justicia social: Nuestra sociedad es injusta si el logro educativo está mayormente determinado por la origen social (clase social del padre/madre)

• Origen social: (Des)ventaja relativa a los sistemas económicos, sociales, políticos y culturales.



Condición necesaria: medición de clase y origen social

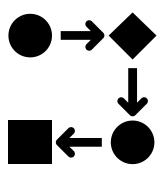


Problema del trabajo empírico

"Divergent findings on trends in inequalities in educational attainment associated with individuals' social origins have led to much discussion of how far these reflect real differences by place and time or, rather, differences in research procedures"

• ¿Por qué?

"i.e. that of the conceptualization and measurement of social origins"



¿Modelo de medición y modelos analíticos?

Spearman 1904

Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the International Epidemiological Association © The Author 2010; all rights reserved.

Journal of Epidemiology 2010;39:1137-1150 doi:10.1093/ije/dyq191

REPRINTS AND REFLECTIONS

The proof and measurement of association between two things

C Spearmani

INTRODUCTORY

All knowledge-beyond that of bare isolated occurrence-deals with uniformities. Of the latter, some few have a claim to be considered absolute, such as mathematical implications and mechanical laws. But the vast majority are only partial; medicine does not teach that smallpox is inevitably escaped by vaccination, but that it is so generally; biology has not shown that all animals require organic food, but that nearly all do so; in daily life, a dark sky is no proof that it will rain, but merely a warning; even in morality, the sole categorical imperative alleged by Kant was the sinfulness of telling a lie, and few thinkers since have admitted so much as this to be valid universally. In psychology, more perhaps than in any other science, it is hard to find absolutely inflexible coincidences; occasionally, indeed, there appear uniformities sufficiently regular to be practically treated as laws, but infinitely the greater part of the observations hitherto recorded concern only more or less pronounced tendencies of one event or attribute to accompany another.

Under these circumstances, one might well have expected that the evidential evaluation and precise mensuration of tendencies had long been the subject of exhaustive investigation and now formed one of the earliest sections in a beginner's psychological course. Instead, we find only a general naïve ignorance that there is anything about it requiring to be learnt. One after another, laborious series of experiments are executed and published with the purpose of demonstrating some connection between two events, wherein the otherwise learned psychologist reveals that his art of proving and measuring correspondence has not advanced beyond that of lay persons. The consequence has been that the significance of the experiments is not at all rightly understood, nor have any definite facts been elicited that may be either confirmed or refuted.

The present article is a commencement at attempt-

demonstrations will be omitted; it may, however, be said that the relations stated have already received a large amount of empirical verification. Great thanks are due from me to Professor Haussdorff and to Dr. G. Lipps, each of whom have supplied a useful theorem in polynomial probability; the former has also very kindly given valuable advice concerning the proof of the important formulæ for elimination of "systematic deviations."

At the same time, and for the same reason, the meaning and working of the various formulæ have been explained sufficiently, it is hoped, to render them readily usable even by those whose knowledge of mathematics is elementary. The fundamental procedure is accompanied by simple imaginary examples, while the more advanced parts are illustrated by cases that have actually occurred in my personal experience. For more abundant and positive exemplification, the reader is requested to refer to the under cited research. I which is entirely built upon the principles and mathematical relations here laid down.

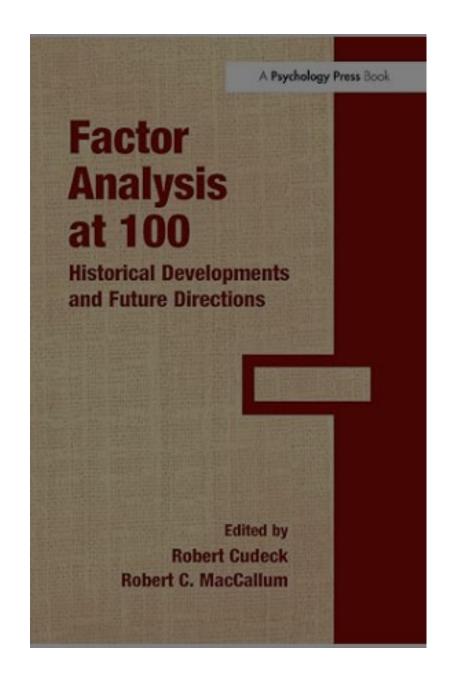
In conclusion, the general value of the methodics recommended is emphasized by a brief criticism of the best correlational work hitherto made public, and also the important question is discussed as to the number of "cases" required for an experimental series.

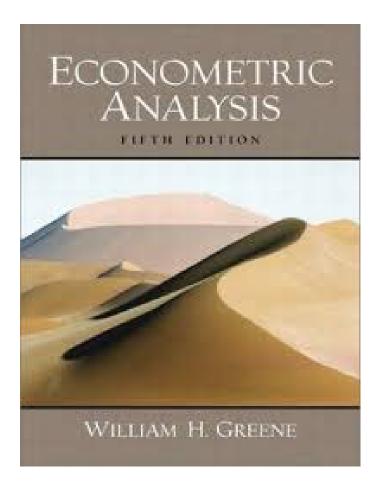
PART 1 ELEMENTARY CORRELATION AND "ACCIDENTAL DEVIATION"

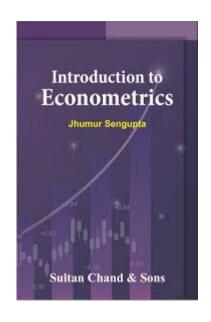
1. Requirements of a Good Method of

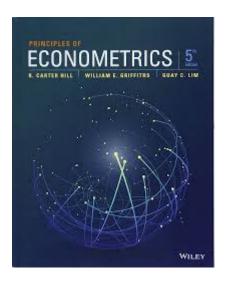
(a) Quantitative expression

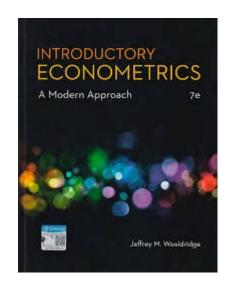
The most fundamental requisite is to be able to measure our observed correspondence by a plain numer-











No hay nada que nos diga cómo medir bien





Conceptos,
Medición,
métodos
estadísticos,
datos,
tamaño de
muestra,
Valores o casos
perdidos

Los resultados de la investigación en términos de su aportación al conocimiento

¿Descubrimos algo o no?

Modelo analítico y modelo de medición



Online publication 16 October 2012



Erzsébet Bukodi^{1,2,*} and John H. Goldthorpe²





Preguntas

 ¿Hay algún efecto del origen social (estatus, clase y educación) sobre el logro educativo?

¿Varía este efecto para diferentes generaciones?

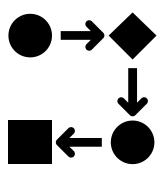
• ¿Son diferentes los efectos de tres aspectos del origen social: Clase social parental, estatus parental y educación parental?

Problema del trabajo empírico

"Divergent findings on trends in inequalities in educational attainment associated with individuals' social origins have led to much discussion of how far these reflect real differences by place and time or, rather, differences in research procedures"

• ¿Por qué?

"i.e. that of the conceptualization and measurement of social origins"



¿Modelo de medición y modelos analíticos?

Crisis de replicabilidad en ciencias

STATISTICS

Measurement error and the replication crisis

The assumption that measurement error always reduces effect sizes is false

By Eric Loken¹ and Andrew Gelman²

easurement error adds noise to predictions, increases uncertainty in parameter estimates, and makes it more difficult to discover new phenomena or to distinguish among competing theories. A common view is that any study finding an effect under noisy conditions provides evidence that the underlying effect is particularly strong and robust. Yet, statistical significance conveys very little information when measurements are noisy. In noisy research settings, poor measurement can contribute to exaggerated estimates of effect size. This problem and related misunderstandings are key components in a feedback loop that perpetuates the replication crisis in science.

It seems intuitive that producing a result under challenging circumstances makes it all the more impressive. If you learned that a friend had run a mile in 5 minutes, you would be respectful; if you learned she had done it while carrying a heavy backpack, you would be awed. The obvious inference is that she would have been even faster without the backpack. But should the same intuition always be applied to research findings? Should we assume that if statistical significance is achieved in the presence of measurement error, the associated effects would have been stronger without noise? We caution against the fallacy of as-

reliable measurement. In epidemiology, it is textbook knowledge that nondifferential misclassification tends to bias relative risk estimates toward the null (3). According to Hausman's "iron law" of econometrics, effect sizes in simple regression models are underestimated when the predictors contain error variance (4).

It is understandable, then, that many researchers have the intuition that if they manage to achieve statistical significance under noisy conditions, the observed effect would have been even larger in the absence of noise. As with the runner, they assume that without the burden—that is, uncontrolled variation—their effects would have been even larger (5–7).

The reasoning about the runner with the backpack fails in noisy research for two reasons. First, researchers typically have so many "researcher degrees of freedom"—unacknowledged choices in how they prepare, analyze, and report their data—that statistical significance is easily found even in the absence of underlying effects (8) and even without multiple hypothesis testing by researchers (9). In settings with uncontrolled researcher degrees of freedom, the attainment of statistical significance in the presence of noise is not an impressive feat.

The second, related issue is that in noisy research settings, statistical significance provides very weak evidence for either the sign or the magnitude of any underlying ef¿Por qué la mala medición se traduce en problemas de replicación?

¿Qué es una mala medición?

Actividad 1

Error de medición

 Error de medición es toda aquella variabilidad de un score que no es de mi interés.

• Fenómeno: Tiempo

• Instrumento: Reloj

• Indicaciones: Manecillas

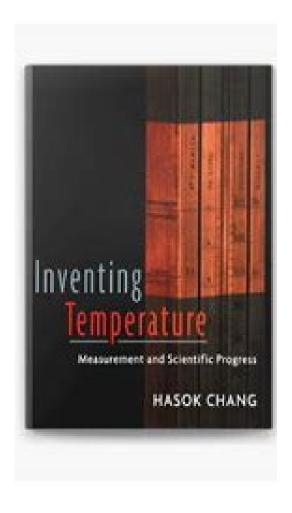


Error de medición

- Error de medición es toda aquella variabilidad de un score que no es de mi interés.
- Fenómeno: Temperatura
- Instrumento: Termómetro
- Indicaciones: Números
- Cambios de temperatura se siguen de cambios en la expansión del mercurio



Medición basada en modelos

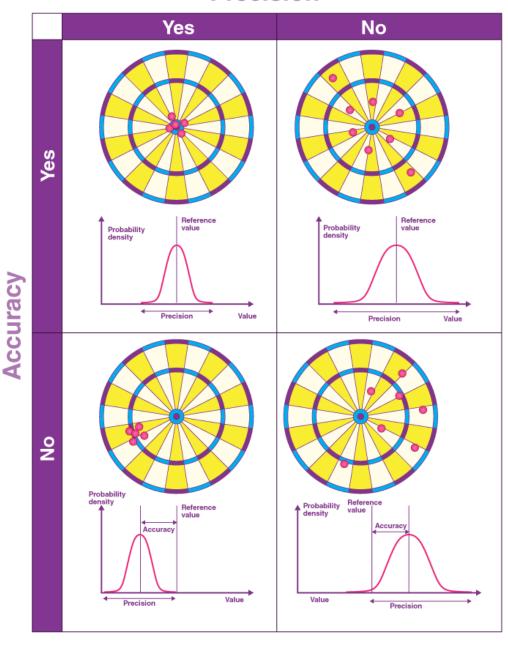




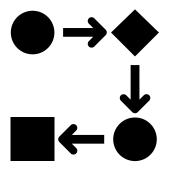
Medición como un tema de precisión (confiabilidad) y exactitud (validez)

O en otras palabras de error sistemático y aleatorio

Precision



¿Cuál es la implicación?



Modelo de medición





¿Es justa o injusta socialmente una sociedad?



Ausencia del modelo teórico

Bukodi y Goldthorpe: "But little explicit discussion has taken place of the theoretical grounds for treating social origins in one way rather than another." p 1025

Bukodi y Goldthorpe: "It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that some notion of the 'interchangeability of indicators' (Lazarsfeld, 1939) has prevailed: or, in other words, that it has been assumed, if only implicitly, that however social origins are measured, it will make rather little difference in determining the extent of, or changes"

¿Es el estatus conceptualmente distinto de la clase social?

¿Es la clase social conceptualmente distinta del logro educativo?

¿Qué es el logro educativo? ¿Años, niveles, múltiples grados?

Bukodi y Goldthorpe: Son conceptual distintos y estadísticamente distinguibles.



¿Cuántas clases sociales hay en México?

¿De qué tamaño son las clases sociales?

¿Qué es medir?



Clases sociales en México



Magnitud de las clases sociales en México en hogares y población 2010

	Clase	NACIONAL				URBANO				RURAL			
CI		Hogares (miles)	%	Población (miles)	%	Hogares (miles)	%	Población (miles)	%	Hogares (miles)	%	Población (miles)	%
Alt	ta	725	2.5	1 920	1.7	725	3.9	1 920	2.7	-	-	-	-
Me	edia	12 288	42.4	43 970	39.2	9 435	50.1	33 038	47.0	2 854	28.1	10 932	26.0
Ва	aja	15 955	55.1	66 402	59.1	8 661	46.0	35 326	50.3	7 293	71.9	31 075	74.0
То	otal	28 968	100	112 292	100	18 821	100	70 284	100	10 147	100	42 007	100

¿Cómo concluimos que los resultados son válidos de una medición?

Resumen de lo hecho en el 2010

- Para hacer una estratificación social vale la pena detenerse de nuevo en qué es más pertinente como punto de partida: los ingresos (corrientes) o los gastos.
- Ciertos rubros de gastos, pueden ser un punto de convergencia del análisis económico y sociológico. Por su parte la simple y llana magnitud del ingreso no comunica la riqueza de información de la utilización del gasto, amén de los problemas crecientes de captación que conlleva.
- Es fundamental dejar que los datos "hablen primero"; entender cuál es su estructura subyacente, antes de imponerles moldes exógenos sean definiciones conceptuales o referentes cuantitativos. Mientras menos dependiente sea un método de sus premisas, menos tautológico y más informativo será.

¿Es fundamental que los datos hablen primero?

¿Es consistente con lo que hoy se entiende por medición?

Medición en ciencia

- Difícil de definir
- Tal, Eran, "Measurement in Science", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Fall 2020 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL = https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2020/entries/measurement-science/.

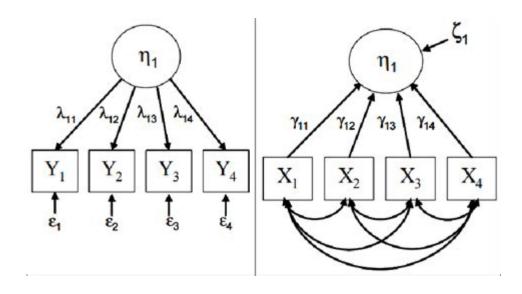
"La mayoría (pero no todos) de los autores contemporáneos están de acuerdo en que medir es una actividad que involucra la interacción con un sistema concreto con el objetivo de representar aspectos de ese sistema en términos abstractos"



Caracterizaciones recientes

- Reconocen la riqueza de los medios representacionales involucrados
- La medición consiste en dos niveles:
 - Un proceso concreto que involucra interacciones entre el objeto de interés, el instrumento y el ambiente
 - Un modelo teórico y estadístico de tal proceso. El modelo establece la representación abstracta y local construida por supuestos



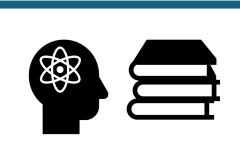




Fenómenos (ante los ojos)



Objetos científicos



Resultados de Medición

Fenómenos (ante los ojos)



Observación (codificada)



Datos



Estimadores

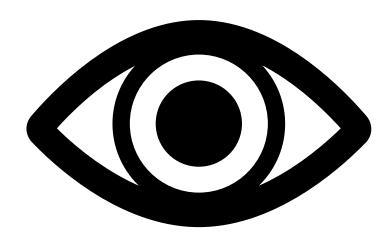


Puntajes (scores)

Puntajes

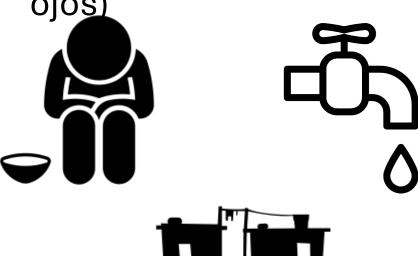


Objetos científicos



Sistema bajo medición

- Los referentes
- El mundo (natural) allá afuera
- Los fenómenos (ante los ojos)







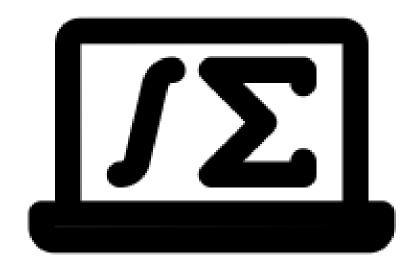
instrumentales

- Lectura/propiedad de los instrumentos
- Generación/fuente de datos
- Indicaciones (sin compromiso)
- Variables en bases







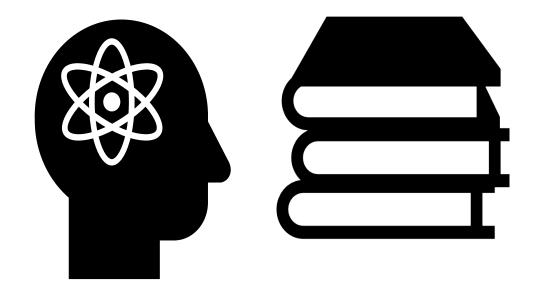


Puntajes (scores)

- Procesamiento/transformación/ajus te de datos
- Modelaje estadístico
- Método de agregación

$$M_0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{a} w_j g_{ij}^0(k)$$

$$X_{ik} = [a_k + b_k (T_i)] + E_{ik}$$



Resultados de Medición

- Afirmación de conocimiento acerca de una o más cantidades atribuidas al sistema bajo medición
- Formuladas en clave de objetos científicos, conceptos abstractos y universales –e.g. masa, corriente, temperatura, duración, pobreza



Fenómenos (ante los ojos)

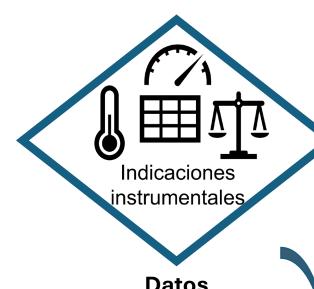
Aspecto material

(interacción concreta, conocida)

Fenómenos (ante los ojos)



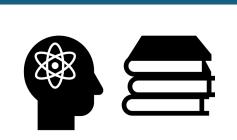
Observación (codificada)



Datos



Objetos científicos



Resultados de Medición

Aspecto epistémico

(representación abstracta)

Puntajes



Objetos científicos



Estimadores



Puntajes (scores)

Indicaciones vs resultados

Indicaciones instrumentales (lecturas; propiedad del instrumento en su estado final)

- Volumen de la columna de mercurio en un termómetro
- Posición de una aguja en relación con el dial de un amperímetro
- Número de ciclos (* tics") incertidumbre generado por un reloj inferencial de la medición

Resultados de medición (estimado del valor de una cantidad bajo medición, con incertidumbre asociada)

- Temperatura estimada con incertidumbre
- Corriente eléctrica estimada con incertidumbre
- Duración estimada con incertidumbre

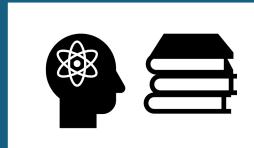
Los resultados de medición sólo pueden ser inferidos una vez que el instrumento ha sido subsumido bajo un modelo idealizado que les relaciona (son modelo-dependientes)



Fenómenos (ante los ojos)



Objetos científicos

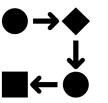


Resultados de Medición

Fenómenos (ante los ojos)



Observación (codificada)



Modelo de medición

Puntajes



Objetos científicos



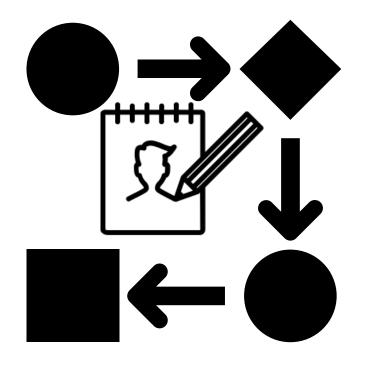
Datos



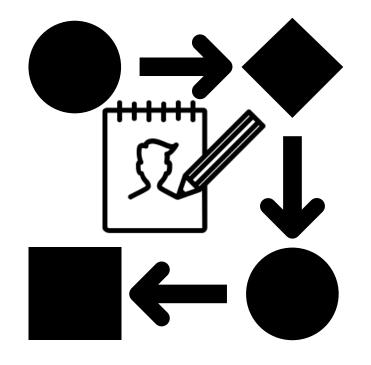
Estimadores



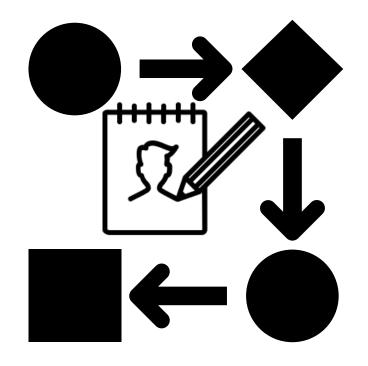
Puntajes (scores)



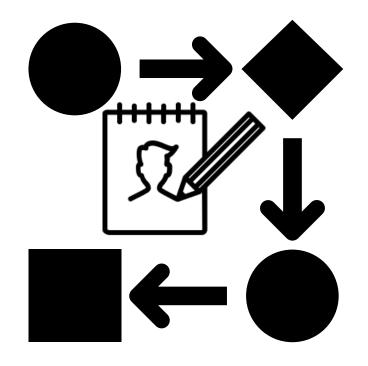
- Una representación abstracta y local construida a partir de supuestos simplificadores
- Mediador entre los niveles material y epistemológico
- Hipótesis teóricas sobre las relaciones que guardan los instrumentos con aquello que se quiere medir y con el ambiente ([DAG] sobre cómo fueron producidos los datos)
- Modelo teórico o estadístico del proceso de medición mismo



- Un papel reconocido ya por Duhem (1914), Kuhn (1961) y Suppes (1962)
 - "Si el experimento de física fuera la simple constatación de un hecho, sería absurdo introducir en él correcciones. Una vez que el observado hubiera mirado atenta, cuidadosa y minuciosamente, sería ridículo decirle: lo que ha visto no es lo que debería haber visto; permítame que haga unos cálculos que le enseñarán lo que debería haber constatado" Duhem (1914)



- Descripción transparente del sistema físico de transmisión de información (cómo son producidos los datos)
- Permite la rastreabilidad/trazabilidad de la generación de los resultados de la medición (a lo largo de cada eslabón de la cadena) en su relación con aquello que se quiere medir
- Establece relaciones cuantitativas entre aquello que se quiere medir y el resultado de su medición
- Generativos: genera instancias de datos (input-output de acuerdo con el proceso de medición idealizado)



- Indispensable para hablar de error en la medición: la discrepancia entre el valor obtenido bajo el proceso de medición ideal (lo que debió haberse observado) y el obtenido con el proceso de medición que de hecho tuvo lugar (lo observado)
- Sólo bajo el modelo es posible evaluar la interpretabilidad representacional de los puntajes (su validez)
 - Coherencia de los supuestos con las teorías contextuales relevantes
 - Consistencia mutua de resultados con diferentes instrumentos, ambientes y modelos
- Sin modelo no hay medición

Resumen de lo hecho en el 2010

- Para hacer una estratificación social vale la pena detenerse de nuevo en qué es más pertinente como punto de partida: los ingresos (corrientes) o los gastos.
- Ciertos rubros de gastos, pueden ser un punto de convergencia del análisis económico y sociológico. Por su parte la simple y llana magnitud del ingreso no comunica la riqueza de información de la utilización del gasto, amén de los problemas crecientes de captación que conlleva.
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Bajo los acuerdos actuales de lo que es medir:

No es fundamental que los datos hablen primero

El método de estimación no es el modelo de medición

Sin modelo no hay medición

Magnitud de las clases sociales en México en hogares y población 2010

	NACIONAL			URBANO				RURAL				
Clase	Hogares (miles)	%	Población (miles)	%	Hogares (miles)	%	Población (miles)	%	Hogares (miles)	%	Población (miles)	%
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Total	28 968	100	112 292	100	18 821	100	70 284	100	10 147	100	42 007	100

¿Cómo concluimos que los resultados son válidos de una medición?

Simplemente no podemos saberlo. Si no se puede, es mucho llamarle medición

Modelos teóricos (analítico)

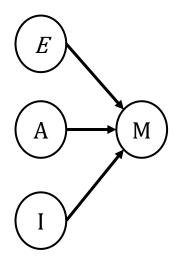
 Gráficos acíclicos dirigidos (DAGs)

 Relaciones causales entre conceptos

Aclarar el razonamiento cienfífico

Ejemplo: Malnutrición infantil (M). Cuyas causas inmediates son

La educación (E), el abasto (A) y el nivel de ingreso (I)



Modelos teóricos

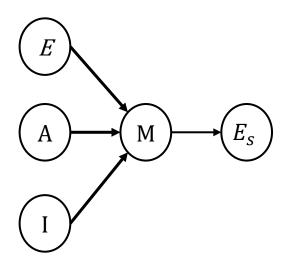
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Ejemplo: Malnutrición infantil (M). Cuyas causas inmediates son

La educación (E), el abasto (A) y el nivel de ingreso (I)



El modelo puede ampliarse al caso de la predicción de la estatura en la adultes

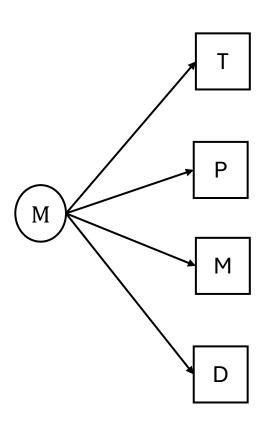
La medición de M, A, I, E y Es como condición necesaria

• Sin modelo de medición no vamos a ningún lado

• Definir bajo algún modelo teórico M, A, I, E, Es

• Especificar la relación entre el objeto científico, las indicaciones instrumentales y la inferencia al respecto

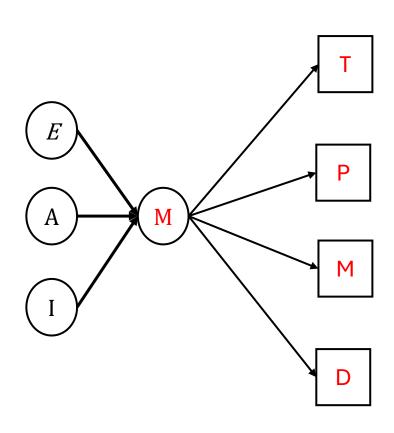
Modelos teóricos de medición



Malnutrición: Un estado resultante de la falta de ingesta o absorción de nutrientes que conduce a una alteración de la composición corporal (disminución de la masa libre de grasa) y de la masa celular corporal que conduce a una disminución de la función física y mental y a un deterioro de los resultados clínicos de la enfermedad.

T: Talla; P: Peso, M: Masa; D: Deterioro cognitivo

Modelos teóricos analíticos y de medición



Modelo de medición

Modelo explicativo / analítico

De vuelta al problema de medición de clase social

Ausencia del modelo teórico

Bukodi y Goldthorpe: "But little explicit discussion has taken place of the theoretical grounds for treating social origins in one way rather than another." p 1025

Bukodi y Goldthorpe: "It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that some notion of the 'interchangeability of indicators' (Lazarsfeld, 1939) has prevailed: or, in other words, that it has been assumed, if only implicitly, that however social origins are measured, it will make rather little difference in determining the extent of, or changes"

¿Es el estatus conceptualmente distinto de la clase social?

¿Es la clase social conceptualmente distinta del logro educativo?

¿Qué es el logro educativo? ¿Años, niveles, múltiples grados?

Bukodi y Goldthorpe: Son conceptual distintos y estadísticamente distinguibles



Ausencia del modelo teórico

Origen social:

 Ranking del prestigio ocupacional

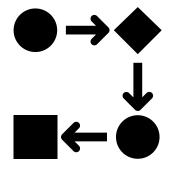
Status socio-económico

• Nivel educativo del padre

Clase social

¿Son alternativas del mismo concepto?

¿Da lo mismo cuál utilicemos?



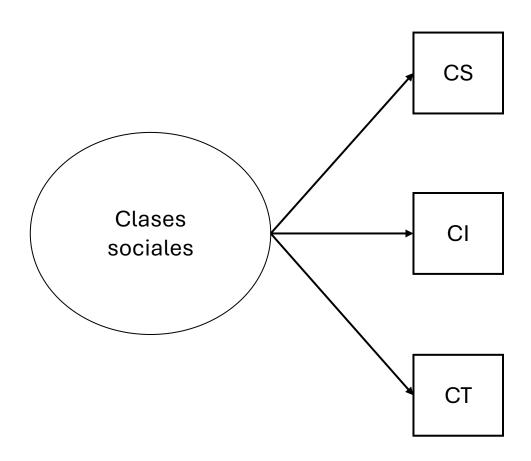


Clase social: modelo de medición

• "Rather, they are explicitly designed to make operational a conceptualization of class in terms of social relations in labour markets and production units: or, that is, to determine class positions in terms of differences in employment relations. In this respect, both their criterion and construct validity have been extensively, and in general successfully, tested (see Goldthorpe, 2007, vol. 2, ch. 5; McGovern et al., 2008; Rose and Harrison, eds., 2009). Furthermore, class, thus understood, can be shown to be associated with economic advantage and disadvantage not only as regards individuals' income levels but, further, as regards their income security, their short-term income stability and their longer-term income prospects (Goldthorpe and McKnight, 2006; Chan and Goldthorpe, 2007b)."



Clases sociales Goldthorpe:



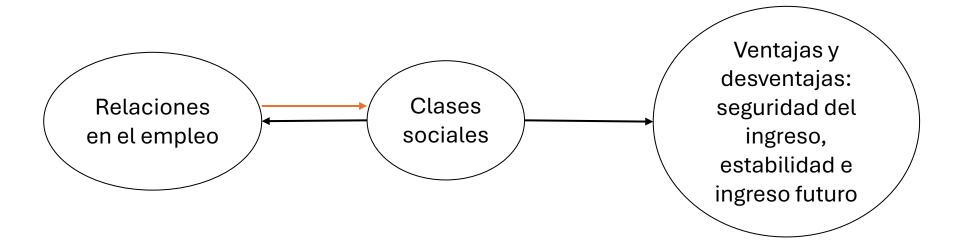
Clase de servicios: administradores que requieren calificaciones formales

Clase intermedia: clase no manual que no requiere alta calificación

Clase trabajadora: trabajadores manuales con cierta calificación y trabajadores agrícolas

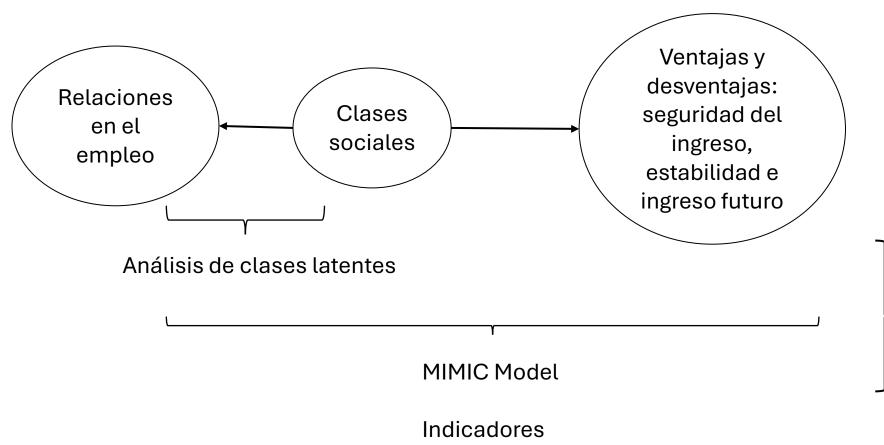
Clase social: Modelo de medición

Distal outcome (Resultado distante)



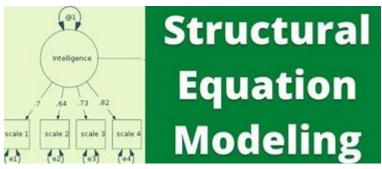
Las diferentes relaciones en el mercado de trabajo y en las unidades de producción son reflejo de la posición en la clase

Modelo estadístico de medición



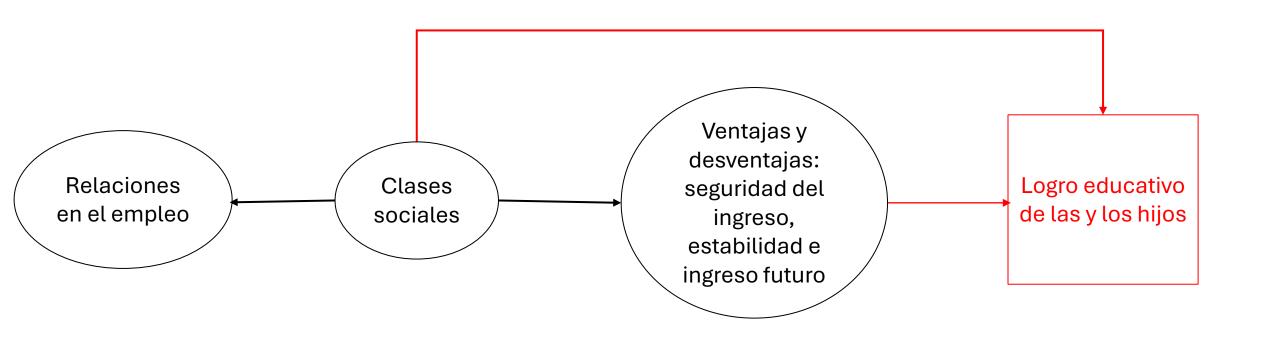
múltiples causas

múltiples (MIMIC)

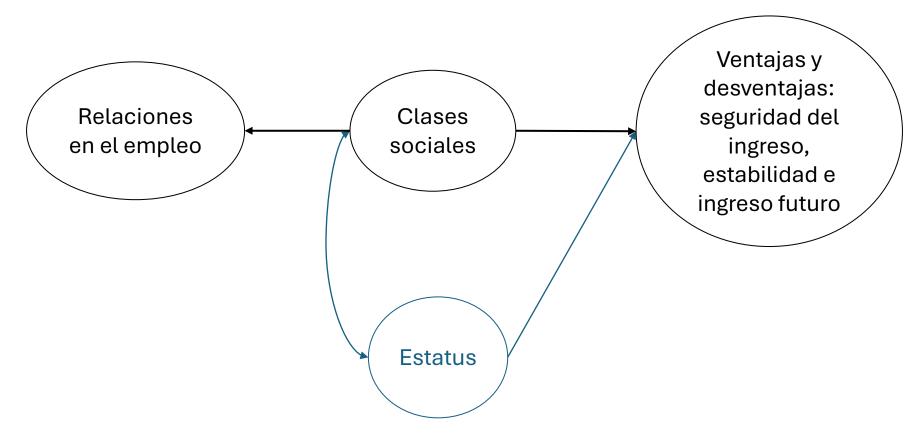


Los métodos estadísticos no son el modelo estadístico ni el de medición

Modelo medición # Modelo de analítico



¿Clase social = Origen social?



"while we would agree that if class serves as the only indicator of social origins, it is likely to 'pick up' the effects of different, but associated, factors also influencing individuals' educational attainment, we would not see as the solution to this problem the ad hoc 'decomposition' of class. We would rather complement the concept of class"



Chan y Goldthorpe (2004) Is there a status order in contemporary British society? Evidence from the occupational structure friendship. European Sociological Review. 20, 383-401

Los amigos de primer orden (el primer amigo)

Table 1 Occupational categories used in the analysis and their constituent minor occupational groups

Code	Descriptive title	OPCS MOGs	%
GMA	General managers and administrators	10, 13, 15	2.5
PDM	Plant, depot and site managers	11, 14, 16	2.7
SM	Specialist managers	12	2.7
MPS	Managers and proprietors in services	17	4.4
OMO	Managers and officials, not elsewhere classified	19	2.0
SET	Scientists, engineers and technologists	20, 21	1.9
HP	Higher professionals	22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29	3.3
TPE	Teachers and other professionals in education	23	4.5
API	Associate professionals in industry	30, 31, 32, 33, 39	3.9
APH	Associate professionals in health and welfare	34, 37	4.8
APB	Associate professionals in business	35, 36, 38	2.6
AOA	Administrative officers and assistants	40	2.1
NCC	Numerical clerks and cashiers	41	3.7
FRC	Filing and record clerks	42	1.9
OCW	Other clerical workers	43	3.5
SDC	Store and dispatch clerks	44, 49	2.1
SEC	Secretaries and receptionists	45, 46	3.3
SMC	Skilled and related manual workers in construction and maintenance	50, 52	3.5
SMM	Skilled and related manual workers in metal trade	51, 53, 54	3.5
SMO	Skilled and related manual workers not elsewhere classified	55, 56, 57, 58, 59	3.9
PSP	Protective service personnel	60, 61	1.9
CW	Catering workers	62	2.3
PSW	Personal service workers	63, 66, 67, 69	2.2
HW	Health workers	64	2.6
CCW	Childcare workers	65	2.6
BSR	Buyers and sales representatives	70, 71	1.6
SW	Sales workers	72, 73, 79	6.3
PMO	Plant and machine operatives	80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89	6.2
TO	Transport operatives	87, 88	3.3
GL	General labourers	90, 91, 92, 93, 99	2.2
RWS	Routine workers in services	94, 95	6.1

Supuestos:

- 1. En las sociedades modernas la ocupación es una de las características que mayor correlaciona con el estatus
- 2. La asociación entre el estatus de dos personas es una buena medida de la igualdad social entre dos personas
- 3. A medida que el estatus aumenta, las ocupaciones del círculo más cercano tienden a ser las mayormente valoradas socialemente

Supuesto estadístico (CAMSIS):

Las 31 ocupaciones deberían correlacionar en un espacio de dos dimensiones.

La matriz de 31**X**31 debería mostrar algún tipo de correlación.

Resultados

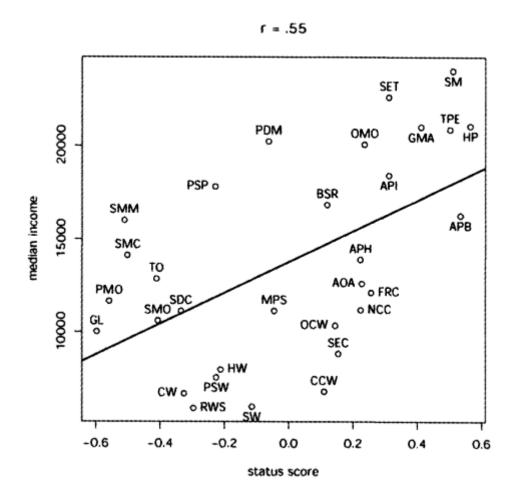
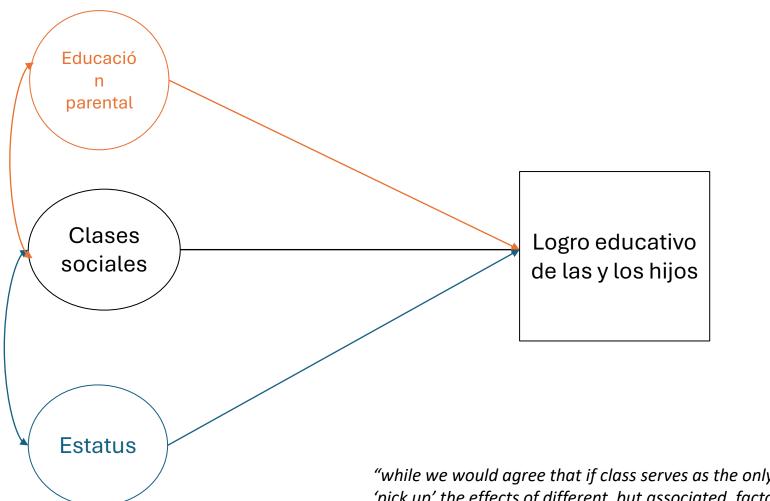


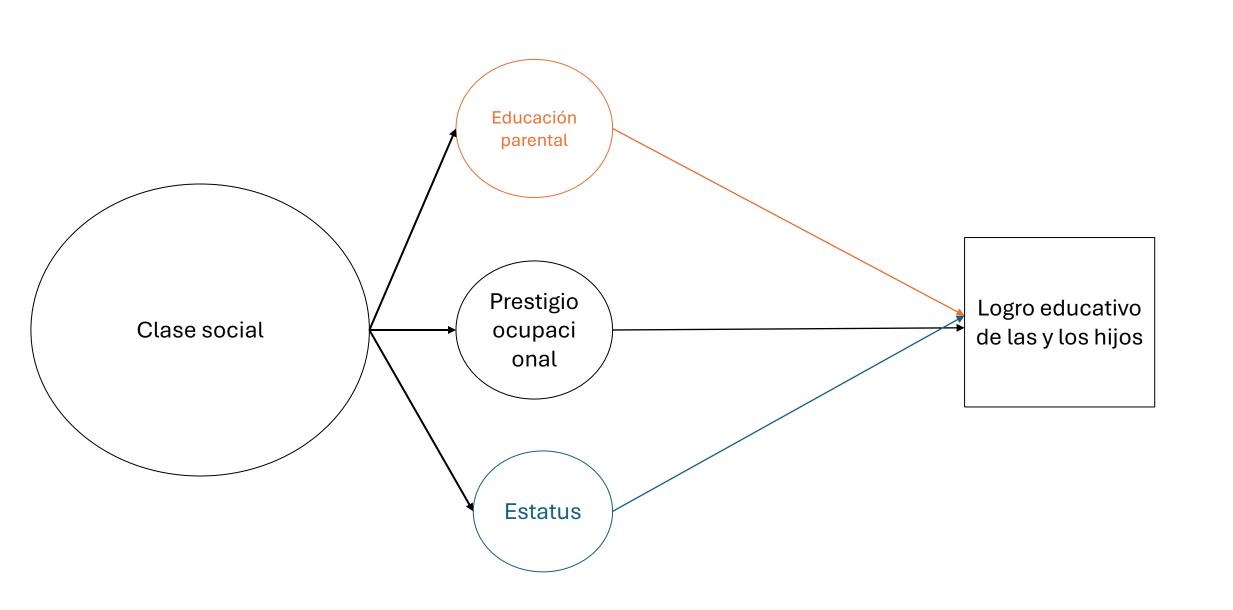
Table 2 The 31 occupational categories ranked by status score and representative occupations within each category

Code		Representative occupations
1	HP	Chartered accountants, clergy, medical practitioners, solicitors
2	APB	Journalists, investment analysts, insurance brokers, designers
3	SM	Company treasurers, financial managers, computer systems managers, personnel managers
4	TPE	College lecturers, education officers and inspectors, school teachers
5	GMA	Bank and building society managers, general managers in industry, national and local government officers
6	API	Computer analysts and programmers, quantity surveyors, vocational and industrial trainers
7	SET	Civil and structural engineers, clinical biochemists, industrial chemists, planning engineers, software engineers
8	FRC	Conveyancing clerks, computer clerks, library assistants
9	OMO	Security managers, cleaning managers
10	AOA	Clerical officers in national and local government
11	NCC	Accounts assistants, bank clerks
12	APH	Community workers, nurses, occupational therapists, youth workers
13	SEC	Personal assistants, receptionists, secretaries, word processor operators
14	OCW	General assistants, commerical and clerical assistants
15	BSR	Buyers and purchasing officers, technical sales representatives, wholesale representatives
16	CCW	Educational assistants, nursery nurses
17	MPS	Catering managers, hoteliers, publicans, shopkeepers and managers
18	PDM	Clerks of works, farm managers, maintenance managers, transport managers, works managers
19	SW	Cash desk and check-out operators, sales and shop assistants, window dressers
20	HW	Ambulance staff, dental nurses, nursing auxiliaries
21	PSW	Caretakers and housekeepers, hairdressers and beauticians, travel attendants, undertakers
22	PSP	Fire service and police officers, security guards
23	RWS	Car park attendants, cleaners, counter-hands, couriers and messengers, hotel porters, postal workers
24	CW	Bar staff, chefs, cooks, waiters and waitresses
25	SDC	Despatch and production control clerks, storekeepers
26	SMO	Gardeners and groundsmen, printers, textile workers, woodworkers
27	TO	Bus and coach drivers, lorry and van drivers, taxi drivers
28	SMC	Bricklayers, electricians, painters and decorators, plasterers, roofers, telephone repairmen
29	SMM	Ftters, setters, setter-operators, sheet metal workers, turners, welders
30	PMO	Assemblers, canners, fillers and packers, food processors, moulders and extruders, routine inspectors and testers
31	GL	Agricultural workers, factory labourers, goods porters, refuse collectors

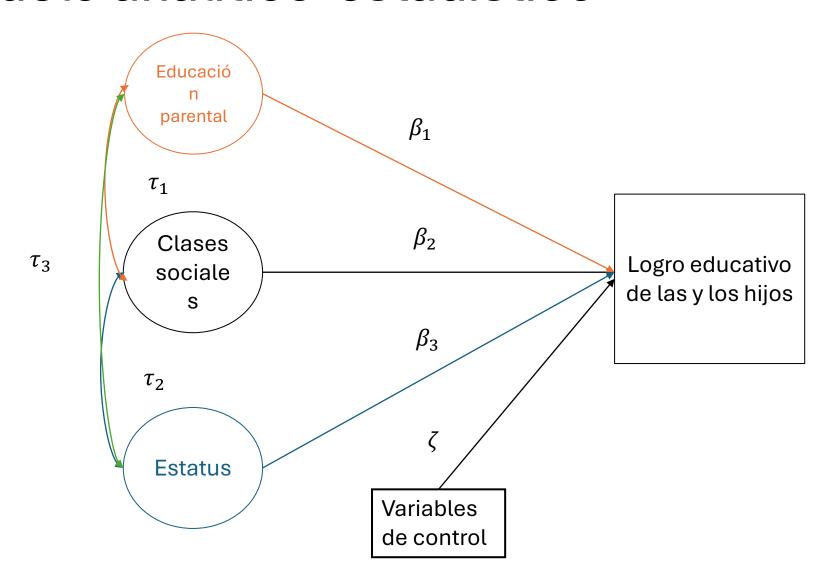
Modelo analítico



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Modelo analítico-estadístico



Resultados

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Decomposing 'Social Origins': The Effects of Parents' Class, Status, and Education on the Educational Attainment of Their Children

Erzsébet Bukodi^{1,2,*} and John H. Goldthorpe²

Origen social

1. Sin calificación esc.

- 2. Sub-secondary
- 3. Con secundaria técnica
- 4. Con secundaria no técnica
- 5. Secundaria técnica completa y alta calificación
- 6. Terciaria incompleta
- 7. Terciaria o posgrado

Table 2 Main effects of cohort and of parental class, status, and education on highest qualification attained by age 34, men, binary logit models, average marginal effects

Independent variables	1 vs 2-8	1–2 vs 3–8	1–3 vs 4–8	1–4 vs 5–8	1–5 vs 6–8	1-6 vs 7-8
Cohort						
1946 Cohort	-0.073**	-0.005	0.008	0.013	0.030**	-0.021**
1958 Cohort (ref.)						
1970 Cohort	-0.030**	0.037*	0.020*	0.041*	0.048**	0.033**
Parental class						
7 Routine occupations (ref.)						
6 Semi-routine occupations	0.008	-0.003	-0.002	0.008	0.007	0.026*
5 Lower supervisory and technical occupations	0.068**	0.076**	0.087**	0.060**	0.052**	0.024*
4 Small employers and own account workers	-0.002	-0.002	0.036*	0.038*	0.029	0.046**
3 Intermediate occupations	0.065**	0.081**	0.108**	0.101**	0.087**	0.070**
2 Lower managerial and professional occupations	0.032	0.046*	0.113**	0.083**	0.074**	0.068**
1 Higher managerial and professional occupations	0.022	0.056*	0.152**	0.132**	0.117**	0.095**
Parental status						
Score	0.212**	0.228**	0.178**	0.163**	0.145**	0.086**
Parental relative education						
Level	0.186**	0.221**	0.273**	0.249**	0.229**	0.190**

^{*}P < 0.05; **P < 0.01.



Origen social

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	Qualification thresholds					
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¿Es mayor el efecto de la clase social alta respecto a la clase social baja?

Conceptualmente ¿qué pensarían? ¿Y analíticamente?

Efectos multiplicativos de la desigualdad en origen social

		Parent	al	Illustrative cases			
Type	Class	Status	Education				
1	4	4	4	Father: solicitor; mother: schoolteacher; both have degree-level qualifications			
2	3	3	3	Father: store manager; mother: theatre nurse; both have higher secondary qualifications			
3	2	2	2	Father: dispatch clerk; mother: hair- dresser; both have lower secondary qualifications			
4	1	1	1	Father: factory machinist; mother: laundry worker; neither has qualifications			
5	1–3	4	4	Father: parks manager; mother: part-time social worker, with degree- level qualification			
6	4	1–3	4	Father: works manager; mother: not employed but has degree			
7	4	4	1–3	Father: sales manager; mother: not employed; both have lower secondary qualifications			
8	2–4	1	1	Father: self-employed painter and decorator; mother: not employed; neither has qualifications			
9	1	2–4	1	Father: school caretaker; mother: part- time sales assistant; neither has qualifications			
10	1	1	2–4	Father: gardener; mother: not employed; has lower secondary qualifications			

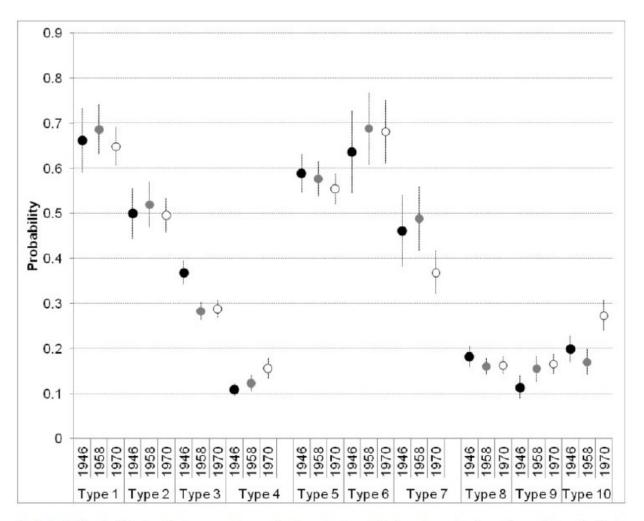


Figure 1 Probability of attaining higher secondary or tertiary level qualifications by cohort and type of hypothetical parents, with 95% confidence intervals, men

Туре	Class	Parent Status	al Education	Illustrative cases
1	4	4	4	Father: solicitor; mother: schoolteacher; both have degree-level qualifications
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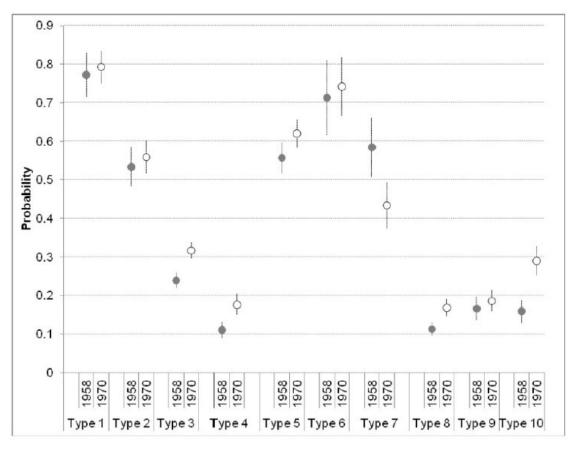


Figure 2 Probability of attaining higher secondary or tertiary level qualifications by cohort and type of hypothetical parents, with 95% confidence intervals, women