* The longitudinal relationship holds in line with the market skepticism hypothesis
* This relationship is independent of occupational, income, and educational mobility
* The theoretical relevance of diversity over other network attributes such as size or status composition
* Diversity is conceptually related to cross-class embeddedness, a network that contains and represents the intersection of different classes in one space – potentially showing what McPherson argues as the “contagion effect”
* "As we showed, people who experience and reason about the world through integrated networks are much more likely to understand the extent and causes of inequality." (Mijs y Usmani, 2024, p. 59)
* Burt’s conceptualization of a “structural hole” might help to explain why diversity, and no other attributes, over time, is what socializes individuals and makes them more skeptical of the market-based distribution of welfare – because being exposed to specific information through network ties at the same time is what brings attitudinal change
  + “theory of social capital, that emphasizes the control and informational benefits of structural diversity around ego” (“Handbook of Sociological Science: Contributions to Rigorous Sociology”, 2022, p. 423)
  + “ties that bridge between otherwise unconnected regions in the network (regions surrounded by holes in the structure) are especially valuable, as such bridging ties provide vision and control benefits to those who maintain them” (“Handbook of Sociological Science: Contributions to Rigorous Sociology”, 2022, p. 424)

Open questions for future research

* Who gets stronger influences? Are working-class individuals strongly influenced by their middle or upper-middle-class contacts? (Dominant transfer) or are the upper class more sensitive to the influence of their working or middle-class contacts? (Solidarity transfer)
* The “cumulative” aspect of exposure: self-selection vs. repeated exposure (or single episode) – and alternative to this is to study “network profiles” (similar to mobility profiles) whether somebody has been constantly connected to low, middle, high, or “mixed” (upward or downward). Also, this allows us to use all the ELSOC available waves. Questions: does network mobility profile affect inequality perceptions?