






# Measures of occupational classification. A collective problem?

2017-03-22, Demography Today Lecture Series, Madrid  
Richard Zijdeman

# Lack of comparability

- Many different occupational classifications
- Differences in mobility studies could results from different classification methods (Kaelble 1985)

	<b>BLACK:</b> Lowest class. Vicious, semi-criminal.
	<b>DARK BLUE:</b> Very poor, casual. Chronic want.
	<b>LIGHT BLUE:</b> Poor. 18s. to 21s. a week for a moderate family
	<b>PURPLE:</b> Mixed. Some comfortable others poor
	<b>PINK:</b> Fairly comfortable. Good ordinary earnings.
	<b>RED:</b> Middle class. Well-to-do.
	<b>YELLOW:</b> Upper-middle and Upper classes. Wealthy.
A combination of colours - as dark blue or black, or pink and red - indicates that the street contains a fair proportion of each of the classes represented by the respective colours.	

Charles Booth (1886-1903)

## Current solution: 2-step procedure

Code into the concept, first:

- Classify into the concept
- Link the measure of stratification to the concept

# New problems

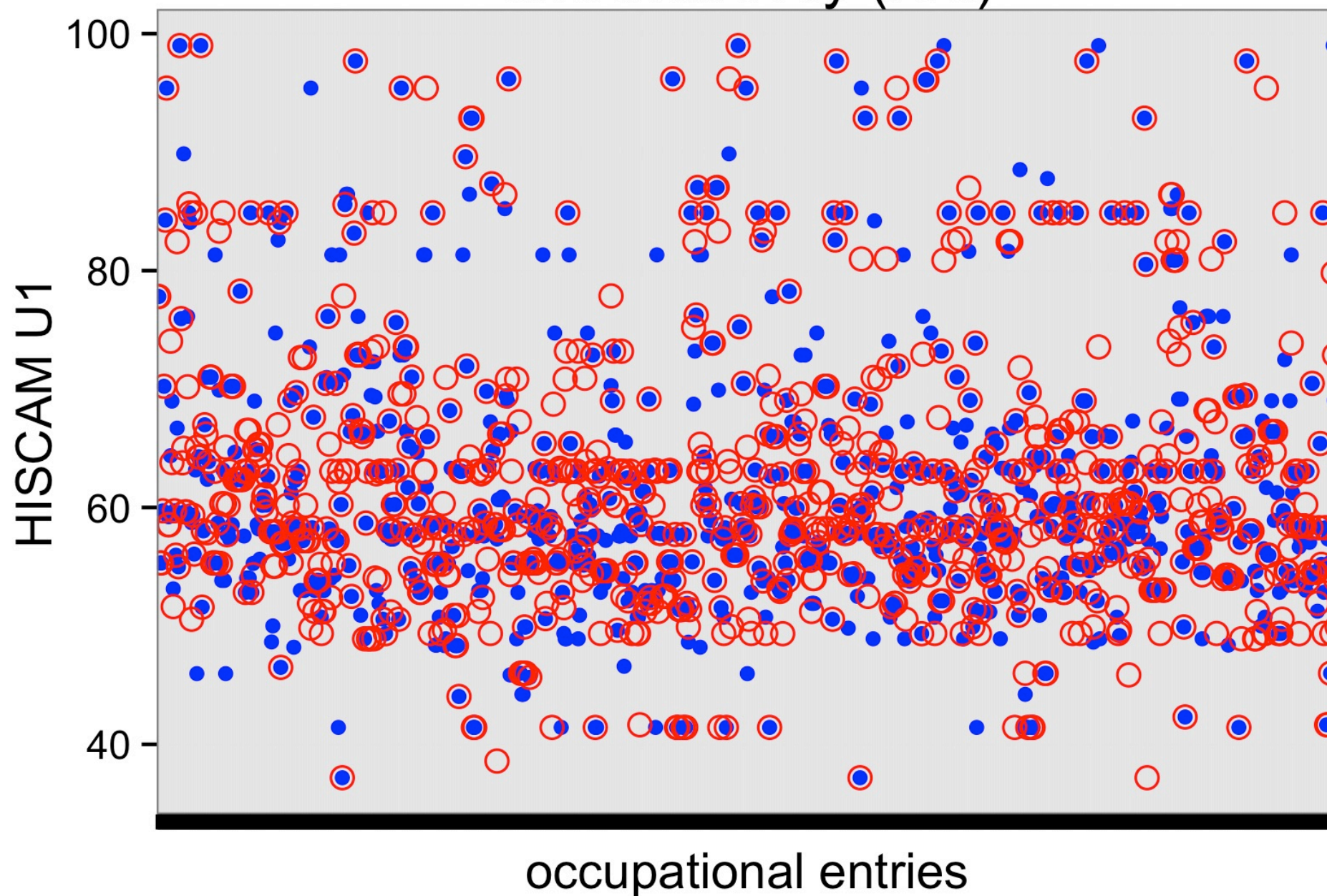
1. What concept?
  - Historical International Standard Classification (HISCO)
  - OCCHISCO
  - PST
2. Not all measures link to all concepts
3. Adaptability of concepts (new versions)

## Is this a substantive problem?

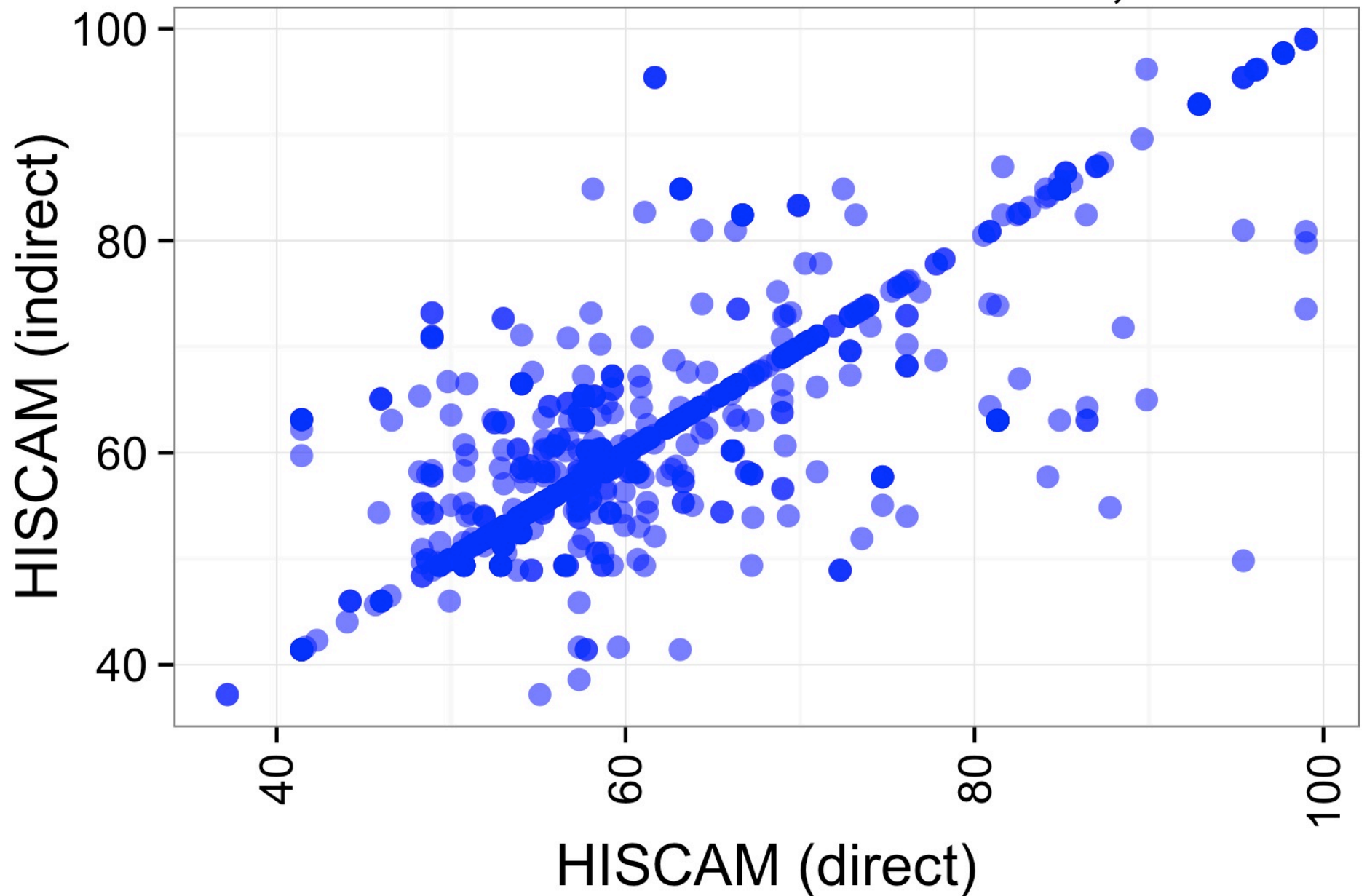
Illustrative example:

- Subset of SAME occupational titles from NAPP and HISCO
- Link these occupations to HISCAM
- For HISCO directly provided by HISCAM people
- For OCCHISCO indirectly through a mapping

# HISCAM scores derived directly (blue) and indirectly (red)



Correlation between directly and indirectly  
derived HISCAM scores  $r = .78$ ,  $r^2 = .61$



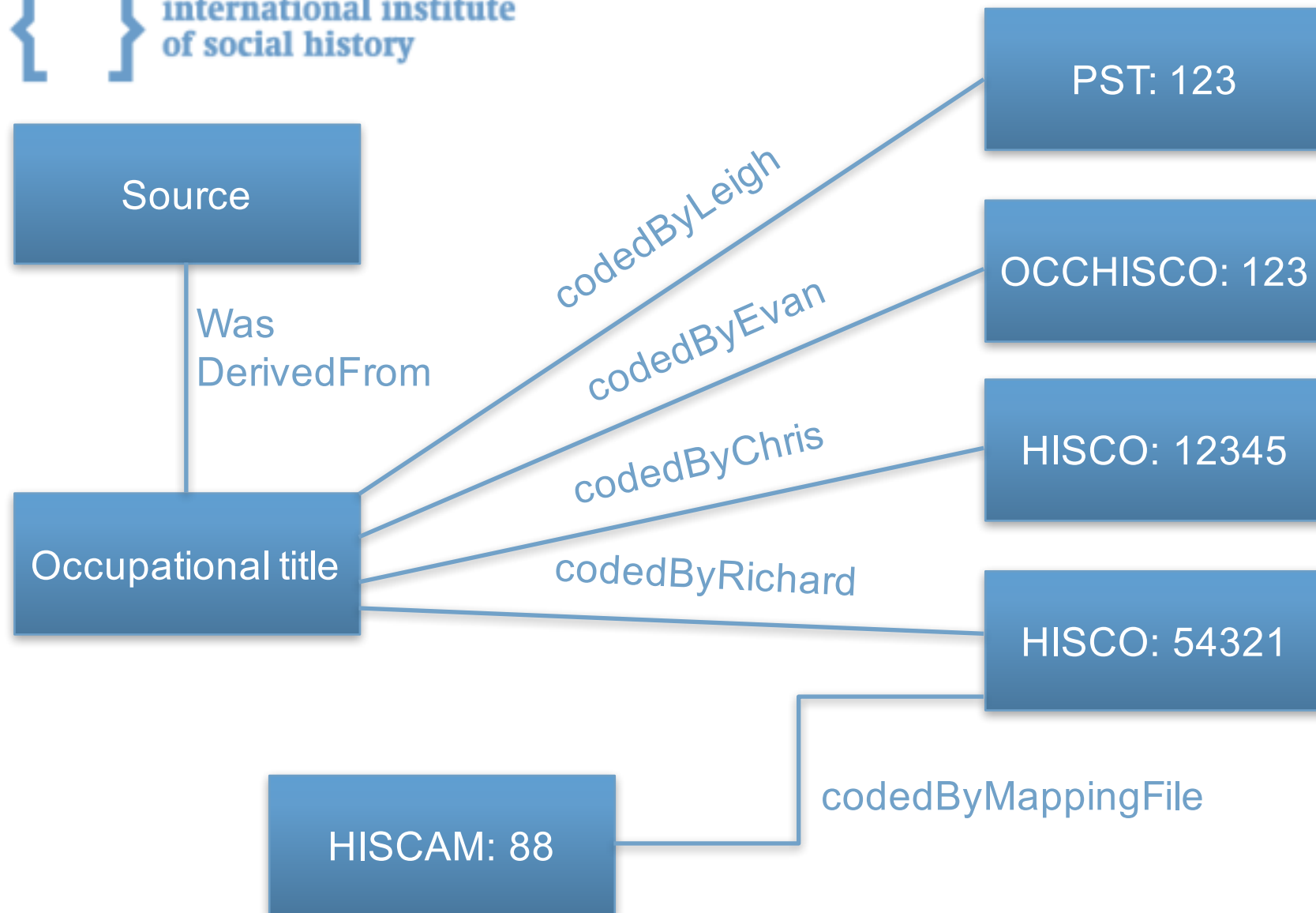
## **So yes, this is problematic**

- ‘Lost’ 41% explained variance
- Cf. regression models: usually not above 30%
- HISCAM often both as dependent and independent variable



## Towards a solution

1. Share what you've coded already
  - helps coding new records
  - allows for intra-coder reliability
2. Apply machine learning algorithms (Chris ;) )
  - Manually coded data as gold standard
  - Use information from other directly coded concepts
3. Use linked data for provenance



## Extended possibilities of linkage

- Linkage to texts (occupations in newspapers)
- Linkage to public resources: Wikipedia

# DEMO

## **A collective solution:**

- Go beyond the ‘best’ concept and ‘best’ scheme
- Share coded data
- Use coded data to code new occupations

# Thank you

[richard.zijdeman@iisg.nl](mailto:richard.zijdeman@iisg.nl)