

EUSN 2017, Mainz

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Networks and status attainment: evidence from Spain

(with Joel Martí)

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...project

Redemas

Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (España),
Ref: CSO2012-36055

...project



INCASI

UE, Horizon 2020
ref: 691004

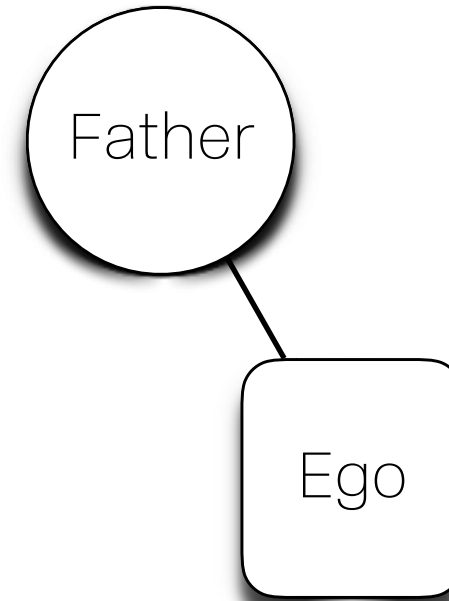
Theoretical background

Social Capital

(...) the extent of **diversity of resources embedded in one's social network**

(Lin, 2011, p. 3)





Social Capital

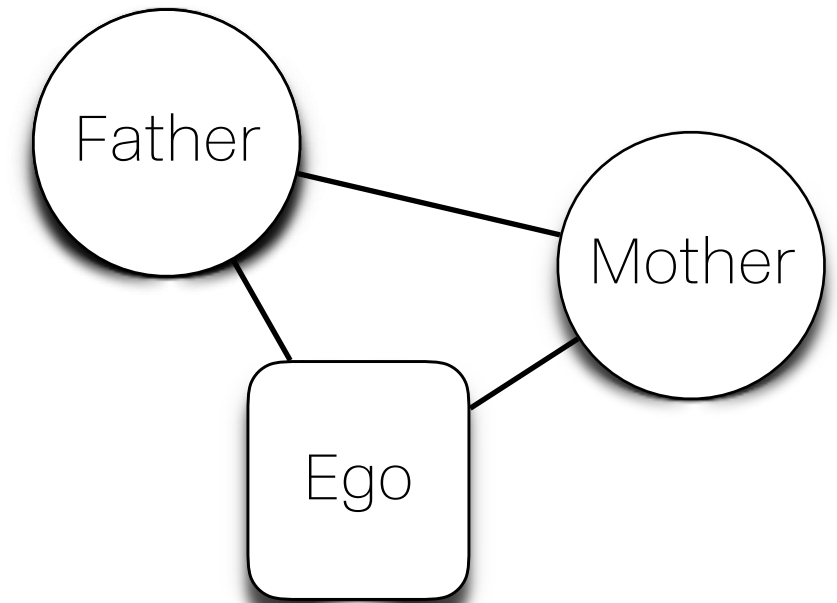
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Social Capital

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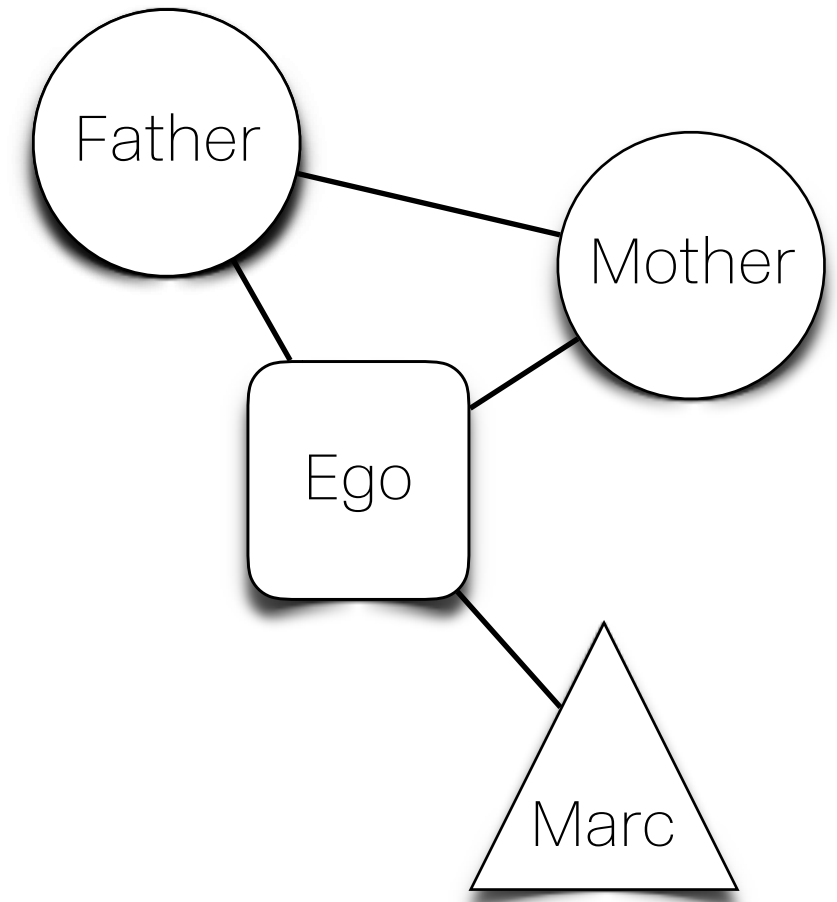
(Lin, 2011, p. 3)



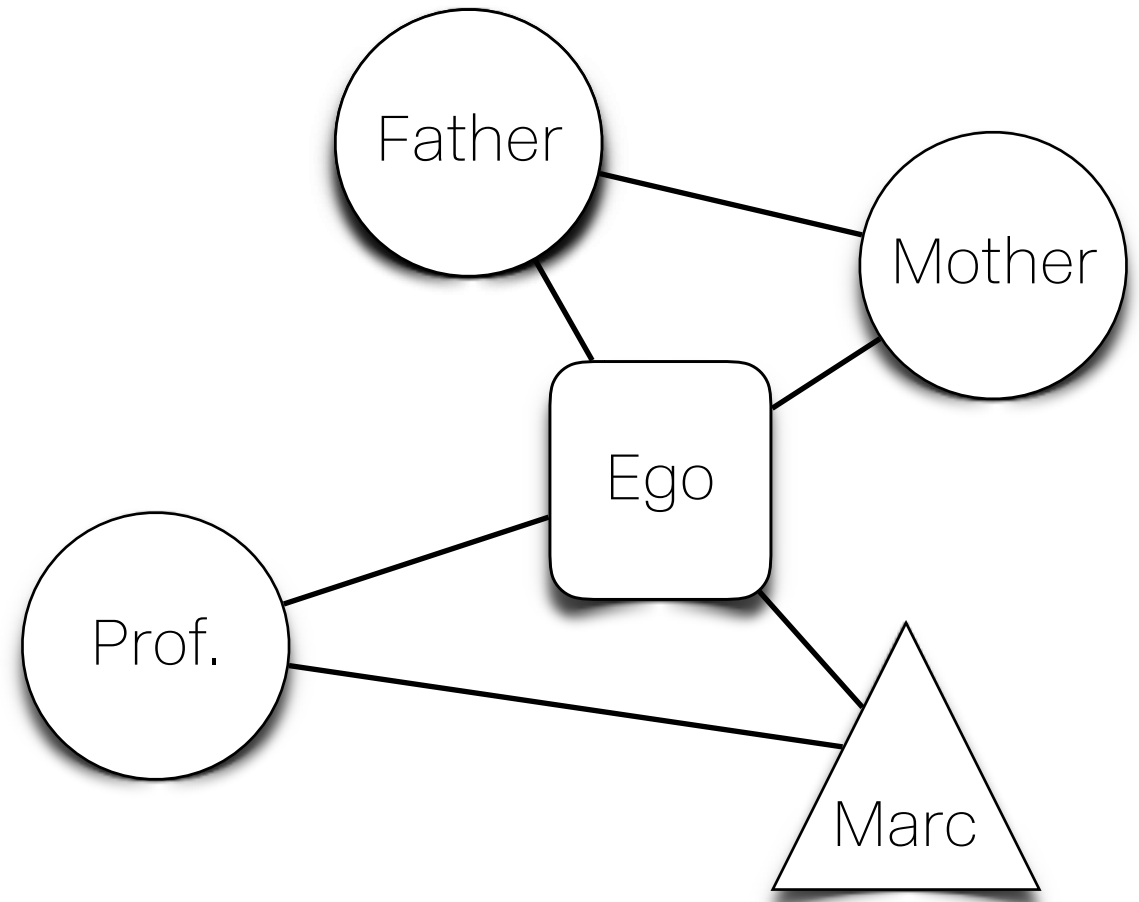
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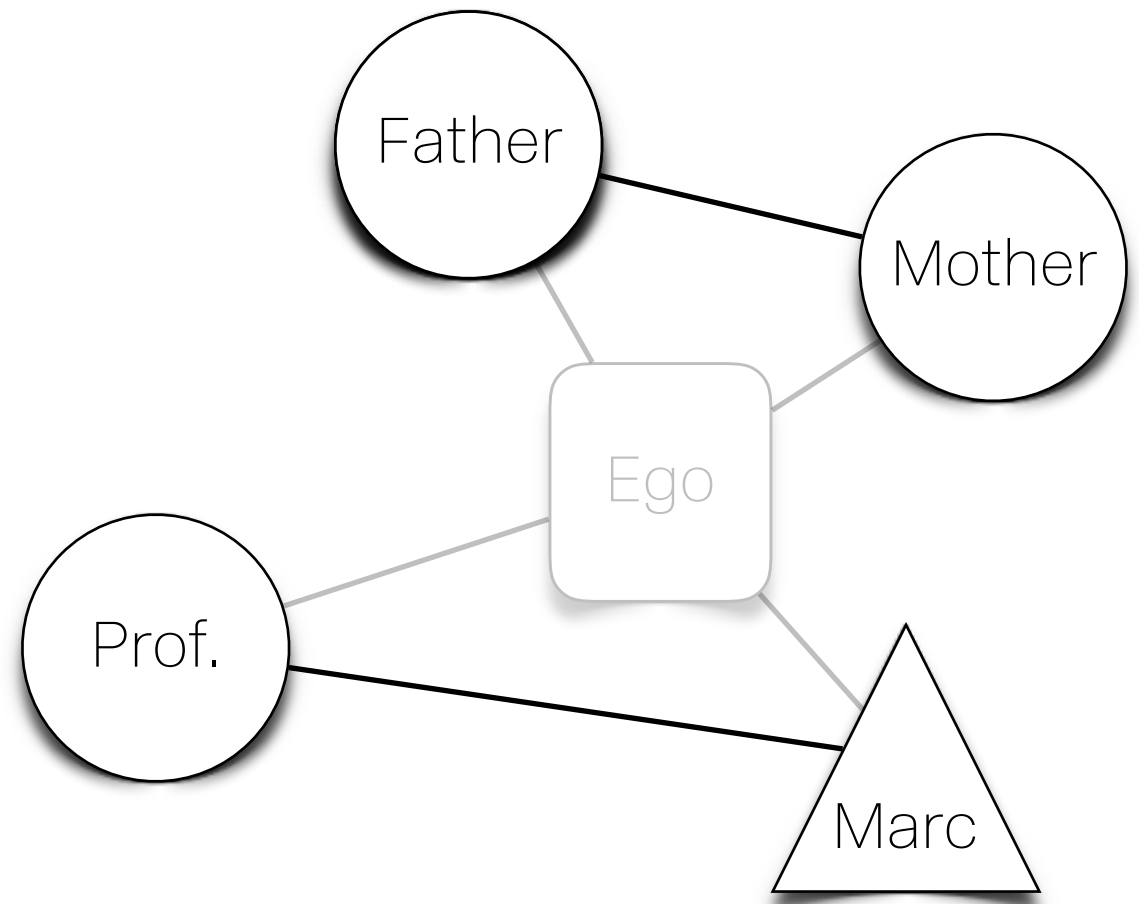
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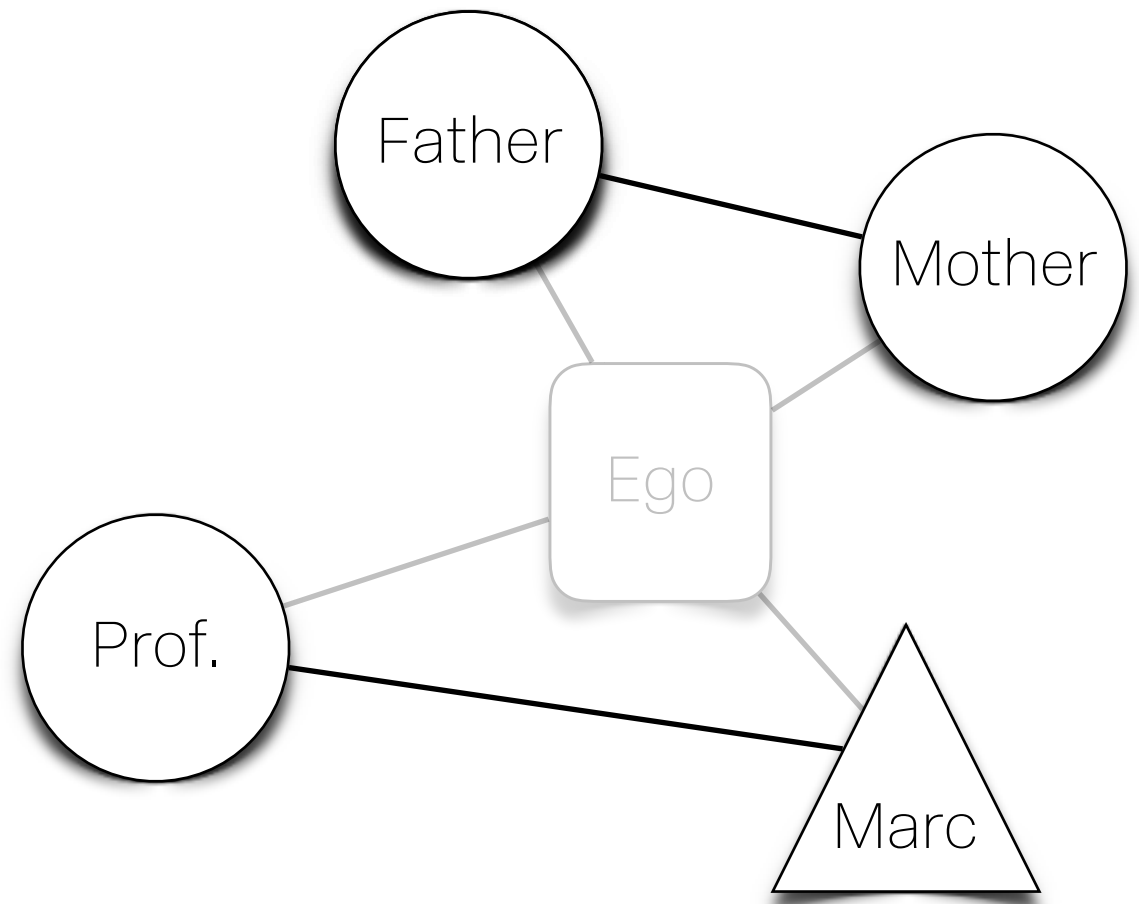
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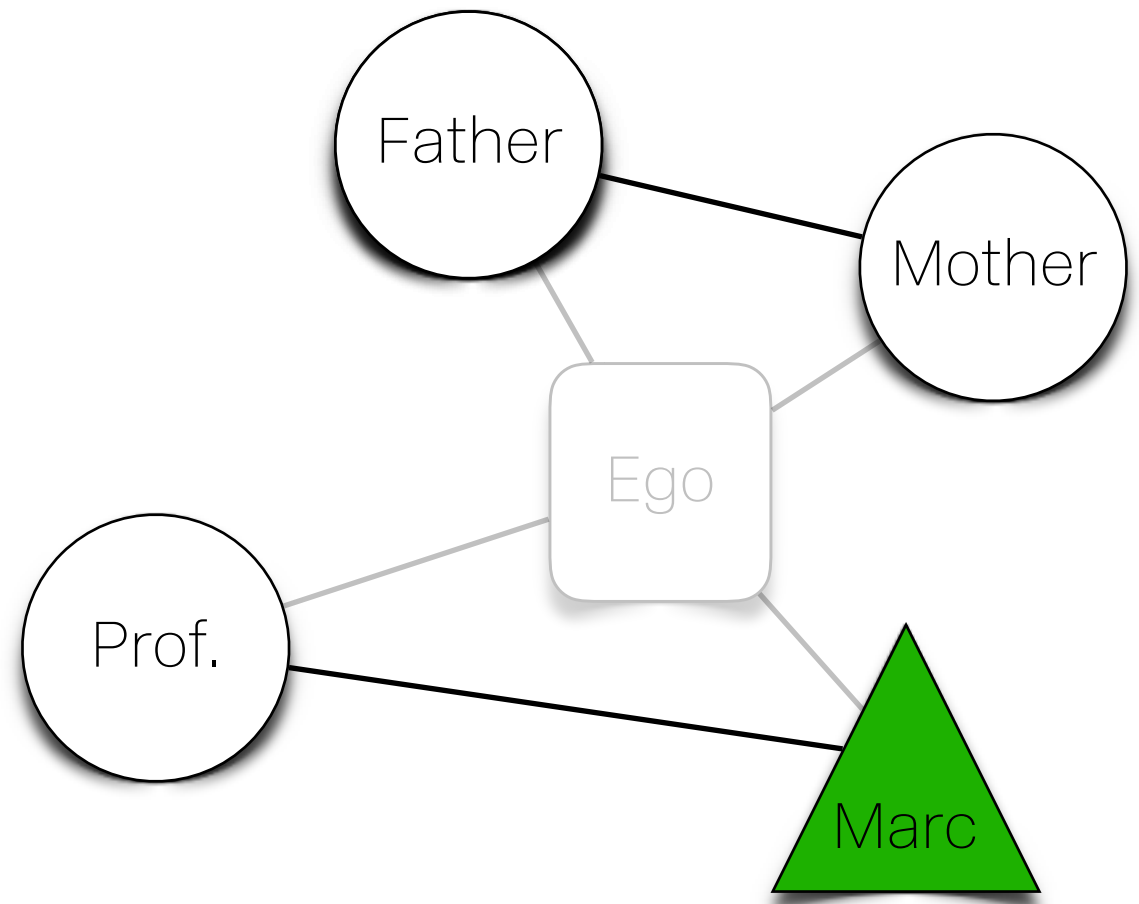
(Lin, 2011, p. 3)




Accessed Social Capital (Lin, 2001)



SC Mobilization

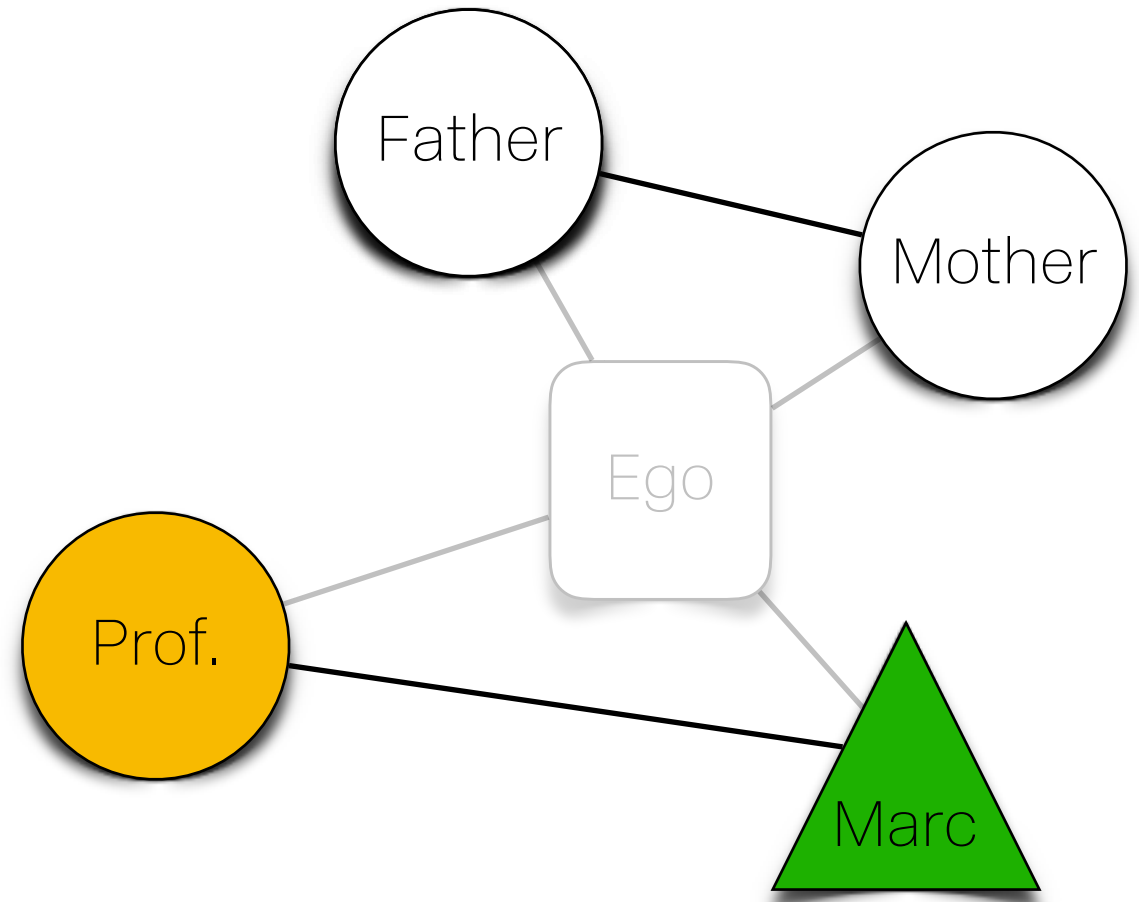


 Information flow
(Lin, 1999, 2001)

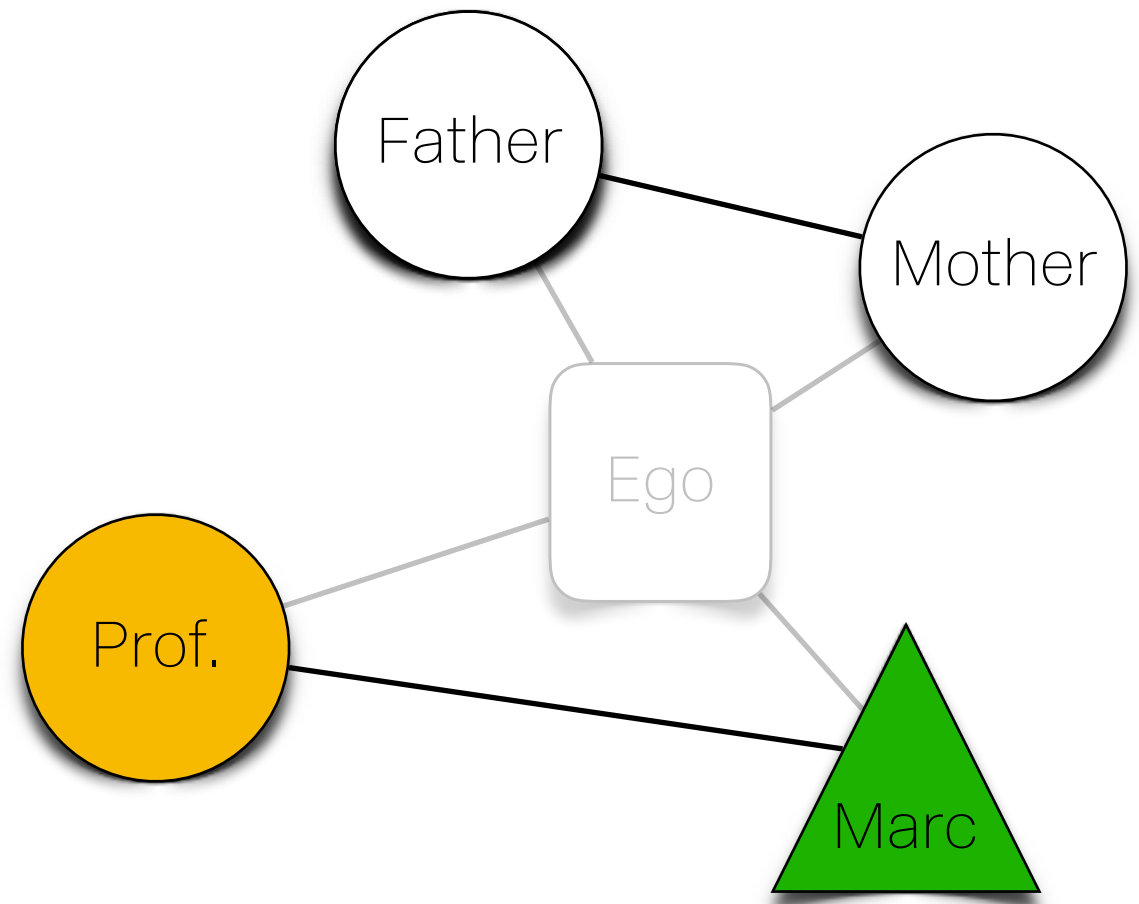
SC Mobilization



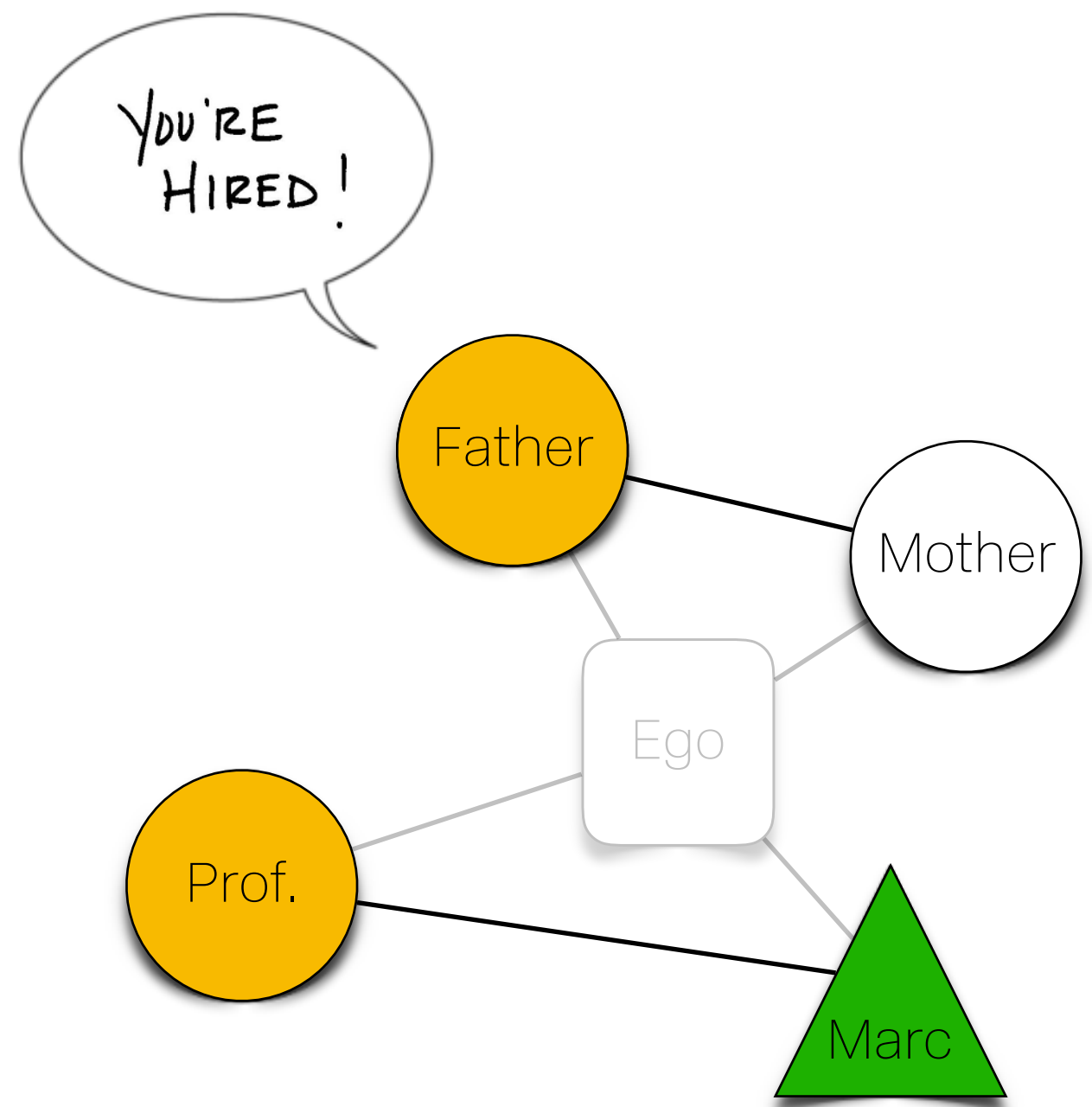
Influence flow
(Yakubovich, 2005)



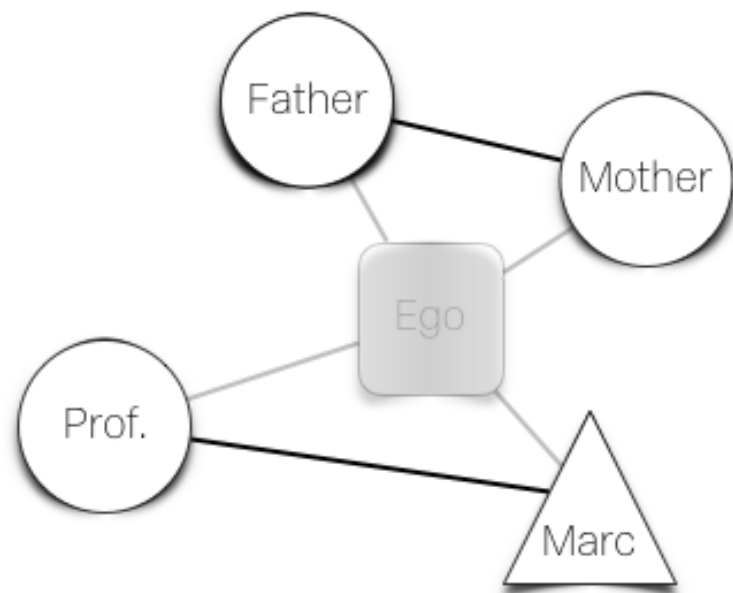
Mobilized Social Capital (Lin, 2001)



Mobilized Social Capital (Lin, 2001)

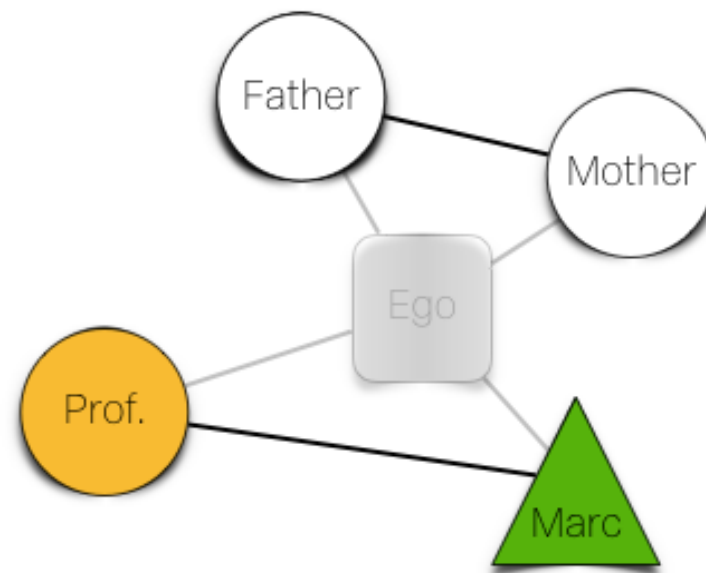


Networks in the labour market



Accessed SC

I



Mobilized SC

II

YOU'RE HIRED!

Job outcomes

III

Objectives and hypothesis

¿Which SC characteristics
led to better job outcomes?
Getting a job (and better jobs)

H1

Higher status and weak contacts
should be more
associated with getting a job
Getting a job

H2

SC should have a positive and
significant effect on job outcomes
Getting better jobs

Methods

Hybrid survey

(Verd, Bolívar & Barranco, 2016)

EgoNet

Hybrid survey

(Verd, Bolívar & Barranco, 2016)

EgoNet

250 young adults from 20 to 34 years old in the
Barcelona metropolitan area

Hybrid survey

(Verd, Bolívar & Barranco, 2016)

EgoNet

250 young adults from 20 to 34 years old in the
Barcelona metropolitan area

Sampled by

Gender

(male, female)

Age

(20-24, 25-29, 30-34)

Nationality

(Spain, Other)

Educational attainment

(Primary, Upper secondary, Bachelor or higher)

Hybrid survey

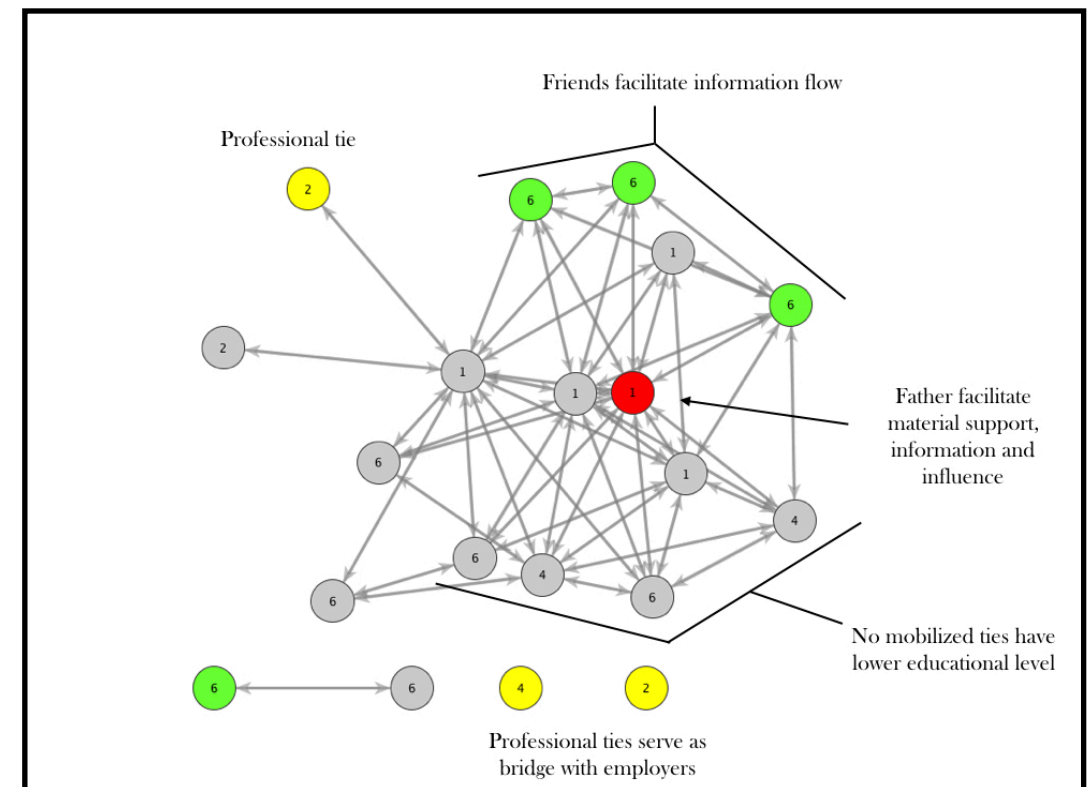
(Verd, Bolívar & Barranco, 2016)

Sociodemographic

Hybrid survey

(Verd, Bolívar & Barranco, 2016)

Longitudinals Network data

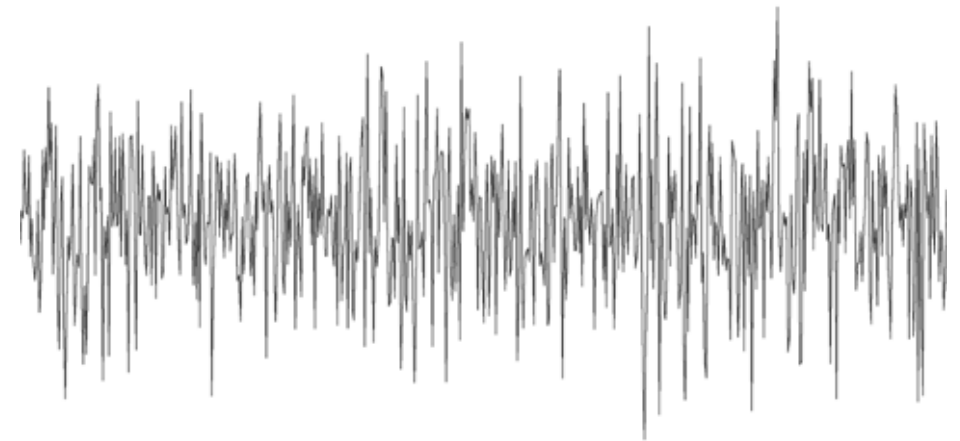


Name generator
20 alters

Hybrid survey

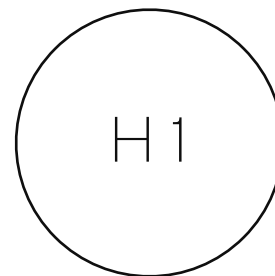
(Verd, Bolívar & Barranco, 2016)

Reticulares Narrative data



Results

SC effectiveness
to get a job



Higher status and weak contacts
should be more
associated with getting a job

Table 22 (p.180)

Multilevel logistic regression of helps effectiveness during the job searches (n= 2344 alters [M1], n=2092 alters [M2], n= 619 alters [M6], n=784 alters [M7], n=777 alters [M8]).

	Eficacia del ayuda				
	Modelo 1	Modelo 2	Propietarios/as Modelo 3	Técnicos/as Modelo 4	Trabajadores/as Modelo 5
Efectos aleatorios					
Varianza ego	0,880	0,916	0,812	1,133	0,705
Efectos fijos					
Constante	-1,847 (.56)	-2,561 (.62)**	-4, 290(1,32)**	-2,325(1,25)	-2,127 (.83)
Características de ego					
Edad	0,029(.02)	0,026 (.02)	0,099(.05)*	-0,020 (.44)	0,013 (.02)
Sexo (hombre)	-0,065(.16)	-0,020 (.17)	0,190(.34)	0,080 (.34)	-0,202 (.25)
Estudios (superiores)	-0,067(.17)	0,215 (.19)	-0,717(.39)	0,506 (.37)	0,083 (.30)
Características de alter					
Sexo (hombre)		0,123 (.12)	0,009(.22)	-0,092 (.21)	0,322 (.17)
Estudios (superiores)		-0,310 (.13)*	-0,407(.25)	-0,586 (.24)*	-0,150 (.20)
Categoría profesional (superior a no cualificado)		0,535 (.15)**	1,011(.38)**	0,527 (.30)	0,234 (.19)
Vínculo ego-alter					
Familiar		0,275 (.18)	0,158(.38)	0,829 (.35)*	-0,083 (.24)
Profesional		0,264 (.20)	-0,302(.42)	0,681 (.38)	0,309 (.27)
Formativos		-0,173 (.20)	-0,245(.41)	0,245 (.35)	-0,586 (.30)
Amigos		-0,183 (.22)	-0,491(.49)	0,250 (.39)	-0,519 (.32)
Proximidad afectiva (débil)		0,559 (.16)**	-0,072(.37)	0,846 (.28)**	0,693 (.23)**
Mismo sexo ego-alter		0,288 (.12)*	0,367(.22)	0,006 (.21)	0,467 (.17)**
AIC	2624,7	2281,3	610,4	735,1	—
BIC	2653,5	2360,4	670,1	797,3	—
ICC	0,211	0,217	0,197	0,256	0,176

* p<-0,05 ** p<-0,01

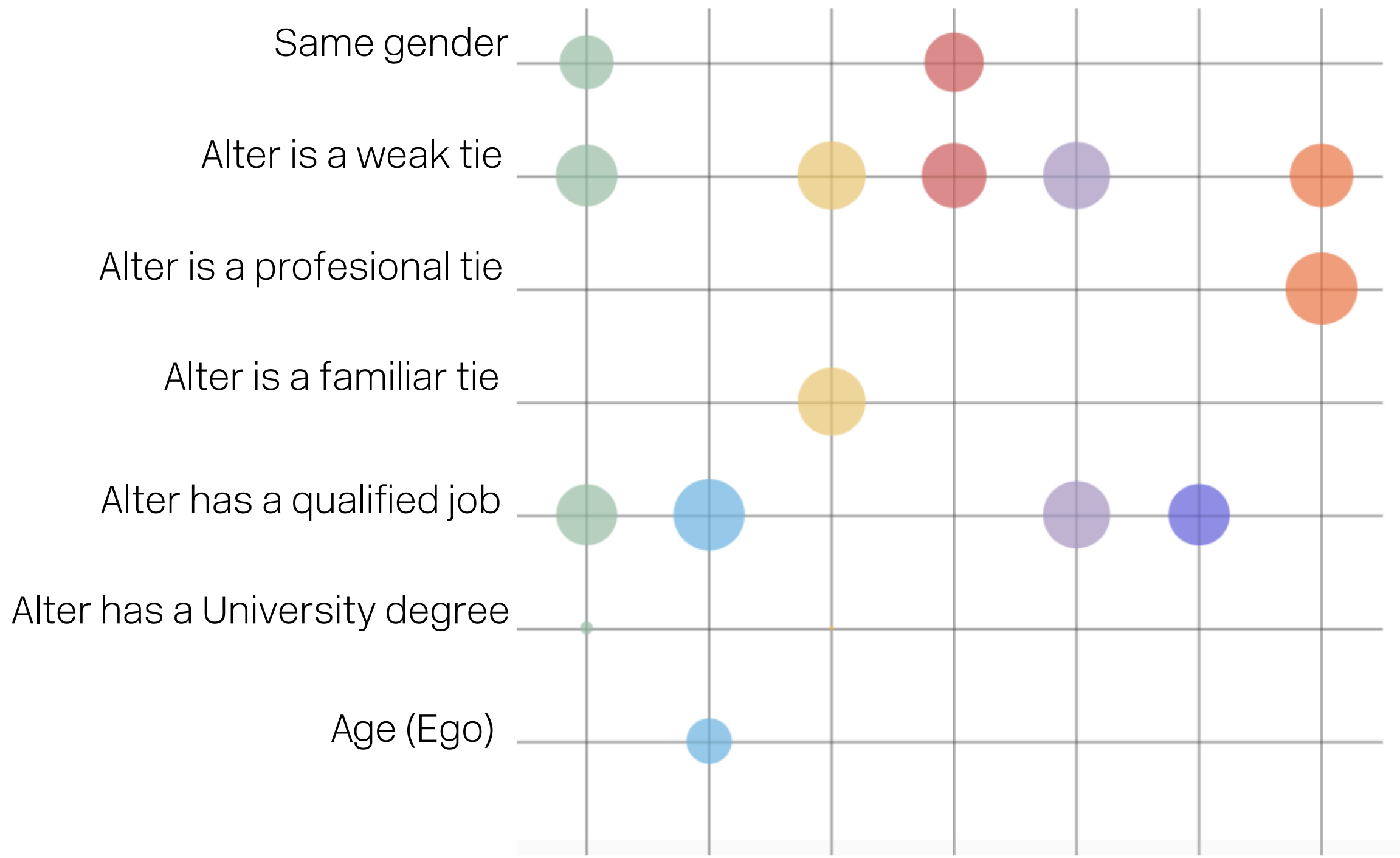
Table 23 (p.181)

Multilevel logistic regression of helps effectiveness during the job searches (n= 2344 alters [M1], n=2092 alters [M2], n= 619 alters [M6], n=784 alters [M7], n=777 alters [M8]).

	Eficacia del ayuda				
	Modelo 1	Modelo 2	Obligatorios Modelo 6	Postobligatorios Modelo 7	Universitarios Modelo 8
Efectos aleatorios					
Varianza ego	0,880	0,916	0,959	0,893	0,816
Efectos fijos					
Constante	-1,847 (.56)	-2,561 (.62)**	-2,579(1,20)	-3,567(.93)**	-0,729 (1,24)
Características de ego					
Edad	0,029(.02)	0,026 (.02)	0,046(.04)	0,057 (.03)	-0,032 (.04)
Sexo (hombre)	-0,065(.16)	-0,020 (.17)	-0,526(.36)*	0,012 (.28)	0,143 (.27)
Estudios (superiores)	-0,067(.17)	0,215 (.19)	—	—	—
Características de alter					
Sexo (hombre)		0,123 (.12)	0,249(.24)	0,077 (.19)	0,145 (.18)
Estudios (superiores)		-0,310 (.13)*	-0,255(.27)	0,183 (.21)	-0,420 (.22)
Categoría profesional (superior a no cualificado)		0,535 (.15)**	0,804(.25)*	0,551 (.24)*	0,172 (.29)
Vínculo ego-alter					
Familiar		0,275 (.18)	0,046(.29)	0,376 (.31)	0,602 (.35)
Profesional		0,264 (.20)	-0,364(.35)	-0,094 (.37)	1,054 (.34)**
Formativos		-0,173 (.20)	-1,440(.44)**	0,190 (.34)	0,346 (.34)
Amigos		-0,183 (.22)	-0,749(.41)	-0,043 (.36)	0,261 (.40)
Proximidad afectiva (débil)		0,559 (.16)**	0,795(.31)*	0,175 (.29)	0,632 (.25)*
Mismo sexo ego-alter		0,288 (.12)*	0,332(.24)	0,325 (.19)	0,235 (.18)
AIC	2624,7	2281,3	—	—	902,3
BIC	2653,5	2360,4	—	—	962,8
ICC	0.211	0.217	0.218	0.213	0.203

* p<-0,05 **p<-0,01

Y= SC effectiveness



M2 M3 M4 M5 M6 M7 M8
 G O&M TE WC PE UPP UNI

Family Occupational
 Position

Educational
 Attainment



INCASI *International Network for
 Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities*



Social resources theory
(Lin, 1999)

H2

Social Capital has a positive and significant effect on job outcomes

Table 25 (p.188)

Multilevel logistic regression of semi qualified and qualified employments obtained during the last two years of the labor trajectory (n=331 employments).

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Random effect					
Ego variance	2,002	1,596	1,076	0,880	0,597
Fixed effect					
Intercept	-0,151 (.28)	-0,540(.28)	-4,442 (.86)**	-1,929 (1,08)	-0,395 (1,54)
Family Occupational Position					
Owners and managers	1,253(.49)*	1,030(.46)*	0,219(.45)	0,017(.45)	-0,100(.44)
Technicians	0,939(.43)*	0,463(.42)	0,358(.41)	0,116(.41)	-0,129(.20)
Educational level					
Education (higher)		1,535(.41)**	0,465(.39)	0,451(.38)	0,701(.37)
Accessed Social Capital					
Emotional closeness (weak)			0,031(.07)	-0,020(.09)	-0,030(.09)
Occupational position (qualified)			0,336(.06)**	0,168(.08)*	0,209(.83)*
Mobilized Social Capital					
Number of mobilized ties				-0,281(.09)**	-0,284(.96)**
Emotional closeness (weak)				0,084(.17)	0,051(.17)
Occupational Position (qualified)				0,366(.15)*	0,371(.14)*
Control variable					
Sex (male)					0,709(.35)*
Origin (native)					0,438(.61)
Age					-0,140(.48)**
AIC	425.5	410.7	358.9	355.8	349.7
BIC	440.7	429.7	385.4	393.6	398.9
ICC	0.378	0.326	0.246	0.211	0.153

p → 0,01** p → 0,05*

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Conclusions

SC mobilization
and effectiveness

The role played by
Alters

SC mobilization
and effectiveness

High and external
Resources

Status attainment

The most important factor
Social Capital
to explain better outcomes

Status attainment

Weak ties
are important in the primary and
secondary segment of the labour market

Thanks

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