

## Social Homogamy in the Canton of Luzern (Switzerland, 1834-75)

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# Overview

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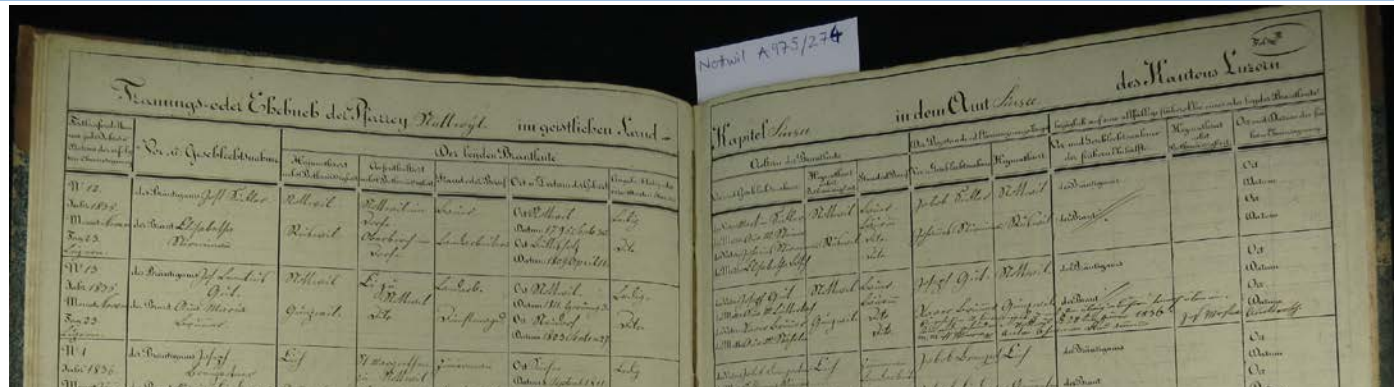
1. Introduction
2. The Canton of Luzern
3. Research Questions and Hypotheses
4. Data and Variables
5. Method
6. Results
7. Conclusion

# 1 Introduction: The Broader Project

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- > Intergenerational social mobility in Switzerland
  - 20<sup>th</sup> century: gender differences; international comparison.
  - 19<sup>th</sup> century:  
Industrialized (Glarus) vs. mainly rural (Luzern) area;  
General Trends.
  
- > Social Homogamy:  
Most important path of status transmission for women.

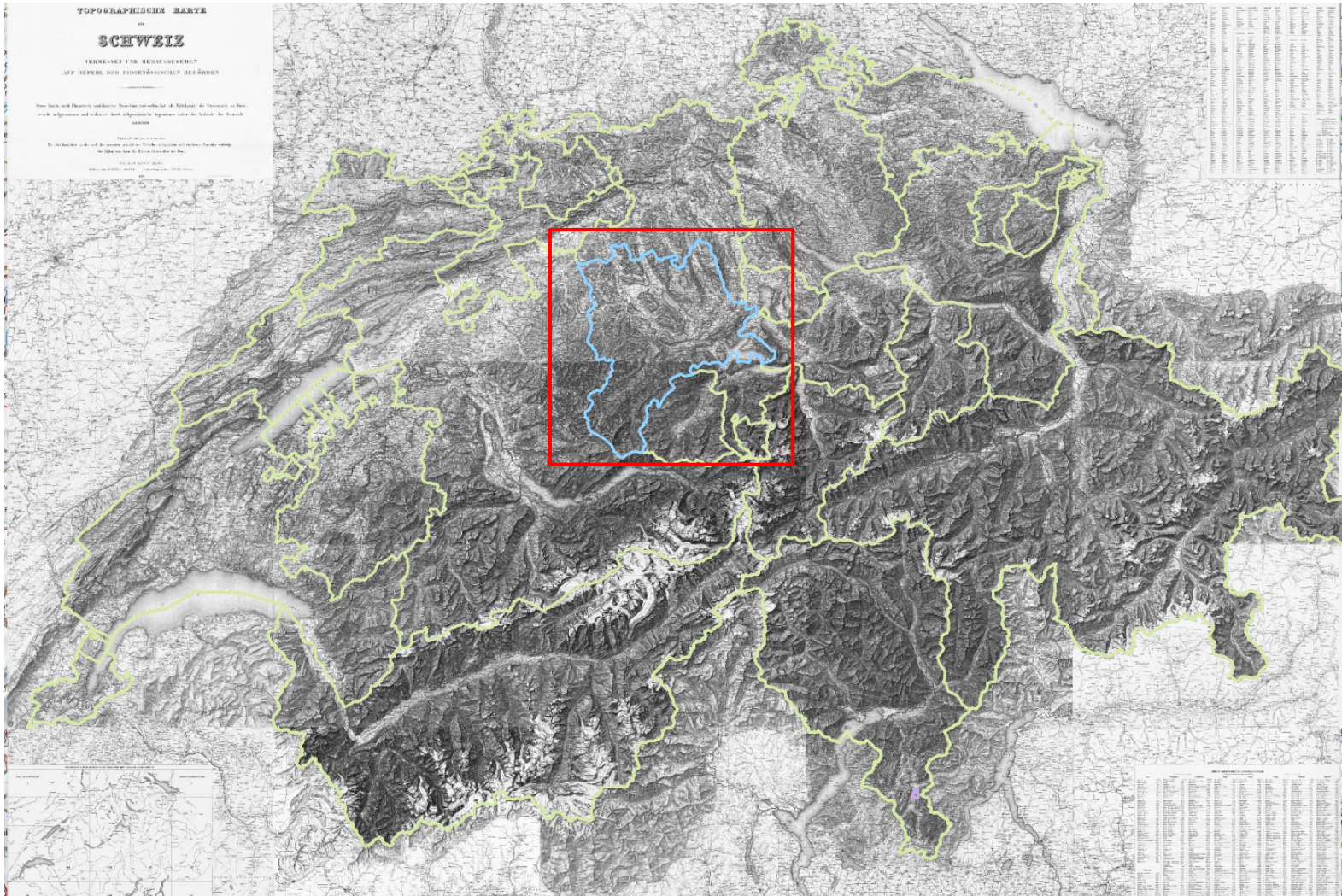
# 1 Introduction: Marriage Registers (1834-75)



Trauungs- oder Ehebuch der Pfarrey Nollwil im geistlichen Land						
Zählende Nummer und jedes Mal die Ordnung der eheförmigen Ehereinigung	Vor- u. Geschlechtsname	Der beiden Brautleute				
		Heimathsort nebst Wohnort	Aufenthaltsort nebst Wohnort	Stand oder Beruf	Ort u. Datum der Heirat	Angabe ob ledig oder verwittweter Stand
N <sup>o</sup> 12. Jahr 1835. Monat November Tag 23. Leig.	des Bräutigams Josef Keller der Braut Elisabetha Wiesinger	Nollwil	Nollwil im Dorf	Leinwand	Ort Nollwil Datum 1795 Sept. 30.	ledig
N <sup>o</sup> 13. Jahr 1835. Monat November Tag 23. Leig.	des Bräutigams Josef Linder Gut. der Braut Anna Maria Linder	Nollwil	Leig. Nollwil	Landarb.	Ort Nollwil. Datum 1811. Heiratung 2.	ledig.
N <sup>o</sup> 14. Jahr 1835. Monat November Tag 23. Leig.	des Bräutigams Josef Linder der Braut Anna Maria Linder	Güngwil	Wiesinger	Wiesinger	Ort Wiesinger Datum 1803 Sept. 27.	Wito.



## 2 The Canton of Luzern (19<sup>th</sup> Century, I)



## 2 The Canton of Luzern (19<sup>th</sup> Century, II)

- > Political:
  - Until 1847: Sovereign state within the Swiss Confederation
  - 1831-47: Oscillation between liberal and conservative poles (culture war)
  - After 1847/48: Partially forced and conflict-laden integration into the liberal federal state of Switzerland (Bossard-Borner, 2010).
- > Economy:
  - Mainly rural canton with the city of Luzern as a clear capitol.
  - Some industry:  
Mainly around Luzern and in the Wiggertal (north-east).
  - Acceleration with the connections to the railway system 1856 and 1864
  - With this: strong growth of tourism (2. half of 19<sup>th</sup> century)  
(Dubler, 1983; Schnider, 1996)
- > Marriage: Restricted access to marriage for poor.  
Result: Highest illegitimacy rate in Switzerland (Head-König, 1993).
- > City of Luzern: Strong growth, driven by immigration with a high share of female domestic workers (Balthasar, 1988; Head-König, 1999).

### 3 Research Questions and Hypotheses

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- > Research Questions:
  - Did social homogamy differ between area (no industry, some industry, city of Luzern)?
  - Did it change over time?
  - Can social homogamy be explained by individual and contextual factors?

### 3 Research Questions and Hypotheses: Clusters (I)

Clusters	Aspects	Variables	Effect on homogamy	Change of aspect
Meet someone from another class	Universal Education			
	Associational life			
	Ethnic/religious diversity			
	Modern labor market			
	Spatial social segregation			
Marriage horizons	Means of transportation			
	Means of communication			
	Conscriptions			
Social pressure	Parental control			
	Communal traditions			
	Peer group control			
	Adult mortality			
Personal autonomy	Economic independence			
	Social security schemes			
Personal preferences	Notions of romantic love			



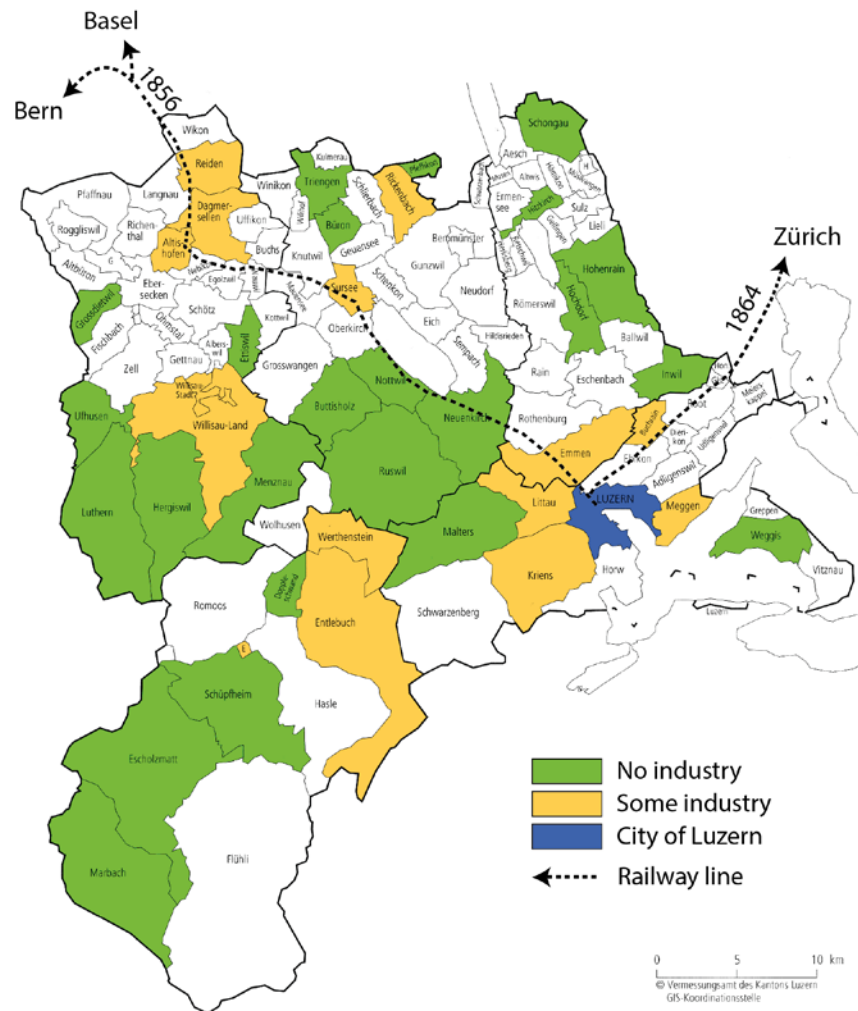
### 3 Research Questions and Hypotheses: Clusters (II)

Clusters	Aspects	Variables	Effect on homogamy	Change of aspect
Meet someone from another class	Universal Education			
	Associational life			
	Ethnic/religious diversity			
	Modern labor market	“Some industry” area	-	+
	Spatial social segregation			
Marriage horizons	Means of transportation	Nearby train station	-	+
		Locally rooted	+	-
	Means of communication			
	Conscriptions			
Social pressure	Parental control	Father: 1 <sup>st</sup> sector	+	-
	Communal traditions			
	Peer group control			
	Adult mortality			
Personal autonomy	Economic independence	Age of bride and groom	-	+
	Social security schemes			
Personal preferences	Notions of romantic love			

### 3 Research Questions and Hypotheses: Clusters (II)

Clusters	Aspects	Variables	Hypotheses
Meet someone from another class	Modern labor market	“Some industry” area / City of Luzern	-
Marriage horizons	Means of transportation	Nearby train station	-
	Migration	Locally rooted: Bride	+
		Locally rooted: Groom	
Social pressure	Parental control	1 <sup>st</sup> sector: Bride’s father	+
		1 <sup>st</sup> sector: Bride’s father	
Personal autonomy	Economic independence	Age of Bride	-
		Age of Groom	

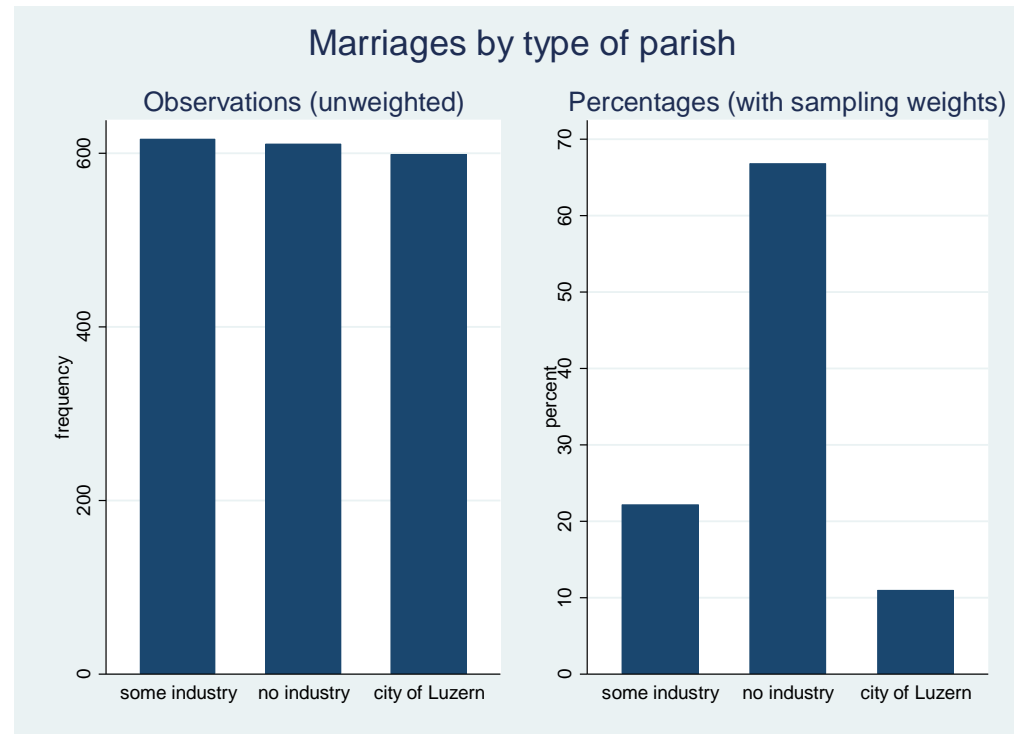
## 4 Data and Variables: Sampling (I)





Source: Vermessungsamt des Kantons Luzern; Schnider, 1996, p. 48, 261; railway lines: Wägli & Jacobi, 2010; own coloration.

## 4 Data and Variables: Sampling (II)

- > 3 strata:
  - No industry: 25 of 63 parishes
  - Two-stage sampling (Jann, 2007).
  - Some industry: all 13 parishes
  - City of Luzern:  
Catholic and protestant parish
- > Aim: 750 observations per strata
  - Parish size: Estimation  
(counting 10% of entries).
- > Realized: 2 212
- > Usable for this study: 1 825

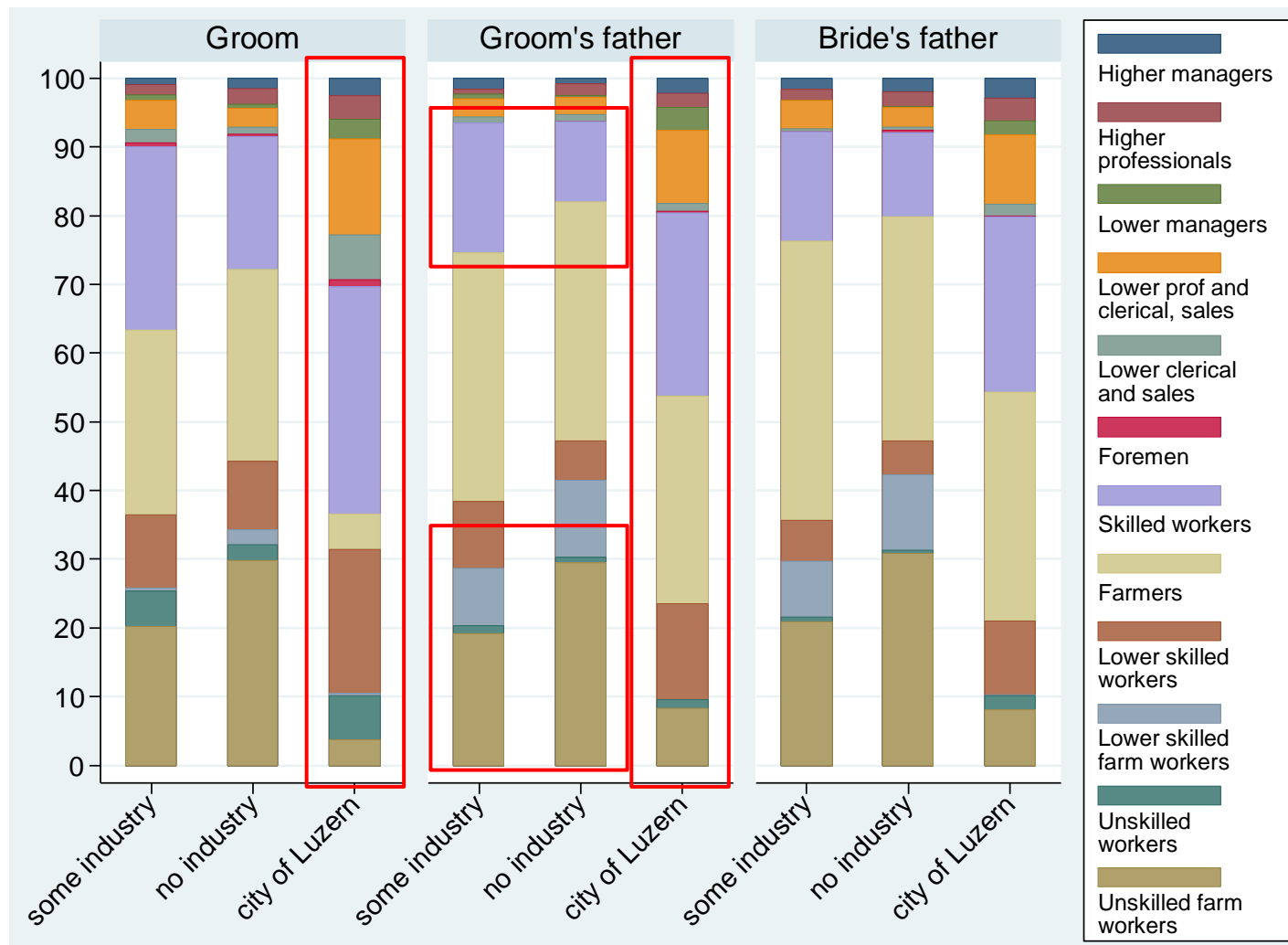


## 4 Data and Variables: Occupations

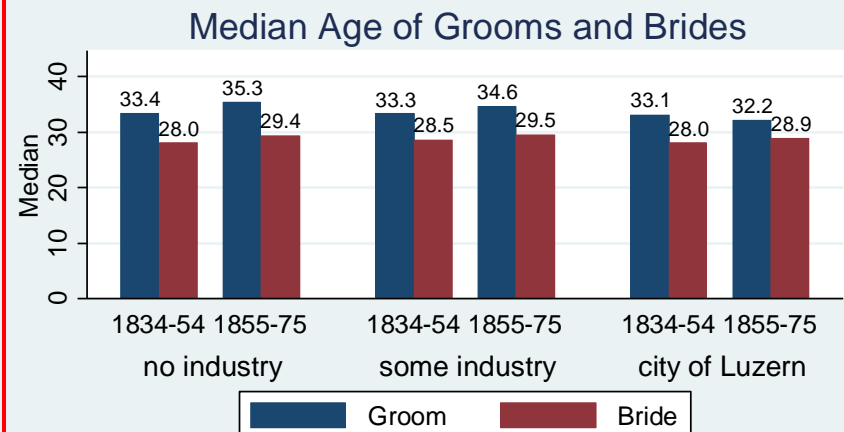
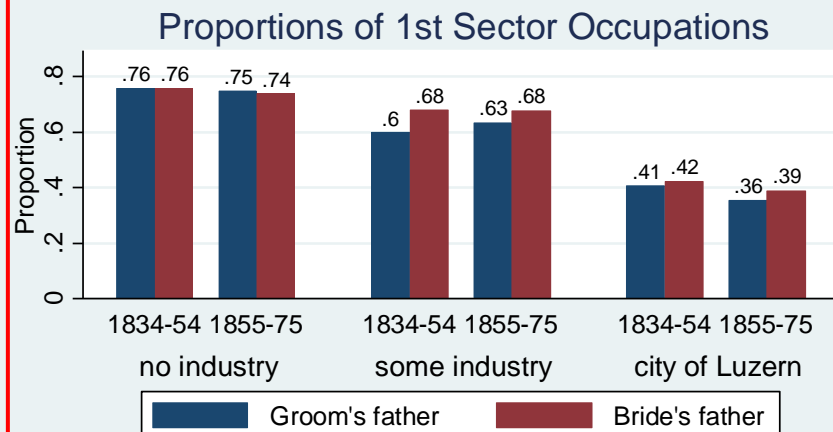
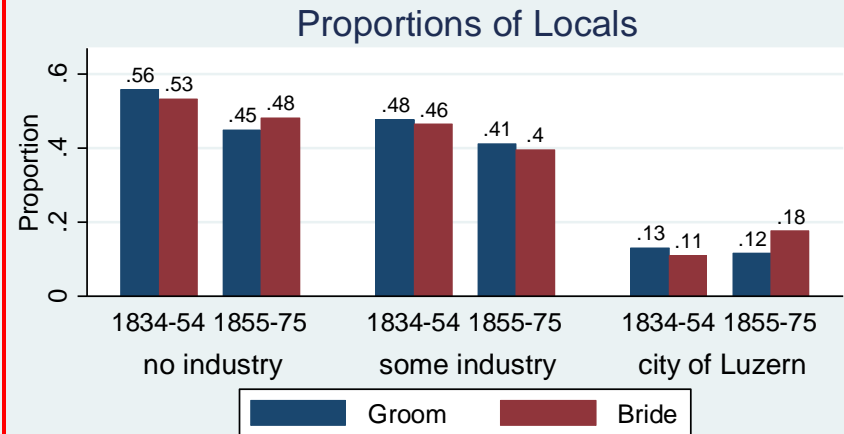
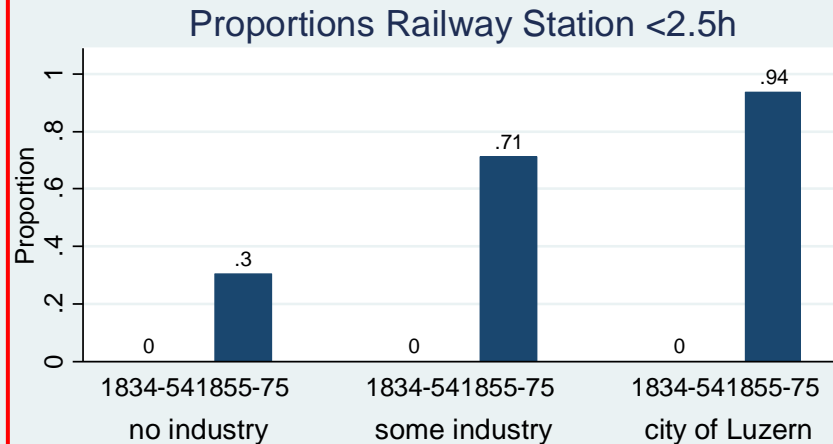
- > **Occupational titles** of groom, bride and fathers (rarely: mothers).  

- > Coded to **HISCO** (van Leeuwen, Maas, & Miles, 2002).  

- > Assigned to **HISCAM**: single dimensional, **continuous scale of stratification** (Lambert et al., 2013).
  - Version 1.3.1 E (constructed for the period 1800-1890) is used here (HISCAM, 2013).
- > Recoded to HISCLASS: Historical class-scheme (van Leeuwen & Maas, 2011).



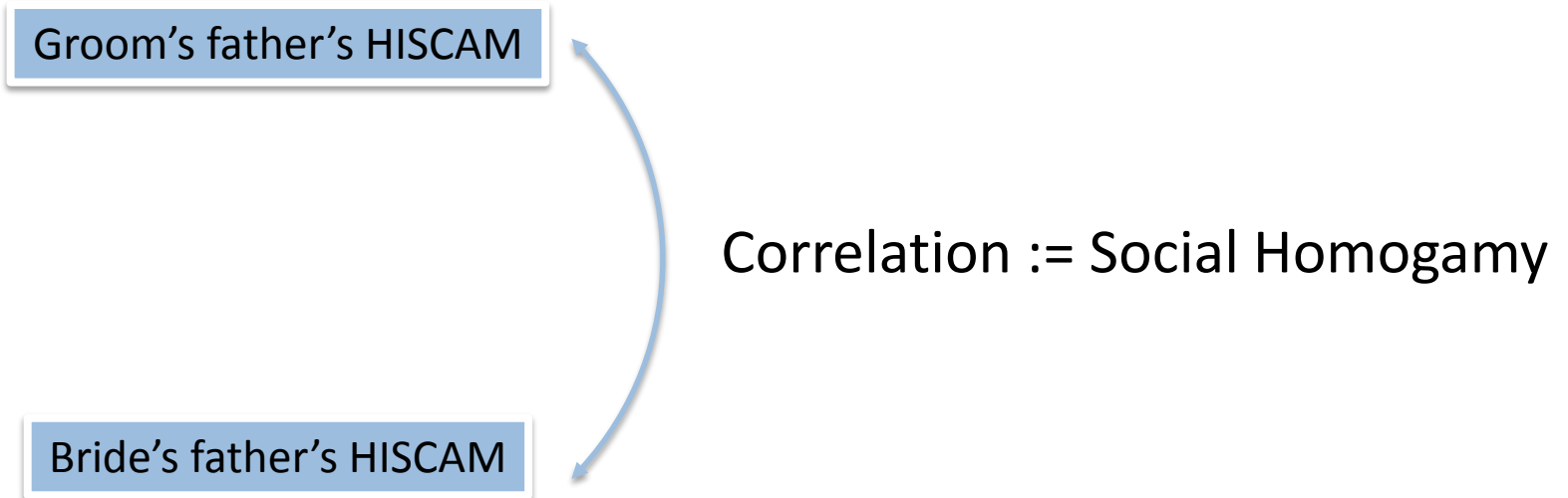
## 4 Data and Variables: Occupations (HISCLASS)



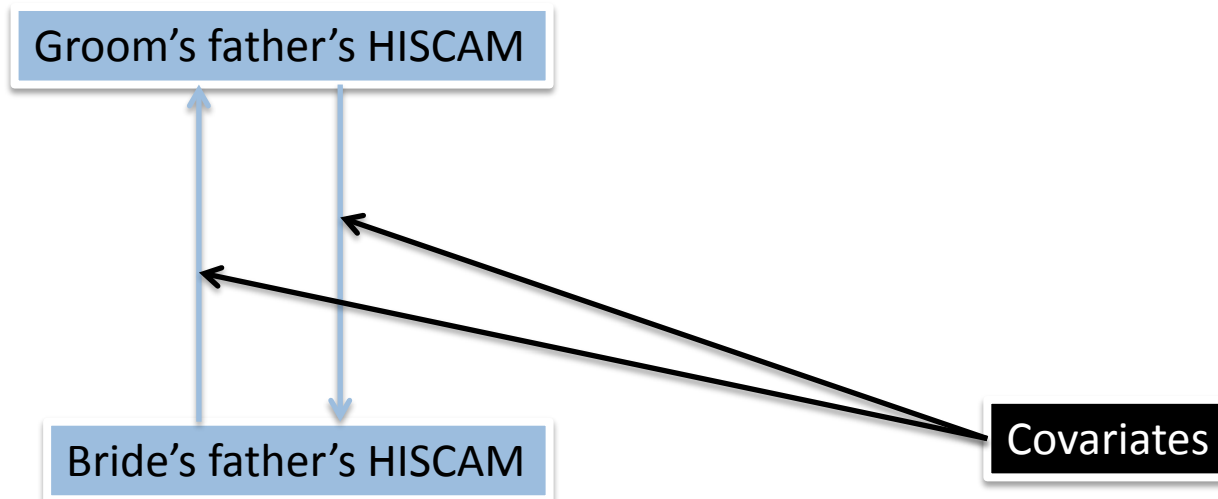
# 4 Data and Variables: Covariates by Area and Cohort



## 5 Method: Measuring Social Homogamy



## 5 Method: Multilevel Mixed Effect Model



## 5 Method: Multilevel Mixed Effect Model

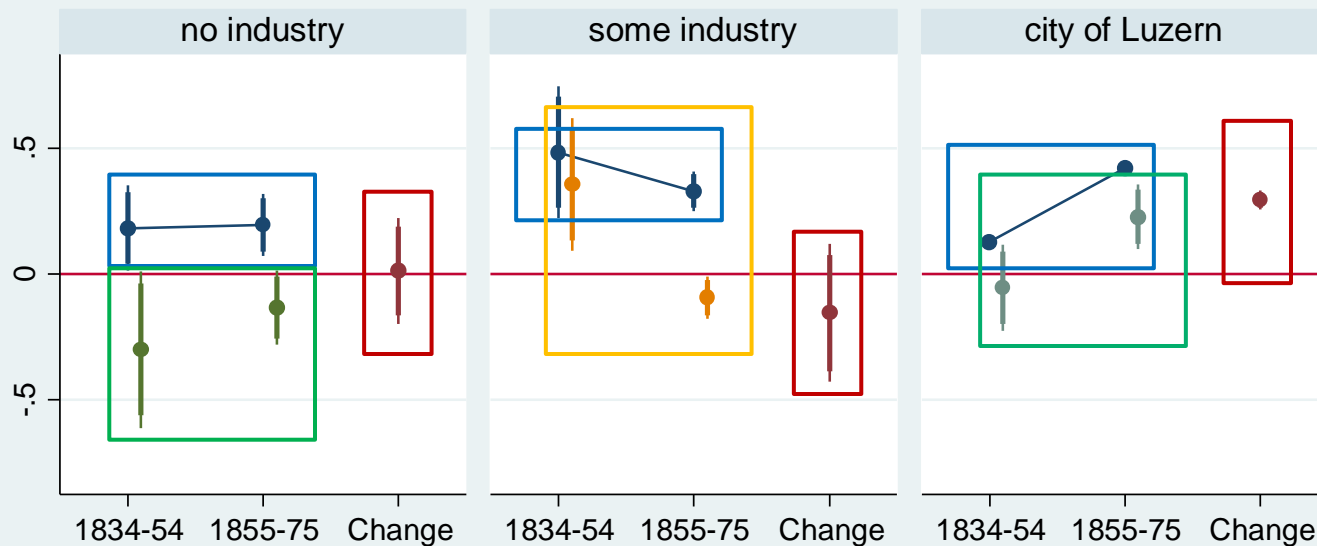
$$\ln(\text{HISCAM}_{ij}^{bf}) = (\mu_1 + \zeta_{1j}) + \beta_2 \ln(\text{HISCAM}_{ij}^{gf}) + \delta_1 x_{ij1} + \dots + \delta_k x_{ijK} + \ln(\text{HISCAM}_{ij}^{gf}) (\gamma_1 x_{ij1} + \dots + \gamma_k x_{ijK}) + \epsilon_{ij}$$

- >  $\text{HISCAM}_{ij}^{gf}$ : Bride's father's HISCAM
- >  $\text{HISCAM}_{ij}^{bf}$ : Groom's father's HISCAM
- > Covariates ( $x_{ijk}$ ):
  - Nearby train station (<2.5h)
  - Local bride, local groom
  - First sector occupation (bride's father, groom's father)
  - Age: linear and quadratic (bride, groom)
  - Full interaction between type of area and cohorts
- >  $\zeta_{1j}$ : Random intercept
- > Clusters: Parish x cohort



## 6 Results: Area and cohort

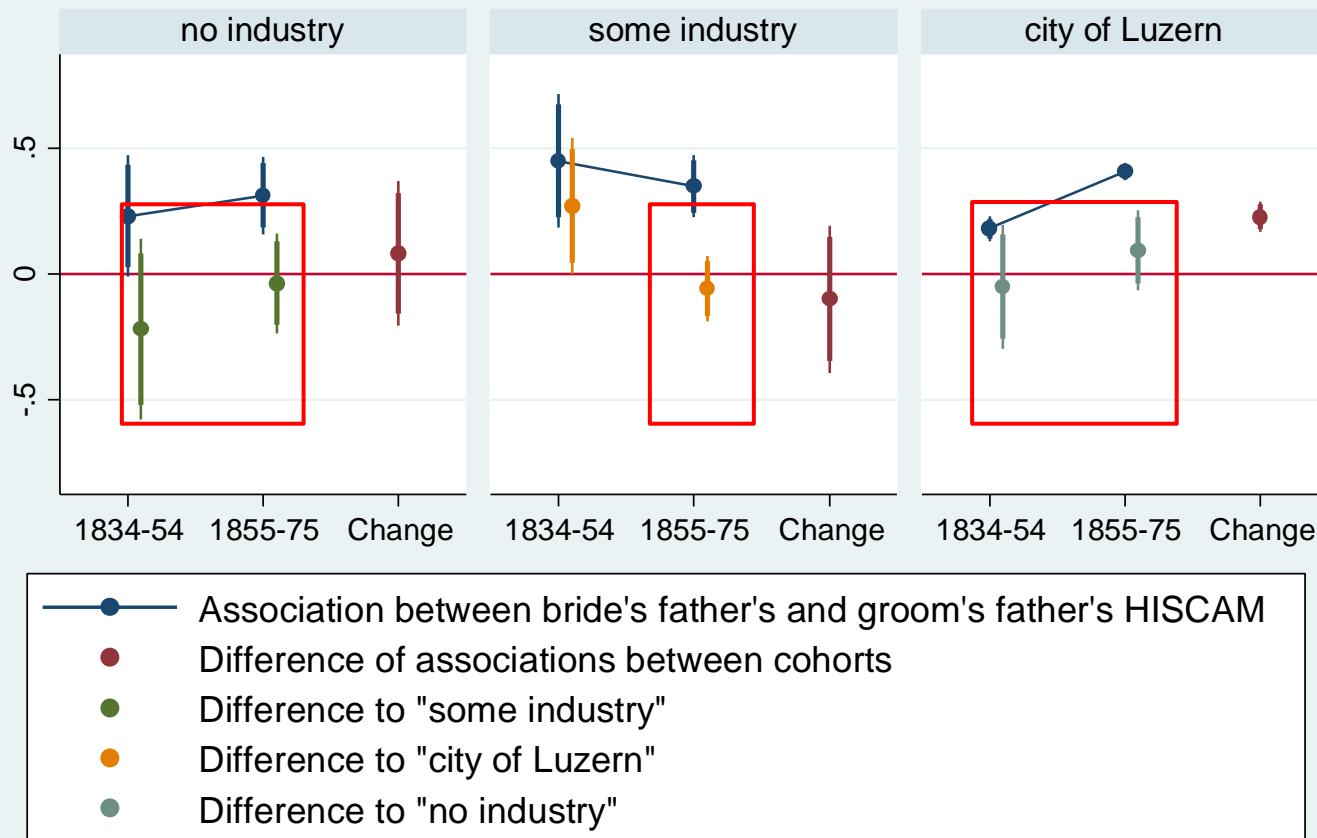
### Homogamy by area and cohort (bride's father->groom's father)



Note: Spikes represent 90% (thick) and 95% (thin) confidence intervals

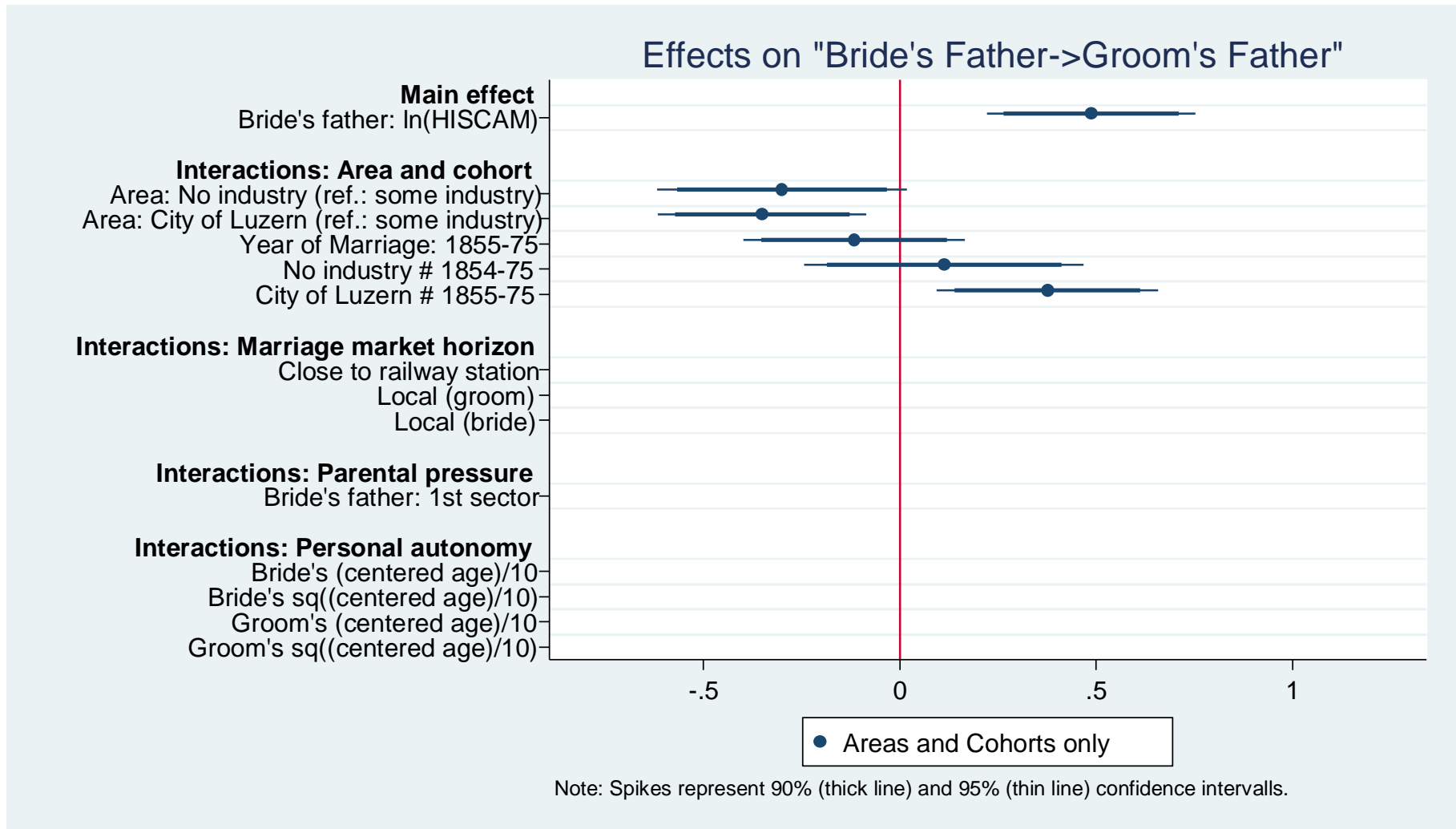
## 6 Results: Area and cohort

### Homogamy by area and cohort (groom's father->bride's father)

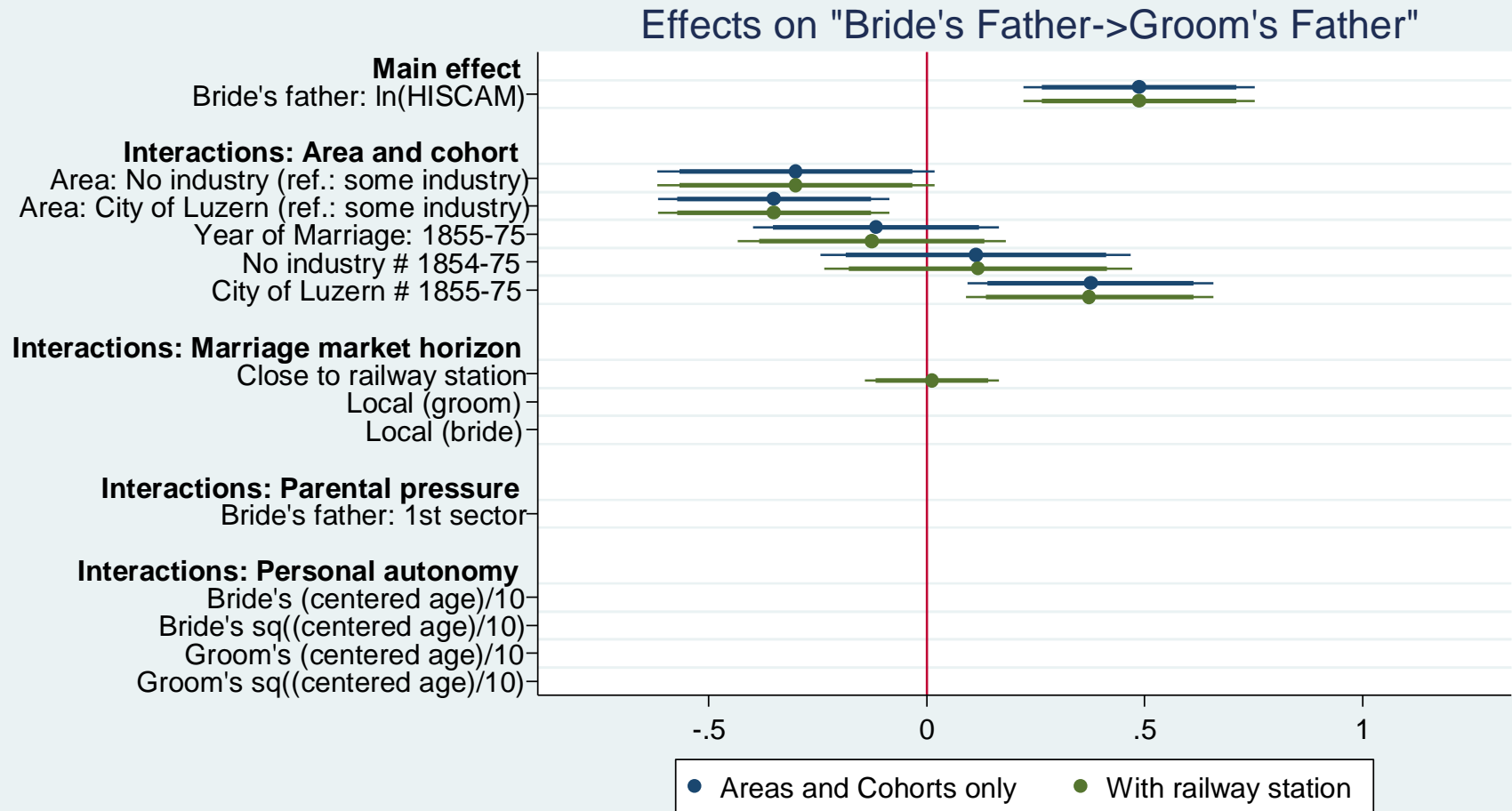


Note: Spikes represent 90% (thick) and 95% (thin) confidence intervalls

## 6 Results: Explaining Factors (Base Model)

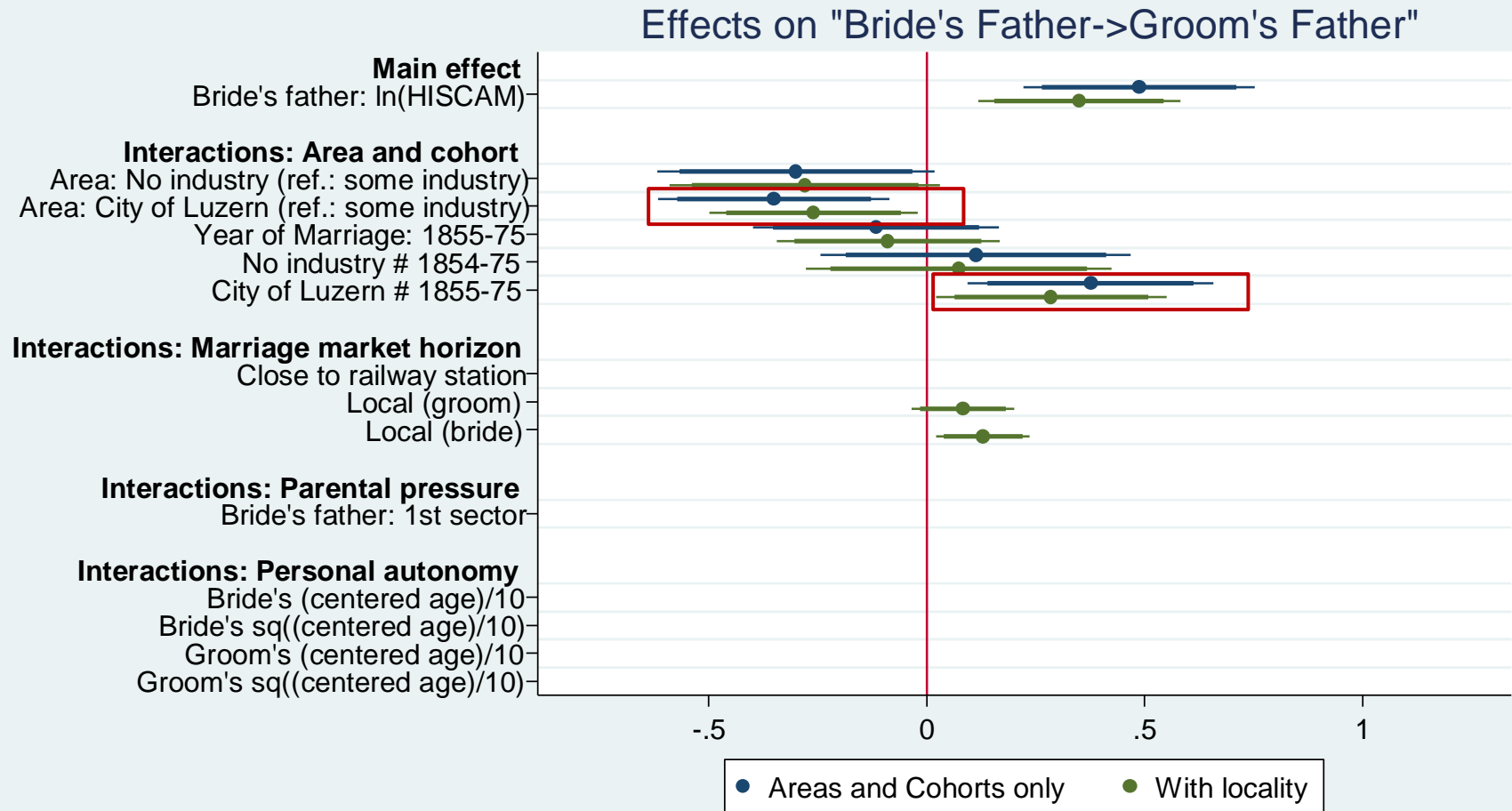


## 6 Results: Explaining Factors (Train Station)



Note: Spikes represent 90% (thick line) and 95% (thin line) confidence intervals.

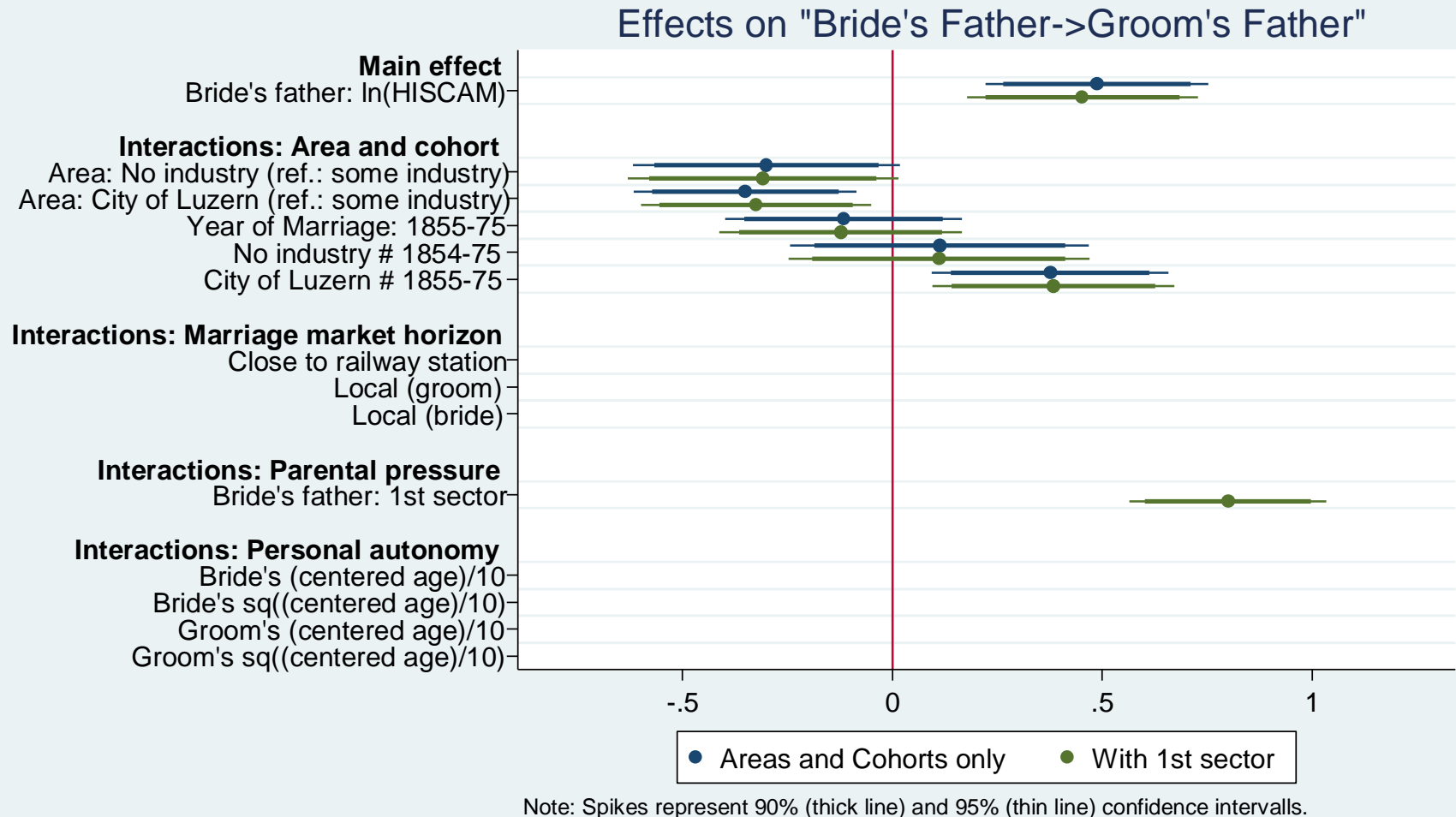
## 6 Results: Explaining Factors (Locals)



Note: Spikes represent 90% (thick line) and 95% (thin line) confidence intervals.

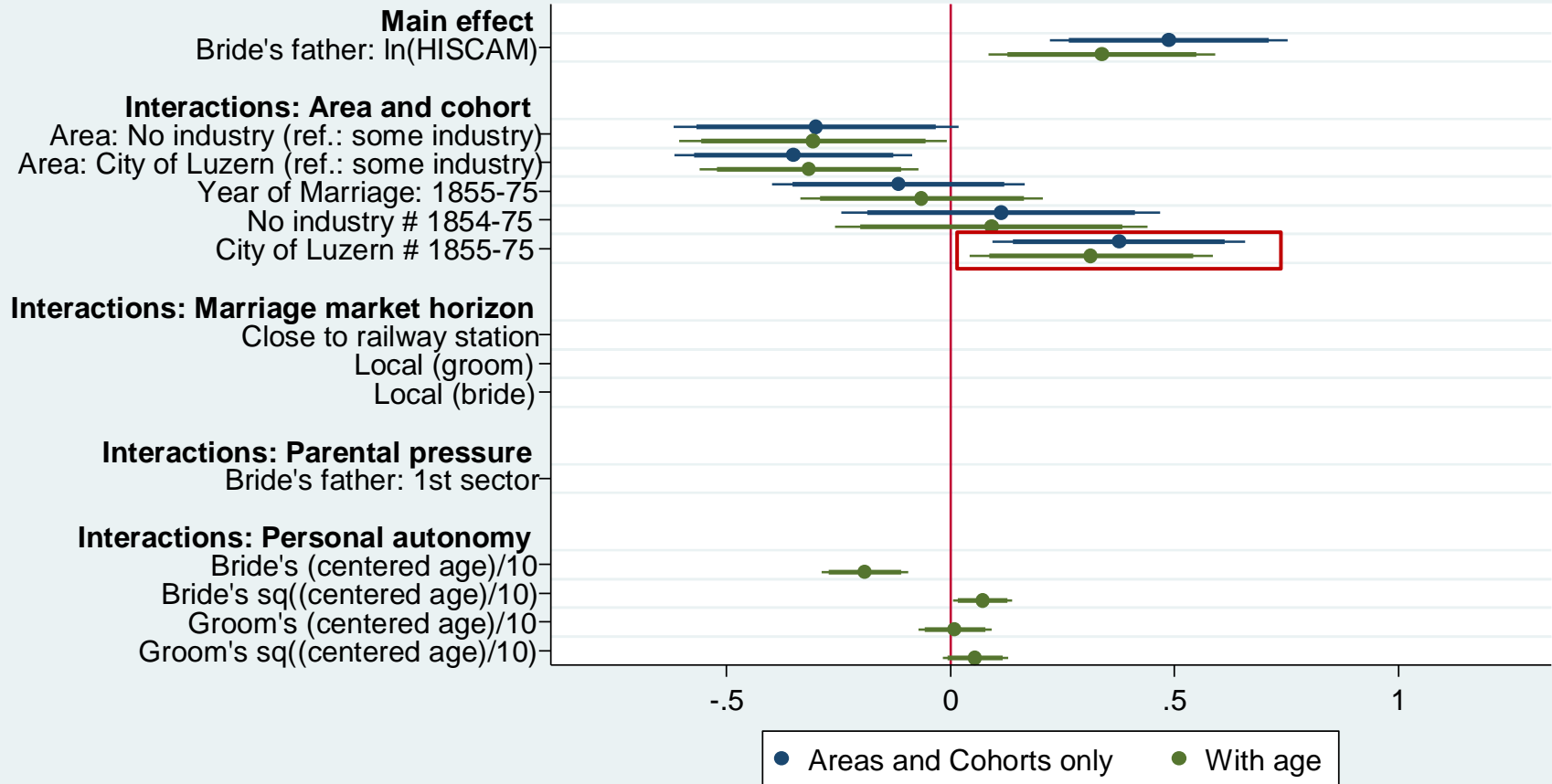


## 6 Results: Explaining Factors (1<sup>st</sup> Sector)



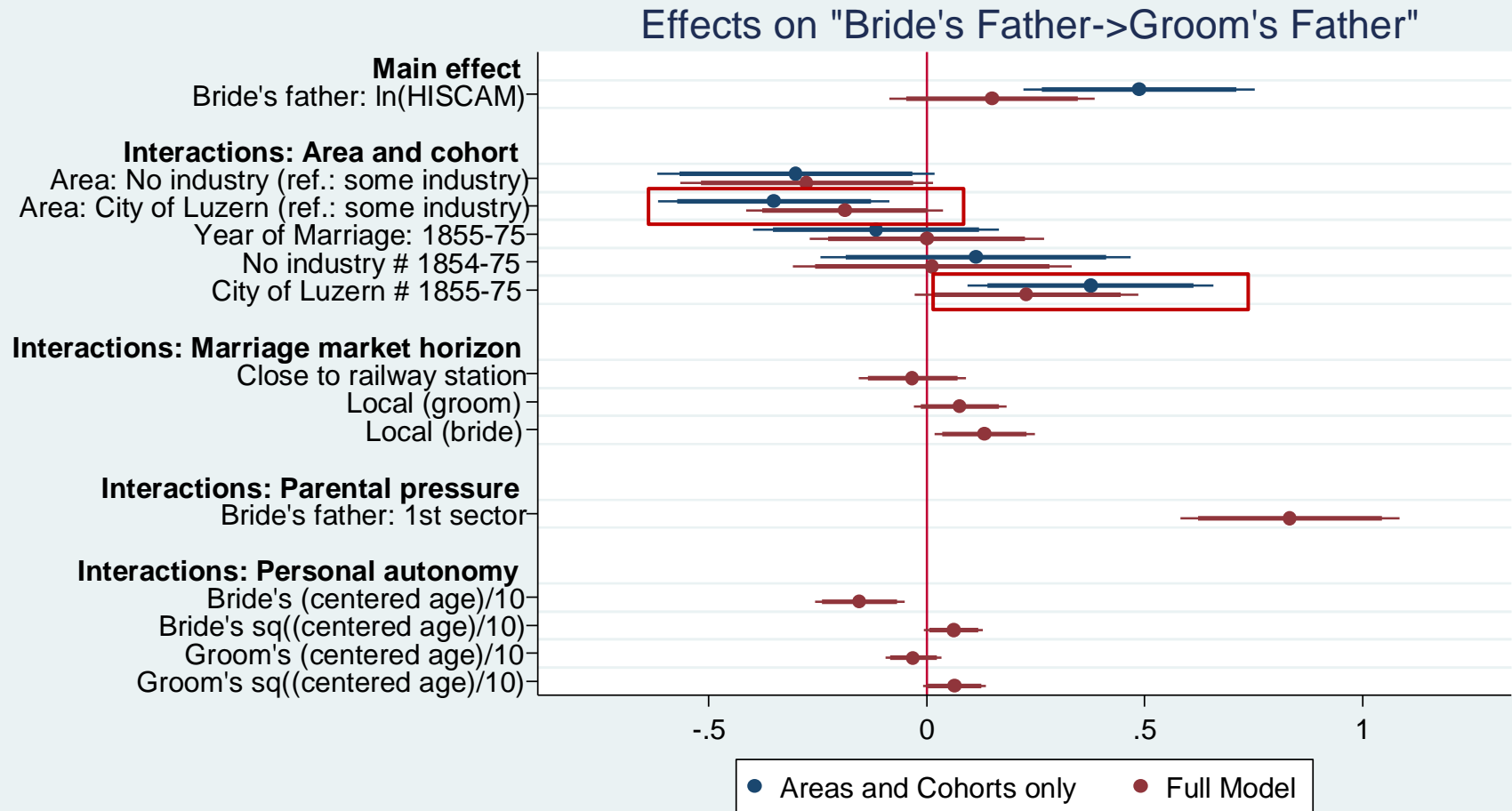
## 6 Results: Explaining Factors (Age)

### Effects on "Bride's Father->Groom's Father"



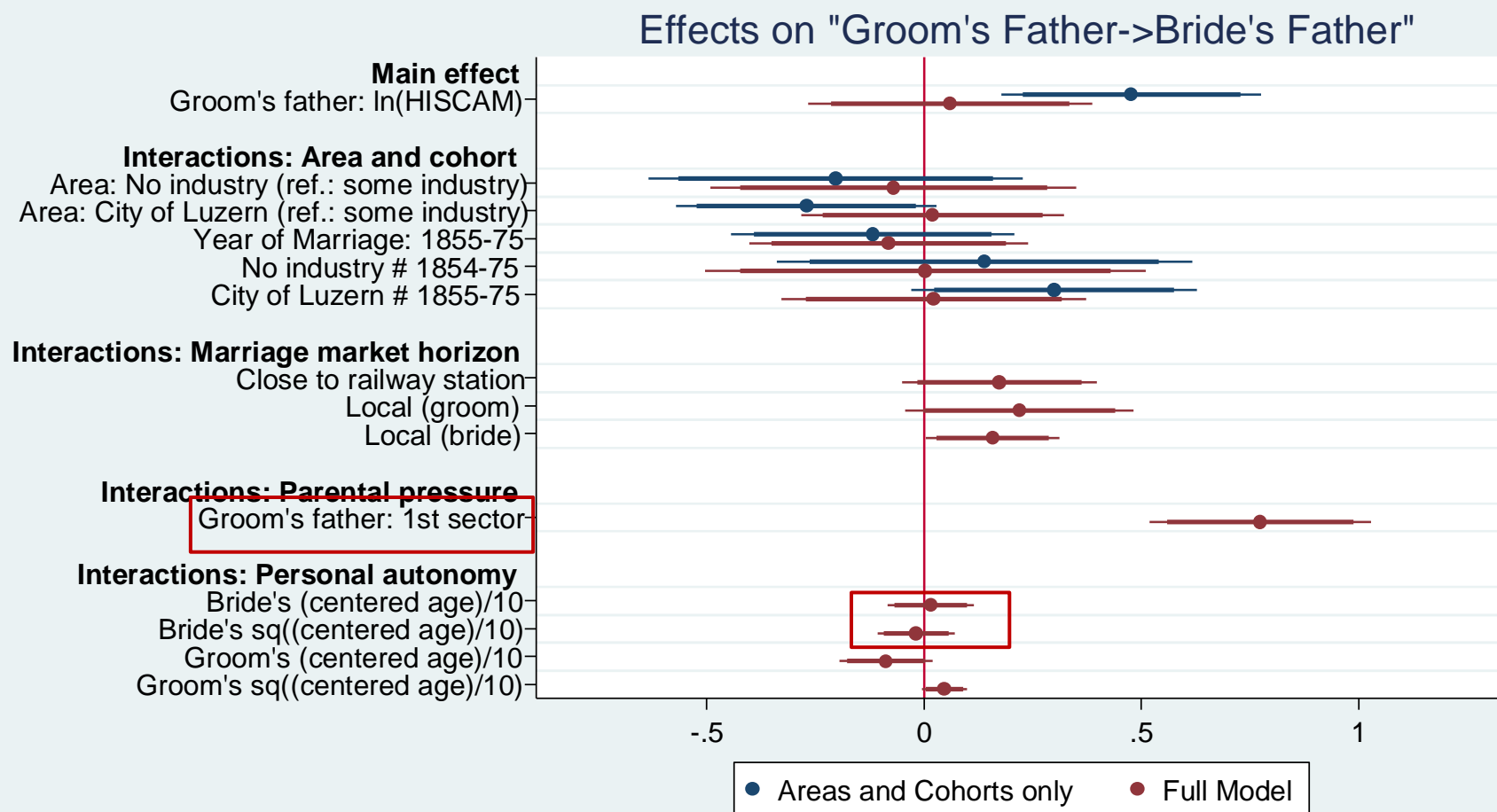
Note: Spikes represent 90% (thick line) and 95% (thin line) confidence intervals.

## 6 Results: Explaining Factors (Full model)



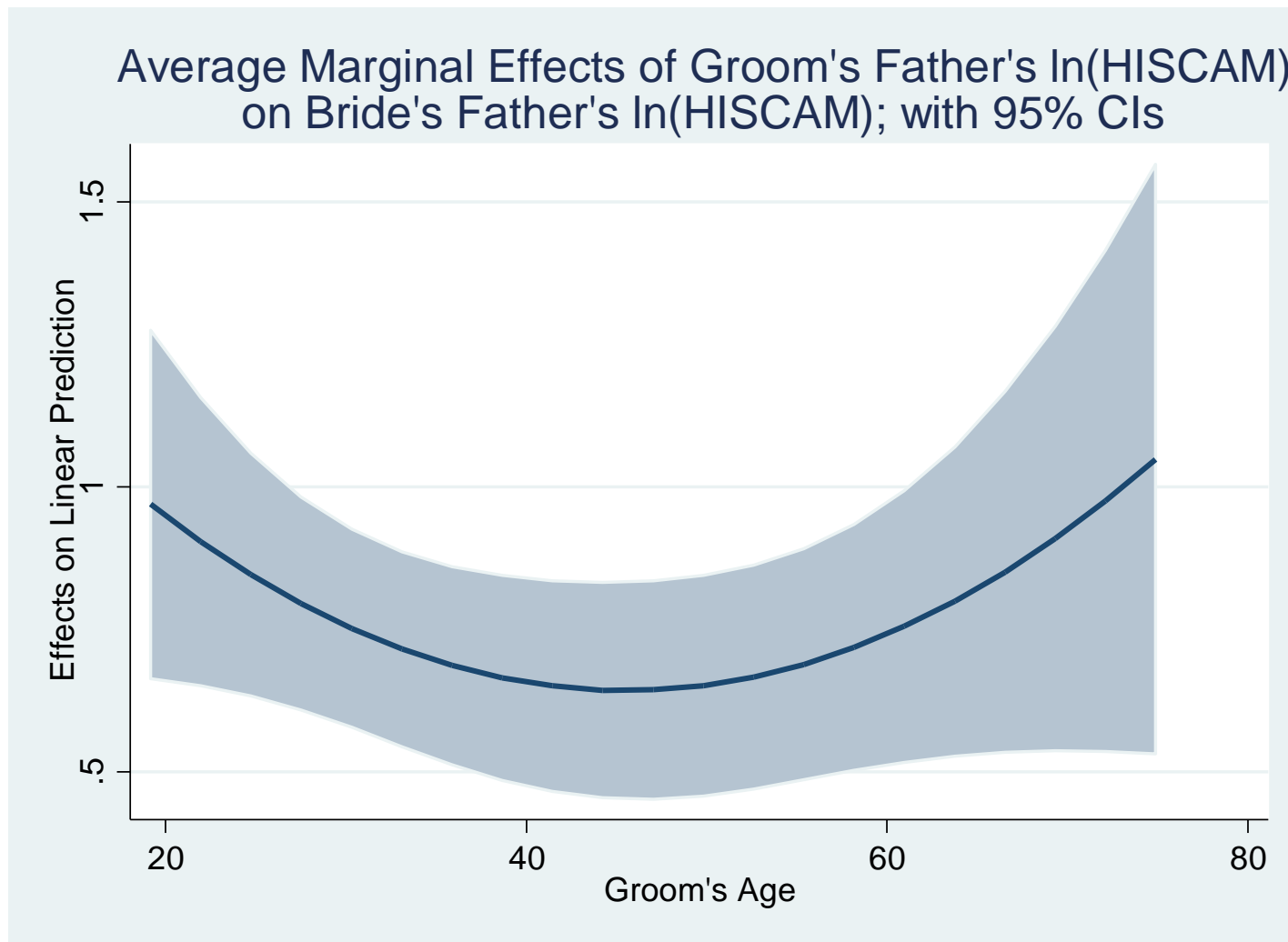
Note: Spikes represent 90% (thick line) and 95% (thin line) confidence intervals.

## 6 Results: Explaining Factors (the other Way)

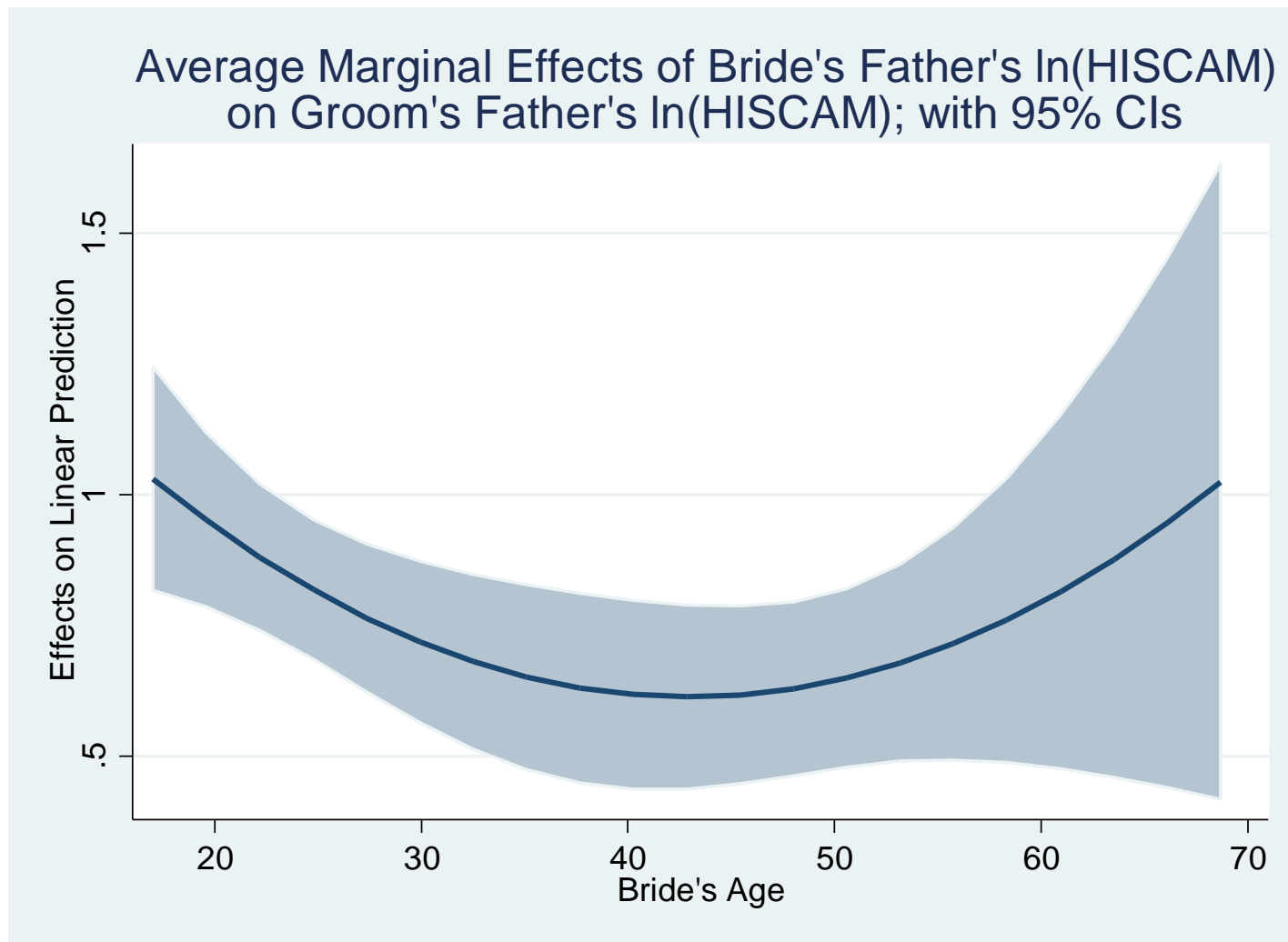


Note: Spikes represent 90% (thick line) and 95% (thin line) confidence intervals.

## 6 Results: Explaining Factors (Groom's Age)



## 6 Results: Explaining Factors (Bride's Age)



## 6 Results: Summary

Clusters	Aspects	Variables	Hypotheses	Result	
Meet someone from another class	Modern labor market	“Some industry” area	-	(+) → (=)	✗
		City of Luzern	-	= → (+)	✗
Marriage horizons	Means of transportation	Nearby train station	-	0	✗
	Migration	Locally rooted: Bride	+	+	✓
		Locally rooted: Groom	+	(+)	(✓)
Social pressure	Parental control	1 <sup>st</sup> sector: Bride’s father	+	+	✓
		1 <sup>st</sup> sector: Bride’s father	+	+	✓
Personal autonomy	Economic independence	Age of bride	-	- ?	?
		Age of groom	-	(-) ?	?

## 7 Conclusion: Summery

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- > Change and area:
  - No decline of social homogamy; increase in the city of Luzern
  - Convergence: No industry / some industry (not robust)
  - Divergence: City of Luzern / other areas (not robust)
  
- > Explaining factors:
  - In line with hypotheses (except railway stations); age effects not robust
  - Explains some of the difference between city and countryside



## 7 Conclusion: Outlook & Open Questions

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- > Relationship between bride's father's and groom's own status
- > More context variables (especially on education)
- > Method:  
How to deal with the symmetric nature of parental homogamy?

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> **Thank you!**



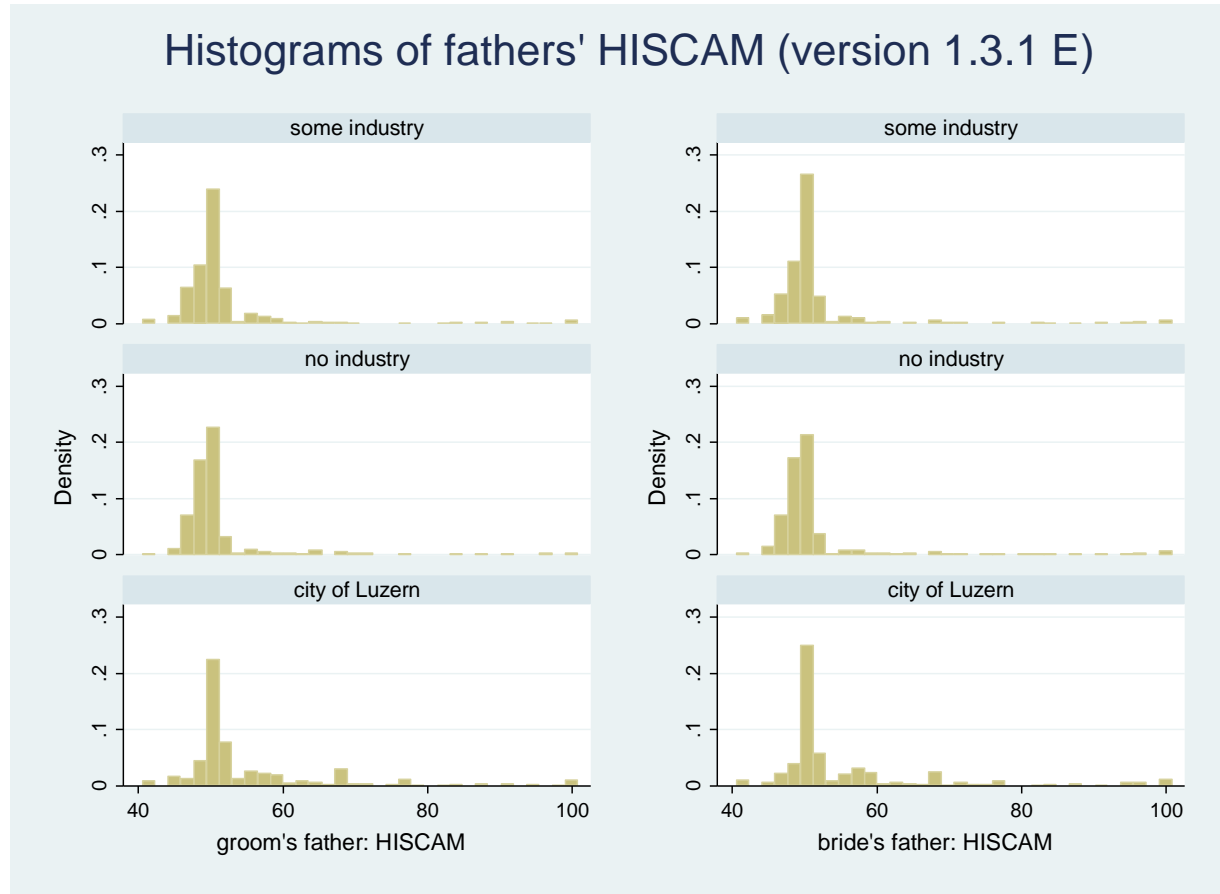
## References (I)

- > **References**
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## References (I)

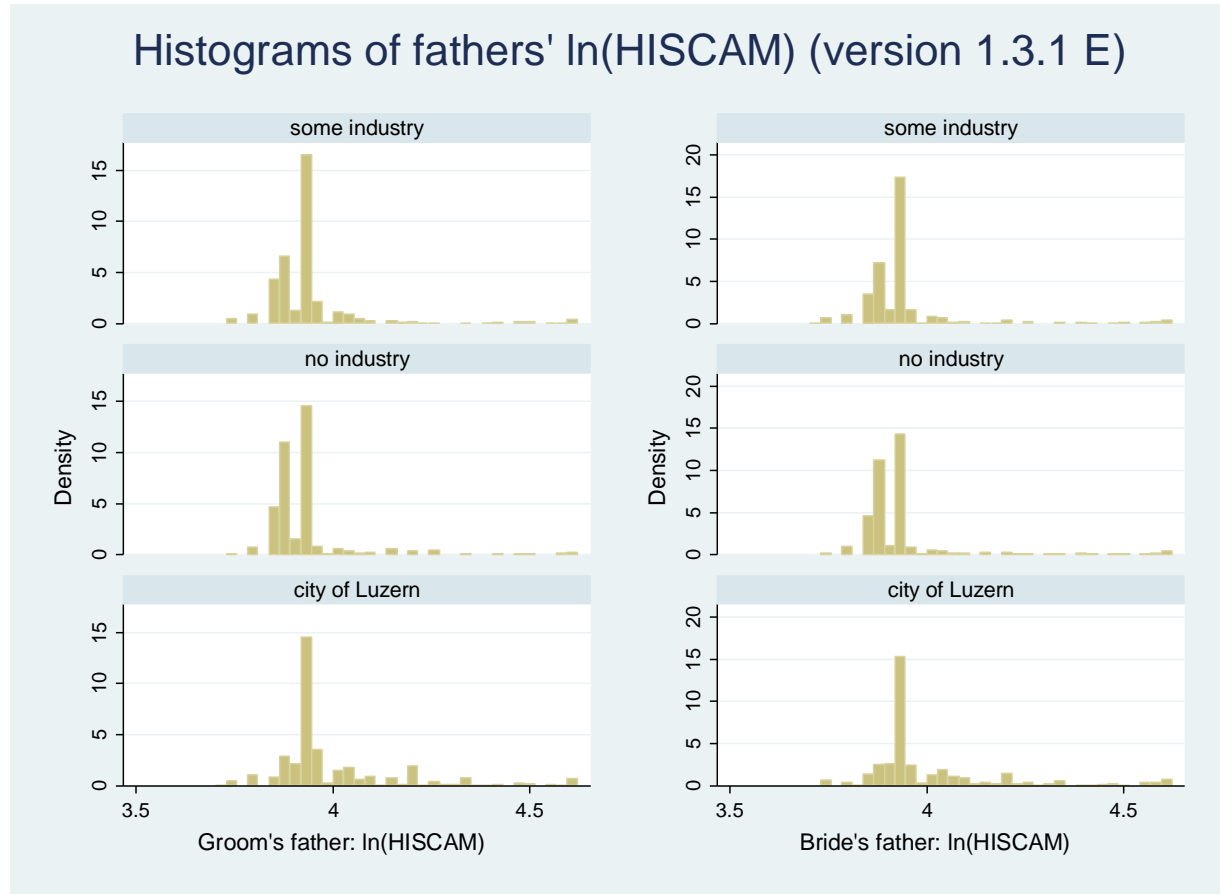
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## 4 Data and Variables: Occupations (HISCAM)



> HISCAM, 2013; Lambert, Zijdemann, van Leeuwen, Marco H. D., Maas, & Prandy, 2013

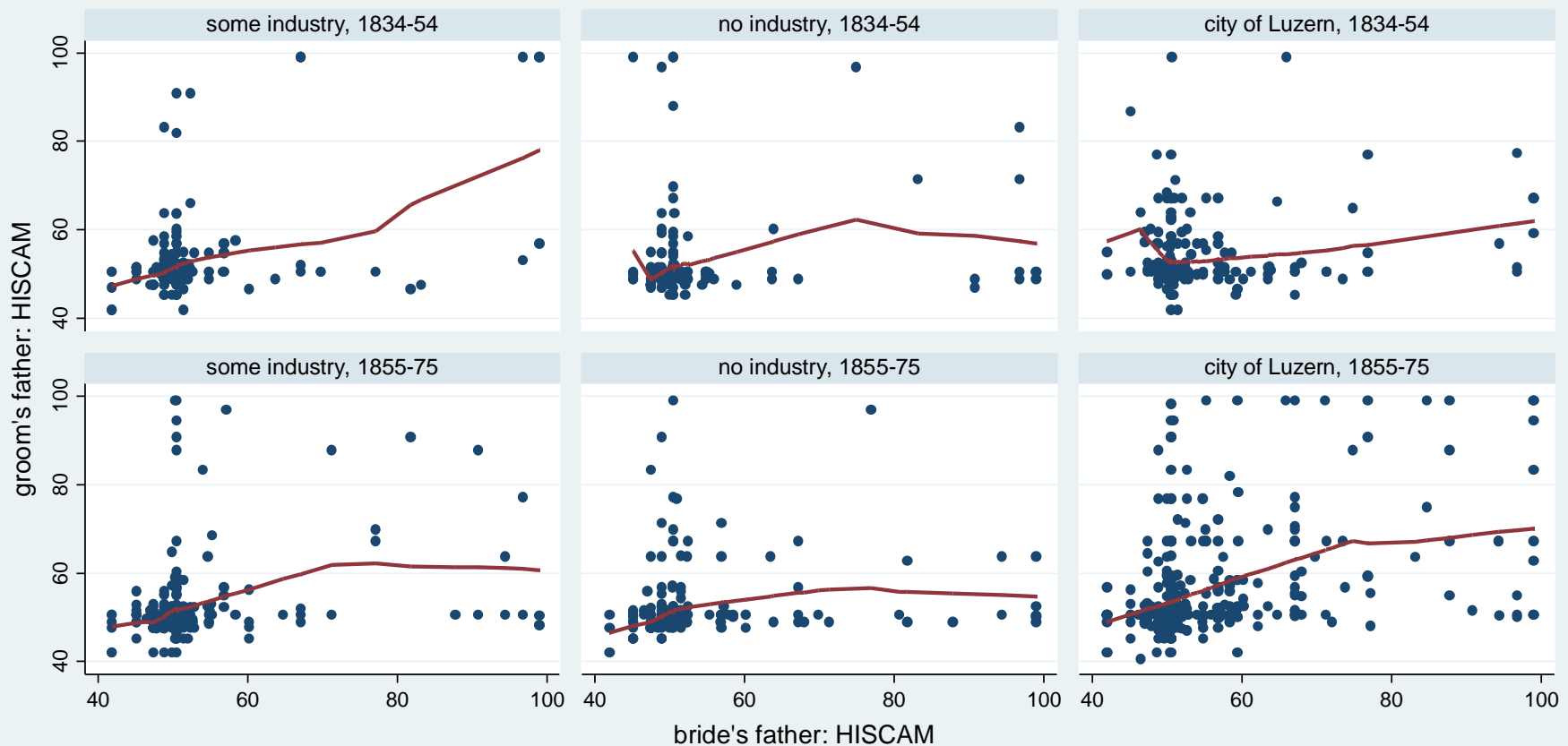
## 4 Data and Variables: Occupations (HISCAM)



> HISCAM, 2013; Lambert, Zijdemann, van Leeuwen, Marco H. D., Maas, & Prandy, 2013

## Appendix: Lowess Smoother

Status of bride's father and groom's father:  
Lowess smoother

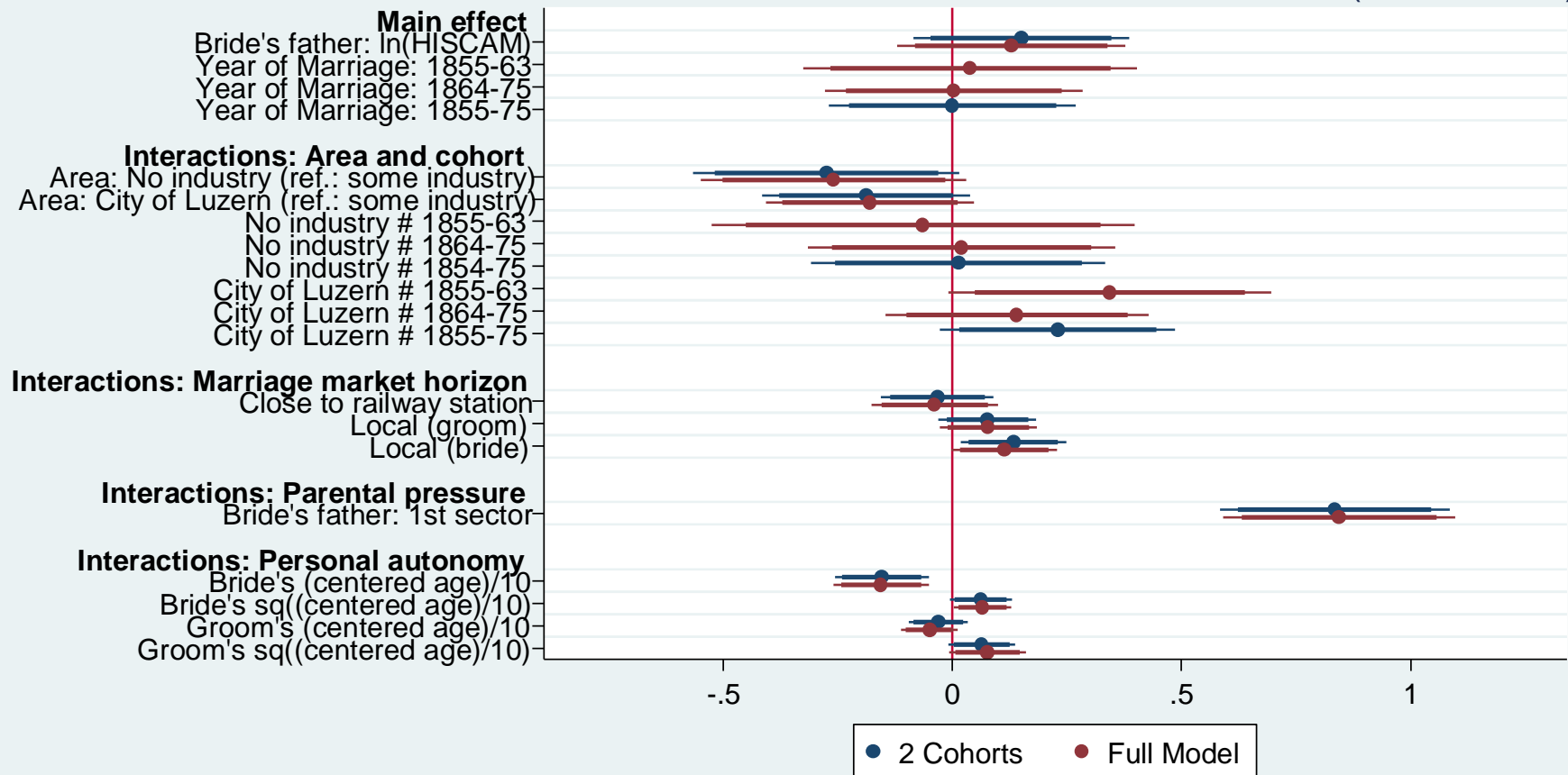


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## Appendix: Additional cohort after 1850

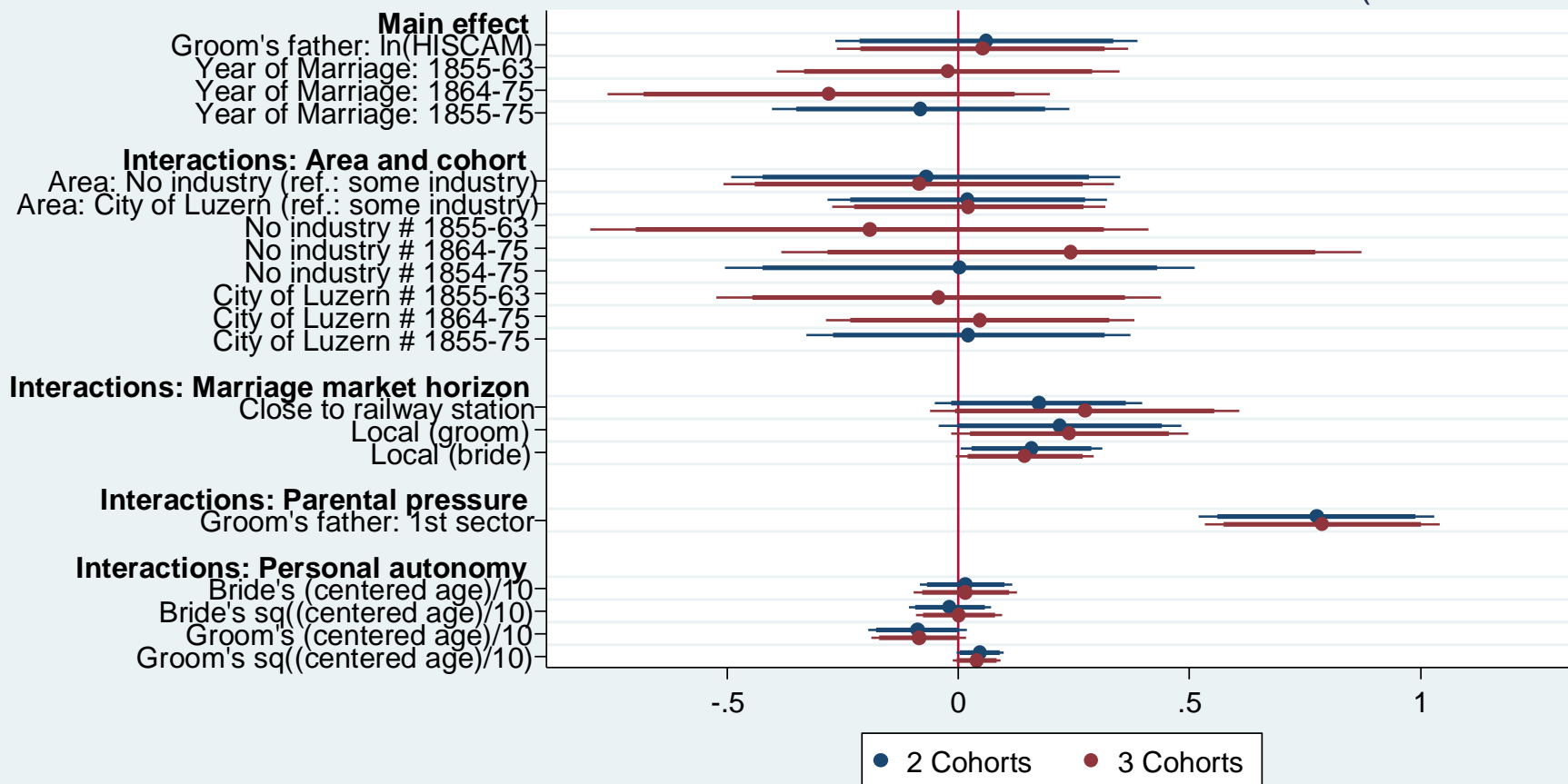
### Effects on "Bride's Father->Groom's Father" (add. cohort)



Note: Spikes represent 90% (thick line) and 95% (thin line) confidence intervals.

## Appendix: Additional cohort after 1850 (the other Way)

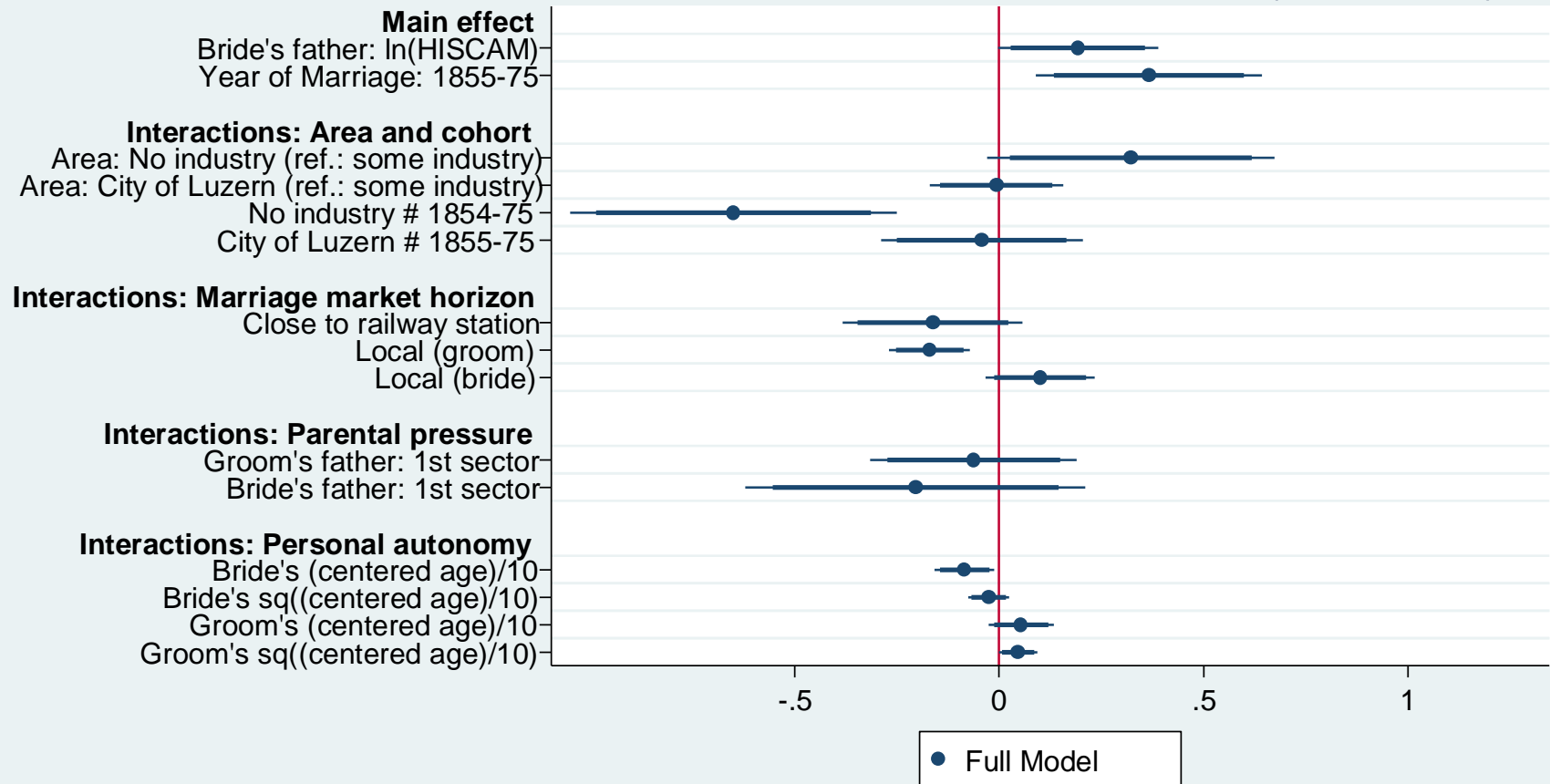
### Effects on "Groom's Father->Bride's Father" (add. cohort)



Note: Spikes represent 90% (thick line) and 95% (thin line) confidence intervals.

# Appendix: Outlook: Bride's Father -> Groom

## Effects on "Bride's Father->Groom" (add. cohort)



Note: Spikes represent 90% (thick line) and 95% (thin line) confidence intervals.