

The **Demography Today** lecture series aims to **promote and communicate** scientific work on demography through the dissemination of research and the **training of specialists** in issues related to demography, Big Data, longitudinal records and health, while informing society, in an accessible way, about issues currently in the foreground of scientific and political debate, such as the limits to longevity, pension systems, aging, emerging diseases, migration and low fertility.

This lecture series enjoys the exclusive support of the BBVA Foundation and has been co-organized with the Spanish National Research Council and the LONGPOP project (Methodologies and Data Mining Techniques for the Analysis of Big Data based on Longitudinal Population and Epidemiological Registers). The LONGPOP project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under a Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant.

All lectures are available for viewing on the interactive platform:

www.demografia.br

The lecture series also forms part of the Postgraduate Courses run by the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC).

Information and contact:

e-mail: demografia@cchs.csic.es

tel: (34) 916022403

(34) 916022762

<http://demografia.igdi.csic.es>

twitter@demografia_csic

Director of series: Diego Ramos Farfán

The BBVA Foundation and the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) are pleased to invite you to the lecture:

Historical Occupational Classification and Stratification Schemes: HISCO, HISCAM and HISCLASS

Richard Zijdemán PhD
International Institute of Social History
(Netherlands)/Stirling University (UK)

Wednesday, March 22 at 10:00

CCHS-CSIC

Albasanz, 26

28037-Madrid

Please confirm attendance. Limited seating

e-mail: demografia@cchs.csic.es

The lecture will be delivered in English without translation



Summary:

Occupations are important to historical research, as they allow us to draw inferences on various topics related to social and economic inequality, such as social mobility, human capital development and changes in countries' social and economic structure. Unfortunately occupations are also somewhat of a nuisance to work with. Within languages, there are multiple occupational titles for more or less the same job. Across languages, there is confusion on the meaning of occupation titles: sometimes similar titles relate to different occupations and vice-versa. The fact that over time the content of occupations changes adds to the confusion. A second issue is that often we're not so much interested in occupations themselves as we are in the characteristics that we derive from those occupations, such as skills level or whether jobs are 'high' or 'low' in the occupational structure. In this lecture we'll discuss occupational classification schemes, such as HISCO, that allow occupations to be made comparable across time and languages, as well as occupational stratification measures (e.g. HISCAM, HISCLASS) that allow for comparative research on social mobility. Finally, I'll go into how Linked Open Data, a technique to more easily connect and share datasets online, adds to the comparability and exchange of coding efforts. The lecture has a more theoretical and a more hands-on part, the latter focusing on how occupations can be coded and augmented with occupational stratification scale scores.

Biography:

Richard Zijdemán obtained his PhD in Sociology. His research focuses on long-term patterns of occupational stratification in Western countries over the past 200 years. Methodologically he specializes in historical measures of occupational status and multilevel models accounting for complex variance structures. Currently his main roles are Chief Data Officer at the International Institute of Social History and project lead for the structured data component of the Common Lab Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (CLARIAH). For the latter his team is building an infrastructure to transpose historical datasets (including GIS) to Linked Open Data, enhancing the connectivity of datasets as well as the reproducibility of research.