AL MAGNIFICO RETTORE
DELL'UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO   **COD. ID: 4830**

Il sottoscritto chiede di essere ammesso a partecipare alla selezione pubblica, per titoli ed esami, per il conferimento di un assegno di ricerca presso il Dipartimento di _____ Dipartimento delle Scienze Sociali e Politiche _____

Responsabile scientifico: _____ Prof.ssa Jeannet

_____

Ira Mataj

CURRICULUM VITAE

INFORMAZIONI PERSONALI

Cognome	Mataj
Nome	Ira
Data Di Nascita	30.07.1984

OCCUPAZIONE ATTUALE

Incarico	Struttura
Dottoranda in Sociologia Economica e Studi del Lavoro, 33° ciclo	Dipartimento delle Scienze Sociali e Politiche, UNIMI

ISTRUZIONE E FORMAZIONE

Titolo	Corso di studi	Università	anno conseguimento titolo
Laurea triennale	Sviluppo Economico e Cooperazione Internazionale	Università degli Studi di Firenze	2008
Laurea Magistrale o equivalente	Economia dello Sviluppo Avanzata	Università degli Studi di Firenze	2012
Master	Master in Public Policy and Social Change	Collegio Carlo Alberto/ Università degli Studi di Torino	2016
Dottorato Di Ricerca	Sociologia Economica e Studi del Lavoro	Università degli Studi di Milano	In corso: terzo anno di dottorato

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LINGUE STRANIERE CONOSCIUTE

lingue	livello di conoscenza
Italiano	C2
Inglese	C1
Francese	B1
Albanese	Madrelingua

ATTIVITÀ DI FORMAZIONE O DI RICERCA

descrizione dell'attività:

La mia tesi di dottorato si intitola "Geographical Mobility and Social Mobility in Europe. A comparison between Italy, UK, and Germany Using Longitudinal Data", seguita dai tutor Gabriele Ballarino e Nazareno Panichella. La mia ricerca si basa su metodi quantitativi, usando dataset longitudinali quali BHPS, ILFI e SOEP. Qui allego un *short abstract* in inglese:

Introduction and motivation

My research project studies internal geographical mobility and its association with social mobility in a comparative perspective for selected countries in Europe, namely Italy, UK and Germany using longitudinal data. The first part of my thesis focuses on the selection process that takes place in the movements of the population. What are the characteristics of individuals who move? How are they different from the non-movers in terms of education, social origin, civil status? The second part will analyze how geographic mobility affects labour market outcomes. Are individuals who move more likely to have an upward occupational mobility? Since geographic mobility affects men and women differently, a dedicated section will focus on gender differences in these trajectories.

A first contribution of this study to the existing research is of the use of panel data is that allows a life-course perspective and a better understanding of the phenomenon. The causal effect of geographical mobility on social mobility can be estimated in robust way by using fixed-effect models. A second contribution is that it is a comparative analysis of internal migration. There are not many studies which analyze internal migration in a comparative way, and one of the main reasons for this is that countries are different in terms of data collection, spatial territorial units, the definition of migration and so on and so forth, making cross-country comparison quite difficult (Stillwell et al., 2017). The use of longitudinal data helps us to avoid some of these problems. The third point is that the theoretical framework of the analysis is based on both internal and international migration theories. Both internal and international migration theories can be functional to this research in predicting selection into migration and outcomes, independently of what kind of movement we are looking to explain. The last point I would like to emphasize in my work is the importance of looking at geographical mobility from a social stratification point of view. This was central to classic social stratification studies until the late 1960s, but there are only few more recent studies which explore this relation.

Research hypothesis, data and methods

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In the first part of the empirical analysis, I look at the selection into geographical mobility and I try to answer to three research hypotheses. The first one is the education-based hypothesis: (i) better educated individuals have a higher propensity to move (net of social class of origin). The second hypothesis considers gender differences in the selectivity of migrants: (ii) women have lower propensity to move and because of family dynamics (tied-mobility) can be less selected for education compared. Therefore, when marital status is controlled for, the difference between men and women should disappear. The third hypothesis explores the progressive increment of women as independent movers: (iii) for younger cohorts, there is an increase of the propensity to move for women.

The second part of the empirical analysis explores the relation between geographical mobility and occupational outcome. The fourth research hypothesis is that (iv) individuals who have experienced migration are more likely to move upward in the occupational scale. When men and women are considered separately there could be some differences in terms of occupational outcome since women are more burden with housework and childcare. So the fifth hypothesis is that (v) women will experience less upward mobility compared to men, but marital status and presence of children is controlled for the gap should close.

The data used for the empirical models are taken from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), the Italian Longitudinal Household Survey (ILHS) and the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), where individuals are followed for different waves and a quite rich information is provided for changes in residence, occupation status, parent's occupation, education level and so on and so forth.

In order to test the first hypothesis, I run a pooled regression model first, and random-effect model next. The dependent variable is geographical mobility and the independent variable is the level of education. Other control variables will be added such as parental occupational class, year of birth, marital status, number of children and region of origin. For the second hypothesis a random effect will be run separately for men and women in order to capture the gender differences in the selectivity of migrants. For the third hypothesis an interaction effect between gender and cohort is introduced in the random effect model. For the fourth and the fifth hypothesis, I will run a fixed-effect probability model, where geographical mobility is the dependent variable and the occupational class (measured in the Erikson-Goldthorpe scale) is the dependent variable.

Preliminary conclusions

The empirical results suggest that there is strong effect on high education on geographical mobility for the UK and the effect is small for Italy. Education is not a predictor of GM in the case of Germany. In Italy women are less selected for education into mobility compared to men. There are no gender differences in the UK and no effect of education for women in Germany. The gap between men and women in the propensity to move is closing in Italy for younger cohorts. There is no substantive difference in the propensity to move between men and women in the UK and Germany. Occupational mobility is higher in the UK, compared to Italy and Germany.

The probability to enter the upper-service class is higher in the UK compared to Italy and

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Germany. The RE effect model results show a positive effect of GM in entering the white-collars in UK and Germany, but not in Italy. Finally geographical mobility appears to have a stronger effect on career mobility for men compared to women in UK and Germany, this gender difference does not appear for Italy.

CONGRESSI, CONVEGNI E SEMINARI

Data	Titolo	Sede
31.01.2020	IV Convegno SISEC, ho presentato *Selection into geographical mobility and occupational outcomes in Europe. A comparison between Italy, UK, and Germany using longitudinal data.*	Dipartimento di Culture, Politica e Società - Università degli Studi di Torino Campus Luigi Einaudi – via Lungo Dora Siena 100
02.10.2018	II Scuola SISEC: Istitituzioni e regolazione dell'economia: analisi comparata e studi di caso nella sociologia economica. Ho presentato il mio progetto di ricerca per la tesi di dottorato	Giardini Naxos (ME),

ALTRE INFORMAZIONI

Luglio 2019: Summer school a Essex University in "Longitudinal Data Analysis"

Aprile-Luglio 2017: Internship al UNRISD (Istituto di Ricerca delle Nazioni Unite per lo Sviluppo Sociale) a Ginevra, Svizzera. Durante questo periodo ho collaborato con la coordinatrice di ricerca su diversi progetti come "Transformative Change for Children", "Commodity Value Chain" etc. Inoltre ho lavorato nella organizzazione di vari eventi, seminari e workshop.

Aprile 2016-Febbraio 2017: Internship al FIERI (Forum Internazionale ed Europeo per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione) di Torino, collaborando ad un progetto di ricerca finanziato dalla Banca Mondiale. L'obbiettivo del progetto era quello di monitorare e stimare i costi della migrazione dei lavoratori non qualificati in Italia.

Giugno 2016: Summer school in *Longitudinal and Life Course Research* all'università Bocconi di Milano. Le sessioni della summer school riguardavano le prospettive teoriche della ricerca lungo il corso di vita, modelli multilivello, analisi della cronologia degli eventi, tecniche per l'analisi delle serie storiche etc.

Le dichiarazioni rese nel presente curriculum sono da ritenersi rilasciate ai sensi degli artt. 46 e 47 del DPR n. 445/2000.

Il presente curriculum, non contiene dati sensibili e dati giudiziari di cui all'art. 4, comma 1, lettere d) ed e) del D.Lgs. 30.6.2003 n. 196.

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Luogo e data: _____Milano , _____08.01.2021_____

FIRMA _____