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Upward mobility and Consumption Pattern: An Analysis from Central and Southern Punjab, Pakistan

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ARTICLE DETAILS	ABSTRACT
History: Accepted 05 August 2021 Available Online September 2021	During the past couple of decades the rapid changes in socio economic structure of Punjab, Pakistan have been observed. The present study is an attempt to analyze the impact of socio economic mobility on the changes in consumption pattern of households in Central and Southern Punjab, Pakistan using primary data. In the first part, the study identifies the socio economic factors which are responsible for upward mobility while, the second part deals with the impact of upward mobility on the changes in consumption pattern of households. The results of logistic model reveal that income and occupation progression have emerged important factors which cause changes in consumption pattern of households from basic goods to cultural goods. However, the impact of education on the changes in consumption pattern has come up low as compared to occupation progression and income. The study concludes that the role of government is highly important in shaping the consumption behavior of mobile households through providing appropriate incentives regarding higher education and occupation progression.
Keywords: Socio Economic Mobility, Consumption Pattern, Logit Model, Intra-Temporal Household Mobility	
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1. Introduction

During the last couple of decades, the impact of socio economic changes on the structure of society have attracted a lot of attention of researchers and policy makers. The research work conducted on socio economic stratification and mobility have identified several socio economic indicators which have been used to measure the socio economic status. For example some studies

have tried to measure the socio economic status through life chances, health and mortality, life style and consumption behavior (Breens, 2005; Robert, 2000 and Lareaue, 2003). Other studies have described that socio economic status is measured by income, wealth, education, occupation, physical capital, financial capital and social capital (Moser & Felton, 2007 and Torche et al., 2012). The previous research work revealed that socio economic mobility is determined by the socio economic factors including social and cultural capital, inherited wealth and financial resources, labour market participation and occupation progression, educational achievements and geographical location. While, some studies have shown that socio economic factors such as income, education and occupation progression lead to socio economic mobility in which households move from low strata to high strata that causes substantial variations in the consumption pattern of transformed households. Furthermore, some studies reveal that household's income along with other socio economic indicators cause socio economic mobility which bring changes in consumption behavior of households towards cultural and material goods through socio economic mobility (For details see; Katz, 2004, Katz & Gerro, 2004 and Pintelon et al., 2013).

The results of some studies show that occupation progression plays a significant role for emerging consumers to change their consumption pattern according to the status of their peer groups (For details see; Van & Van, 2005; Brooks, 2010, Xin, 2013 and Song & Li, 2016). Some studies point out that educated transformed class is hard to distinguish through material consumption, as this class actively participates in cultural consumption. Some of the households are culturally affluent but economically modest and these households try to maintain their status through using cultural resources including consumption of cultural goods. The transformed households are different from non-transformed households due to the experience of high level of creativity and they are able to adapt different environment in their life style, occupation environment and consumption behavior.

In globalized economy the attention of researchers and practitioners have been diverted towards identifying the causes of socio economic mobility and their impact on inequality and consumption behavior of households. The previous studies available on the subject matter have shown different point of view regarding the role of different socio economic factors in upward mobility which exerts substantial influence on consumption pattern of transformed households. The study conducted by Delorenzi and Reed (2006) describes that there exists a strong positive relationship between household's education and socio economic mobility which influences the consumption pattern of households. Xin (2013) points out that education is a significant factor that causes occupation progress through which changes in life style of households occurs. As a result, households prefer luxury cars, branded outfits, expensive mobiles and high living standards. Some studies show that education based upward mobile class diverts its consumption priorities towards cultural consumption (DiMaggio, 1987). Song and Li (2011) differentiate the changes in consumption attitude of transformed households between cultural and material goods.

The researchers have not paid much attention towards analyzing the way through which socio economic mobility influences the consumption behavior of emerging class, when it moves from lower socio economic strata to upper strata. The findings of previous studies reveal that socio economic mobility changes the consumption behavior of households through three major indicators including education, occupation and income level. The studies conducted on consumption analysis describe that most of the transformed households prefer consumption on conspicuous or material goods as compared to cultural goods including residence (Primary residence and secondary/vocation

housing), autos, branded dresses feasting out, going to open occasions and visiting cinema and concerts. It is human nature that with the occupation progression from lower rank towards higher, people prefer to change their life style through physical items such as luxury cars, branded outfits, mobiles and living status. The occupation transformation creates the new sense of an increase in consumption portfolio with the combination of physical and human assets. The higher spending power increases the material consumption of income elite transformed households who do not have homogeneous consumption pattern within strata due to heterogeneous cultural, economic and social indicators.

Not many studies are available in literature which have discussed the impact of education, occupation progression and income on consumption pattern of households in the context of Punjab, Pakistan. Furthermore, the existing studies on Punjab have not explained the impact of mobility on the changes in the consumption behavior of households of new middle class after the mobility has taken place (see for example; Khalid & Asghar, 2018; Khalid & Asghar, 2019). The major objective of this study is to develop the linkage between mobility and direction of consumption pattern in central and southern zones of Punjab, Pakistan. This is a diverse and innovative thought in the literature of consumption analysis in the context of Punjab, Pakistan. The significance of the study stems out from the aspect that it analyzes the comprehensive structure of Punjab in terms of socio economic mobility and the impact of mobility on consumption behavior of households. Further, it measures the shape of consumption pattern of transformed households on the basis of socio economic indicators in Southern and Central Punjab, Pakistan. The present study bridges the research gap through analyzing the impact of socio economic mobility on consumption pattern based on education, occupation and income in selected districts of Punjab, Pakistan. This study also establishes the linkage of socio economic mobility with the shape of consumption pattern through an econometric model based on socio economic indicators. This study may develop the broad type of policy related to those factors which perform significant role in household upward mobility and in shaping the consumption attitude in positive manner. The results of the study may be helpful for the policy makers in formulating effective and equal access policies related to education and labour market.

2. Data and Methodology

The present study uses primary data from six district of Central and Southern Punjab in 2017. The survey was conducted to focus respondents who are in between the ages of 45 to 65. The reason for selecting a particular age group is to make sure that the respondents are properly adjusted in labor market due to occupational income and educational achievements . The sample size of Southern and Central zones is fixed at 385 and 370 which is obtained by using the statistical formula, $n = (z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)) / e^2$ Where $p = P(1-P)$ and P shows the value of prevalence rate. The Prevalence rate is calculated by average literacy rate of all districts from each zone. Further this total sample is divided in three districts which have highest, middle and lowest values of literacy rate. The sample size of Southern and Central Punjab has been fixed at 755 among six districts. The details of district wise sample size are given in Table1.

Table: 1 District wise Sample size

Zone	Sample Size of Districts	Urban sample	Rural sample
Central Punjab	Lahore, n = 240	89	151
	Sheikhupura, n = 80	30	50
	Chiniot, n = 50	18	32
Southern Punjab	Sahiwal, n = 139	51	87
	Pakpattan, n = 104	38	65
	D.G. khan, n = 142	52	89

The present study collects the observation of same household from two different time periods based on base year and final year. For estimating the intra-temporal household's mobility the year 2000 is considered as the base year to gauge the financial status of household and the year 2017 is considered as the final year to measure the current socio economic status of families. The monetary cycle of 15 years is sufficient to measure the structural changes in the context of intra- temporal household mobility. The criteria of intra-temporal household mobility is presented in Appendix 1.

The indicators of intra-temporal household mobility are measured through socio economic status index (SESI). A weight is assigned to each indicator which shows the importance of one variable relative to other variables during the 15 years economic cycle. The raw scores of each unit are calculated after multiplying each socio economic variable by an appropriate weight.

The present study is divided into two parts. The first part is related to the analysis of household's mobility on the basis of socio economic factors showing the transformation of household's from lower strata to upper strata using primary data. The second part deals with the consequences of mobility that explains the changes in consumption pattern of transformed households from basic goods toward cultural goods.

Part I

In part 1, the logistic model given below has been used to analyze the relationship between socio economic factors and mobility.

$$Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{OCC} + \beta_2 X_{EDU} + \beta_3 X_{DEP} + \beta_4 X_{EARNER} + \beta_5 X_{MOV} + \mu_i \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

The description of the variables is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Description of the Variables

Variables	Description of Variable
Y_{ij}, Dependent variable calculated through SES index.	SES index based household is; 1= if households transform from one SE strata to another during 15 year economic cycle. 0 = otherwise.
X_{OCC}, Occupation improvement of head of households	There are three categories of occupation of head of household; 0 = non- improved from base year, 1= Occupation progress from semi-skilled to clerical, 2= Occupation progress from semi-professional to professional. This variable is used to study the association between occupation progression of head of household and his upward mobility.
X_{EDU}, Level of education	The average score of education members of all households, '0' if $X \leq 2.5$, '1' if $X > 2.5$. Education creates sense of awareness about better life, which increases mobility.
X_{DEP}, number of dependent members of household	Members less than 18 years and above 60 years of age are included in this variable. '0' if $X < 2$, '1' if $X \geq 2$. This variable shows the negative relationship between the number of dependent members of households and upward mobility.
X_{EARNER}, Number of Earning member	The number of earning members among the total number of households, '0' if $X < 2$, '1' if $X \geq 2$. This variable measures the association between more earning hands and upward mobility
X_{MOV}, Movement within country	1 = if households move toward other cities for betterment, '0'otherwise. This variable is used to study the association between inter-country movement and upward mobility for better education, occupation \nd family development.

3. Results and Discussion

The Table 3 explains the socio economic determinants of household's upward mobility in urban and rural Central Punjab. The coefficient of average education level of household appears to be positive and significant with the odds ratio of 16.4 and 14.7 in urban and rural Central Punjab respectively. These results are in line with Connor *et al.* (2001) and Forsyth & Furlong (2003). Education level of rural Central Punjab shows impressive improvements due to the counter sign of international agreements on the right to education to all. As a result, serious efforts have been made in near past for the provision of basic education particularly in backward and remote areas of rural zone of Central Punjab.

Table 3: The analysis of Socio Economic Factors of Urban and Rural Central Punjab

Socio Economic Factors	Central Punjab Urban			Central Punjab Rural		
	exp_{β}	$slop_{\beta}$	p-values	exp_{β}	$slop_{\beta}$	P values
Household Education level.	16.379	2.796	.000	14.746	2.691	.000
Dependent Members	.230	-1.469	.059	.308	-1.177	.042
Earning Members	12.353	2.514	.003	3.592	1.279	.026
Geographical movement	11.983	2.484	.003	8.913	2.188	.000
Occupation progress from semi-skilled to clerical, Occupation progress from semi-professional to professional	9.5	2.2	.04	9.792	2.282	.000
	22.1	3.7	.06	16.6	2.814	.006
Constant	-4.6(.00)			-4.8 (.000)		
Negelkerkey R square	.53			.66		
Goodness of Fit Test (χ^2) Hosmer-Lemeshow	10.0(.26level of significance)			7.2(.40 level of significance)		

Source: Author's own calculation

As far as, dependent members of households (less than 14 years or more than 60 years) are concerned, the coefficients of both urban and rural Central Punjab turn up negative and statically significant. This indicates that the probability of upward transformation in urban and rural Punjab decreases by odds of 0.77 and 0.69 respectively if households have less than two dependent members than those households who have two or more dependent members.

If households have more than two members to participate in economic activities then the chances of upward mobility are higher by 12.4 and 2.5 times among households in urban and rural regions of Central Punjab respectively. In rural Central Punjab, the chances of occurrence of successive outcomes are low as compared to urban region due to the less occupation opportunities available to the households because of the poor labor market structure.

The households have 22.1 and 16.6 times more chances to move toward upper strata due to occupation transformation/progression from semi-professional to professional in urban and rural regions of Central Punjab respectively. Furthermore, the households have 9.5 and 9.8 times more chances of transformation due to occupation progression from semi-skilled to clerical in urban and rural regions of Central Punjab respectively from base year to final year. It reveals that occupation progress has come up an important determinant which transform the households toward upper strata.

The results indicate that households are more likely to enjoy the benefits of transformation due to inter country movement with the odd ratio of 12.0 and 9.9 in urban and rural regions of

Central Punjab respectively. In big cities more socio economic opportunities are available to the households. As a result, rapid economic development is possible in urban areas.

The socio economic factors of households mobility of urban and rural regions of Sothern Punjab is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Socio Economic Factors Analysis of Urban and Rural Southern Punjab

Socio Economic Factors	Southern Punjab urban			Southern Punjab rural		
	exp_{β}	$slop_{\beta}$	p-values	exp_{β}	$slop_{\beta}$	P values
Household Education level.	13.203	2.580	.000	3.016	1.104	.028
Dependent Members	.415	-.879	.059	.357	-1.029	.042
Earning Members	6.940	1.937	.000	4.935	1.596	.003
Geographical movement	6.681	1.899	.000	3.548	1.266	.013
Occupation progress from semi-skilled to clerical, Occupation progress from semi-professional to professional	6.615	1.889	000	3.1	1.116	.000
	18.213	2.902	001	15.180	2.7	.005
Constant	-4.2 (000)			-2.5 (000)		
Negelkerkey R square	.74			.57		
Goodness of Fit Test (χ^2) Hosmer-Lemeshow	10.6 (.22 level of significance)			8.6 (.28 level of significance)		

Source: Author's own calculation.

The coefficient of education level of households have turned up significant and positively associated with upward mobility of households in urban and rural regions of Southern Punjab. The odd ratios explain that upward mobility is higher by 13.2 and 3.0 times among households of urban and rural regions of Southern Punjab respectively if their average education is more than 2.5.

The occupation progression of head of households shows that the odds of upward mobility are higher by 18.2 and 15.1times in urban and rural Southern Punjab respectively if head of households have occupation transformation from semi-professional to professional as compared to other occupation progress. This indicates that there should be trickledown effect of labor market from ruler toward struggling and working strata.

The results show that households having low number of dependent members experience high mobility. The households having more than two dependent members have 0.41 and 0.36 times lesser chances of upward mobility in urban and rural Southern Punjab respectively as compared to those having less than 2 dependent members.

As far as geographical movement is concerned, it is observed that households experiencing geographical movement toward big cities have 6.7 and 3.5 times more chances of socio economic upward mobility in both urban and rural regions of Southern Punjab respectively. The odd ratios of

geographical movement are positive and significant at 1% level of significance in both regions of Southern Punjab. The odd ratios of earning members are significant at 1% level of significance in urban and rural Southern Punjab which means households with more earning members have 6.9 and 4.9 times more chances to experience upward mobility due to an increase in labor market participations.

Part 2

In part 2, the impact of household's socio economic mobility on the consumption pattern of mobile households is analyzed through material and cultural goods. The cultural goods are related to reading books, magazines, journals, art, multimedia product and software¹. The positional goods are the goods and services that convey a high relative standing of people within society. These goods include brands, luxury items, memberships and vacations which convey a high status. The material consumption refers to the consumption of material goods that are physically present and visible. These goods have been used in literature to measure the consumption pattern of emerging households in China (For detail see, Song and Li, 2016). The details of household's consumption pattern as cultural and positional goods are presented in Table 5.

TABLE 5: HOUSEHOLD'S CONSUMPTION PATTERN AS CULTURAL AND POSITIONAL GOODS

Household's accumulative assets details	Central Punjab (Urban)	Central Punjab (Rural)	Southern Punjab (Urban)	Southern Punjab (Rural)
Expenditures on periodicals, newspapers, books, education and training, reading literature during leisure time.	52 (37%)	78(33%)	26 (18%)	49 (20%)
Branded/imported outfit, dining out, attending public events, travel, attending plays/concerts, and cinema/sports club.	85 (62%)	155(66%)	115 (82%)	192 (79%)
Total	137	233	141	241

Source: Authors own calculation

The second and third columns of Table 5 present the household's consumption pattern on cultural items in urban and rural regions of Central Punjab. The results show that out of total sample of each region 62% and 66% households have reported that they spend their income on branded/imported outfits, dining out and attending public events. While, 37% and 33% of the total households have reported that they spend their income on newspapers reading, expenditure on books, education and training, reading literature during leisure time in both regions of Central

¹ UNESCO framework for cultural statistics, 2009

Punjab respectively. This is satisfactory number of households whose consumption pattern shifts toward educational consumption.

The third and fourth columns present the household's consumption pattern in urban and rural regions of Southern Punjab. The results show that only 18% and 20% households consume smaller part of their income on cultural goods. While, 82% and 79% households have enough income to spend on positional goods. This is the highest number of households who fall in this category as compared to other region. The structure of society shows the materialistic approach as compared to educationist attitude of households. This calls for the appropriate role of government in organizing seminars, annual book fairs, research oriented programs, which may help in enhancing the importance and developing interest of people in research and development, reading books and newspapers and visits to libraries. The impact of socio economic mobility of households on mobile household's consumption pattern has been analyzed through logistic model for both Central and Southern Punjab.

$$Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{OCC} + \beta_2 X_{EDU} + \beta_3 X_{INC} + \mu_i \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

The description of variables is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Description of Variables (Consumption Models)

Variables	Description of Variable
Y_{ij}, changes in consumption pattern	The dependent variable related to changes in consumption pattern of the transformed households from basic goods toward cultural goods in more than 15 years of economic cycle. If household's consumption pattern shifts from basic expenditures to cultural goods, then the value of dependent variable will be '1' otherwise '0'.
X_{occ}, Occupation of head of household	Based on the specific occupation held by the head of the household at current time, '0', if occupation progress from semi-skilled to clerical, '1', if occupation progress from semi-professional to professional. This variable is used to study the association between the occupation progression and changes in household consumption pattern. Mobile-classes divert their consumption pattern towards more material consumption to maintain and uplift their prominence due to increased material assets.
X_{EDU}, Education of other members	Average score of educated members of household, '0' if $X \leq 4.5$ and otherwise '1'. Education has direct and positive influence on changes in consumption pattern.
X_{INC}, Income	Monthly household's per-capita income at current time period, '0' if $X \leq 50000$, '1' if $X > 50000$. This variables measures the total household's income in qualitative terms with two categories, which shows the relationship between socio-economic stratification and changes in consumption pattern of transformed households.

The impact of upward mobility on changes in consumption pattern in Central Punjab and its urban and rural regions is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Changes in consumption pattern due to upward mobility in Central Punjab and its urban and rural regions

Dependent variable = consumption pattern shifts from basic to cultural goods of mobile households during 15 year economic cycle 1, otherwise = 0.									
Factors of Mobility	Central Punjab			Central Punjab Urban			Central Punjab Rural		
	Odd ratio	Coefficient	p-value	Odd ratio	Coefficient	p-value	Odd ratio	Coefficient	p-value
Education	8.051	2.086	.000	9.473	1.868	.028	8.288	2.115	.001
Household's income	4.024	1.392	.008	4.586	1.523	.064	3.845	1.347	.047
Occupation progression	3.986	1.383	.009	5.224	1.653	.061	3.585	1.277	.062
Constant	-1.7(.000)			-2.1(.002)			-1.5(000)		
Negelkerke y R square	.53			.61			0.49		
Goodness of Fit Test (χ^2)	1.5(.80level of significance)			5.0(.17level of significance)			4.3(.50level of significance)		

Source: Authors own Calculations

The results presented in Table 7 show that the odd ratios of average education of mobile households are positively associated with the changes in the consumption pattern from basic to cultural goods in Central Punjab and its urban and rural regions. The education for the next generation is a mechanized factor to transform the consumption pattern from basic goods toward cultural and positional goods because future generations have more knowledge about software, technology, research and development. Presently, the educated parents are inclined to spend more of their income on these items for educating their future generation. In the urban and rural regions, the results are quite encouraging because the households having average education score more than 4.5 have 9.5 and 8.3 times more chances to change their consumption pattern toward cultural items in urban and rural regions respectively.

The occupation progression from semi-professional to professional have 4.0 times higher chances of cultural consumption as compared to the other households who have occupation progression from semi-skilled to clerical in Central Punjab. The chances of households to transform their consumption from basic to cultural goods are higher by 5.2 and 3.6 odds in urban and rural regions of Central Punjab respectively.

As far as household's income is concerned the households are more likely to experience the changes in consumption pattern from basic towards cultural goods by 4.0 odds whose income is more than Rs.50000 in Central Punjab. The households having income more than Rs.50000, have 4.5 and 3.8 times more chances to divert their consumption habits toward cultural items in urban and rural Central Punjab respectively as compared to those having income less than Rs. 50000. The

analysis highlights the importance of education which diverts the consumption pattern of society toward cultural consumption. The results related to upward mobility and changes in consumption pattern in Southern Punjab and its urban and rural regions are presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Changes in consumption pattern due to upward mobility in Southern Punjab and its urban and rural regions

Dependent variable = consumption pattern shifts from basic to cultural goods of mobile households during 15 year economic cycle 1, otherwise = 0.									
Factors of Mobility	Southern Punjab			Southern Punjab Urban			Southern Punjab Rural		
	Odd ratio	Coefficient	p-values	Odd ratio	Coefficient	p-values	Odd ratio	Coefficient	p-values
Education	7.1	2.1	.005	9.6	2.263	.071	7.862	2.0	.03
Household's income	21.69	1.992	.000	31.1	3.5	.011	30.19	3.408	.001
Occupation progression	14.3	3.0	.000	20.6	3.025	.023	10.4	2.343	.013
Constant	-3.7(.000)			-3.6(.005)			-4.1(000)		
Nagelkerke R square	.75			.79			0.74		
Goodness of Fit Test (χ^2)	4.8(.61level of significance)			2.6(.44level of significance)			2.1(.65level of significance)		

Source: Authors own Calculation

The results presented in Table 8 show the impact of household's socio economic mobility on consumption pattern by using education, occupation and income of transformed households in Southern Punjab. The education is positively associated with the changes in consumption pattern from basic to cultural goods. The education of households has significant impact on the consumption pattern in urban and rural regions of Southern Punjab. The households having average education score more than 4.5 have 9.6 and 7.9 times more chances to divert their consumption pattern towards cultural goods. This indicates that education is not necessarily powerful determinant of cultural consumption among transformed households. Income and occupation progression have come up as strong factors which cause significant changes in consumption pattern from basic to cultural goods in Southern Punjab.

The households have 31.1 and 30.2 times more chances to change their consumption pattern toward cultural goods due to higher income level in urban and rural regions respectively. An increase in income level helps the transformed households to shape their lifestyles and consumption patterns.

As far as occupation progression of head of households is concerned, the transformed head of households divert their expenditures towards cultural goods as they are more likely to experience occupation progression from semi-professional to professional higher by 20.6 and 10.4 times in urban and rural regions of Southern Punjab respectively. Furthermore, transformed households are likely to distinguish themselves from other social groups by spending more on both material and cultural goods due to substantial increase in income level. The results show that income and occupation progression both have emerged as major contributors in making households to spend handsome amount of their income on cultural goods.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

The analysis of socio economic factors and their influence on intra- temporal mobility on the basis of literature and econometric technique indicate that education is an important mediating factor. The analysis of Southern Punjab has strong argument in favor of the positive relationship between educated transformed household and cultural consumption because income has emerged as dominant factor which plays a significant role for consumption portfolio of households. The main purpose of consumption analysis is to dive into the appropriate way to design the efficient public policies after observing the household transformation from borrowers to savers over time. These policies should include the development projects for lower groups, which are unfortunately under the trap of borrowing in their whole life especially in Southern region. The results indicate that it is the responsibility of society to provide incentives to the households to increase their income and bring changes in buying conditions from basic to cultural goods. The structure of both Central and Southern Punjab should be pro poor. The upward mobility brings up the need to increase school enrolment especially in rural areas with improvement in infrastructure of schools and higher education institutions. The government should provide higher education facilities to lower families through introducing education scholarship and other incentives as it may be helpful in reducing the child labor in lower groups. Furthermore, access to equal opportunities in labor market and introduction of the progressive salary structure are needed in both regions of Punjab.

The results of study highlight the impact of socioeconomic mobility on consumption pattern particularly on emerging households in Punjab but the odd ratios to change the consumption pattern from basic towards cultural goods have come up different in urban and rural zones. Specifically, education has a significant impact on cultural consumption. The analysis supports that transformation on the basis of education, occupation progression and income is significantly and positively related to cultural consumption. The study cannot deny the importance of income. One must look beyond income alone which is related to purchasing power and materializing the full potentials of the transformed households. The mobile households have a bounty of resources for prosperity but their educational achievements and occupation progression shape the direction of resources to consume in cultural and/or positional goods.

The study lay emphasis on the direction of consumption of emerging class on the basis of different socio economic indicators. When society experiences the mobility from lower to upper socio economic groups, these emerging groups tend to objectify themselves in labour market. In short, the driving forces (education, occupation and income) shape the consumption behavior of transformed households and these forces have significant social consequences. Due to the paucity of resources, the present study does not throw light on the distribution of income after the transformation of households has taken place in both Central and Southern Punjab. The future researchers can extend this work by analyzing the impact of upward mobility on income distribution in both zones of

Punjab, Pakistan.

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Appendix 1: Criteria of Intra Temporal Household Mobility

(analysis criteria of 2017)	(analysis criteria of 2000)
Education (Average score of education of all household members),	Education (Education score of head of household)
Occupation (Average score of all earners of household)	Occupation (score of head of household's occupation)
Total household income (occupation income)	Base year income ² . (The base year income is determined on the basis of occupation scale)
Expenditure pattern	Expenditure pattern
Assets + living status (it is inherited and own hard work.	Asset + living status (it is based on subjective criteria, self-administered).

² If Govt employ, define the BS- scale and occupation department in year of 2000 with the help of pay scale chart/salary stage.

If private employ, define the private institution scale and occupation department in year of 2000 with the help of pay scale chart

Define minimum wage rate for unskilled and semi-skilled worker in year of 2000 which is declare by government under minimum wage² act