



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE



**GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF  
THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE  
OF GREECE**

Piraeus, 2.9.2009

## ***P R E S S   R E L E A S E***

### **TRENDS OF THE INTERGENERATIONAL EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY IN GREECE, 2005**

The General Secretariat of National Service of Greece announces the results based on the additional module of Statistics on Income and Living Conditions in households of year 2005 refers to intergenerational transmission of poverty. This module refers especially to education level and occupation of parents, and family environment of children, that as basic dimension, possibly, is implied social exclusion and poverty during the man's estate.

The survey is a part of Statistics on Income and Living Conditions in households of year 2005, with reference income year the previous calendar year (2004) and has been conducted in a final sample of 5.568 private households and in 12.381 members, throughout the country, aged 16 years and over. Basic aim of the survey is the study, both at national and European level, of households' living conditions mainly in relation to their income. This survey is the basic source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level. The comparability of data is obtained by using commonly accepted questionnaires and primary target variables.

## A. Mode of data collection

Information collected from all current household members aged over 24 and under 66 (born from the year 1939 until the year 1979), that were 7.870. Owing to the characteristics of the information to be collected, only personal interviews (proxy interviews as an exception for persons temporarily away or incapacitated). The reference period shall be when the interviewee was a young teenager, between the ages of 12 and 16. If the respondent hesitates or asks for a specific age, the age 14 was used.

The following definitions were used:

**Parents:** the persons the interviewee considered to be his/her parents when the interviewee was a young teenager.

**Mother:** the female person the interviewee considered to be his/her mother when the interviewee was a young teenager. In general the mother will be the biological mother, but if the interviewee considers someone else to be the mother, during the reference period, the answer was about him, even if the biological father is alive and known.

**Father:** the male person the interviewee considered to be his/her father when the interviewee was a young teenager. In general the mother will be the biological father, but if the interviewee considers someone else to be the father, during the reference period, the answer was about him, even if the biological father is alive and known.

**Siblings:** brothers and sisters who lived in the same household as the interviewee, when the interviewee was a young teenager.

## B. Methodology for measuring poverty

The poverty line is calculated within its relative concept (poor in relation with others) and it is defined at 60% of the median total equivalized disposable income of the household, using the modified OECD<sup>(1)</sup> equivalised scale, diversifies from the concept of absolute poverty (being poor when depriving of basic means for survival). As total equivalized disposable income of the household is considered total net income (that is income after deducting taxes and social contributions) received from all household members.

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(1) The modified OECD scale attributes a weight of 1 to the first adult, 0.5 to each subsequent adult and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14

### C. Measures of educational mobility

For the results presentation as a measures of educational mobility were used the following:

- **Educational stability** is defined in cases that the household members educational level is same exactly with the their parents.
- **Total educational mobility** is defined in cases that the household members educational level is different than their parents.
- **Descending educational mobility** is defined in cases that the household members educational level is less than their parents.
- **Ascending educational mobility** is defined in cases that the household members educational level is higher than their parents.

### D. Results

The tables 1-4 show the impact of household members educational level in poverty and its transmission from generation to generation.

Especially, arises that:

- The education role is important for the reduction of poverty. The 71,2% of poor people have been completed or not the compulsory education (say, they are illiterate, have completed some classes of primary education, primary education or first stage of secondary education), while the corresponding percentage for the non poor people is arisen in 44, 8% (table 1 , graph 1).
- The corresponding percentages for education level higher than compulsory ( from the second stage of secondary education to second stage of tertiary education) are arisen in 28,7%, for poor people, while for non poor people in 55,1% (table 1 , graph 2).
- The non poor that have completed the compulsory education are 5,4 times more than the poor of same education level, the non poor that have completed the second stage of secondary education are 11,2 times more than the poor of same education level, the non poor that have completed the first stage of tertiary education are 25,2 times than the poor of same education level and finally the non poor that have completed the second stage of tertiary education are 44,5 times than the poor of same education level. The above data show that as the higher is the education level of household members as less is the probability to be at risk of poverty (table 1).

- The 43,6% of persons that they never attended any level of education (illiterate) or have completed some classes of primary education are at risk of poverty. The corresponding percentage for persons that have completed the first stage of tertiary education is reduced in 5,7% (table 2).
- The educational stability is depicted higher in poor people, especially 24,1% in relation to father's education level and 19,2% to mother's education level, while in non poor population the corresponding percentages are 19,7% and 15,5% (tables 3 and 4) .
- The total educational mobility is namely ascending and arisen in 74,3% of total population from father's generation to children generation and in 81,3% of total population from mother's generation to children generation (tables 3 and 4).
- The household members that are at risk of poverty show total educational mobility in 75,9%, in relation to father's education level, and 80,8%, in relation to mother's education level. The corresponding percentages for household members that are not at risk of poverty is arisen in 80,3% and 84,5% (tables 3 and 4).
- The descending and ascending educational mobility of household members that are at risk of poverty is estimated, in relation to father's education level, at 4,0% and 71,9%, respectively, and in relation to mother's education level, at 1,9% and 78,9%, respectively. The corresponding percentages of descending and ascending educational mobility of household members that are at risk of poverty is estimated at 5,5% and 74,8% and 2,7% and 81,8%, respectively (tables 3 and 4).

Finally, It is, hence, necessary to handle data carefully, given, in relation to the intergenerational transmission of poverty, should take in account historical facts as the two world wars, the civil war etc., the family investment in educational capital after the second war as well as the development of country.

More information about the survey and methodological note in <http://www.statistics.gr> (Category : statistical data/social statistics/income and living conditions )

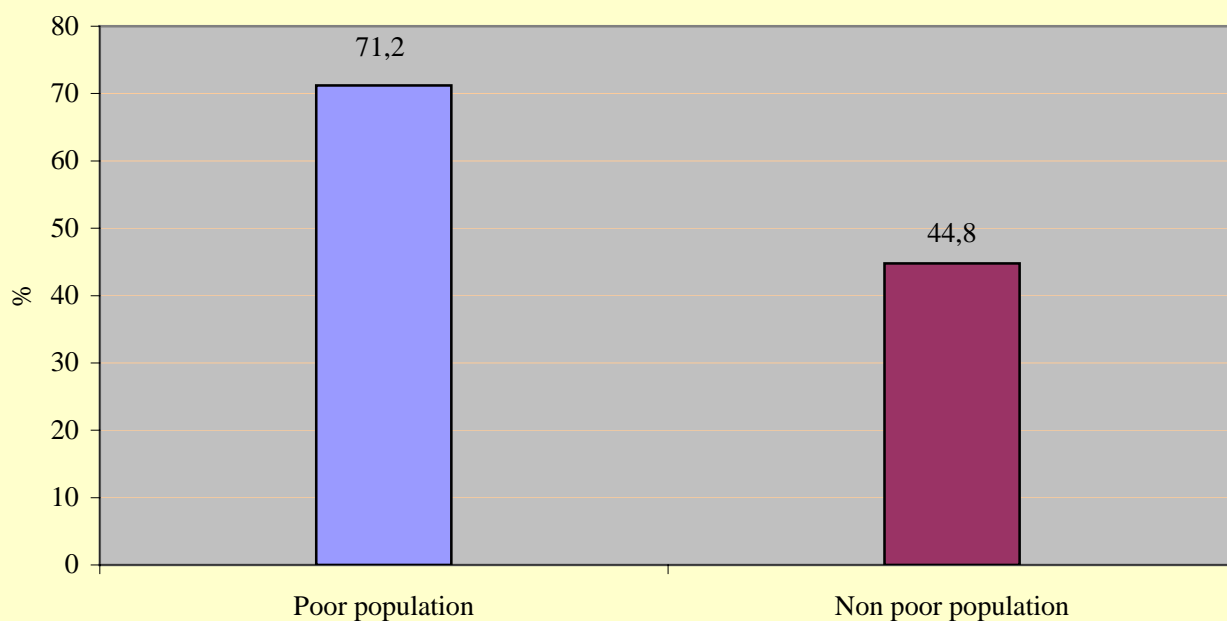
**Table 1. Education level of population aged 16 + by category of population (total,, poor and non poor). EU SILC 2005**

Highest ISCED level attained	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Pre-primary education.....	2,8	6,1	1,9
Primary education.....	35,0	51,9	30,8
Lower secondary education.....	12,3	13,2	12,1
Upper secondary education.....	29,1	21,1	31,1
Post secondary non tertiary education.....	4,4	2,9	4,7
First stage of tertiary education.....	16,0	4,6	18,8
Second Stage of tertiary education.....	0,4	0,1	0,5

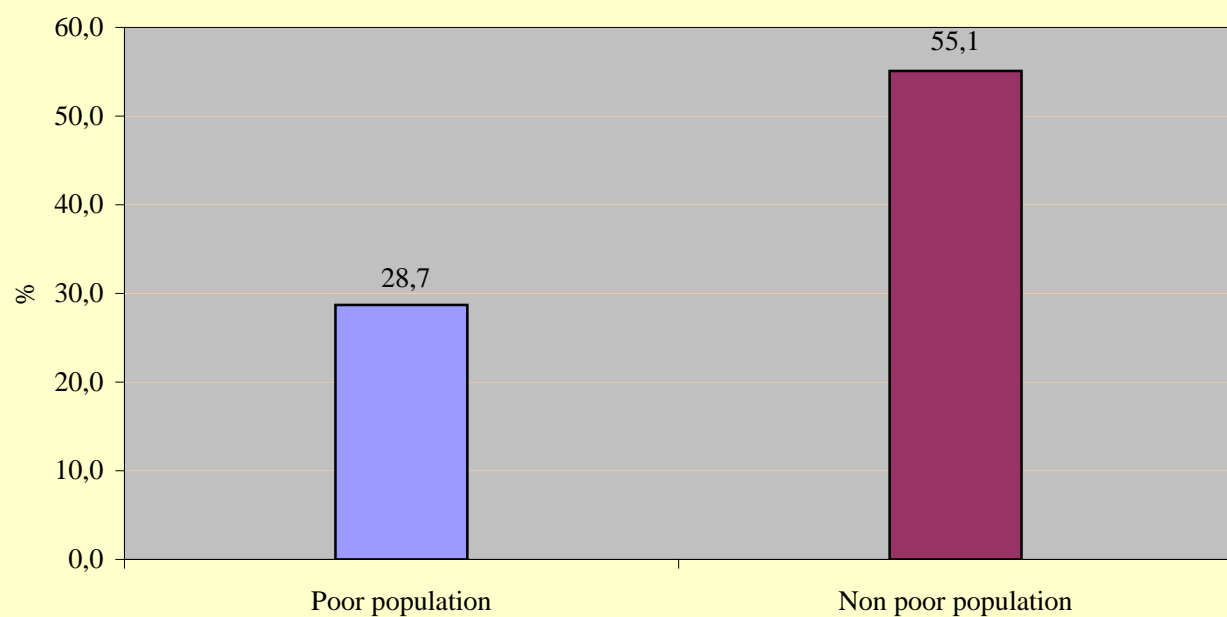
**Table 2. Percentage of poor and non poor population aged 16 + to the total population by ISCED level. EU SILC 2005**

Highest ISCED level attained	Poor population in relation to total.	Non Poor population in relation to total.
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,6</b>	<b>80,4</b>
Pre-primary education.....	43,6	56,4
Primary education.....	29,2	70,8
Lower secondary education.....	21,2	78,8
Upper secondary education.....	14,3	85,7
Post secondary non tertiary education.	13,3	86,7
First stage of tertiary education.....	5,7	94,3
Second Stage of tertiary education.....	3,0	97,0

**Graph 1: Poor and non poor population with highest education level the compulsory**



**Graph 2. Poor and non poor population with education level higher of compulsory**



**Table 3. Measures of educational mobility from the father's generation to the children generation**

%

Measures of educational mobility	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non Poor
<b>1. Educational stability .....</b>	<b>20,4</b>	<b>24,1</b>	<b>19,7</b>
<b>2. Total educational immobility.....</b>	<b>79,6</b>	<b>75,9</b>	<b>80,3</b>
<i>Educational ascending mobility.....</i>	<i>74,3</i>	<i>71,9</i>	<i>74,8</i>
<i>Educational descending mobility.....</i>	<i>5,3</i>	<i>4,0</i>	<i>5,5</i>

**Table 4. Measures of educational mobility from the mother's generation to the children generation**

%

Measures of educational mobility	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non Poor
<b>1. Educational stability .....</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>19,2</b>	<b>15,5</b>
<b>2. Total educational immobility.....</b>	<b>83,9</b>	<b>80,8</b>	<b>84,5</b>
<i>Educational ascending mobility.....</i>	<i>81,3</i>	<i>78,9</i>	<i>81,8</i>
<i>Educational descending mobility.....</i>	<i>2,6</i>	<i>1,9</i>	<i>2,7</i>

## TABLES' ANNEX

**Table 1. Distribution of parents and household members aged over 24 and under 66, by highest ISCED level attained**

***a) Total population***

Highest ISCED level attained	Father	Mother	Members aged over 24 and under 66
			%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Pre-primary education.....	28,0	34,5	0,7
Primary education.....	46,8	46,6	29,5
Lower secondary education.....	9,8	7,8	11,2
Upper secondary education.....	6,2	5,4	31,2
Post secondary non tertiary education.....	2,5	2,3	5,5
First stage of tertiary education.....	6,4	3,3	21,3
Second Stage of tertiary education.....	0,3	0,1	0,6

***b) Poor population***

Highest ISCED level attained	Father	Mother	Members aged over 24 and under 66
			%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Pre-primary education.....	41,5	47,5	1,4
Primary education.....	43,5	40,7	48,1
Lower secondary education.....	7,2	6,5	13,0
Upper secondary education.....	2,9	2,8	25,7
Post secondary non tertiary education.....	0,8	0,8	4,3
First stage of tertiary education.....	3,9	1,6	7,4
Second Stage of tertiary education.....	0,2	0,1	0,1



*c) Non Poor Population*

	%		
Highest ISCED level attained	Father	Mother	Members aged over 24 and under 66
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Pre-primary education.....	23,3	32,0	0,6
Primary education.....	47,4	47,5	25,9
Lower secondary education.....	10,3	8,1	10,8
Upper secondary education.....	6,9	6,0	32,3
Post secondary non tertiary education.....	2,8	2,6	5,8
First stage of tertiary education.....	6,9	3,7	24,0
Second Stage of tertiary education.....	0,4	0,1	0,7

**Table 2. Distribution of education mobility from father's generation to children generation, by highest ISCED level attained**

*a) Total population*

	%							
Father's education level	Children education level							
	Total	Pre-primary education	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Post secondary non tertiary education	First stage of tertiary education	Second Stage of tertiary education
Pre-primary Education.....	100,0	1,8	58,1	11,6	19,4	1,5	7,5	0,1
Primary education...	100,0	0,3	26,9	13,6	36,2	5,8	16,9	0,3
Lower secondary education.....	100,0	0,3	11,0	10,1	36,1	8,9	32,3	1,3
Upper secondary education.....	100,0	0,5	4,8	3,1	37,5	8,3	44,8	1,0
Post secondary non tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	4,9	3,7	32,7	11,5	45,7	1,5
First stage of tertiary education...	100,0	0,5	2,1	1,4	24,3	7,3	60,8	3,6
Second Stage of tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	4,5	0,0	24,6	0,0	70,9	0,0

***b) Poor population***

%

Father's education level	Children education level							
	Total	Pre-primary education	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Post secondary non tertiary education	First stage of tertiary education	Second Stage of tertiary education
Pre-primary education.....	100,0	2,7	73,0	8,2	11,8	0,6	3,7	0,0
Primary education.....	100,0	0,6	42,1	16,7	32,4	3,7	4,3	0,2
Lower secondary education.....	100,0	0,0	15,2	17,5	37,3	18,7	11,3	0,0
Upper secondary education.....	100,0	0,0	1,4	5,3	59,8	9,4	24,1	0,0
Post secondary non tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	8,2	15,0	23,2	12,0	41,6	0,0
First stage of tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	39,4	5,7	48,1	0,0
Second Stage of tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	68,6	0,0	31,4	0,0

***c) Non Poor Population***

%

Father's education level	Children education level							
	Total	Pre-primary education	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Post secondary non tertiary education	First stage of tertiary education	Second Stage of tertiary education
Pre-primary education.....	100,0	1,5	53,3	12,7	21,9	1,8	8,7	0,1
Primary education.....	100,0	0,2	24,1	13,0	37,1	6,2	19,1	0,3
Lower secondary education.....	100,0	0,3	10,4	9,1	35,9	7,5	35,3	1,5
Upper secondary education.....	100,0	0,5	5,1	2,9	35,8	8,2	46,4	1,1
Post secondary non tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	4,7	3,0	33,3	11,5	45,9	1,6
First stage of tertiary education....	100,0	0,6	2,3	0,8	22,6	7,5	62,3	3,9
Second Stage of tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	5,0	0,0	19,7	0,0	75,3	0,0

**Table 3. Distribution of education mobility from mother's generation to children generation, by highest ISCED level attained**

*a) Total population*

Mother's education level	Children education level								%
	Total	Pre-primary education	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Post secondary non tertiary education	First stage of tertiary education	Second Stage of tertiary education	
Pre-primary education.....	100,0	1,6	56,0	11,6	21,1	1,4	8,2	0,1	
Primary education.....	100,0	0,2	22,9	13,1	37,0	6,4	20,1	0,3	
Lower secondary education.....	100,0	0,4	5,1	8,5	37,6	9,1	37,2	2,1	
Upper secondary education.....	100,0	0,0	2,4	2,6	34,8	12,5	46,7	1,0	
Post secondary non tertiary education...	100,0	0,0	1,6	3,8	28,4	10,6	53,2	2,4	
First stage of tertiary education....	100,0	1,0	0,9	1,2	19,0	7,4	67,0	3,5	
Second Stage of tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	44,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	55,9	0,0	

*b) Poor population*

Mother's education level	Children education level								%
	Total	Pre-primary education	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Post secondary non tertiary education	First stage of tertiary education	Second Stage of tertiary education	
Pre-primary education.....	100,0	2,3	73,5	8,3	12,5	0,9	2,5	0,0	
Primary education.....	100,0	0,5	34,7	18,5	34,6	5,0	6,5	0,2	
Lower secondary education.....	100,0	0,0	7,6	21,8	39,8	17,5	13,3	0,0	
Upper secondary education.....	100,0	0,0	4,6	6,1	53,2	1,9	34,2	0,0	
Post secondary non tertiary education...	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	34,6	31,3	34,1	0,0	
First stage of tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	0,0	3,9	30,0	2,6	63,5	0,0	
Second Stage of tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	

*c) Non Poor Population*

%

Mother's education level	Children education level							
	Total	Pre-primary education	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Post secondary non tertiary education	First stage of tertiary education	Second Stage of tertiary education
Pre-primary education.....	100,0	1,5	50,9	12,6	23,8	1,4	9,7	0,1
Primary education.....	100,0	0,2	20,9	12,2	37,4	6,5	22,4	0,4
Lower secondary education.....	100,0	0,5	4,8	6,3	37,2	7,8	40,9	2,5
Upper Secondary education.....	100,0	0,0	2,1	2,3	33,1	13,5	47,9	1,1
Post secondary non tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	1,8	4,0	28,0	9,1	54,5	2,6
First stage of tertiary education....	100,0	1,1	0,9	1,0	18,1	7,8	67,3	3,8
Second Stage of tertiary education....	100,0	0,0	48,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	51,2	0,0