



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 11 / 04 / 2014

P R E S S R E L E A S E

STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS: 2011

Intergenerational educational mobility

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the indicators on Intergenerational Educational Mobility. These data, which were validated by Eurostat on 11.12.2013 (Press Release 188/2013), derived from a special ad-hoc module which was included in the 2011 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (EU-SILC), with reference income period the year 2010. The purpose of this survey is to investigate whether the educational level of parents can affect the risk of poverty and social exclusion of household members in adulthood. The questionnaire was completed for the members who were present and born from 1951 to 1985 (25 to 59 years old). For 2005, data refers to households members born from 1939 to 1979 (25 to 65 years old). The highest level of education attained by either the father or the mother, when the respondent was aged 14, was taken into consideration.

Key statistical findings

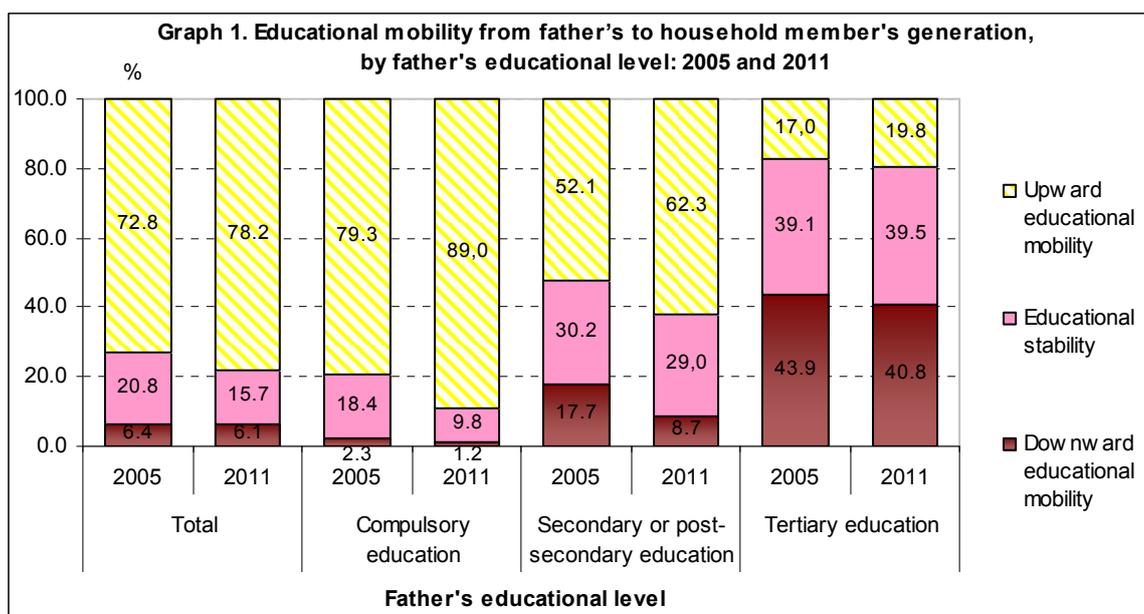
A. Educational level of the household members in relation to the educational level of the father

- In 2011, 78.2% of all household members showed upward educational mobility⁽¹⁾, having completed a higher educational level than their father, while 15.7% of the household members show educational stability⁽²⁾ and 6.1% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 72.8%, 20.8% and 6.4% respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
- In 2011, 89.0% of the household members whose father had completed compulsory education, showed upward educational mobility, while 9.8% of the household members showed educational stability and 1.2% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 79.3%, 18.4% and 2.3% respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).

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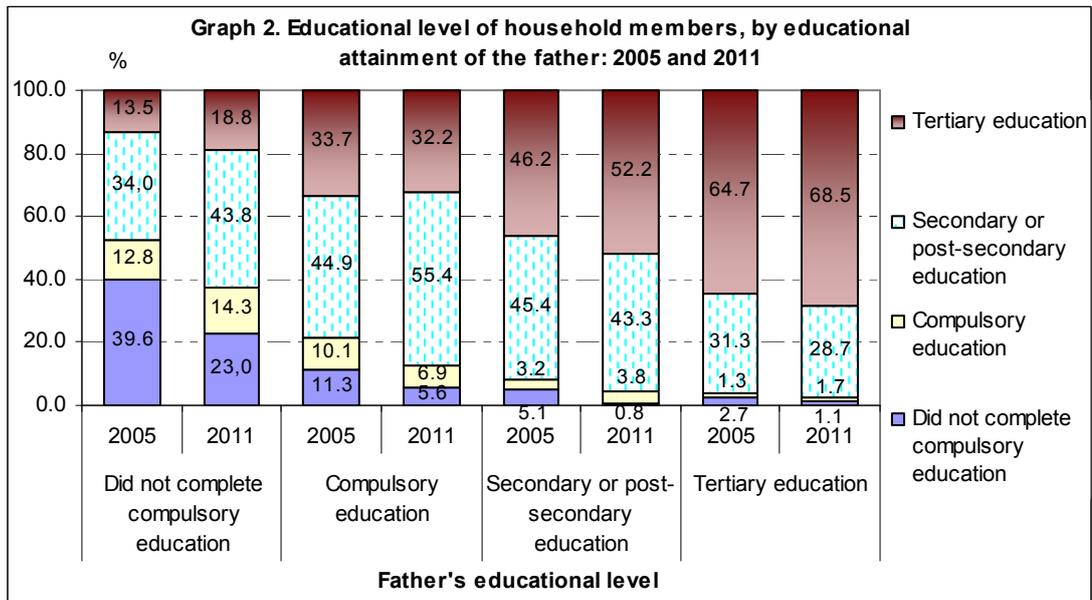
⁽¹⁾ Upward educational mobility occurs when household members have completed a higher educational level than their parents. Similarly, downward educational mobility occurs when household members have completed a lower educational level than their parents.

⁽²⁾ Educational stability occurs when household members have completed the same educational level with their parents.

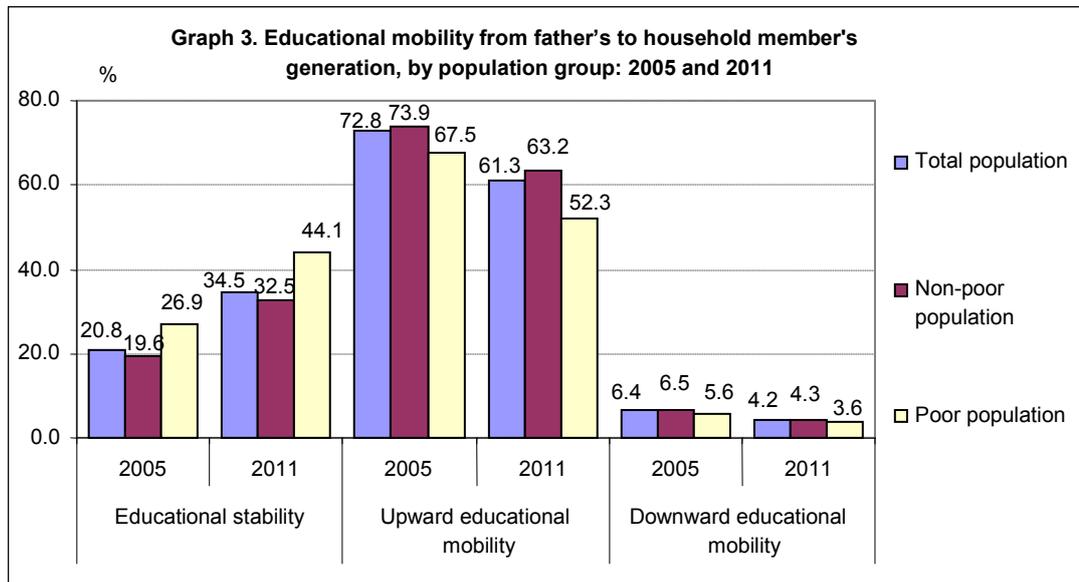


- In 2011, 62.3% of the household members, whose father had completed the second stage of secondary education and post secondary education, showed upward educational mobility, while 29.0% of them showed educational stability and 8.7% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 52.1%, 30.2% and 17.7% respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
- In 2011, 19.8% of the household members, whose father had completed tertiary education, showed upward educational mobility, while 39.5% of them showed educational stability and 40.8% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 17.0%, 39.1% and 43.9% respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
- In 2011, 18.8% of the household members, whose father had not completed compulsory education, had completed tertiary education while 43.8% of them completed secondary or post - secondary education, 14.3% of them completed compulsory education and 23.0% had not completed compulsory education. For 2005, the percentages were 13.5%, 34.0%, 12.8 % and 39.6% respectively (Graph 2, Table 2).
- In 2011, 32.2% of the household members, whose father had completed compulsory education, had completed tertiary education, while 55.4% of them completed secondary or post - secondary education, 6.9 % compulsory education and 5,6% had not completed compulsory education. For 2005, the percentages were 33.7%, 44.9%, 10.1 % and 11.3% respectively (Graph 2, Table 2).
- In 2011, 52.2% of the household members, whose father had completed secondary or post-secondary education, had completed tertiary education, while 43.3% of them had completed secondary or post-secondary education, 3.8% compulsory education and 0.8% had not completed compulsory education. For 2005, the percentages were 46.2%, 45.4%, 3.2 % and 5.1% respectively (Graph 2, Table 2).
- In 2011, 68.5% of the household members, whose father had completed tertiary education, had completed tertiary education, while 28.7% of them had completed secondary or post-secondary

education and 1.7% compulsory education and 1.1% had not completed tertiary education. For 2005, the percentages were 64.7%, 31.3%, 1.3% and 2.7 % respectively (Graph 2, Table 2).



- In 2011, 44.1% of the poor population⁽³⁾ showed educational stability from the father's generation to the household member's generation, while 52.3% showed upward educational mobility and 3.6% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 26.9%, 67.5% and 5.6% respectively (Graph 3, Table 3).

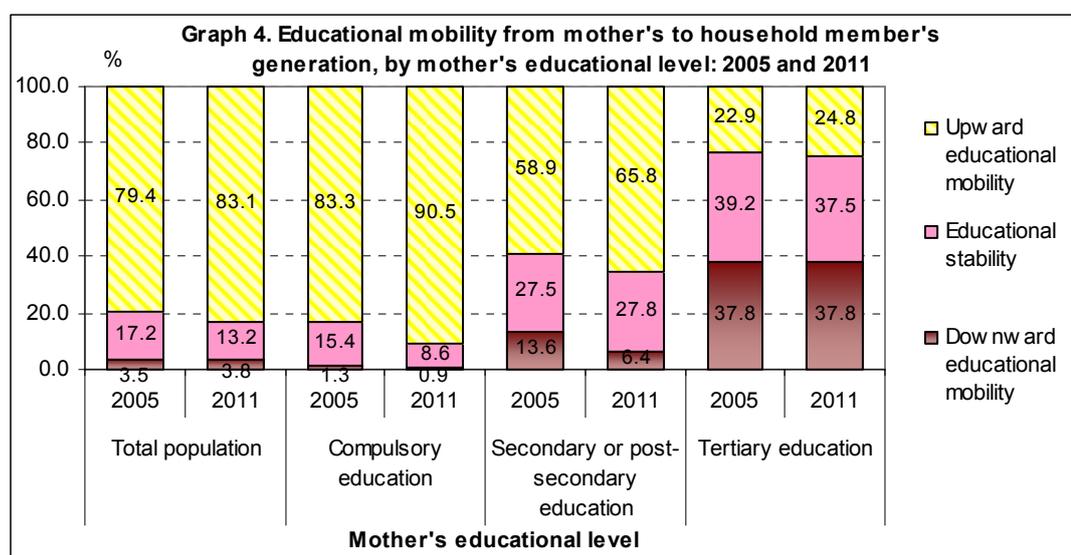


⁽³⁾ Poor population: the percentage of population under the poverty threshold.

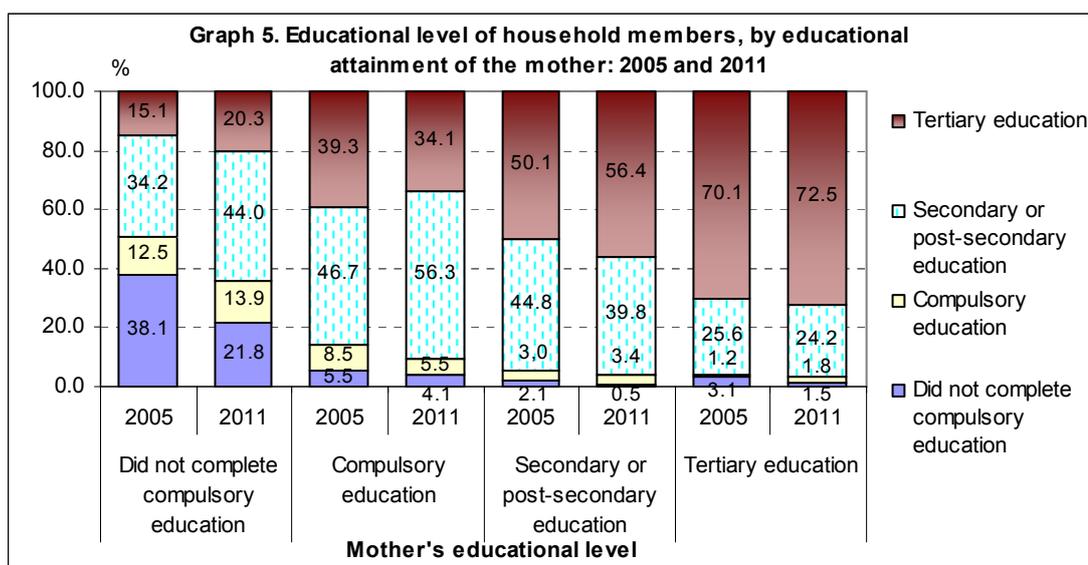
- In 2011, 32.5% of the non-poor population⁽⁴⁾ showed educational stability from the father's generation to the household member's generation, while 63.2% showed upward educational mobility and 4.3% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 19.6%, 73.9% and 6.5% respectively (Graph 3, Table 3).

B. Educational level of the household members in relation to the educational level of the mother

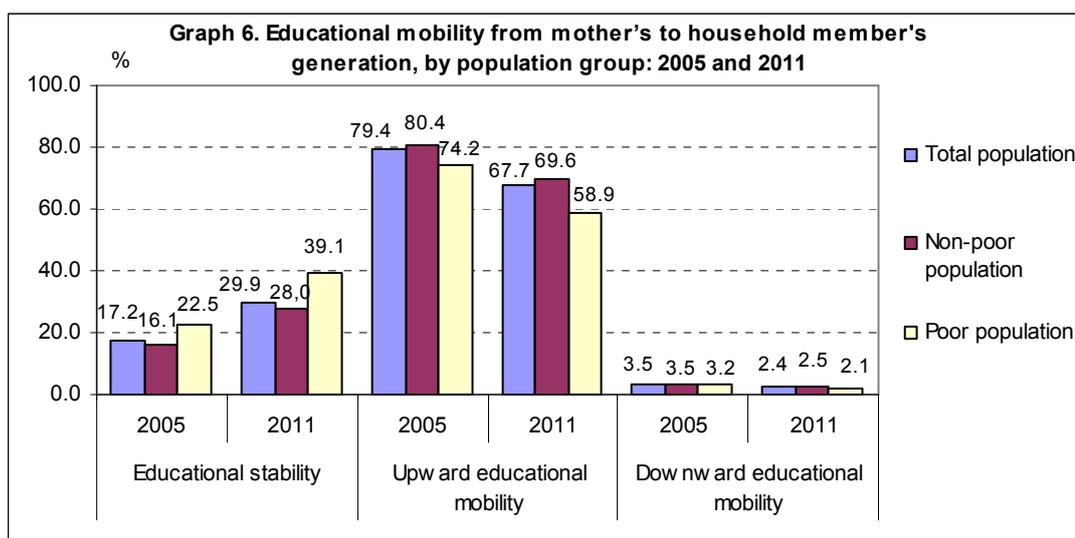
- In 2011, 83.1% of all household members showed upward educational mobility, having completed a higher educational level than their mother, while 13.2% of the household members showed educational stability and 3.8% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 79.4%, 17.2% and 3.5% respectively (Graph 4, Table 5).
- In 2011, 90.5% of the household members, whose mother had completed compulsory education showed upward educational mobility, while 8.6% of the household members showed educational stability and 0.9% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 83.3%, 15.4% and 1.3% respectively (Graph 4, Table 5).
- In 2011, 65.8% of the household members, whose mother had completed secondary or post-secondary education showed upward educational mobility, while 27.8% of the household members showed educational stability and 6.4% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 58.9%, 27.5% and 13.6% respectively (Graph 4, Table 5).
- In 2011, 24.8% of the household members, whose mother had completed tertiary education showed downward educational mobility, while 37.5% of the household members showed educational stability and 37.5% upward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 22.9%, 39.2% and 37.8% respectively (Graph 4, Table 5).



⁽⁴⁾ Non-poor population: the percentage of population over the poverty threshold.



- In 2011, 20.3% of the household members, whose mother had not completed compulsory education had completed tertiary education while 44.0% of them had completed secondary or post-secondary education, 13.9% compulsory education and 21.8% had not completed compulsory education. For 2005, the percentages were 15.1%, 34.2%, 12.5 % and 38.1% respectively (Graph 5, Table 6).
- In 2011, 34.1% of the household members, whose mother had completed compulsory education, had completed tertiary education, while 56.3% of them had completed secondary or post - secondary education, 5.5% compulsory education and 4.1% had not completed compulsory education. For 2005, the percentages were 39.3, 46.7%, 8.5 and 5.5% respectively (Graph 5 Table 6).
- In 2011, 56.4% of the household members, whose mother had completed secondary or post - secondary education, had completed tertiary education, while 39.8% of them had completed secondary or post-secondary education, 3.4% compulsory education and 0.5% had not completed compulsory education. For 2005, the percentages were 50.1%, 44.8%, 3.0 % and 2.1% respectively (Graph 5 Table 6).
- In 2011, 72.5% of the household members, whose mother had completed tertiary education, had completed tertiary education, while 24.2% of them had completed secondary or post - secondary education, 1.8% compulsory education and 1.5% had not completed compulsory education. For 2005, the percentages were 70.1%, 25.6%, 1.2%, and 3.1% respectively (Graph 5, Table 6).



- In 2011, 39.1% of the poor population showed educational stability from the mother's generation to the household member's generation, while 58.9% showed upward educational mobility and 2.1% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 22.5%, 74.2% and 3.2% respectively (Graph 6, Table 7).
- In 2011, 28.0% of the non-poor population showed educational stability from the mother's generation to the household member's generation, while 69.6% showed upward educational mobility and 2.5% downward educational mobility. For 2005, the percentages were 16.1%, 80.4% and 3.5% respectively (Graph 6, Table 7).

C. Educational mobility in European Union

For the year 2011, the following were observed (Table 9):

- In the majority of the Member States, significant upward mobility towards secondary education for those whose parents had completed compulsory education, with the biggest shares in the Czech Republic (83%), Slovakia (78%) and Poland (75%). The corresponding percentage for Greece was 47%.
- Significant upward mobility towards tertiary education for those whose parents had completed compulsory education, with the biggest shares in Finland (33%) and the United Kingdom (32%). The corresponding percentage for Greece was 21%.
- Clear upward mobility towards tertiary education for those whose parents had completed secondary education, with the biggest shares in France (56%), Cyprus (53%), Ireland (52%), Spain (52%) and Greece (51%).
- In almost all the Member States, educational stability from the parents' generation to the household member's generation for those whose parents had completed tertiary education with the biggest shares in Romania (82%), Ireland (79%), Luxembourg (79%) and Cyprus (78%). The corresponding percentage for Greece was 69%.

TABLES

Table 1. Educational mobility from father's to household member's generation, by educational level: 2005 and 2011

%

Father's educational level	Educational mobility of the household members in relation to the educational level of the father					
	Downward educational mobility		Educational stability		Upward educational mobility	
	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
Total	6.4	6.1	20.8	15.7	72.8	78.2
Compulsory education	2.3	1.2	18.4	9.8	79.3	89.0
Secondary, post-secondary education	17.7	8.7	30.2	29.0	52.1	62.3
Tertiary education	43.9	40.8	39.1	39.5	17.0	19.8

Table 2. Educational level of household members, by educational attainment of the father: 2005 and 2011

%

Education level of the household members	Father's educational level							
	Did not complete compulsory education		Compulsory education		Secondary, post-secondary education		Tertiary education	
	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
Did not complete compulsory education	39.6	23.0	11.3	5.6	5.1	0.8	2.7	1.1
Compulsory education	12.8	14.3	10.1	6.9	3.2	3.8	1.3	1.7
Secondary, post-secondary education	34.0	43.8	44.9	55.4	45.4	43.3	31.3	28.7
Tertiary education	13.5	18.8	33.7	32.2	46.2	52.2	64.7	68.5

Table 3. Educational mobility from father's to household member's generation, by population group: 2005 and 2011

%

Educational mobility	Total population		Non-poor population		Poor population	
	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
Upward educational mobility	72.8	61.3	73.9	63.2	67.5	52.3
Educational stability	20.8	34.5	19.6	32.5	26.9	44.1
Downward educational mobility	6.4	4.2	6.5	4.3	5.6	3.6

Table 4. Father's educational level: 2005 and 2011

%

Father's educational level	Total population		Non-poor population		Poor population	
	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
Did not complete Compulsory education	75.0	66.1	73.0	63.2	85.3	78.5
Compulsory education	9.7	8.5	10.3	8.5	7.2	8.7
Secondary, post-secondary education	8.6	15.9	9.6	17.5	3.6	9.4
Tertiary education	6.7	9.4	7.2	10.8	3.9	3.4

Table 5. Educational mobility from mother's to household member's generation, by mother's educational level: 2005 and 2011

%

Mother's educational level	Educational mobility of the household members in relation to the educational level of the mother					
	Downward educational mobility		Educational stability		Upward educational mobility	
	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
Total	3.5	3.8	17.2	13.2	79.4	83.1
Compulsory education	1.3	0.9	15.4	8.6	83.3	90.5
Secondary, post-secondary education	13.6	6.4	27.5	27.8	58.9	65.8
Tertiary education	37.8	37.8	39.2	37.5	22.9	24.8

Table 6. Educational level of household members, by educational attainment of the mother: 2005 and 2011

%

Education level of the household members	Mother's educational level							
	Did not complete compulsory education		Compulsory education		Secondary, post-secondary education		Tertiary education	
	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
Did not complete compulsory education	38.1	21.8	5.5	4.1	2.1	0.5	3.1	1.5
Compulsory education	12.5	13.9	8.5	5.5	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.8
Secondary, post-secondary education	34.2	44.0	46.7	56.3	44.8	39.8	25.6	24.2
Tertiary education	15.1	20.3	39.3	34.1	50.1	56.4	70.1	72.5

Table 7. Educational mobility from mother's to household member's generation, by population group: 2005 and 2011

%

Educational mobility	Total population		Non-poor population		Poor population	
	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
Upward educational mobility	79.4	67.7	80.4	69.6	74.2	58.9
Educational stability	17.2	29.9	16.1	28.0	22.5	39.1
Downward educational mobility	3.5	2.4	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.1

Table 8. Mother's educational level

%

Mother's educational level	Total population		Non-poor population		Poor population	
	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
Did not complete compulsory education	75.3	70.9	73.8	68.3	83.0	82.4
Compulsory education	7.2	7.9	7.4	8.1	6.0	7.1
Secondary, post-secondary education	14.3	15.8	15.3	17.4	9.4	9.0
Tertiary education	3.2	5.3	3.5	6.2	1.5	1.5

Table 9. European Union: Educational level⁽⁵⁾ of adults by parents' educational level, 2011
%

European Countries	Educational level of adults with:								
	Low educated parents, %			Medium educated parents, %			High educated parents, %		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
EU28	34	48	18	8	59	33	3	33	63
Belgium	33	43	24	11	42	47	4	20	76
Bulgaria	39	54	8	5	67	28	1	31	67
Czech Republic	11	83	7	1	72	27	1	45	55
Denmark	25	51	24	17	49	33	7	35	58
Germany	36	49	16	8	68	23	4	46	50
Estonia	13	64	23	9	58	33	4	34	62
Ireland	40	33	28	18	29	52	4	17	79
Greece	31	47	21	5	44	51	2	29	69
Spain	50	24	27	16	32	52	6	19	75
France	22	55	23	8	36	56	4	24	71
Croatia	30	63	7	7	71	22	1	47	52
Italy	50	41	9	12	56	32	3	33	64
Cyprus	34	44	22	8	40	53	4	18	78
Latvia	20	66	14	12	58	30	4	39	57
Lithuania	10	73	17	8	50	42	1	27	72
Luxembourg	52	37	11	17	49	34	4	17	79
Hungary	25	66	8	5	67	28	2	35	63
Malta	73	17	10	43	29	28	26	25	50
Netherlands	29	48	23	13	50	37	5	30	65
Austria	30	59	11	9	70	21	5	49	46
Poland	18	75	7	4	66	30	2	32	66
Portugal	68	19	13	20	39	41	8	23	70
Romania	23	67	9	2	54	44	0	18	82
Slovenia	15	78	7	3	72	25	1	35	64
Slovakia	21	63	16	6	59	35	2	42	56
Finland	15	52	33	10	46	44	4	32	64
Sweden	11	66	23	5	57	38	2	34	64
United Kingdom	16	51	32	5	49	47	1	27	72
Iceland	31	46	22	19	47	34	8	31	61
Norway	32	48	21	18	49	33	11	30	59
Switzerland	34	54	12	5	67	27	2	32	65

⁽⁵⁾ According to the ISCED:

Low (compulsory) level of education (ISCED 2): first stage of education

Medium level of education (ISCED 3 and 4): upper secondary education and post secondary non-tertiary education

High level of education (ISCED 5 and 6): first and second stage of tertiary education

EXPLANATORY NOTES

European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions – EU-SILC The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is part of a European Statistical Programme to which all Member States participate and which replaced in 2003 the European Household Panel Survey with a view to improving the quality of statistical data concerning poverty and social exclusion.

The basic aim of the survey is to study, both at national and European level, the 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 use of commonly accepted questionnaires, compulsory target variables and concepts – definitions ensures data comparability.

Legal basis The survey is in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and is being conducted by ELSTAT, upon the decision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance..

Income reference period used The income reference period is a fixed twelve-month period, namely the previous calendar year.

Unit All questions were answered by the responsible person of the household.

Coverage The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics.

The following are excluded from the survey:

- Institutional households of all types (boarding houses, elderly homes, hospitals, prisons, rehabilitation centers, camps, etc.). More generally, households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households
- Households with foreign nationals serving in diplomatic missions.

Methodology The survey is a *simple rotational design* survey, which was selected as the most suitable for single cross-sectional and longitudinal survey. The final sampling unit is the household. The sampling units are the households and their members.

The sample for any year consists of 4 replications, which have been in the survey for 1 – 4 years. With the exception of the first three years of survey, any particular replication remains in the survey for 4 years. Each year, one of the 4 replications from the previous year is dropped and a new one is added. In order to have a complete sample the first year of survey, the four panels began simultaneously. For the EU-SILC longitudinal component. The persons who were selected initially are interviewed for a period of four years, equal to the duration of each panel.

EU-SILC survey is based on a two-stage stratified sampling of households from a sampling frame, which has been created on the basis of the results of the 2001 Population Census and covers completely the reference population.

There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design:

- The first level is the geographical stratification based on the division of the entire country into thirteen (13) standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS II level. The two major city agglomerations of Greater Athens area and Greater Thessaloniki area constitute two separate major geographical strata.
- The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II Regions by degree of urbanization, i.e., according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was designed in four groups:
 - $\geq 30,000$ inhabitants
 - 5,000 – 29,999 inhabitants
 - 1,000 – 4,999 inhabitants
 - 0 – 999 inhabitants.

Sample selection schemes:

- In this stage, from any ultimate stratum (crossing of Region with the degree of

urbanization). -say stratum h , n_h compulsory units were drawn; where the number n_h of draws was approximately proportional to the population size X_h of the stratum (number of households according to the 2001 Population Census).

ii. In this stage from each compulsory sampling unit (selected area) the sample of ultimate units (households) is selected. Actually, in the second stage we draw a sample of dwellings. However, in most cases, there is one to one relation between household and dwelling. If the selected dwelling consists of one or more households, then all of them are interviewed.

Sample size In 2011, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 6,029 households and on 15,067 members of those households, 12,641 of them are aged 16 years and over. The average is calculated at 2.5 members per household.

Weightings For the estimation of the characteristics of the survey the data of each person and household of the sample were multiplied by a reductive factor. The reductive factor results as product of the following three factors (weights):

- a) The reverse probability of choice of an individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of household.
- b) Reverse of the percentage of response of households inside the strata.
- c) A corrective factor which is determined in a way that:
 - i. The estimation of persons by gender and age groups that will result by geographic region coincides with the corresponding number, which was calculated with projection for the survey reference period and was based on vital statistics (2001 Population Census, Births, Deaths, Immigration).
 - ii. The estimation of households by size order (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5+ members) and by tenure status coincides with the reference year that was calculated with projection that was based on the longitudinal tendency of the 1991 and 2001 Population Censuses.

Equivalent income According to the methodology for measuring poverty, the poverty line is calculated with its relative concept (poor in relation to others) and it is defined at 60% of the median total equivalent disposable income of the household, using the modified OECD equivalent scale.

Total equivalent disposable income of the household is considered the total net income (that is, income after deducting taxes and social contributions) received by all household members.

More specifically the income components included in the survey are:

- Income from work
- Income from property
- Social transfers and pensions
- Monetary transfers from other households and
- Imputed income from the use of company car.

Income components, such as imputed rent from ownership-occupancy, indirect social transfers, income in kind and loan interest, are possible to influence significantly the results. These components are being recorded since 2007, yet they are not included in the calculation of the disposable income.

Equivalent available individual income is considered the total available income of household after being divided by the equivalent size of household. The equivalent size of household is calculated according to the modified scale of OECD.

It is pointed out that in the distribution per person it is suggested that each member of the household possesses the same income that corresponds to the equivalent disposable income. This means that each member of the household enjoys the same level of living. Consequently, in the distribution per person, the income that is attributed to each person does not represent wages but an indicator of level of living.

The total available income of the household is calculated as the sum of income of the

household's members (income from salaried services, from self-employment, pensions, benefits of unemployment income from immovable property, familial benefits, regular pecuniary transfers, etc.) that is to say, the total of net earnings coming from all the sources of income after subtracting any benefits to other households. To this sum the tax should also be added pertaining to also the tax that what potentially was returned and concerned the liquidation of income of the previous year.

Equivalence scale Equivalent size refers to the OECD modified scale which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household and 0.3 to each child aged under 14. Example: The income of household with two adults and two children under 14 years is divided with a weight $1+0.5+2*0.3= 2.1$, for household with two adults with 1.5, for household with 2 adults and 2 children of age of 14 years and more with 2.5, etc.

Population status **Poor population:** the percentage of population under the poverty threshold.
Non-poor population: the percentage of population over the poverty threshold.

Population The questionnaire was completed for the members who were present and born from 1951 to 1985 (25 to 59 years old). For 2005 data refers to households members that born from 1939 to 1979 (25 to 65 years old). The highest level of education attained by either the father or the mother, when the respondent was aged 14, is taken into consideration.

Definitions **Father:** the person the interviewee considered to be his/her father when he/she was about 14 years old. In general, the father will be the biological father, but if the interviewee considers someone else to be his/ her father during the reference period, the answers should refer to him, even if the biological father is alive and known.

Mother: the person the interviewee considered to be his/her mother when he/she was about 14 years old. In general, the mother will be the biological mother, but if the interviewee considers someone else to be his/her mother during the reference period, the answers should refer to her, even if the biological mother is alive and known.

Household: refers to the household in which the respondent was living when he/she was about 14 years old. If the parents of the respondent were divorced and shared custody (50 % of the time for each parent), the respondent should select his/her household either on an objective basis, taking into account his/her main address when he/she was about 14 years old (i.e, the one in the population register and/or in his/her identity card/passport), or on a subjective basis, according to where he/she felt more at home when he/she was about 14 years old.

Lived with both parents (biological, foster parents or persons considered as parents): the respondent lived with two adults both considered by the respondent as his/her parents. These adults can be the biological parents, step parents, adoptive parents or any other adult regarded as parent.

Lived with father only (or person considered as the father): the respondent lived with only his/her father (or person considered as the father), which does not imply that the father lived without a partner/ new wife. The mother could be living somewhere else because the parents were divorced. The mother could also be dead at the time of the reference period, or could be unknown.

Lived with mother only (or person considered as the mother): the respondent lived with only his/her mother (or person considered as the mother), which does not imply that the mother lived without a partner/ new husband. The father could be living somewhere else because the parents were divorced. The father could also be dead at the time of the reference period, or could be unknown.

Lived in a private household without any parents: the respondent lived in another private household or foster home. None of the adults in the household were considered to be a parent. For example, the respondent was living with relatives or foster parents that he/she did not consider as parents. One or both parent could be living in another dwelling or could be dead.

Lived in a collective household or institution (e.g., orphanage): the respondent lived in a collective household or institution without adults regarded as parents.

Upward educational mobility: when the household members have completed a higher educational level than their parents.

Downward educational mobility: when the household members have completed a lower educational level than their parents.

Educational stability: when the household members have completed the same educational level of their parents.

- Educational levels** Low (compulsory) level of education (ISCED 2): first stage of education
Medium level of education (ISCED 3 and 4): upper secondary education and post secondary non tertiary education
High level of education (ISCED 5 and 6): first and second stage of tertiary education
- References** More information on the survey is available on the webpage of ELSTAT, www.statistics.gr, Section: Statistical Themes- Income – Expenditure».