



Intergenerational transmission of advantages and disadvantages analysis of EU-SILC 2011 and 2019 data

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

Online meetings on measuring poverty and inequality

Rasim RYUSTEM
Agata KACZMAREK-FIRTH
Eurostat

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EU-SILC in short

- European Union statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) annual panel survey: cross-sectional and longitudinal data
- Unit: all private households and all current household members
- Data collection: Household and personal level
 - ✓ Set of main variables remain unchanged over the years
- Modules: Based on specific policy needs
 - ✓ Every year specific set of variables are collected

Module “Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages” - specifics

- Unit (of the module IGTD)- all current household members aged over 24 years and less than 60 years
- Mode of data collection – personal interview (proxy interviews as an exception)
- Reference period - when the interviewee was around 14 years old
- Father/Mother: the person the interviewee considered to be his/her father/mother when he/she was around 14 years old
- Data collection in 2011 and 2019, next round 2023

Data collection 2011 and 2019

- Type of household
- Presence of father/mother
- Number of persons/children/ persons in work
- Degree of urbanisation
- Tenancy status
- Country of birth of the father/mother
- Citizenship of the father/mother
- Highest level of education father/mother
- Activity status of the father/mother
- Managerial position of the father/mother
- Main occupation of the father/mother
- Financial situation of the household
- Basic school needs (books and equipment for school) met
- Having meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) daily
- One week annual holiday away from home

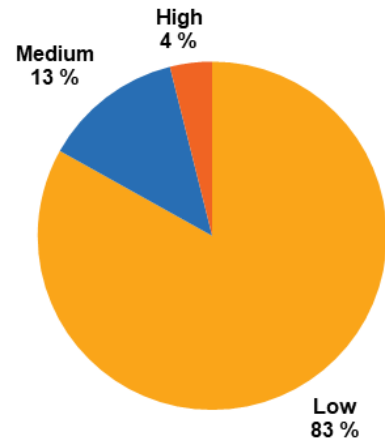
- Collected 2019
- Collected 2011 and 2019
- Modified btw 2011 and 2019

Possibilities for analysis

- Transmission of education level from parents to their descendants
- Affect of education level of the parents to current poverty situation
- Affect of financial situation in the past to current poverty situation

Today's adults by their parents' highest level of education

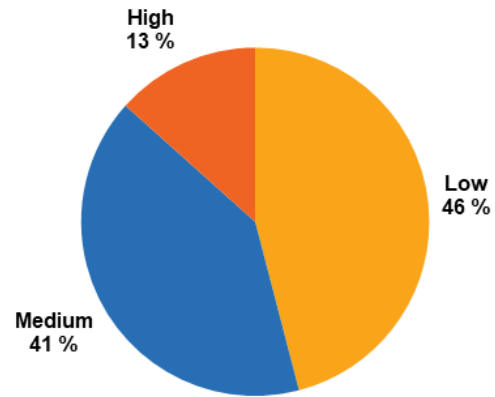
Low-educated adults



Source: Eurostat, ilc_igt01

eurostat 

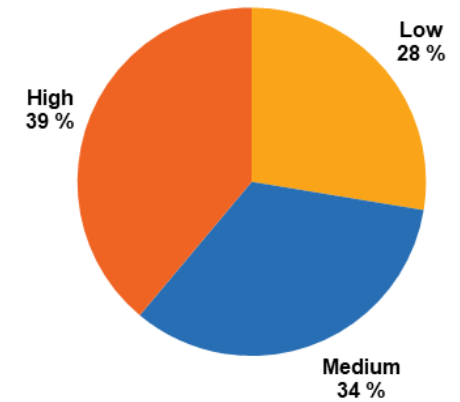
Medium-educated adults



Source: Eurostat, ilc_igt01

eurostat 

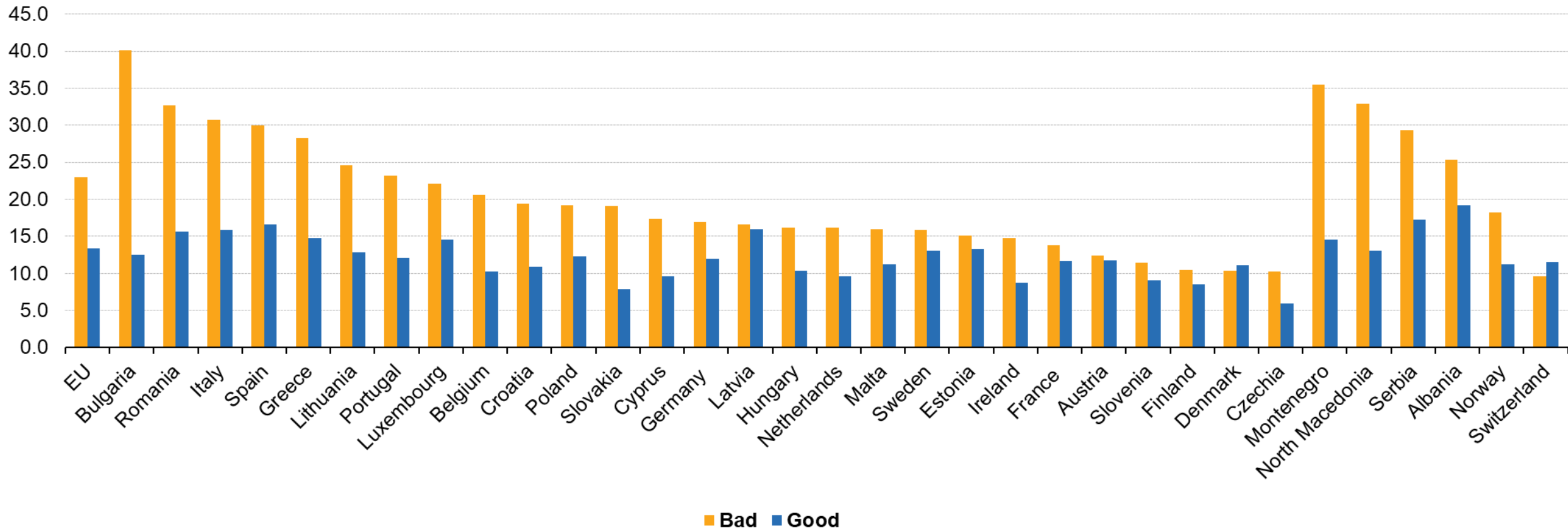
High-educated adults



Source: Eurostat, ilc_igt01

eurostat 

At-risk-of poverty rate for current adults by financial situation of their households as teenagers, 2019



Note: ranked by bad financial situation
 Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2019 ad-hoc module
 'Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages'

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Thank you



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