



Universidad de Oviedo

# ***Social mobility and intergenerational transmission of status in the European Union.***

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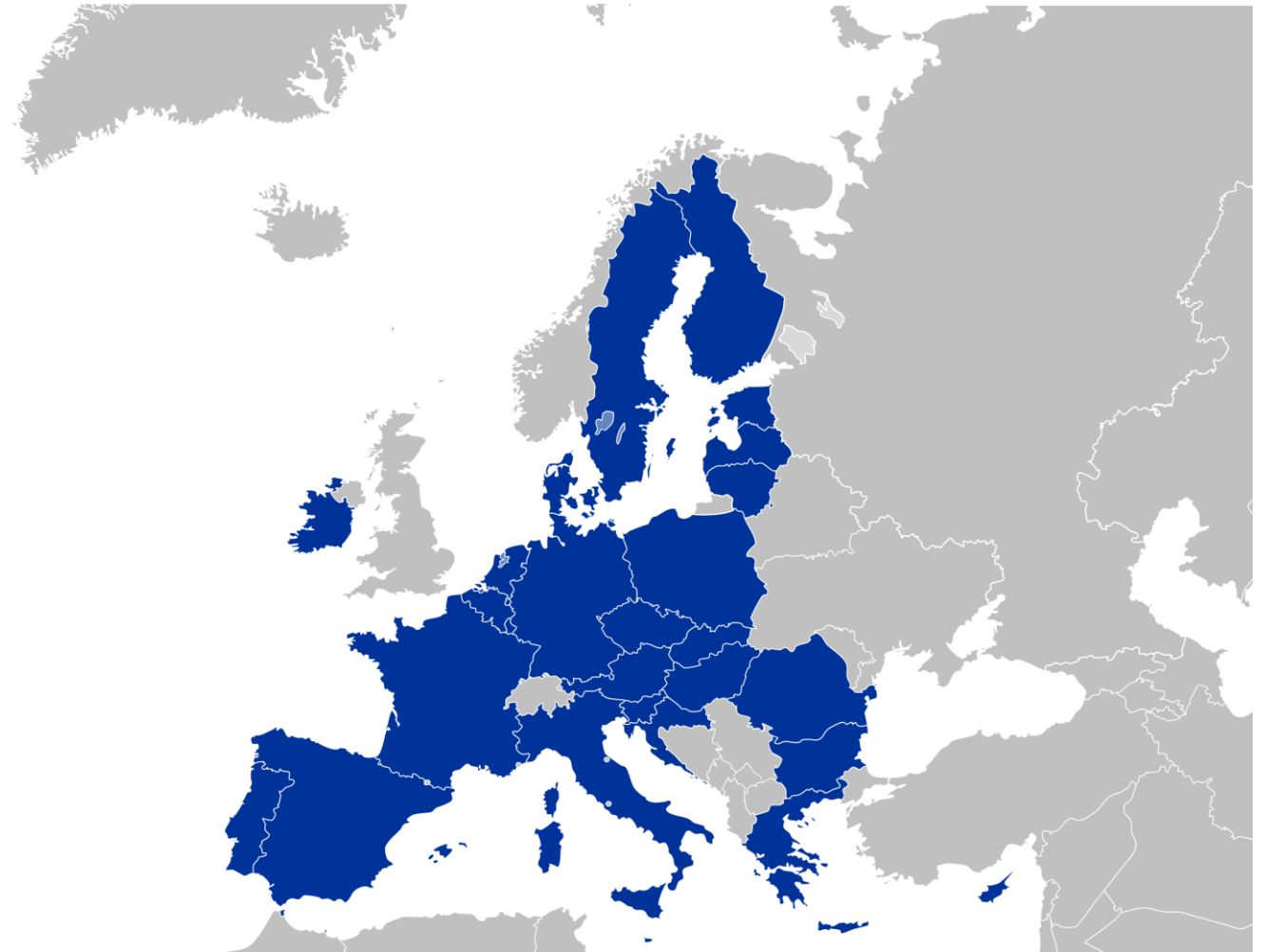
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## I. LITERATURE REVIEW.

The concept of “**intergenerational status mobility**” refers to the extent to which children have a different socio-economic status to their parents.

One of the first important studies on social mobility was conducted by Sorokin (1927) → social mobility was relatively rare, and most people stayed in the same social class as their parents.

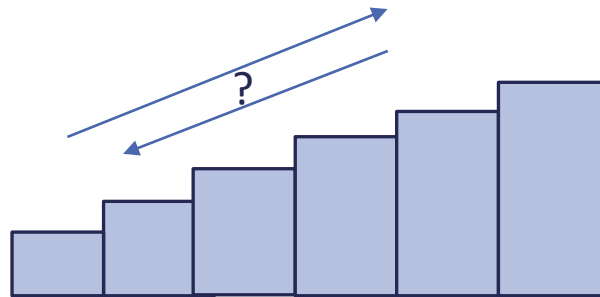
But it has since been shown that social mobility is more common than previously thought: (Breen & Jonsson, 2005) → most of people experience some form of intergenerational mobility.

**Davis and Moore's (1945) stratification theory**, argues that society needs certain roles and positions to function properly, and that therefore some positions are more important and more difficult to attain than others.

**Blau and Duncan's (1967) theory of meritocratic selection**, argues that social mobility is the result of a selection process based on merit and ability.

But...

There are factors that influence social mobility, factors that are often external to individuals.



Studies have shown that people with more **education** are more likely to achieve higher socio-economic status than their parents (Hout, 2012).

**Economic crises** can limit social mobility and increase social inequality (Piketty & Saez, 2014).

Similarly, **employment opportunities** and **public policies**, such as welfare programs and equal opportunities in education, can also influence social mobility.

The country in which one is born will determine many of these factors, as well as the opportunities it will have in life to improve (or not) its situation compared to that of its parents.

## II. MOTIVATION.

Despite efforts to achieve greater economic and social equality in the EU, inequality remains a persistent problem.

Intergenerational status mobility can provide important information on how inequalities are transmitted from one generation to the next and what factors influence people's ability to improve their socio-economic position.

This can help to identify policies and practices that encourage or constrain social mobility.

This study aims to analyze the state of social mobility in the EU and its possible determinants in three main areas: education, income and type of employment (occupation).

## II. METHODOLOGY.

### 2. Determinants of social mobility

#### A. Transition matrices (Roemer, 1998).

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & \dots & p_{1n} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & \dots & p_{2n} \\ & \dots & \dots & \\ p_{n1} & p_{n2} & \dots & p_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

It allows us to see the percentage of individuals with each of the three types of mobility.

#### 1. Social mobility

#### B. Estimation of the equations:

- 1.  $y_{ij}^c = \alpha_i^c + \beta y_j^f + \varepsilon_i^c$   
(salaries)

- 2.  $P(Y_i > j) = g(X\beta_j) = \frac{\exp(\alpha_j + X_i\beta_j)}{1 + \{\exp(\alpha_j + X_i\beta_j)\}}$ ,  
 $j = 1, 2, \dots, M - 1$   
(education and labour)

It allows us to calculate the income elasticity of the children with respect to that of the parents.

Also the impact of the determinants.

## IV. DATA AND RESULTS.

Data: EU-SILC 2020

EU-SILC

Countries: EU-27

### Dataset

*Fathers, mothers and children living in the same household*

**Educational mobility:** individuals over 25 years → 77,444 pairs of observations father/mother – child

**Labour and income:** individuals employed in the last year → 67,319 pairs of observations father/mother child

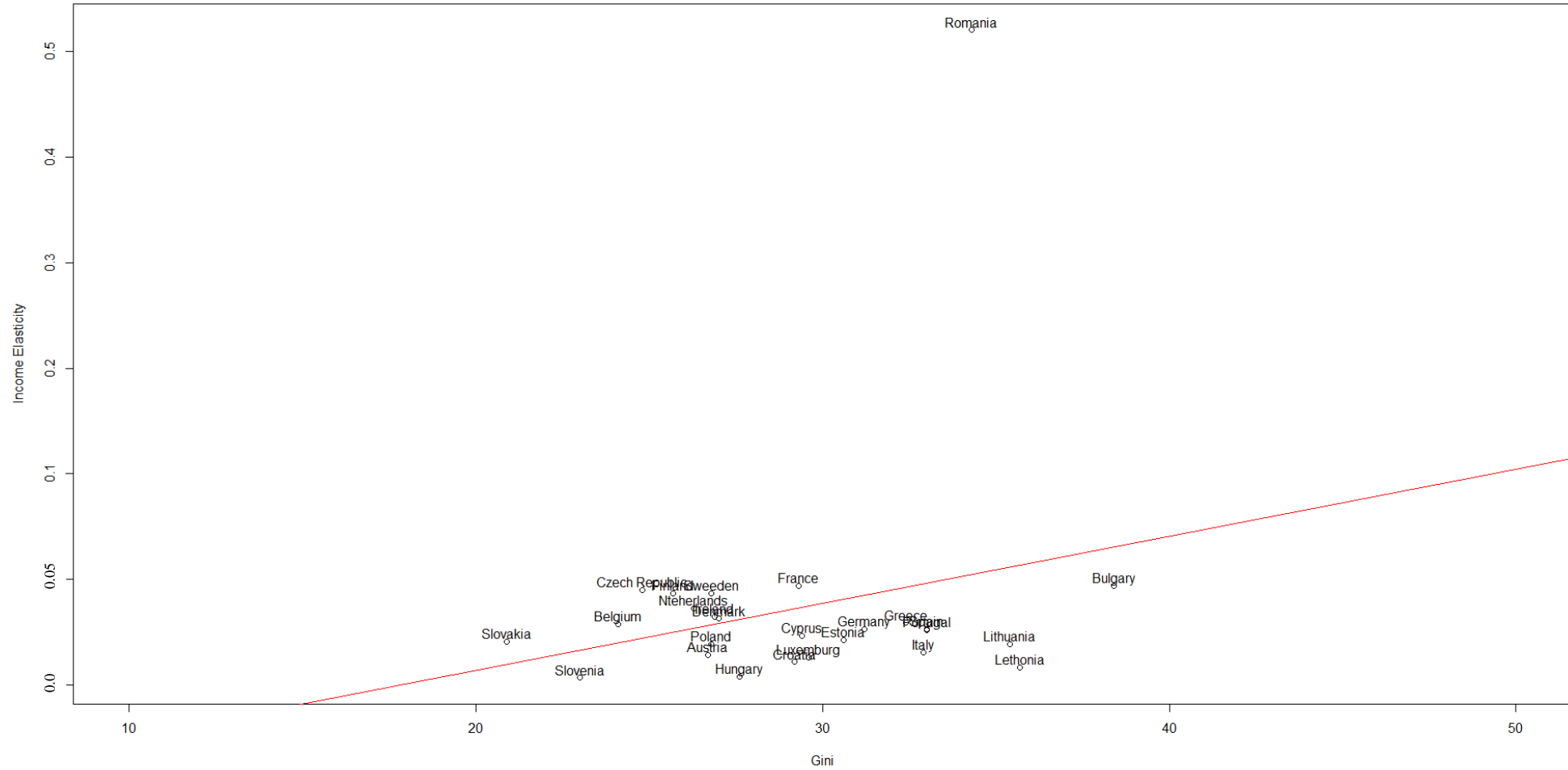
### Variables

**Educational mobility:** father's/mother's economic status, father's/mother's type of occupation, father's/mother's income, child's health and child's gender.

**Labour and income:** child's age, child's level of education, father's/mother's economic status, child's type of work, child's type of contract.



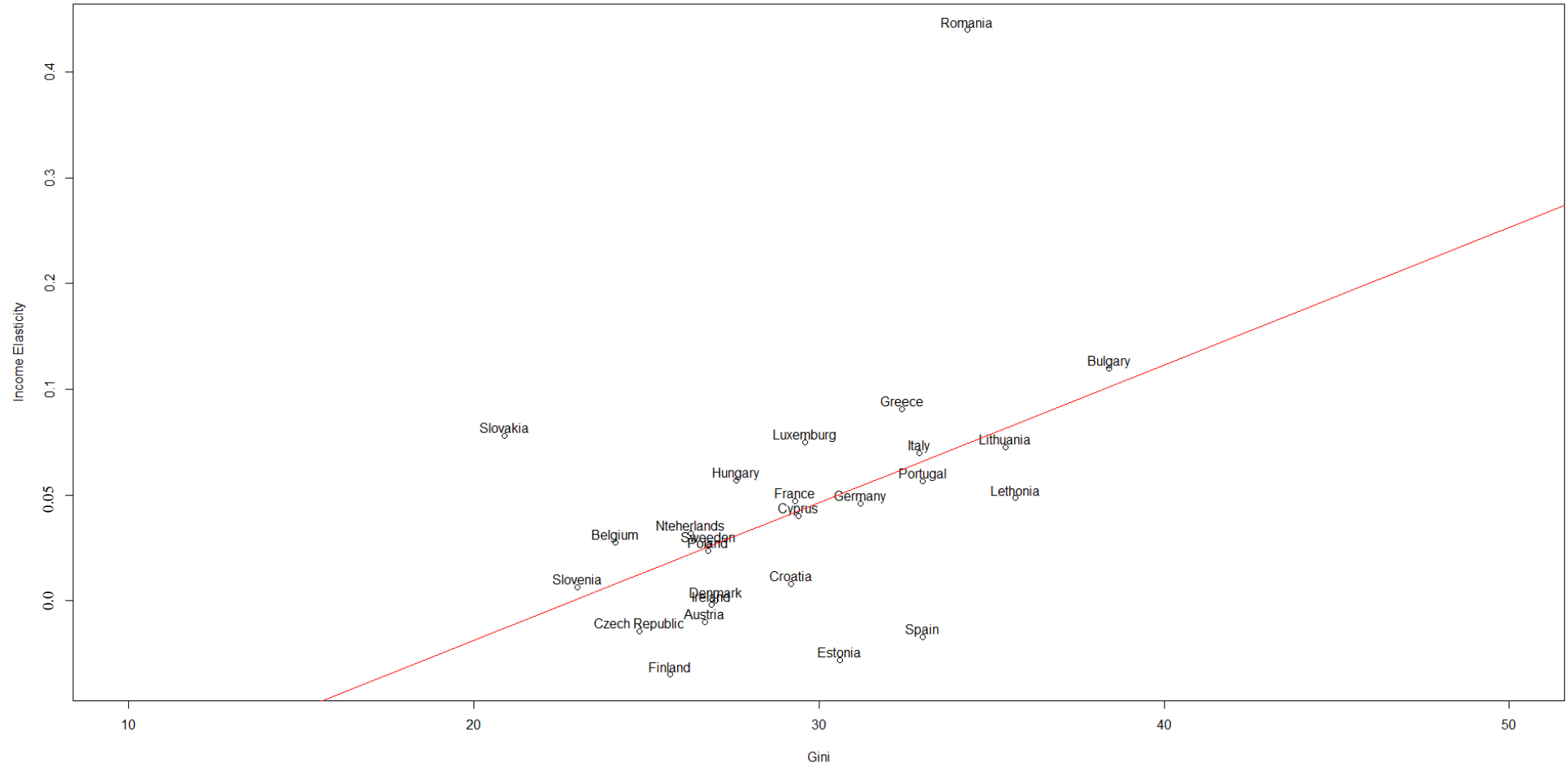
Figure 1. Intergenerational earnings mobility vs inequality: the Great Gatsby curve respect to fathers.



Source: data EU-SILC, own elaboration.



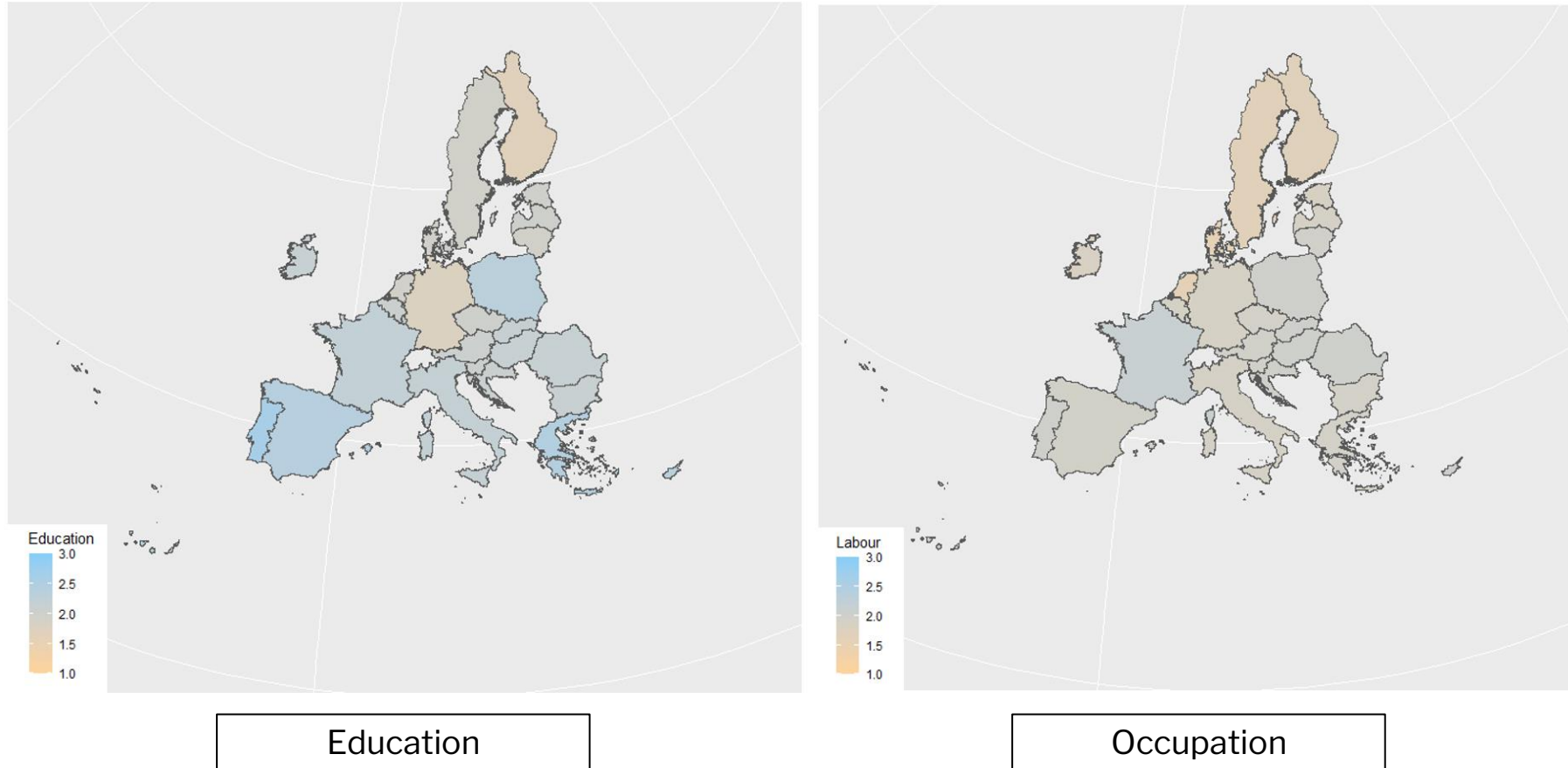
Figure 2. Intergenerational earnings mobility vs inequality: the Great Gatsby curve respect to mothers.



Source: data EU-SILC, own elaboration.

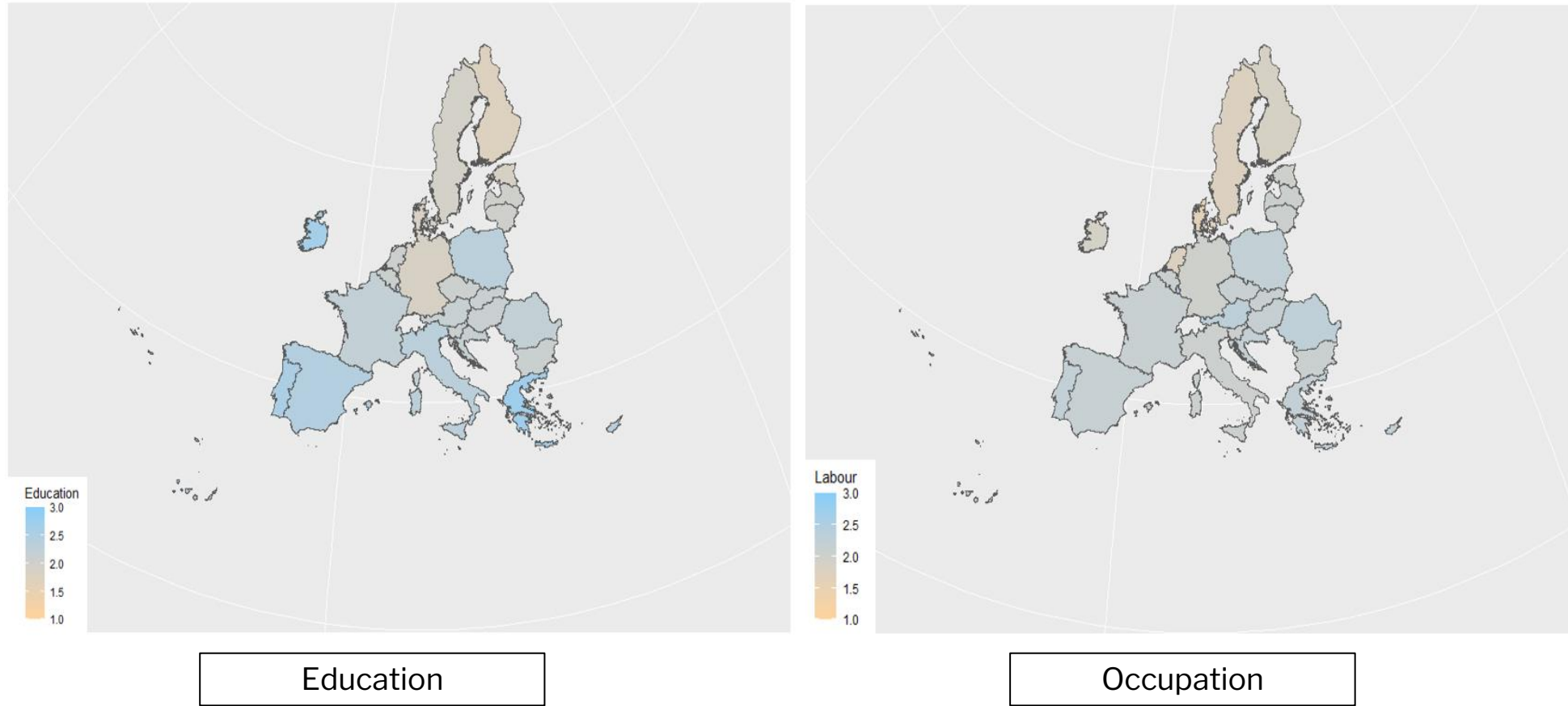


Figure 3. Intergenerational mobility across EU countries respect to fathers.



Source: data EU-SILC, own elaboration.

Figure 4. Intergenerational mobility across EU countries respect to mothers.



Source: data EU-SILC, own elaboration.

Table 1. Mobility on education respect to fathers.

	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Croatia	Denmark	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Estonia	Finland	France	Freece	Hungria	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netehrlands	Poland	Portugal	Czechia	Rumania	Sweden
Father's economic status	0.0710**	-0.0346	0.0302	-0.0433*	0.0377	-0.0796***	0.0935	-0.0418	0.0146	0.1008***	0.0432	0.2579**	0.0071	0.1196***	-0.0096	0.1128**	0.2146***	0.0012	0.1485**	0.0417	-0.0121	0.0617***	-0.0722***	-0.0688	0.1114***	0.2379
	(0.0328)	(0.0525)	(0.0330)	(0.0226)	(0.0306)	(0.0263)	(0.1516)	(0.0336)	(0.0368)	(0.0171)	(0.0568)	(0.1169)	(0.0292)	(0.0219)	(0.0307)	(0.0466)	(0.0141)	(0.0389)	(0.0601)	(0.0437)	(0.0812)	(0.0218)	(0.0208)	(0.0715)	(0.0319)	(0.1466)
Father's type of occupation	0.3212***	0.0139***	0.0139***	0.0115***	0.0268***	0.0146***	0.0214	0.0130***	0.1912***	0.0220***	0.0189***	0.0413***	0.0257***	0.0335***	0.0208***	0.0228***	0.0154***	0.0174***	0.0189***	0.0271***	0.0139**	0.0180***	0.0229***	0.0309***	0.0328***	0.0053
	(0.0304)	(0.0047)	(0.0030)	(0.0025)	(0.0029)	(0.0019)	(0.0155)	(0.0027)	(0.0354)	(0.0017)	(0.0054)	(0.0129)	(0.0034)	(0.0020)	(0.0039)	(0.0047)	(0.0013)	(0.0036)	(0.0052)	(0.0043)	(0.0061)	(0.0024)	(0.0021)	(0.0073)	(0.0034)	(0.0113)
Child's health	0.0367	-0.4961***	-0.0576	-0.3253***	-0.2739***	-0.2033***	-0.4143	-0.3736***	-0.1065	-0.1267**	-0.0162	-0.4554	-0.0844	-0.3747***	-0.3709***	-0.2552	0.0952*	-0.2176*	0.2554	-0.1845	0.1968	-0.2039***	-0.3593***	-0.0163	-0.3427***	-1.0637***
	(0.0923)	(0.1407)	(0.1073)	(0.0801)	(0.0998)	(0.0606)	(0.4535)	(0.0731)	(0.0949)	(0.0581)	(0.1687)	(0.3261)	(0.0883)	(0.0616)	(0.1013)	(0.1586)	(0.0517)	(0.1294)	(0.1756)	(0.1352)	(0.2254)	(0.0620)	(0.0611)	(0.1759)	(0.0892)	(0.4111)
Child's gender	-0.0179	0.5412**	0.4352***	0.7215***	0.9884***	0.4238***	0.9631	0.7900***	0.7765***	0.4520***	0.9318***	0.1952	0.4968***	0.2809***	0.5523***	0.4787**	0.2745***	0.4756**	-0.0660	0.3127	0.8268***	0.5758***	0.5886***	-0.0295	0.3318***	0.7182
	(0.1306)	(0.2229)	(0.1567)	(0.1266)	(0.1352)	(0.1057)	(0.8303)	(0.1248)	(0.1604)	(0.0795)	(0.2642)	(0.4711)	(0.1520)	(0.0897)	(0.1654)	(0.2227)	(0.0649)	(0.1847)	(0.2572)	(0.1941)	(0.2995)	(0.0960)	(0.0972)	(0.2897)	(0.1209)	(0.6339)

Standard errors in parentheses \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Father's type of occupation (+)  
 Child's gender (+)  
 Child's health (-)

Source: data EU-SILC, own elaboration.



Table 2. Mobility on education respect to mothers.

	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Croatia	Denmark	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Estonia	Finland	France	Freece	Hungria	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netehrlands	Poland	Portugal	Czechia	Rumania	Sweden
Mother's economic status	0.0469 (0.0286)	0.0694 (0.0474)	0.0237 (0.0308)	0.0164 (0.0203)	0.0853*** (0.0214)	-0.0042 (0.0221)	0.1927 (0.2203)	-0.0350 (0.0281)	0.0631* (0.0376)	0.0896*** (0.0132)	0.1614*** (0.0493)	0.3090*** (0.1140)	0.0071 (0.0292)	0.0440** (0.0189)	-0.0574** (0.0262)	0.0636 (0.0395)	0.1029*** (0.0194)	0.0840*** (0.0279)	0.2593*** (0.0506)	0.0178 (0.0328)	-0.0227 (0.0567)	0.0582*** (0.0173)	0.0183 (0.0153)	-0.0190 (0.0729)	0.0756*** (0.0257)	0.3564*** (0.1368)
Mother's type of occupation	0.2721*** (0.0384)	0.0097** (0.0045)	0.0255*** (0.0031)	0.0201*** (0.0021)	0.0294*** (0.0029)	0.0124*** (0.0020)	0.0437** (0.0184)	-0.0012 (0.0021)	0.1263*** (0.0342)	0.0262*** (0.0017)	0.0175*** (0.0037)	0.0341** (0.0144)	0.0257*** (0.0034)	0.0351*** (0.0022)	0.0159*** (0.0026)	0.0197*** (0.0046)	0.0127*** (0.0022)	0.0129*** (0.0024)	0.0253*** (0.0034)	0.0312*** (0.0039)	0.0208*** (0.0072)	0.0196*** (0.0018)	0.0266*** (0.0019)	-0.0057 (0.0050)	0.0168*** (0.0028)	0.0303*** (0.0117)
Child's health	-0.1928** (0.0881)	-0.5536*** (0.1252)	-0.1150 (0.0876)	-0.2255*** (0.0605)	-0.2394*** (0.0825)	-0.1672*** (0.0519)	0.3787 (0.4046)	-0.3572*** (0.0564)	-0.2704*** (0.0948)	-0.0642 (0.0532)	0.1377 (0.1181)	-0.1902 (0.2837)	-0.0844 (0.0883)	-0.2123*** (0.0537)	-0.2046*** (0.0656)	-0.2838* (0.1472)	0.2198*** (0.0784)	-0.1740** (0.0794)	0.2082* (0.1114)	0.0450 (0.1184)	0.1236 (0.2237)	-0.0864* (0.0454)	-0.2105*** (0.0518)	-0.0147 (0.1425)	-0.0719 (0.0684)	-0.6415** (0.3190)
Child's gender	-0.0417 (0.1438)	0.3343* (0.1916)	0.5331*** (0.1399)	0.6144*** (0.1033)	0.9342*** (0.1256)	0.3425*** (0.0959)	0.8793 (0.8131)	0.5463*** (0.0998)	0.9072*** (0.1675)	0.3800*** (0.0741)	1.1361*** (0.1858)	0.3841 (0.5263)	0.4968*** (0.1520)	0.1152 (0.0875)	0.4620*** (0.1188)	0.5072** (0.2046)	0.3859*** (0.1021)	0.7148*** (0.1227)	0.4627*** (0.1767)	0.0499 (0.1752)	0.6694** (0.2808)	0.6580*** (0.0754)	0.7707*** (0.0815)	0.2710 (0.2324)	0.4325*** (0.1047)	0.5728 (0.4844)

Standard errors in parentheses \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Mother's type of occupation (+)  
 Child's gender (+)  
 Child's health (-)  
 Mother's economic status (+)

Source: data EU-SILC, own elaboration.



Table 3. Mobility on work occupation respect to fathers.

	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Croatia	Denmark	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Estonia	Finland	France	Greece	Hungria	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Czechia	Rumania	Sweden
Child's Age	0.0036 (0.0114)	-0.0045 (0.0118)	0.0136 (0.0122)	0.0225*** (0.0062)	0.0233** (0.0108)	0.0058 (0.0057)	0.0796*** (0.0201)	0.0025 (0.0080)	0.0063 (0.0066)	0.0343*** (0.0046)	0.0240** (0.0102)	0.0222* (0.0124)	0.0137** (0.0067)	0.0412*** (0.0059)	-0.0082 (0.0094)	0.0344*** (0.0131)	0.0169*** (0.0065)	0.0014 (0.0098)	-0.0097 (0.0098)	-0.0007 (0.0201)		0.0049 (0.0053)	0.0293*** (0.0055)	0.0160 (0.0099)	0.0079 (0.0070)	0.0195 (0.0240)
Child's Level of Education	0.6450*** (0.1580)	0.6853*** (0.2032)	0.5968*** (0.1755)	0.6621*** (0.1056)	1.1875*** (0.1301)	1.0410*** (0.1217)	1.2047*** (0.3873)	1.1154*** (0.1331)	0.8505*** (0.1049)	0.8584*** (0.0676)	0.6743*** (0.1813)	1.1281*** (0.3248)	0.1390 (0.1354)	0.4433*** (0.0773)	0.4957*** (0.1668)	0.4686** (0.1963)	0.5940*** (0.1185)	0.9559*** (0.1802)	0.8717*** (0.1700)	0.7989*** (0.2338)		0.8935*** (0.1002)	0.9508*** (0.0759)	1.5088*** (0.1919)	1.5557*** (0.1323)	0.7538** (0.3308)
Father's Economic Status	0.0192 (0.0352)	0.0616 (0.0460)	0.0573 (0.0362)	0.0208 (0.0221)	-0.0218 (0.0266)	-0.0107 (0.0202)	0.0507 (0.0579)	-0.0018 (0.0255)	-0.0019 (0.0212)	-0.0123 (0.0167)	-0.0029 (0.0384)	0.2366*** (0.0440)	0.0646*** (0.0244)	-0.0006 (0.0217)	0.0805*** (0.0308)	0.1068*** (0.0377)	0.0343 (0.0226)	0.0224 (0.0365)	0.1054*** (0.0354)	0.2671*** (0.0425)		0.0379** (0.0192)	-0.0054 (0.0189)	-0.0346 (0.0335)	0.0305 (0.0255)	0.0727 (0.0561)

Standard errors in parentheses \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Child's Level of education (+)  
 Child's Age (+)  
 Father's economic status (+)

Source: data EU-SILC, own elaboration.

Table 4. Mobility on work occupation respect to mothers.

	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Croacia	Denmark	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Estonia	Finland	France	Freece	Hungria	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netehrlands	Poland	Portugal	Czechia	Rumania	Sweden
Child's Age	0.0027 (0.0073)	0.0061 (0.0078)	0.0081 (0.0079)	0.0073* (0.0044)	0.0395*** (0.0079)	0.0146*** (0.0039)	0.0383** (0.0155)	0.0068 (0.0050)	0.0113*** (0.0044)	0.0380*** (0.0034)	0.0124** (0.0057)	0.0167** (0.0080)	0.0137** (0.0067)	0.0061 (0.0038)	0.0047 (0.0052)	0.0287*** (0.0098)	0.0157*** (0.0041)	0.0003 (0.0058)	0.0098* (0.0057)	-0.0020 (0.0145)	0.0844*** (0.0098)	0.0021 (0.0031)	0.0090*** (0.0035)	0.0059 (0.0059)	-0.0136*** (0.0043)	0.0152 (0.0165)
Child's Level of Education	0.5542*** (0.1339)	0.3344* (0.1854)	0.3696** (0.1443)	0.2608*** (0.0858)	0.6197*** (0.1108)	0.4759*** (0.1069)	0.7524** (0.3813)	0.2943*** (0.1031)	0.6101*** (0.0895)	0.5530*** (0.0556)	0.1926 (0.1281)	0.5039* (0.2597)	0.1390 (0.1354)	0.3669*** (0.0658)	0.4827*** (0.1244)	0.3890** (0.1659)	0.2131** (0.1027)	0.2036* (0.1108)	0.4459*** (0.1154)	0.4358** (0.2220)	0.3957*** (0.1106)	0.3004*** (0.0713)	0.5246*** (0.0580)	0.4005*** (0.1445)	0.8841*** (0.1070)	0.9883*** (0.2681)
Mother's Economic status	0.0467* (0.0242)	0.1396*** (0.0365)	0.1810*** (0.0273)	0.0683*** (0.0176)	0.0885*** (0.0168)	0.1338*** (0.0154)	0.0912* (0.0517)	0.0277 (0.0194)	0.0404** (0.0164)	0.1363*** (0.0107)	0.0739*** (0.0263)	0.1652*** (0.0362)	0.0646*** (0.0244)	0.2350*** (0.0138)	0.0296 (0.0215)	0.1218*** (0.0257)	0.1649*** (0.0144)	0.0660*** (0.0247)	0.0486* (0.0251)	0.1564*** (0.0309)	0.0986*** (0.0154)	0.0612*** (0.0134)	0.0947*** (0.0121)	0.0794*** (0.0259)	0.2091*** (0.0176)	0.2097*** (0.0502)

Standard errors in parentheses \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Child's Level of education (+)  
 Child's Age (+)  
 Mother's economic status (+)

Source: data EU-SILC, own elaboration.



Table 5. Mobility on income respect to fathers.

	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Croatia	Denmark	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Estonia	Finland	France	Freece	Hungria	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netehrlands	Poland	Portugal	Czechia	Rumania	Sweden
Child's Age	0.1526*** (0.0181)	0.0780*** (0.0139)	0.1079*** (0.0182)	0.0829*** (0.0077)	0.1005*** (0.0125)	0.0464*** (0.0066)	0.2332** (0.0956)	0.0689*** (0.0085)	0.0856*** (0.0084)	0.0886*** (0.0054)	0.1034*** (0.0112)	0.1117*** (0.0397)	0.0749** (0.0315)	0.0625*** (0.0074)	0.0681*** (0.0106)	0.0727*** (0.0147)	0.0791*** (0.0087)	0.0740*** (0.0110)	0.0656*** (0.0105)	0.2270*** (0.0382)	0.0903*** (0.0211)	0.0461*** (0.0058)	0.0569*** (0.0060)	0.0883*** (0.0109)	0.0537*** (0.0188)	0.2920*** (0.0807)
Child's Age^2	-0.0011 (0.0012)	-0.0022* (0.0012)	-0.0024** (0.0011)	-0.0018*** (0.0004)	0.0020 (0.0013)	-0.0006 (0.0009)	-0.0018 (0.0083)	-0.0020*** (0.0005)	-0.0018*** (0.0006)	-0.0020*** (0.0005)	-0.0024*** (0.0009)	0.0020 (0.0017)	0.0041 (0.0039)	-0.0027*** (0.0007)	-0.0043*** (0.0010)	-0.0019** (0.0008)	-0.0029*** (0.0006)	-0.0028*** (0.0008)	-0.0032 (0.0067)	0.0009 (0.0017)	-0.0021** (0.0010)	-0.0024*** (0.0006)	-0.0003 (0.0007)	0.0004 (0.0023)	-0.0116 (0.0153)	-0.0006 (0.0012)
Child's Level of Education	-0.3990* (0.2240)	-0.1709 (0.2707)	-0.5007** (0.2443)	0.2777* (0.1567)	-0.0161 (0.1584)	-0.1616 (0.1611)	0.1111 (1.4662)	0.3667** (0.1763)	-0.0789 (0.1477)	0.2331*** (0.0877)	0.0721 (0.2302)	1.3817* (0.8353)	0.1779 (0.2747)	0.3916*** (0.1205)	0.0715 (0.2244)	0.1598 (0.2396)	0.0243 (0.1540)	0.6523*** (0.2214)	-0.0731 (0.2187)	-0.0675 (0.2927)	0.2858 (0.3490)	0.3326*** (0.1253)	0.0839 (0.1029)	-0.0877 (0.2346)	-0.1997 (0.3035)	-0.7832 (0.7921)
Child's Type of work	-0.0455 (0.0525)	0.0040 (0.0058)	-0.0010 (0.0054)	0.0010 (0.0032)	-0.0029 (0.0037)	-0.0047* (0.0027)	0.0426** (0.0197)	0.0060* (0.0034)	0.0284 (0.0286)	0.0035* (0.0021)	-0.0071 (0.0045)	0.0255** (0.0107)	0.0036 (0.0066)	0.0020 (0.0032)	0.0032 (0.0047)	-0.0082 (0.0053)	-0.0011 (0.0033)	-0.0005 (0.0045)	0.0012 (0.0040)	-0.0048 (0.0065)	-0.0117 (0.0076)	0.0037 (0.0026)	-0.0019 (0.0025)	-0.0003 (0.0040)	-0.0174*** (0.0059)	-0.0119 (0.0125)
Child's Type of contract	-0.3811* (0.2267)	-0.5891* (0.3226)	-0.4147* (0.2355)	-0.8706*** (0.1841)	0.1594 (0.1743)	-0.6625*** (0.1198)	-0.0237 (0.7976)	-0.6860*** (0.1690)	-0.7870*** (0.1324)	-0.4917*** (0.0950)	-0.7601** (0.3631)	-1.2839*** (0.4135)	-1.3599*** (0.2729)	-0.7706*** (0.1207)	-0.1919 (0.2293)	-0.1235 (0.2662)	-0.5981*** (0.1372)	-0.5219 (0.9049)	-0.9142** (0.3958)	-0.8319*** (0.2932)	0.1560 (0.3369)	-0.8483*** (0.1111)	-0.9567*** (0.1042)	-0.5787** (0.2262)	0.7787 (0.5949)	-0.3818 (0.5097)

Standard errors in parentheses \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Child's Age (+)  
 Child's Type of contract (-)  
 Child's Level of education (+)

Source: data EU-SILC, own elaboration.



Table 6. Mobility on income respect to mothers.

	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Croacia	Denmark	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Estonia	Finland	France	Freece	Hungria	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netehrlands	Poland	Portugal	Czechia	Rumania	Sweden
Child's Age	0.1086*** (0.0248)	0.0968*** (0.0366)	0.1914*** (0.0363)	0.1194*** (0.0084)	0.1686*** (0.0263)	0.0406** (0.0190)	0.2259** (0.0882)	0.1110*** (0.0159)	0.1409*** (0.0171)	0.1398*** (0.0082)	0.1615*** (0.0136)	0.2848*** (0.1084)	0.0749** (0.0315)	0.0902*** (0.0257)	0.0777*** (0.0136)	0.1748*** (0.0289)	0.1095*** (0.0230)	0.0993*** (0.0175)	0.1228*** (0.0203)	0.1167** (0.0518)	0.2345*** (0.0635)	0.1056*** (0.0184)	0.1209*** (0.0097)	0.1651*** (0.0157)	0.0413** (0.0203)	0.1979** (0.0810)
Child's Age*2	-0.0011* (0.0045)	-0.0742* (0.0062)	-0.0048* (0.0041)	-0.0036** (0.0007)	-0.0045*** (0.0014)	-0.0152** (0.0007)	-0.0002 (0.0023)	-0.0056*** (0.0004)	-0.0045*** (0.0007)	-0.0043*** (0.0007)	-0.0006** (0.0007)	0.0001 (0.0015)	-0.0019* (0.0085)	-0.0091*** (0.0004)	-0.0043*** (0.0010)	-0.0016* (0.0015)	-0.0076*** (0.00045)	-0.0091*** (0.0085)	-0.0032* (0.0063)	0.0014 (0.0015)	-0.0006 (0.0010)	-0.0075** (0.0004)	-0.0002 (0.0056)	-0.0007* (0.0012)	-0.0785 (0.0452)	-0.0485** (0.0015)
Child's Level of Education	0.7730*** (0.2424)	-0.2767 (0.3056)	-0.7797** (0.3106)	-0.1681 (0.1543)	-0.4749** (0.2380)	0.0260 (0.2451)	-0.1166 (1.5639)	0.1085 (0.2085)	-0.5565*** (0.1902)	-0.1254 (0.1002)	0.1648 (0.2180)	-0.6826 (1.2037)	0.1779 (0.2747)	-0.1055 (0.2785)	-0.0740 (0.2266)	0.1653 (0.2649)	-0.5374* (0.2850)	-0.2395 (0.2327)	0.1775 (0.2407)	-0.6134 (0.4147)	0.2160 (0.4895)	-0.1737 (0.2167)	-0.5749*** (0.1277)	0.1818 (0.2591)	0.1615 (0.2877)	0.7002 (0.8428)
Child's Type of work	0.1012* (0.0580)	0.0087 (0.0070)	-0.0095 (0.0068)	-0.0017 (0.0032)	-0.0017 (0.0054)	0.0016 (0.0044)	0.0069 (0.0166)	0.0025 (0.0041)	-0.0421 (0.0377)	0.0071*** (0.0023)	0.0075* (0.0042)	0.0063 (0.0144)	0.0036 (0.0066)	0.0090 (0.0071)	0.0001 (0.0047)	0.0063 (0.0057)	0.0001 (0.0055)	0.0003 (0.0046)	-0.0001 (0.0046)	-0.0113 (0.0093)	0.0022 (0.0103)	0.0022 (0.0040)	-0.0037 (0.0029)	0.0076* (0.0043)	0.0007 (0.0058)	0.0182 (0.0143)
Child's Type of contract	-1.0560*** (0.2358)	-0.8463** (0.3717)	-0.3016 (0.3101)	-0.4767** (0.2027)	-0.2599 (0.2709)	-1.1717*** (0.1856)	0.7473 (0.7133)	-0.5750*** (0.2026)	-0.9161*** (0.1695)	-0.6421*** (0.1053)	-1.0942*** (0.3876)	-1.0591* (0.5643)	-1.3599*** (0.2729)	-0.4948* (0.2567)	-0.7154*** (0.2513)	-0.8770*** (0.2608)	-0.5920** (0.2386)	0.3837 (1.4245)	-1.3570** (0.5343)	-2.3321*** (0.5143)	-1.0741** (0.4490)	-0.4232** (0.1760)	-0.6364*** (0.1192)	-0.8193*** (0.2266)	-1.0362 (0.8881)	-0.9978 (0.6124)

Source: data EU-SILC, own elaboration.

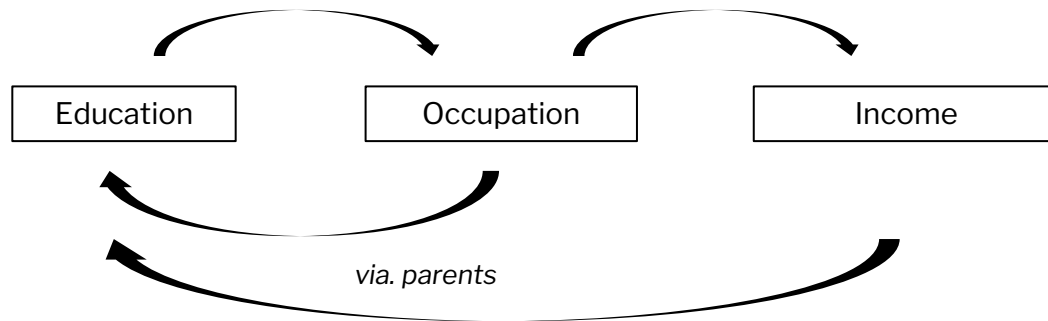
Standard errors in parentheses \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Child's Age (+)  
 Child's Type of contract (-)



## VI. CONCLUSIONS.

- The highest levels of mobility are found in education, followed by occupation and wages.
- No very significant differences between comparing fathers and mothers: only upward mobility is slightly higher for mothers.
  - On average, 38% and 31% of individuals are downwardly mobile in terms of income and occupation.
    - Top 3 countries upward mobility: Greece (education), France (occupation), Romania (income).
    - Top 3 countries null mobility: Slovakia (education), Czechia (occupation), Greece (income).
    - Top 3 countries downward mobility: Finland (education), Denmark (occupation), Sweden (income).



### Next steps:

- Include macroeconomic variables for countries.
- Analyse significant country cases in depth.
- Analyse significant individual cases in depth.
- Analyse more than one generation and more years.



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# Thanks for your attention.

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