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Intergenerational Transmission of Disadvantages in EU Member States

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Introduction

This Policy Brief reports on our research for EU member countries on the transmission of advantages and disadvantages between generations. We make use of the 2005 EU-SILC dataset and look at the extent to which the key attributes of and outcomes for individuals are linked to those of their parents. The central tenet behind such a study is that the disadvantages faced by parents adversely affect their children's chances of success, and whether public policies could possibly ameliorate such effects. The policy interventions to improve outcomes during childhood are identified as most pertinent in breaking a cycle of disadvantages across generations.

This comparative study has become possible because the 2005 EU-SILC has included one special data module, which provides us with data for attributes of each respondent's parents during his/her childhood period of the age 14-16. The module reports on the educational attainment and occupational as well as labour market activity status of each respondent's mother and father. Information is also available on whether father or mother was absent from the household. Below, we summarise our findings from the very first bi-variate results obtained from this module. For our analyses, we estimate 'the Relative Risk Ratio', which reports on how an attribute of one's parents makes it more likely that the respondent will have the same attribute.

In this Policy Brief, we focus on two attributes only: the transmission of education (section I) and occupation (section II) across generations. Education is undoubtedly a central component of social stratification and also

an important predictor of opportunity and inequality within and across generations. Occupational status, on the other hand, is a good proxy of long-term socio-economic status of individuals. Both these attributes are of interest to this study since they are less likely to be subject to transitory variations than other attributes (such as income and employment); thus educational and occupational attainment are more likely to reflect on an individual's 'permanent' attributes.

Transmission of educational attainment between generations

Educational disadvantage in relation to education status of the father

Table 1 reports on the relative risk ratio for those respondents who have low education (primary or less). The relative risk ratio value 1.66 for Belgium highlights the fact that all those whose father had the educational attainment of primary or less are 66% more likely to also have primary or less educational attainment. The value 3.09 for Belgium indicates that all those whose father was not present (during respondents' childhood period at age 14-16) are almost 3 times more likely to also have a primary or less educational attainment. These two results point to a clear link between low educational outcomes of Belgians of the current generation and the educational outcome of their father.

Disadvantages with respect to education attainment persist across generations.

Results for other countries reported in Table 1 highlight the fact that in almost all countries the relative risk ratio for all those respondents whose father had a low education is higher than one, and this implies that there is a clear correlation between the educational disadvantage of the respondent and his/her father. The link is particularly strong in Germany: the respondent whose father had a low education is 12 times more likely to be with low education than anybody else. The link is also relatively strong in Finland, Hungary and Slovakia: the risk of falling in low education is almost three times higher for those whose father also had low education. The absence of a father also has a similar strong impact, although this result only holds true for Belgium, Germany, France, Lithuania, Latvia, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Results presented in Table 2 show that the link with the education of the father is also quite strong for those respondents who had tertiary education. The relative risk ratio for those who had tertiary education is particularly high for Italy, Poland and Portugal, as they are in excess of

four times more likely to also have a tertiary education. As opposed to the above, for Germany, the outcome of a respondent's tertiary education is not very strongly linked to his/her parent's tertiary education (only 40% more likely), although this subgroup is significantly less likely to attain primary or less education (the relative risk ratio is 0.60).

The disadvantage link with father's education is generally stronger for females than for males.

In Table 3 we report results for all those respondents who had primary or less education, and these results are further broken down across men and women. These results show that in general the relative risk ratio is higher for females than for males. The greatest difference between females and males is observed in Sweden (6.7 for females, 1.1 for males). The relative risk ratio is also notably higher for females than for males in Slovakia, where the ratio for females is 5.6 compared to 1.9 for males. An opposite pattern is found in Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, although the differences are small. In short, these results imply that the disadvantage link with father's education is generally stronger for females than for males.

Among the respondents with tertiary education whose father also had tertiary education (results are available from authors upon request), the ratio is generally higher for males (except for Austria, the Netherlands and interestingly Slovakia).

Intergenerational transmission of disadvantage is observed to be lower for older age cohorts.

Table 4 reports results for those respondents who had primary or less education, and these results are further broken down across three age groups (25-34, 35-44 and 45-54). The strongest link is observed for the age group 25-34, except in Germany and Latvia (where the link is somewhat stronger for the middle age group). In Germany, Hungary and Finland, all persons aged 25-34 whose father had a low education are 10 times more likely to have low education. In general, the effect of the absence of the father from the household during the childhood period of 14-16 is also strongest for the youngest age group. Thus, one can conclude from these results that the intergenerational transmission of disadvantage is observed to be lower for older age cohorts. In contrast, our other results show that the link for those persons with tertiary education is higher in all countries for older age cohorts.

Educational disadvantage in relation to education status of the mother

Table 5 replicates the results of Table 1, but in relation to mother's educational attainment. In almost all countries, we find a strong link between the educational disadvantage of a respondent and that of his/her mother (i.e. the relative risk ratio of persons with primary or less education is highest if the mother also had the same low level of education). The relative risk ratio is highest in Germany (7.1), followed by Hungary (3.4) and Finland (3.3).

We find that, in the majority of countries, the effect of mother's low education is stronger for females than for males (Table 6). For example, in Germany, females whose mother had a low education are about 9.5 times more likely to fall in low education, where as the risk ratio for males is about 4.5. Sweden and Ireland appear to be the only exceptions where the effect of mother's low education is stronger for males than for females.

Our other results also indicate a strong link in relation to tertiary education (these results are available upon request). The ratio of those whose mother had tertiary education is highest in Portugal (5.3), closely followed by Italy, Poland and Hungary. Germany, Finland, Denmark and the UK, on the other hand, show the lowest ratios here.

When compared to the influence of father's education on a respondent's education, we also observe some interesting results (see Figure 1). In the category of primary or less education, i.e. persons whose father or mother also had primary or less education, in most countries the ratio is higher in relation to father's education than in relation to mother's education (Ireland, Latvia and the Netherlands being the only exceptions).

Educational disadvantage is generally more strongly linked to fathers, whereas educational advantage in tertiary education is more strongly linked to mothers.

If we look at tertiary education instead, i.e. persons whose fathers and mothers also had a tertiary level of education, the results are quite the reverse: in 16 out of the 24 countries, the education of the mother has a greater influence on the respondents' education than the education of father. The only country where the tertiary education of the father seems to have a stronger effect than that of the mother is the UK. Thus, in general, educational disadvantage seems to be more strongly linked to fathers, whereas educational advantage in tertiary education is more strongly linked to mothers.

Transmission of occupational status between generations

In relation to father's occupational status

Results included in Table 7 show the relative risk ratio of someone who had an elementary occupation. We find a strong link between the low occupational status of a respondent and the occupational status of his/her father in all countries. All those with a low occupational status are clearly more likely to belong to the group whose father also had a low occupational status. The link is clearly the highest in Sweden, where the relative risk ratio is 4.7. Belgium, the Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary and Italy also report a strong link (a relative risk ratio in excess of 2).

Table 8 reports the relative risk ratio of persons with a high occupational status (i.e. Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers). Here, we also observe a strong link between the occupational status of a person and that of his father (the only exception is Sweden).

Synthesizing discussion

These preliminary analyses confirm our initial hypothesis that there are intergenerational links of disadvantages in EU countries with respect to education and occupation. This implies that children are likely to inherit their parents' socio-economic status. Understandably, these effects are transmitted via a complex set of processes either through family genes (e.g. hereditary ability), family fortunes (e.g. access to wealth and assets), or through the childhood environment generated by the behaviour and attitudes of parents.

We find that, in the majority of countries, all those whose parents had a low education have a much higher risk of belonging to the group of people with low education. Father's low educational status is particularly linked with the low educational outcomes of females and also with those aged 25-34. The same pattern is observed when we examine the link with the education of the mother, although the effect is somewhat smaller. With respect to the linkage with the occupational status of fathers, we find clear evidence of occupational rigidity (i.e. all those whose father had an elementary occupational status are more likely to belong to the group with elementary occupational outcomes). These results point to a lack of abilities (or, possibly, opportunities) for people to experience upward occupational mobility.

Further research using this data would allow us to disentangle the independent effect of a single attribute. Also, it would be possible to highlight whether and how one type of attribute (say, education of the father) has an impact on the other types of attributes (say, occupation). This additional research will be possible when we will have access to the micro-data of the EU-SILC.

Policy recommendations

Social policies need to aim specifically at breaking the cycle of any form of disadvantage across generations and thus reduce self-replication of any form of disadvantage. The policy interventions to improve outcomes during childhood can be identified as most relevant. In recent years, interventions to remove childhood poverty have become an important policy priority in many countries (and also in EU´s social inclusion agenda), and this will be an effective route through which the issue intergenerational disadvantages can be tackled. One popular policy is to help parents find work, instead of relying solely on cash transfers, and this will contribute to change attitudes away from benefit dependency. It can be expected that such policies will reduce the stress and anxiety of children, and it will have a pay-off in a better socio-economic status they subsequently command. In the same vein, one can expect that the provision of a good-quality pre-school and school education, better health services along with advice towards improved nutrition and childcare to deprived households or neighbourhoods, will break the cycle of disadvantage from one generation to the next.

Different approaches have been followed in addressing the issue depending upon the type of welfare state they can be categorised as: *

- Improving income of families with children, through paid work and social transfers;
- Reducing family costs, by subsidising child day care, education, including pre-school and health care; and
- Ensuring inclusiveness, through access to educational system, safe neighbourhoods, child protection services and social housing.

In Slovakia, for instance, there has been a renewed focus on education as a preventive measure. In Hungary, there is an explicit emphasis on the quality of basic education (through an introduction of a new Monitoring and Evaluation System), as well as on the education for children with special needs and for minority children. In Poland, the support for families with children (such as integerated social services, social housing, childcare services, etc.) are provided more often at the local level to ensure better targetting of vulnerable children.

***These analyses are derived from Ms Kvapilova´s presentation at the European Centre for the workshop** "Children's Experiences with Poverty and Social Exclusion – Challenges for Research and Policies".

Figure 1
Relative risk ratio for persons with primary or less education, in relation to their father's and mother´s education

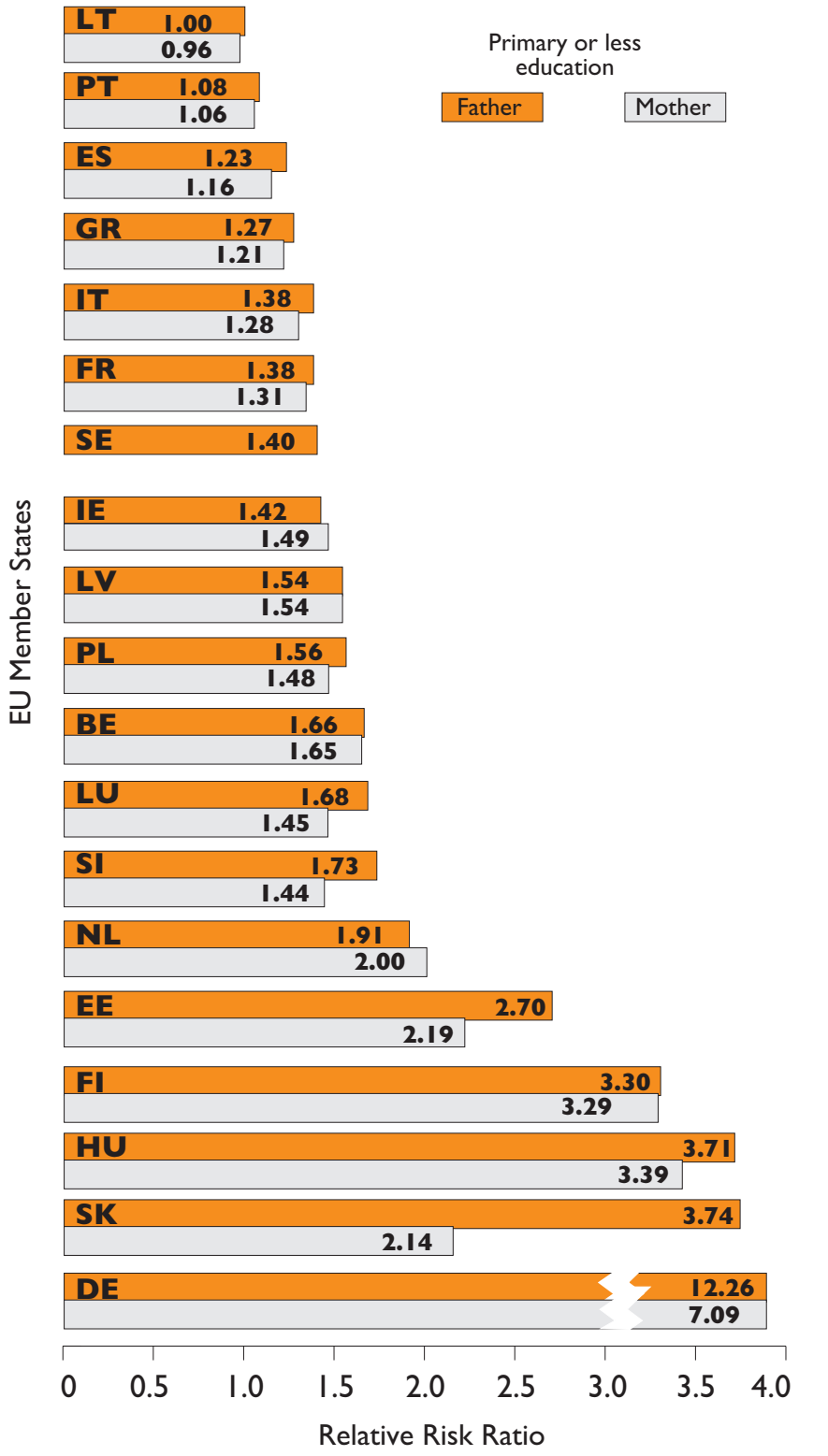

Table 1:
Relative risk ratio for persons with primary or less education, in relation to their father's education

Country	Father`s education				
	Primary or less	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Tertiary	Father not present
BE	1,66	0,45	0,27	0,19	3,09
DE	12,26	1,91	0,32	0,79	2,32
EE	2,70	1,04	0,59	0,61	0,74
ES	1,23	1,18	0,15	0,06	1,32
FI	3,30	0,91	0,17	-	1,08
FR	1,38	0,53	0,33	0,08	2,36
GR	1,27	0,29	0,13	0,09	0,97
HU	3,71	0,60	0,21	0,10	0,99
IE	1,42	0,10	0,14	0,04	-
IT	1,38	0,26	0,18	0,20	1,27
LT	1,00	1,60	0,96	-	0,87
LU	1,68	0,22	0,27	0,08	1,44
LV	1,54	0,96	0,68	0,15	1,44
NL	1,91	0,83	0,31	0,14	1,75
PL	1,56	0,19	0,36	0,08	1,73
PT	1,08	0,11	0,10	0,07	1,11
SE	1,40	0,23	0,65	0,18	4,11
SI	1,73	0,82	0,34	0,16	1,23
SK	3,74	0,73	0,79	1,33	-

Notes:
1) Not sufficient data for persons with primary or less education for AT, CY, CZ, DK and UK
2) Data for Malta were not available.

Source:
EU-SILC 2005

Table 2:
Relative risk ratio for persons with tertiary education, in relation to their father's education

Country	R.R.R. Father`s education				
	Primary or less	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Tertiary	Father not present
AT	1,23	0,72	1,25	2,60	0,88
BE	0,51	1,01	1,36	1,97	0,44
CY	1,02	1,80	2,89	4,33	-
CZ	-	0,38	0,88	3,50	0,77
DE	0,60	0,74	0,85	1,40	0,73
DK	-	0,70	0,98	1,72	-
EE	0,68	0,75	1,17	1,97	0,70
ES	0,75	1,26	1,82	2,52	0,65
FI	0,66	0,88	1,19	1,66	0,79
FR	0,61	1,15	1,87	2,57	0,32
GR	0,66	1,51	2,04	2,84	0,98
HU	0,23	0,44	1,15	3,81	0,89
IE	0,65	1,34	1,67	2,44	-
IT	0,53	1,11	2,52	4,49	0,68
LT	0,60	0,82	1,35	2,65	0,78
LU	0,41	1,50	1,25	2,61	0,77
LV	0,44	0,67	1,27	2,86	0,67
NL	0,59	0,91	1,17	1,79	0,70
PL	0,40	1,31	1,40	4,23	0,44
PT	0,70	3,04	4,60	5,02	0,67
SE	0,64	0,93	1,55	1,86	0,60
SI	0,35	0,73	1,58	3,08	0,65
SK	0,28	0,41	1,06	2,80	0,81
UK	0,70	1,11	1,06	1,67	-
NO	-	0,63	0,91	1,66	-

Notes:
Data for Malta were not available

Source:
EU-SILC 2005.

Table 3:
Relative risk ratio for persons with primary or less education, in relation to their father's education, by gender

Country	R.R.R. Father`s education									
	Primary or less		Lower secondary		Upper secondary		Tertiary		Father not present	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
BE	1,61	1,71	0,57	0,34	0,24	0,29	0,26	0,13	2,87	3,28
CY	1,30	1,41	0,14	0,23	0,16	0,07	0,04	-	1,99	1,58
DE	8,92	15,38	2,03	1,80	0,12	0,51	1,33	0,34	2,16	2,46
EE	2,27	3,53	1,08	0,92	0,58	0,63	0,92	-	0,82	0,60
ES	1,22	1,25	0,20	0,16	0,19	0,13	0,05	0,08	1,38	1,28
FI	3,32	3,19	0,97	0,83	0,18	0,17	-	-	0,79	1,52
FR	1,34	1,40	0,63	0,45	0,38	0,30	0,15	0,03	2,07	2,49
GR	1,25	1,29	0,24	0,34	0,14	0,11	0,16	0,04	1,10	0,87
HU	3,61	3,77	0,76	0,50	0,23	0,19	0,23	-	0,76	1,19
IE	1,47	1,39	0,04	0,16	0,15	0,13	-	0,08	-	-
IT	1,38	1,39	0,24	0,28	0,19	0,18	0,17	0,22	1,26	1,28
LT	1,00	1,00	1,99	0,99	0,82	1,22	-	-	0,69	1,23
LU	1,69	1,68	0,23	0,21	0,21	0,32	0,02	0,14	1,46	1,42
LV	1,47	1,64	1,04	0,83	0,71	0,65	0,15	0,14	1,38	1,55
NL	1,92	1,90	0,77	0,89	0,35	0,27	0,21	0,07	1,75	1,76
PL	1,56	1,56	0,21	0,19	0,36	0,36	0,09	0,08	1,60	1,86
PT	1,07	1,10	0,16	4,17	0,10	0,10	0,05	0,10	1,16	1,07
SE	2,00	0,90	-	0,44	0,48	0,78	-	0,34	1,10	6,73
SI	1,16	1,82	0,95	0,72	0,38	0,32	0,30	0,06	1,36	1,14
SK	1,89	5,56	1,52	-	0,44	1,15	2,67	-	-	-

Notes:
1) Not sufficient data for persons with primary or less education for AT, CY, CZ, DK, and UK
2) Data for Malta were not available.

Source:
EU-SILC 2005

Table 4: Relative risk ratio for persons with primary or less education, in relation to their father`s education, by age groups

Country	R.R.R. Father`s education														
	Primary or less			Lower secondary			Upper secondary			Tertiary			Father not present		
	25-34	35-44	45-54	25-34	35-44	45-54	25-34	35-44	45-54	25-34	35-44	45-54	25-34	35-44	45-54
BE	1,86	1,67	1,41	0,49	0,45	0,47	0,48	0,30	0,18	0,31	0,18	0,19	3,73	2,80	3,24
DE	12,79	15,68	7,16	0,88	1,51	3,01	0,35	0,34	0,29	1,29	0,42	0,58	-	4,33	1,72
EE	4,11	2,39	3,99	2,26	1,05	-	0,60	0,39	0,38	0,27	2,28	-	1,12	0,55	-
ES	1,39	1,19	1,14	0,22	0,26	0,19	0,26	0,19	0,09	0,13	0,02	0,07	0,96	1,27	1,37
FI	10,36	-	1,58	0,62	1,47	0,88	-	0,47	0,27	-	-	-	4,42	1,07	1,12
FR	1,52	1,36	1,20	0,72	0,56	0,52	0,41	0,37	0,33	0,19	0,02	0,07	3,73	2,43	1,77
GR	1,43	1,25	1,14	0,32	0,14	0,42	0,26	0,11	0,10	0,12	0,14	0,07	1,02	0,78	1,05
HU	10,28	4,09	2,48	1,19	0,48	0,32	0,24	0,27	0,12	-	-	0,33	0,85	1,60	0,80
IE	1,75	1,47	1,24	-	0,10	-	0,17	0,30	0,10	0,17	0,14	0,08	-	-	-
IT	1,52	1,30	1,21	0,50	0,34	0,23	0,29	0,27	0,16	0,19	0,40	0,14	1,83	1,25	1,07
LT	3,24	0,69	1,04	1,65	2,47	0,94	0,57	-	2,29	-			0,88	1,65	-
LU	1,91	1,65	1,52	0,16	0,33	0,19	0,28	0,26	0,27	0,09	0,08	0,07	1,57	1,21	1,52
LV	1,98	2,25	1,51	1,26	1,07	0,77	0,74	0,45	0,45	0,28			1,37	1,33	1,61
NL	2,00	1,62	1,55	1,15	1,12	0,64	0,57	0,41	0,20	0,33	0,14	0,08	1,33	1,52	2,45
PL	2,02	1,50	1,31	-	-	1,19	0,56	0,39	0,26	0,14	0,07	0,07	2,68	1,62	1,54
PT	1,13	1,09	1,04	0,12	0,13	0,11	0,15	0,13	0,05	0,12	0,03	0,11	1,23	1,04	1,09
SE	2,15	1,14	1,07	-	-	0,43	1,37	-	0,47	-	1,74	-	2,06	4,65	5,48
SI	1,94	1,51	1,57	1,45	0,89	0,57	0,47	0,38	0,32	0,55	-	-	1,21	1,49	1,05
SK	-	-	4,54	1,56	-	0,74	0,70	1,75	0,36	2,71	-	-			

Notes: 1) Not sufficient data for persons with primary or less education for AT, CY, CZ, DK and UK

2) Data for Malta were not available

Source: EU-SILC 2005

Table 5:
Relative risk ratio of persons with primary or less education, in relation to their mother`s education, by gender

Country	Mother`s education				
	Primary or less	Lower second-ary	Upper second-ary	Tertiary	Mother not present
BE	1,65	0,28	0,19	0,14	3,92
DE	7,09	1,05	0,32	1,04	8,73
EE	2,19	0,85	0,72	0,48	1,40
ES	1,16	0,09	0,10	0,03	1,35
FI	3,29	0,86	0,18	0,06	1,18
FR	1,31	0,45	0,30	0,09	2,86
GR	1,21	0,21	0,05	0,07	1,11
HU	3,39	0,35	0,09	-	2,44
IE	1,49	0,18	0,10	0,08	-
IT	1,28	0,24	0,15	0,20	1,20
LT	0,96	1,67	0,83	0,68	-
LU	1,45	0,17	0,11	0,01	1,23
LV	1,54	1,17	0,75	0,32	1,22
NL	2,00	0,49	0,45	0,32	1,77
PL	1,48	0,65	0,28	0,06	2,10
PT	1,06	0,09	0,04	0,05	1,11
SI	1,44	0,29	0,25	0,07	1,56
SK	2,14	1,03	0,76	1,26	-

Notes:

1) Not sufficient data for persons with primary or less education for AT, CY, CZ, DK, SE and UK

2) Data for Malta were not available.

Source:

EU-SILC 2005

Table 6:
Relative risk ratio for persons with primary or less education, in relation to their mother's education

Country	R.R.R. Mother`s education									
	Primary or less		Lower second-ary		Upper second-ary		Tertiary		Mother not present	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
BE	1,61	1,68	0,27	0,28	0,25	0,15	0,16	0,13	3,60	4,22
DE	4,57	9,46	1,09	1,01	0,29	0,34	2,11	0,21	5,97	11,31
EE	1,92	2,76	0,66	1,20	0,90	0,38	0,70	-	1,53	1,05
ES	1,15	1,16	0,11	0,07	0,13	0,07	0,06	-	1,04	1,62
FI	3,14	3,52	0,88	0,82	0,19	0,17	0,05	0,08	1,41	0,73
FR	1,29	1,33	0,57	0,35	0,30	0,31	0,09	0,10	2,90	2,82
GR	1,20	1,22	0,21	0,21	0,08	0,03	0,08	0,06	0,94	1,25
HU	3,32	3,43	0,35	0,35	0,20	-	-	-	1,92	2,95
IE	1,55	1,45	0,21	0,17	0,03	0,17	0,06	0,09	-	-
IT	1,27	1,29	0,27	0,22	0,15	0,16	0,12	0,26	1,34	1,09
LT	0,86	1,16	2,15	0,57	0,54	1,38	0,97	-	-	-
LU	1,45	1,45	0,12	0,21	0,10	0,12	0,03	-	0,83	1,56
LV	1,40	1,76	1,20	1,12	0,81	0,67	0,28	0,39	1,20	1,17
NL	1,74	2,26	0,58	0,41	0,45	0,46	0,33	0,31	2,17	1,10
PL	1,47	1,49	0,53	0,76	0,32	0,25	0,05	0,07	1,49	2,70
PT	1,06	1,06	0,13	0,06	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,07	1,10	1,11
SE	1,97	1,63	-	0,18	-	-	-	-	1,18	5,39
SI	1,36	1,50	0,27	0,29	0,34	0,18	0,16	-	1,84	1,35
SK	1,39	2,95	1,43	0,61	0,47	1,09	2,23	-	-	-

Notes:
1) Not sufficient data for persons with primary or less education for AT, CY, CZ, DK and UK
2) Data for Malta were not available.

Source:
EU-SILC 2005

Table 7
Relative risk ratio for persons with elementary occupations, in relation to their father's occupation

Country	R.R.R. Father`s occupation								
	1.LE	2.PR	3.TE	4.CL	5.SE	6.AG	7.CR	8.PL	9.EL
AT	0,66	0,29	0,55	0,36	0,90	1,08	0,72	0,86	2,18
BE	0,29	0,28	0,33	0,49	0,63	0,91	1,11	1,38	2,47
CY	0,13	0,17	0,20	0,31	0,55	1,47	0,84	0,93	1,50
CZ	0,56	0,07	0,34	0,33	0,97	1,14	0,99	1,18	2,85
DE	0,38	0,43	0,73	0,78	0,68	1,14	1,05	1,62	1,72
DK	0,64	0,29	0,79	0,94	0,73	1,04	1,02	1,88	1,69
EE	0,41	0,41	0,75	1,38	1,38	1,38	0,97	0,98	1,57
ES	0,48	0,27	0,50	0,47	0,73	1,08	0,81	0,72	1,92
FI	0,24	0,46	0,81	0,64	0,96	0,91	1,06	0,86	2,27
FR	0,65	0,29	0,50	0,48	0,87	1,14	1,11	1,24	1,86
GR	0,43	0,48	0,40	0,76	1,20	0,97	1,01	1,09	2,02
HU	0,30	0,09	0,32	0,66	0,87	1,52	0,87	1,04	2,08
IE	0,66	0,46	0,57	0,67	0,58	1,14	1,03	1,20	1,88
IT	0,51	0,63	0,40	0,52	0,71	1,26	0,88	0,86	2,09
LT	0,37	0,34	0,41	0,55	0,84	1,11	0,90	1,00	1,43
LU	0,52	0,09	0,48	0,35	1,00	1,59	1,32	1,22	1,75
LV	0,61	0,45	0,62	0,43	0,87	1,18	0,78	0,88	1,73
NL	0,67	0,18	0,41	1,07	0,79	1,61	1,04	1,66	1,88
PL	0,45	0,16	0,50	0,55	0,74	0,99	0,99	1,09	1,93
PT	0,32	0,26	0,22	0,44	0,72	1,22	0,90	0,80	1,70
SE	-	0,32	0,32	-	1,55	2,25	1,18	0,65	4,69
SI	0,19	0,44	0,51	0,54	0,38	1,51	0,96	1,03	1,87
SK	0,43	0,38	0,37	0,82	1,06	0,99	0,95	0,98	1,99
UK	0,50	0,28	0,59	0,57	1,08	2,56	1,10	1,65	1,61
NO	0,31	0,44	0,69	0,32	1,80	1,77	1,08	1,56	1,22

Notes:
1) Not sufficient data for persons with primary or less education for AT, CY, CZ, DK and UK
2) Data for Malta were not available.

Source:
EU-SILC 2005

Table 8:
Relative risk ratio for persons with ISCO Group1 occupations (Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers), in relation to their father‘s occupation

Country	R.R.R. Father`s occupation								
	1.LE	2.PR	3.TE	4.CL	5.SE	6.AG	7.CR	8.PL	9.EL
AT	3,57	1,72	1,34	0,99	0,98	0,47	0,81	0,54	0,71
BE	2,39	1,31	0,91	0,86	0,73	0,84	0,83	0,79	0,48
CY	7,86	1,53	1,48	1,39	1,74	0,77	0,89	0,62	0,55
CZ	2,57	2,28	1,46	1,60	0,62	0,87	0,70	0,62	0,82
DE	1,95	1,38	1,10	1,00	0,68	1,08	0,78	0,80	0,68
DK	2,07	0,93	0,98	1,17	1,24	0,67	0,86	0,27	0,90
EE	1,82	1,54	1,58	1,28	0,43	0,57	0,84	0,87	0,73
ES	4,13	0,84	1,15	0,99	0,77	0,91	0,69	0,76	0,66
FI	1,87	1,18	0,90	1,00	1,28	0,87	1,00	1,09	0,56
FR	2,31	1,72	1,45	0,84	0,82	0,59	0,84	0,60	0,59
GR	2,42	0,72	0,95	0,58	1,07	0,79	0,83	0,98	0,91
HU	2,25	2,10	1,67	1,29	1,23	0,68	0,91	0,69	0,49
IS	1,31	1,05	1,33	1,78	0,63	0,70	0,97	1,00	1,45
IT	2,82	0,96	0,80	0,64	0,77	0,83	0,87	0,82	0,85
LT	2,75	1,95	1,67	1,46	1,19	0,57	0,85	0,76	0,78
LU	2,38	1,55	1,05	0,87	0,75	0,73	0,79	0,76	0,74
LV	1,78	2,35	0,92	1,09	2,24	1,47	0,85	0,89	0,80
NL	1,38	1,02	1,04	1,23	1,02	0,98	0,73	0,79	0,73
PL	3,26	2,48	1,51	1,26	1,34	0,59	1,02	0,81	0,74
PT	2,93	1,84	1,30	0,65	1,03	0,68	0,85	0,58	1,07
SE	0,92	1,74	0,57	0,99		3,22	0,58	0,77	4,20
SI	2,49	2,56	2,05	1,18	1,24	0,67	0,94	0,52	0,63
SK	1,82	1,54	1,38	0,96	0,48	0,42	0,88	0,77	0,93
UK	1,57	0,88	1,22	1,21	1,04	0,85	0,61	0,74	0,70
IE	1,42	1,03	1,59	0,85	1,01	0,55	0,84	0,82	0,61
NO	1,73	0,98	1,02	1,08	0,86	0,60	0,89	0,84	1,02

Notes:
Data for Malta were not available.

Source:
EU-SILC 2005

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