imds
instituto mobilidade e desenvolvimento social

Intergenerational Mobility GENERATIONS:
Analysis by decade of birth of children - from 1920 to 1980

August 2021

Overview

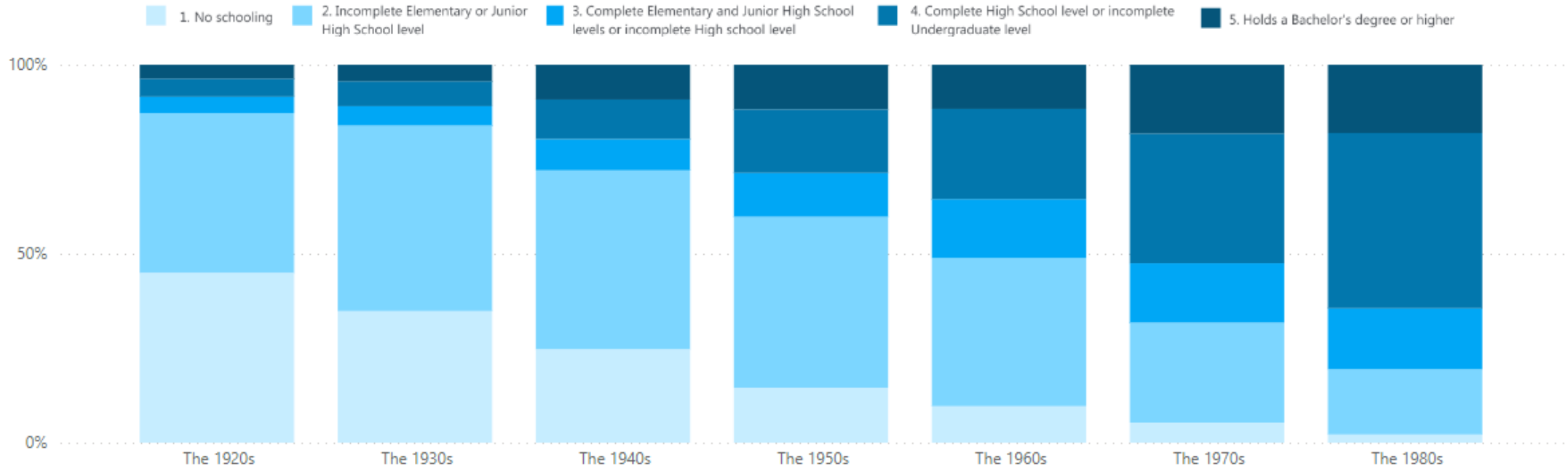
- Data source: **PNAD 1996 microdata** (children aged between 27 and 76) and **PNAD 2014 microdata** (children aged between 25 and 74).
- Initially we present a graph of the distribution of the level of schooling of individuals born between the 20s and the 80's. Afterwards, transition matrices are presented that show the level of schooling of the offspring, conditioned to that of their fathers, by the child's decade of birth (comprising the years 1920 to 1989). Finally, graphs are presented with mobility synthesis indicators and attachments.
- The levels of schooling considered are: No schooling; Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School levels; Complete Elementary and Junior High School level or Incomplete High School level; Complete High School or Incomplete Undergraduate level; and Holds a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Intergenerational mobility analyses were made based on the schooling of the offspring and of the father. When speaking of "*pais*", we refer to the plural of "father". In the annex, the transition matrices are presented using the maximum schooling level between the father and mother and the results are similar.
- To explore other aspects, visit the dashboard at www.imdsbrasil.org.

Executive Summary

The results show a significant improvement in educational results and intergenerational mobility in education for Brazil:

- There was consistent increase in educational levels of individuals born between the 1920s and 1980s - the younger the individual, the higher the levels of schooling;
- This increase has been accompanied by greater upward intergenerational mobility in education;
- An increase which is related to a reduction in the intergenerational persistence in education;
- Finally, if on the one hand there is a significant drop in the low schooling “trap,” the study suggests that there may have been an increase in the so-called intergenerational privilege at the higher level of schooling.

Distribution of children's level of schooling, by decade of birth, regardless of the father's schooling



- With each younger generation, the percentage of individuals with no schooling and with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School levels began to decrease. The percentage of unschooled children went from 45.0% among those born in the 1920s, to 2.2% among those born in the 1980s. On the other hand, the percentage of individuals who have complete Elementary and Junior High School levels up to those holding bachelor's degrees or higher, has increased with every decade of birth.

- The degree of schooling that most increased among those born in the 1920s and 1980s was that of children with complete High School levels or incomplete Undergraduate level (4.79% to 46.36%). Thus, there was an increase in the level of schooling between generations, and this has been more focused on succeeding at the High School level.

Generation of children born in the 1920's

Father's level of schooling	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	64,4%	33,2%	1,3%	0,6%	0,4%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	20,7%	60,8%	7,0%	7,5%	4,0%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	8,5%	26,4%	24,4%	26,3%	14,3%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	3,5%	17,6%	11,1%	33,6%	34,2%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	2,5%	14,2%	15,5%	22,7%	45,2%	**100,0%**
Total	**45,0%**	**42,3%**	**4,3%**	**4,8%**	**3,7%**	**100,0%**

1. Most children of unschooled fathers were also likely not to have any schooling themselves (intergenerational immobility in education). The same was true for children of fathers with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School levels, in which the probability of most children was to present the same level of education - incomplete Elementary or Junior High School (intergenerational immobility). Only 1% of the offspring of unschooled fathers completed High School or Undergraduate studies.

2. Most children had no schooling (45%), followed by those who had incomplete Elementary or Junior High School levels (42.3%). The probability of completing High School (or not completing Undergraduate studies) or holding a bachelor's degree (or higher) was small (4.8% and 3.7%, respectively). And among those who did complete their studies, most were the offspring of fathers with the highest levels of schooling (complete High School level or those having attained a bachelor's degree).

Generation of children born in the 1930's

Father's level of schooling	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	53,8%	41,8%	1,8%	1,7%	0,8%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	15,5%	62,3%	7,7%	9,3%	5,2%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4,3%	28,0%	21,4%	27,6%	18,6%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	1,6%	16,0%	14,1%	32,9%	35,4%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	1,7%	13,5%	12,7%	32,2%	39,9%	**100,0%**
Total	**34,8%**	**49,1%**	**5,1%**	**6,6%**	**4,4%**	**100,0%**

1. The likelihood that the children of unschooled fathers would also not have any schooling decreased, but it was still the majority (53.8%). However, it increased the probability of the children of unschooled fathers to attain incomplete Elementary or Junior High School levels (from 33.2% to 41.8%) - cases of upward intergenerational mobility. Only 2.5% of the children of unschooled fathers completed High School or earned a bachelor's degree.

2. The probability of children attaining incomplete Elementary or Junior High School levels was greater than their having no schooling (49.1% compared to 34.8%), unlike those born in the 1920s, where most had no schooling. The percentage of children with complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or higher increased very little.

Generation of children born in the 1940's

Father's level of schooling	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	41,5%	47,9%	5,1%	3,7%	1,8%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	8,6%	53,8%	11,8%	15,3%	10,5%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	1,9%	17,6%	13,3%	31,2%	35,9%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	2,4%	11,5%	10,0%	30,5%	45,7%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	0,9%	6,4%	6,5%	20,6%	65,6%	**100,0%**
Total	**24,8%**	**47,3%**	**8,3%**	**10,5%**	**9,2%**	**100,0%**

1. The greatest likelihood for those who had unschooled parents was to attain incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level (47.9%), unlike those children born in the 1930s, making them cases of upward intergenerational mobility in education. Nevertheless, the likelihood of children of unschooled fathers remaining unschooled was still high (41.5%). The probability of children with an incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level getting the same level of education as their fathers was 53.8%, which refers to intergenerational immobility in education. Comparing this probability with that of those born in the 1930s, we see a drop (from 62.3% to 53.8%). Only 5.5% of children of unschooled parents completed High School or higher education.

2. Most individuals had incomplete Elementary or Junior High School levels, as did those born in the 1930s. The likelihood of children not having any schooling decreased 10 percentage points (pp) and increased at all other levels of education, compared to those born in the 1930s. The probability of the offspring holding bachelor degrees (or higher) more than doubled, as compared to the previous decade (from 4.4% to 9.2%).

Generation of children born in the 1950's

Father's level of schooling	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	27,7%	54,0%	8,8%	6,8%	2,7%	100,0%
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	5,3%	45,4%	15,1%	22,0%	12,2%	100,0%
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	2,7%	13,5%	10,7%	38,7%	34,4%	100,0%
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	0,6%	9,3%	6,5%	38,4%	45,2%	100,0%
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	0,7%	3,3%	5,3%	23,5%	67,1%	100,0%
Total	**14,5%**	**45,2%**	**11,6%**	**16,8%**	**11,8%**	**100,0%**

1. More than half of the children of unschooled fathers were likely to have incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level (54.0%), unlike those born in the previous decade. The probability of the children of fathers with no schooling remaining unschooled decreased by 13.8 pp in relation to children born in the 1940s. The probability that the children of fathers with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level having the same level of education as their father decreased, although it is still the highest (45.4%). On the other hand, the likelihood of the children of a father with complete Elementary and Junior High School levels completing the High School level went from 31.2% to 38.7% (the highest among all the children's levels of schooling). 9.5% of the children of unschooled fathers completed High School or higher education.

2. Most individuals were likely to have attained incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level. The likelihood that children would have no schooling decreased another 10 pp. and increased the probability at all other levels of education, compared to those born in the 1940s. The percentage of children who completed Elementary and Junior High School, High School, and higher education increased, but the greatest increase observed was at the High School level.

Generation of children born in the 1960's

Father's level of schooling	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	20,0%	50,9%	12,2%	13,9%	3,1%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	4,0%	38,3%	19,3%	27,7%	10,6%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	1,5%	14,4%	16,3%	43,8%	24,0%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	0,6%	6,0%	9,4%	41,6%	42,4%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	0,3%	3,3%	5,1%	25,6%	65,8%	**100,0%**
Total	**9,7%**	**39,2%**	**15,5%**	**23,9%**	**11,7%**	**100,0%**

1. Most children of unschooled fathers were still likely to have incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level, but it went from 54.0% - for those born in the 1950s - to 50.9% - for those born in the 1960s. The probability of children with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level presenting intergenerational immobility compared to parents also decreased (45.4% - for those born in the 1950s - and 38.3% - for those born in the 1960s) and increased the percentage of those with complete Elementary, Junior High School, and High School levels. There is also an increase in the likelihood of children of fathers of all levels of education to complete High School, compared to those born in the 1950s. The probability of children of unschooled fathers completing the High School level more than doubled (from 6.8% to 13.9%), while completing higher education increased 0.4 pp. (it went from 2.7% to 3.1%).

2. Most children of fathers with complete higher education also completed this level of education (65.8%) - intergenerational immobility in education (also known as intergenerational privilege at this level of education).

3. Most individuals were likely to have incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level, followed by complete High School level (or incomplete higher level). The likelihood that children would have no schooling decreased 4.8 p.p. compared to those born in the 1950s, being 9.7%. The proportion of children who completed higher education or more is very similar to those born in the 1950s.

Generation of children born in the 1970's

Father's level of schooling	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	12,2%	42,1%	16,4%	24,3%	5,0%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	1,9%	25,4%	18,6%	39,6%	14,5%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	2,7%	7,8%	17,2%	43,8%	28,5%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	0,7%	3,6%	7,0%	48,0%	40,7%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher		2,0%	1,8%	20,5%	75,7%	**100,0%**
Total	**5,3%**	**26,5%**	**15,7%**	**34,3%**	**18,2%**	**100,0%**

1. The likelihood of children of unschooled fathers attaining the incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level is no longer half, although it is still the largest (from 50.9% - for those born in the 1960s - to 42.1% - for those born in the 1970s). The probability of children with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level presenting intergenerational immobility compared to their fathers also decreased compared to those born in the 1960s (25.4% and 38.33%, respectively). Thus, the highest probability of the children of fathers with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level was to present the complete High School level (or incomplete higher education), as well as the children of fathers with complete Elementary and Junior High School, and High School levels.

2. The probability of children of fathers with complete higher education also completing this level of education increased for those born in the 1960s and 70s, from 65.8% to 75.7%.

3. The likelihood that children would have no instruction decreased 4.4 p.p. compared to those born in the 1960s, being 5.3%. There was an increase in the portion of children who completed High School (or incomplete higher education) and higher education (or more) (10.4 pp. and 6.5 pp, respectively) between those born in the 60s and 70s.

Generation of children born in the 1980's

Father's level of schooling	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	4,8%	38,0%	22,2%	32,0%	3,1%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	1,9%	15,2%	18,8%	52,2%	11,8%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	0,8%	5,6%	11,6%	59,4%	22,7%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	0,2%	2,3%	6,4%	52,1%	39,0%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	0,2%	0,4%	1,6%	26,4%	71,3%	**100,0%**
Total	**2,2%**	**17,3%**	**16,1%**	**46,4%**	**18,1%**	**100,0%**

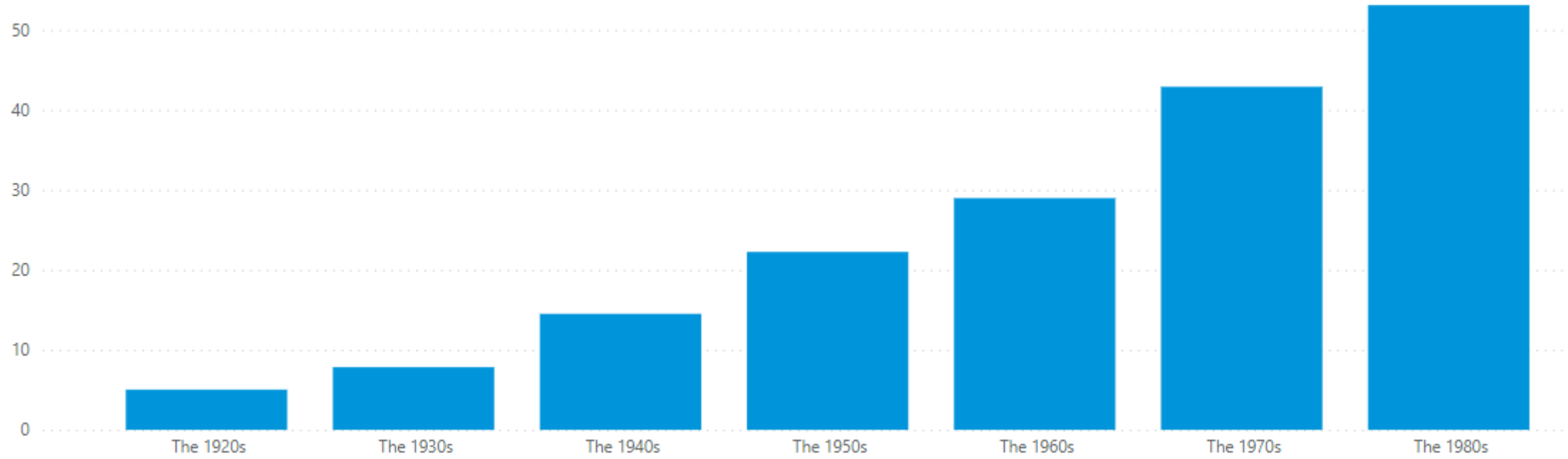
1. The likelihood of children of unschooled fathers presenting incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level was still the largest, though decreasing from 42.1% - for those born in the 1970s - to 38.0% - for those born in the 1980s). There was an increase in the probability of the children of unschooled fathers attaining either complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or complete High School level, despite the decrease in their chances of presenting complete undergraduate course (or higher), their chances having been the same as for those born in the 1960s. Most children of fathers with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School levels were likely to complete the High School level (or incomplete higher education) (52.2%).

2. The likelihood of children of fathers with undergraduate degrees (or higher), completing this level of education presented a drop between those born in the 1970's and those in the 1980's (from 75.7% to 71.3%).

3. The probability of children not having any schooling is 2.2%. The chance of these children presenting incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level underwent a drop in relation to those born in the previous decade. The percentage of children who completed High School (or have incomplete higher education) showed an increase of 12.1 pp. between those born in the 1970s and 1980s. The portion of children with complete higher education (or more) is about 18% for those born in the 1970s and 1980s.

Upward medium-distance mobility in education (%)

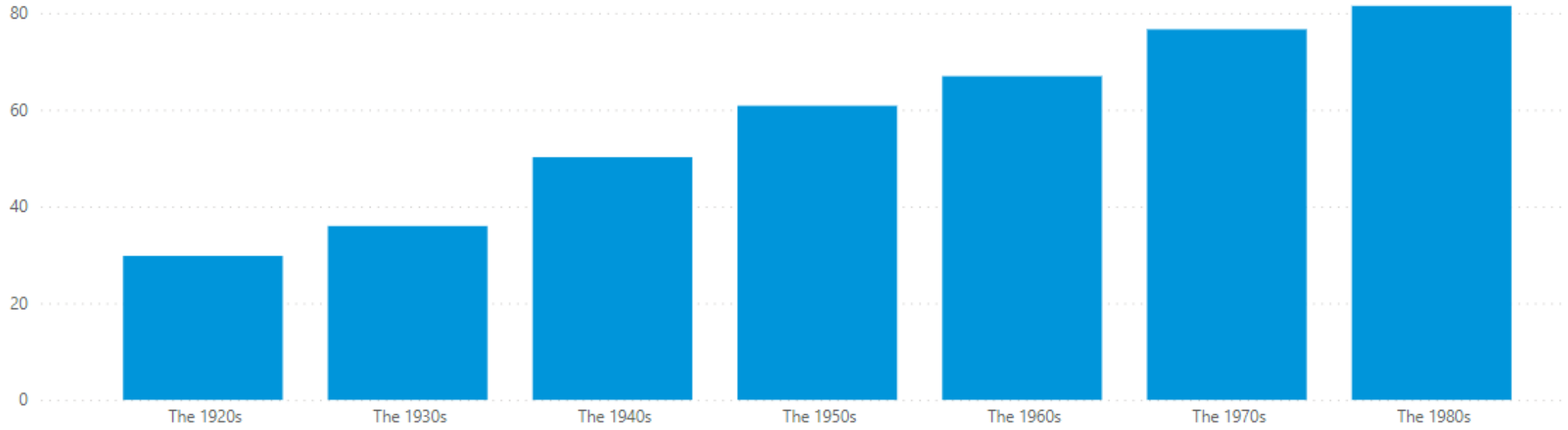
The indicator represents the percentage of children whose fathers had no schooling or attained an incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level, and who themselves attained at least the complete High School level. Thus, it reveals a leap of educational mobility in relation to the father.



With each decade of birth, a greater percentage of children reached at least the High School level, even though their fathers had attained at most an incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level.
The percentage ranges from 5.03% to 53.12% – **an increase in the order of 10 times during the period analyzed.**

Upward mobility in education [weakly] (%)

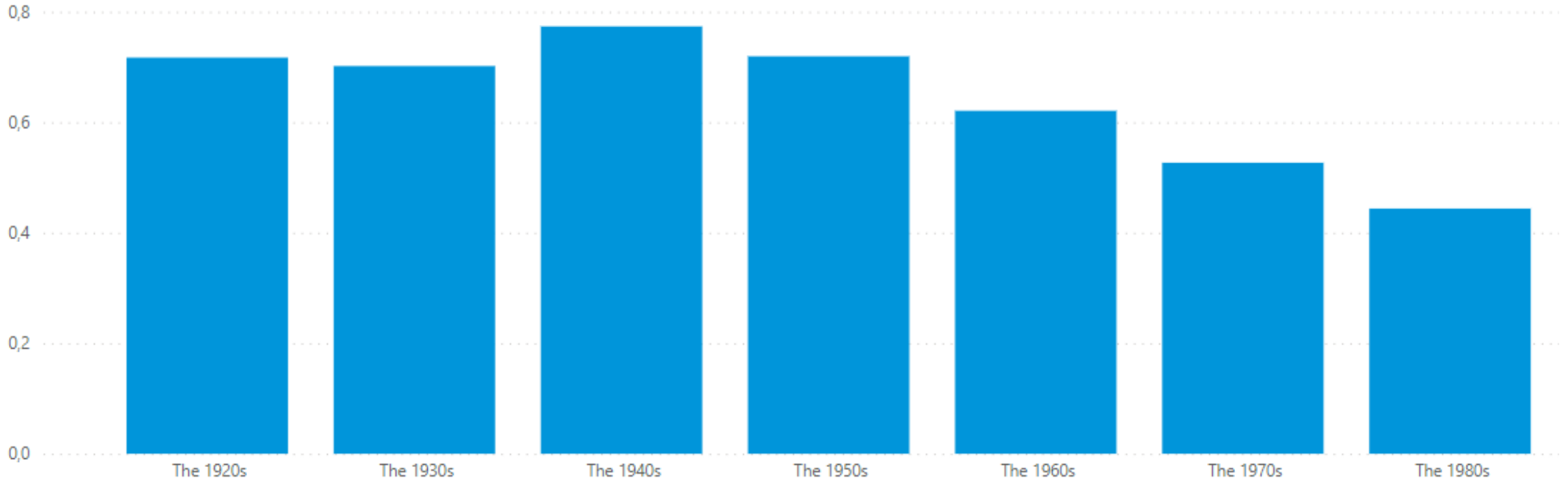
The indicator represents the percentage of children who have attained levels of schooling above that obtained by their fathers, characterizing upward intergenerational mobility in education, or remained at the same level, provided this was a bachelor's degree or higher.



With each decade of birth, a greater percentage of children attained higher levels of schooling than their fathers, or remained at the same level, provided this was a bachelor's degree or higher. However, this growth began to decline over the decades after 1940 (except between 1960 and 1970). The percentage ranges from 29.77% to 81.47%.

Intergenerational persistence in education

The indicator represents the relationship between the level of schooling of children and the level of schooling of fathers, both expressed in years of schooling.



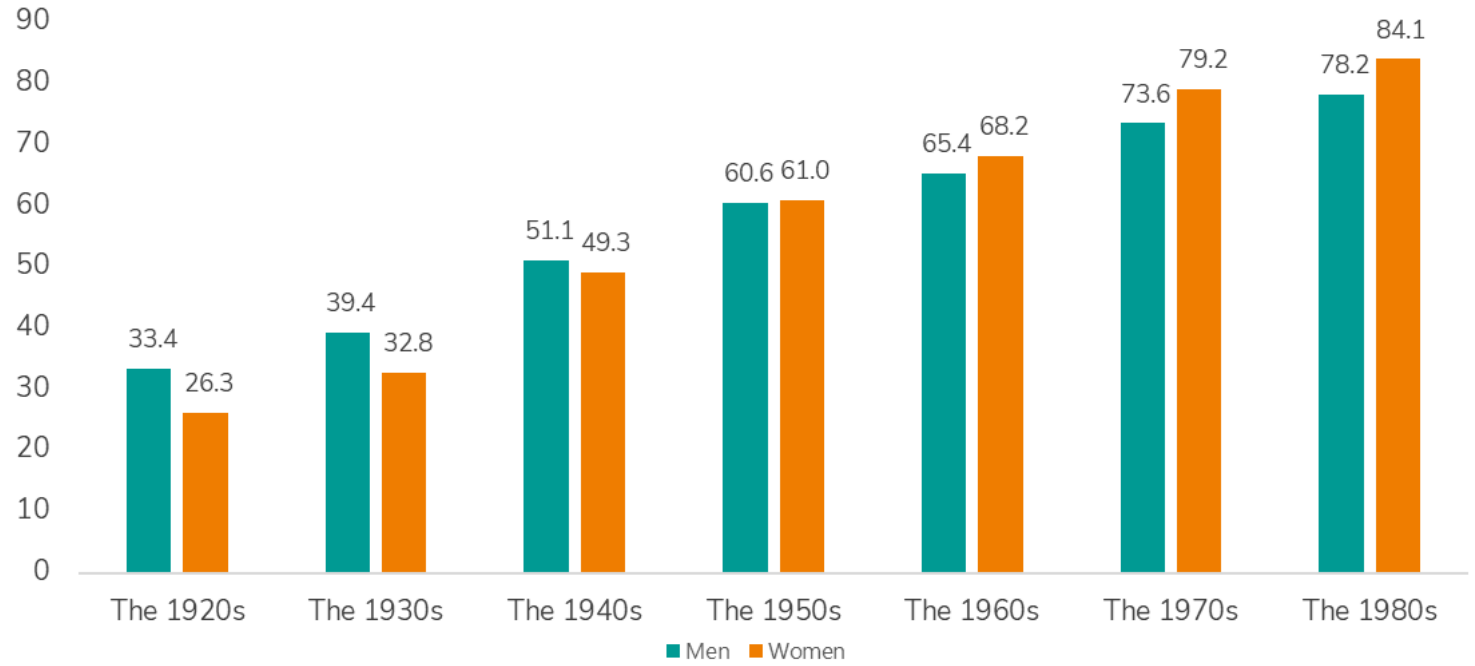
It appears that between the 1920s and the 1980s, intergenerational persistence went from 0.72 to 0.44. Since the closer to 1 this indicator registers, the greater the relationship between the level of schooling of the father and of the child, and the closer to 0, the lower the relationship and the greater the mobility, it is possible to verify that there was an advance in terms of intergenerational mobility in education, especially between the 1940s and the 1980s.
This result indicates that less and less is the child's level of schooling related, or determined, by the father's level of schooling.

Intergenerational Mobility
GENERATIONS:
Analysis by decade of
birth of children –
from 1920 to 1980

Men and Women
Whites and Blacks

Upward mobility in education [weakly] (%)
Men and Women

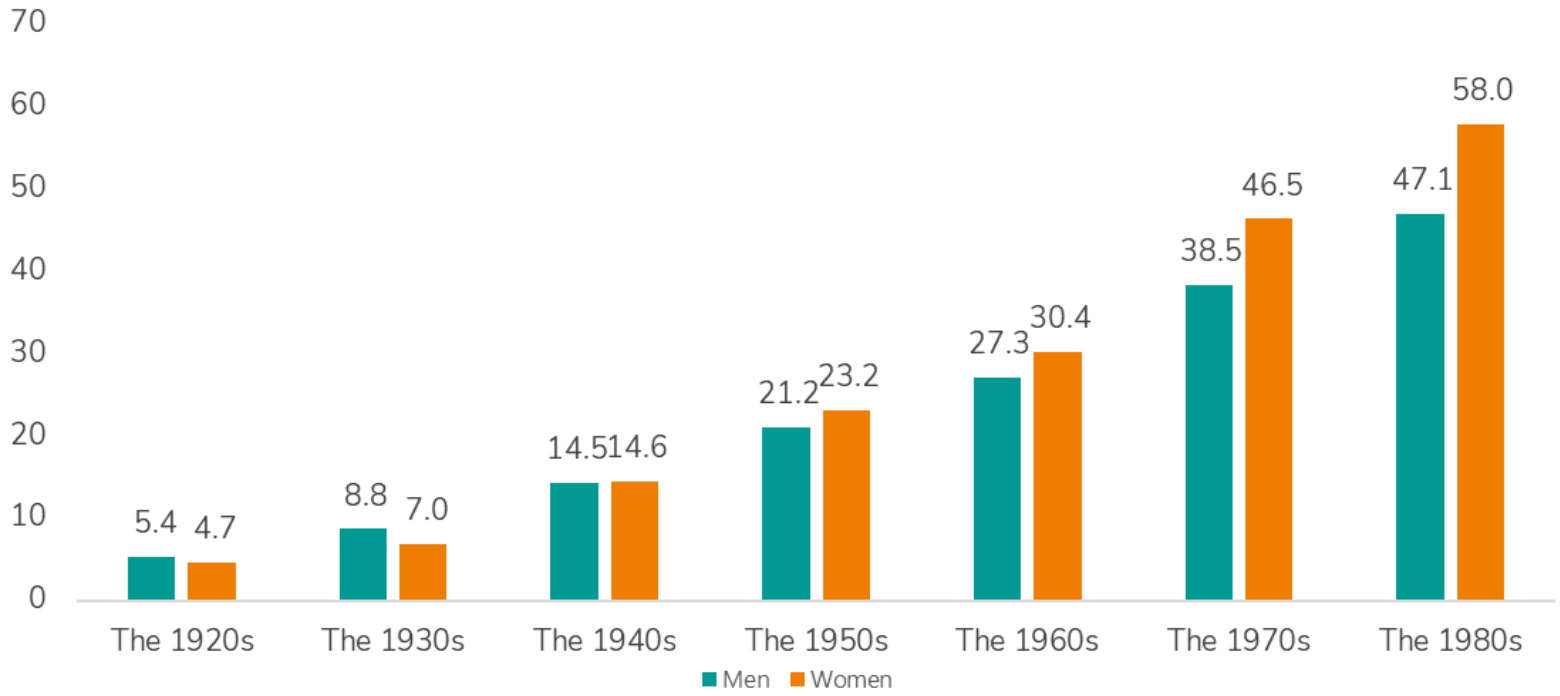
The indicator represents the percentage of children who reached the level of schooling above that attained by their fathers, characterizing upward intergenerational mobility in education, or remained at the same level, provided it was at the bachelor's level or higher.



There is a lower percentage of women born in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, compared to men born in the same decades, who have attained higher levels of schooling than their fathers, or remained at the same level, provided it was a bachelor's degree or higher. However, from the 1950s on, the situation is reversed, and a greater percentage of women, compared to men, constitute cases of upward mobility in education [weakly]. In this indicator, the difference between men and women increases every decade of birth as of the 1950s.

Medium-distance mobility in education (%)
Men and Women

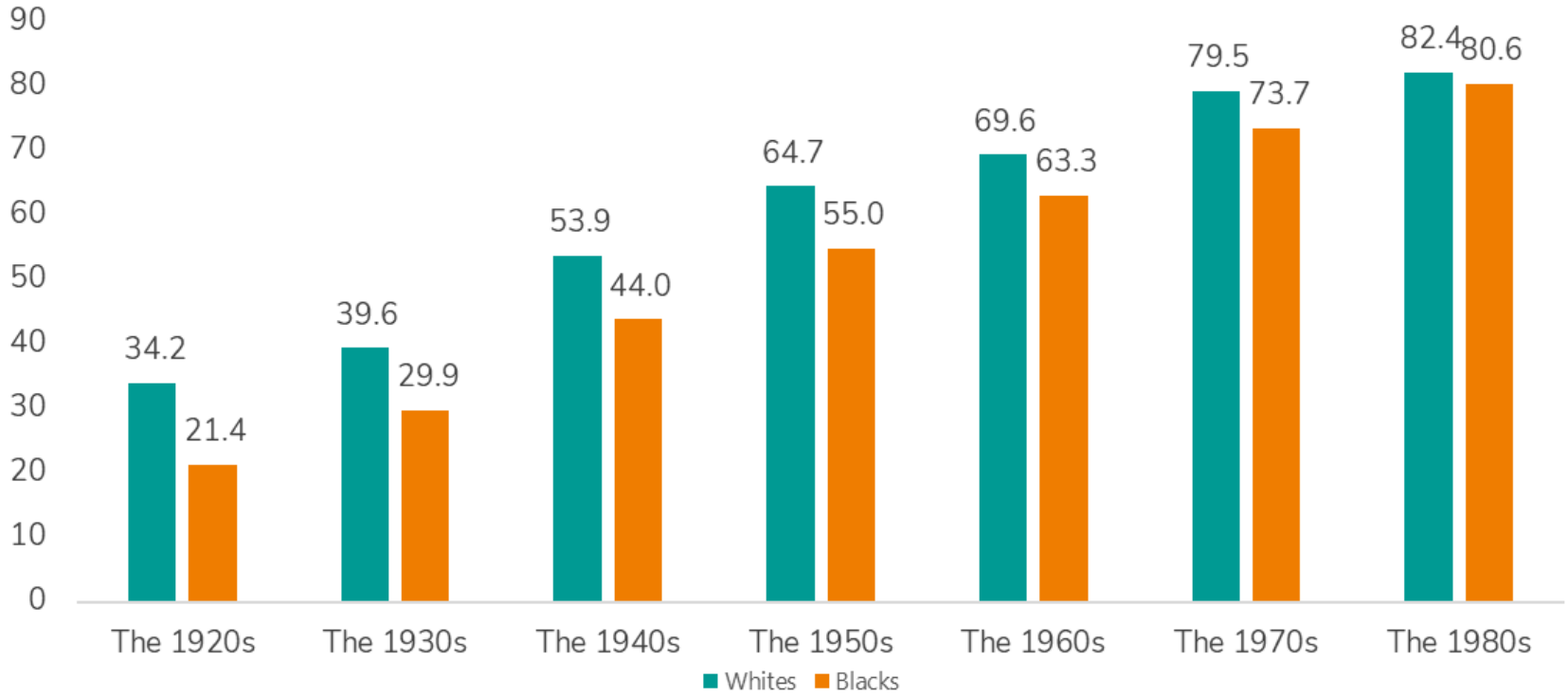
The indicator represents the percentage of children whose fathers had no schooling or had an incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level, and who attained at least the complete High School level. Thus, it reveals a leap of educational mobility in relation to the father.



A lower percentage of women born in the 1920s and 30s, compared to men born in the same decade, attained at least the High School level, given that their fathers had at most an incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level. This scenario changes for those born in the 1940s, and the positive difference for women increases every decade of birth thereafter.

Upward mobility in education (weakly) (%)
Whites and Blacks

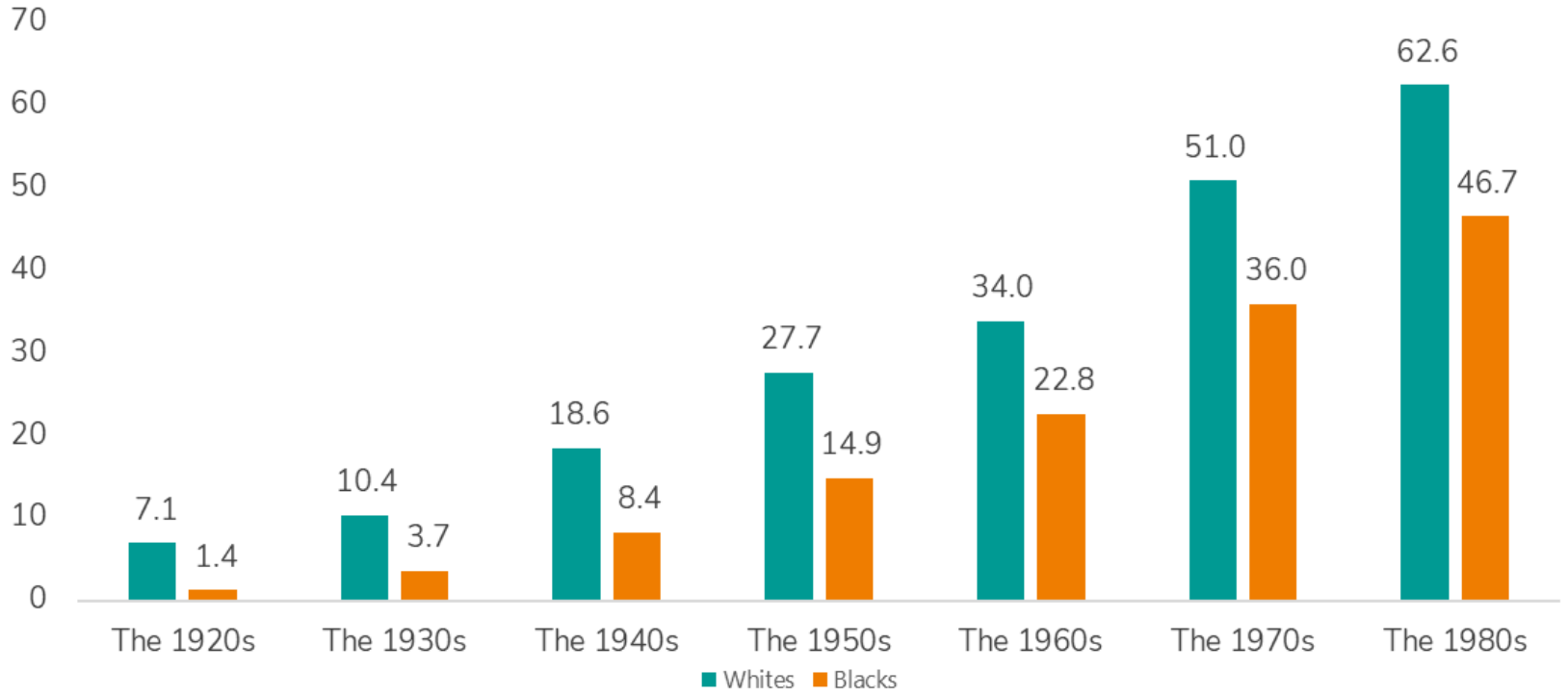
The indicator represents the percentage of children who attained a higher level of schooling than that obtained by their fathers, characterizing upward intergenerational mobility in education, or remained at the same level, provided it was that of a bachelor's degree or higher.



There is a lower percentage of Black children, compared to White children, in all decades of birth, who have attained higher levels of education than their fathers, or remained at the same level, provided it was that of a bachelor's degree or higher. However, the difference decreases every decade of birth, from 12.8 pp among children born in the 1920s, to 1.8 pp. among those born in the 1980s.

Medium-distance mobility in education (%)
Whites and Blacks

The indicator represents the percentage of children whose fathers had no schooling or had an incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level, and who attained at least the complete High School level. Thus, it reveals a leap of educational mobility in relation to the father.



In all decades of birth considered, a greater percentage of White children, compared to Black children, reached at least the High School level, provided their fathers had at most an incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level. The difference between Whites and Blacks increases every decade of birth, reaching 15.9 between those children born in the 1980s.

Difference between Whites and Blacks

MEDIUM-DISTANCE MOBILITY

Percentage of children whose fathers had no schooling or reached an incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level, and who attained at least the complete High School level.

Difference between White and Black individuals increases throughout the decades of birth.

UPWARD WEAKLY MOBILITY

Percentage of children who reached a level of schooling above that obtained by their father, characterizing upward intergenerational mobility in education, or remained at the same level, provided it was that of a bachelor's degree or higher.

Difference between White and Black individuals decreases over the decades of birth.

WHY DOES THIS HAPPEN?

NEXT 2 SLIDES

UPWARD MOBILITY WEAKLY (UMW), Cohort born in the 1980s

Father's level of schooling	Percentage of **White offspring** who present upward mobility weakly	Percentage of **Black offspring** who present upward mobility weakly	Distribution of fathers' schooling, **White offspring**	Distribution of fathers' schooling, **Black offspring**
No Schooling	97.1	94.7	19.3	41.8
Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	85.9	79.9	48.1	42.1
Complete Elementary and Junior High School or Incomplete High School level	87.1	76.1	14.4	9.8
Complete High School or incomplete Undergraduate studies	43.3	30.9	9.7	4.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	75.1	58.3	8.5	1.9

1) For all paternal levels of schooling, the mobility of White offspring is greater than that of Black offspring. For example, 97% of Whites (more than 95% of Blacks) surpass their unschooled fathers.
2) Upward mobility is greater (for both Blacks and Whites) for the offspring of unschooled parents than for any other category of paternal schooling.
3) The fraction of Blacks with unschooled fathers is twice that of Whites.

Thus, (1)+(2)+(3) suggest that, due to the sample composition effect, upward mobility [weakly] is similar between the two groups.

MEDIUM-DISTANCE MOBILITY (MDM), Cohort born in the 1980s

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Whites

Father's level of schooling	Children's level of schooling				
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher
1. No schooling	2,9%	32,5%	18,4%	41,6%	4,6%
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	1,7%	12,4%	17,6%	52,7%	15,6%
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	0,1%	4,5%	8,2%	56,9%	30,2%
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	0,4%	1,0%	3,9%	51,3%	43,3%
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher		0,5%	0,1%	24,3%	75,1%
Total	**1,3%**	**11,4%**	**12,5%**	**48,7%**	**26,1%**

Blacks

Father's level of schooling	Children's level of schooling				
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher
1. No schooling	5,3%	40,0%	23,9%	28,3%	2,5%
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	2,0%	18,1%	19,9%	51,9%	8,1%
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	1,7%	6,8%	15,4%	62,3%	13,8%
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level		4,2%	9,8%	55,1%	30,9%
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	0,9%		6,6%	34,2%	58,3%
Total	**2,9%**	**22,6%**	**19,3%**	**44,7%**	**10,6%**

Medium-Distance Mobility

Upward Mobility Weakly

The percentage of White individuals is higher, compared to the percentage of Black individuals, who are cases of medium-distance mobility.

The composition effect, in the case of medium-distance mobility (MDM), works against Blacks. Medium-distance mobility (MDM - indicated in orange) of White children of unschooled fathers is much higher than the MDM of Blacks. Furthermore, the higher concentration of Blacks with unschooled fathers reinforces this effect.

ANNEXES

Matrixes of offsprings' mobility transition in relation to their parents, considering the maximum level of schooling between the father and the mother.

Generation of offspring born in the 1920s:

Level of Schooling Maximum between father and mother	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	65,0%	33,1%	1,1%	0,6%	0,2%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	21,8%	61,1%	6,9%	6,5%	3,7%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	7,9%	30,2%	25,4%	24,9%	11,6%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	4,5%	20,0%	10,4%	35,5%	29,5%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	3,0%	14,9%	14,0%	23,5%	44,5%	**100,0%**
Total	**44,9%**	**42,8%**	**4,3%**	**4,6%**	**3,4%**	**100,0%**

Generation of offspring born in the 1930s:

Level of Schooling Maximum between father and mother	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	54,2%	41,6%	1,8%	1,7%	0,6%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	17,4%	62,9%	7,2%	8,2%	4,3%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4,5%	26,2%	20,9%	26,8%	21,7%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	2,4%	18,8%	12,7%	33,6%	32,5%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	1,6%	13,1%	12,3%	31,3%	41,7%	**100,0%**
Total	**35,1%**	**49,5%**	**5,0%**	**6,3%**	**4,1%**	**100,0%**

Generation of offspring born in the 1940s:

Level of Schooling Maximum between father and mother	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	42,5%	47,2%	4,9%	3,9%	1,4%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	9,7%	55,3%	11,3%	14,6%	9,1%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	2,0%	22,0%	13,8%	28,9%	33,3%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	2,0%	13,4%	9,9%	31,8%	42,9%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	1,9%	7,8%	6,4%	20,3%	63,5%	**100,0%**
Total	**25,1%**	**47,7%**	**8,1%**	**10,6%**	**8,5%**	**100,0%**

Generation of offspring born in the 1950s:

Level of Schooling Maximum between father and mother	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	28,9%	54,5%	8,2%	6,1%	2,4%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	6,3%	47,8%	15,1%	20,4%	10,3%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	2,3%	16,5%	12,9%	38,5%	29,9%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	1,5%	10,0%	9,4%	38,4%	40,7%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	0,8%	3,2%	5,2%	24,9%	65,9%	**100,0%**
Total	**14,7%**	**46,0%**	**11,7%**	**16,5%**	**11,1%**	**100,0%**

Generation of offspring born in the 1960s:

Level of Schooling Maximum between father and mother	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	21,2%	51,2%	11,7%	13,3%	2,6%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	4,6%	40,9%	19,1%	26,0%	9,5%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	1,3%	17,1%	16,6%	42,7%	22,3%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	0,8%	8,6%	12,0%	44,6%	34,0%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	0,3%	3,9%	6,4%	28,6%	60,8%	**100,0%**
Total	**9,6%**	**39,7%**	**15,5%**	**23,9%**	**11,2%**	**100,0%**

Generation of offspring born in the 1970s:

Level of Schooling Maximum between father and mother	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
1. No schooling	13,0%	44,6%	16,8%	21,4%	4,1%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	2,2%	28,1%	19,6%	38,2%	11,9%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	3,5%	9,6%	18,9%	46,8%	21,3%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	0,7%	7,2%	8,3%	48,4%	35,4%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	0,1%	2,0%	2,5%	24,1%	71,3%	**100,0%**
Total	**5,3%**	**27,5%**	**16,3%**	**34,0%**	**16,9%**	**100,0%**

Generation of offspring born in the 1980s:

Level of Schooling Maximum between father and mother	Children's level of schooling					
	1. No schooling	2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	**Total**
1. No schooling	5,7%	41,4%	21,7%	28,8%	2,3%	**100,0%**
2. Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level	1,9%	19,9%	20,7%	48,9%	8,7%	**100,0%**
3. Complete Elementary and Junior High School levels or incomplete High School level	1,1%	8,2%	13,4%	60,8%	16,4%	**100,0%**
4. Complete High School level or incomplete Undergraduate level	0,8%	3,8%	7,8%	54,9%	32,7%	**100,0%**
5. Holds a Bachelor's degree or higher	0,3%	0,9%	3,1%	33,5%	62,2%	**100,0%**
Total	**2,3%**	**18,6%**	**16,4%**	**46,2%**	**16,4%**	**100,0%**

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