

Module 2011: Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages

The Commission Regulation 481/2010 presents the list of target secondary variables relating to intergenerational transmission of disadvantages. Module 2011 includes questions relating to conditions in which the respondent lived when he/ she was 14 years old. This ad-hoc module was carried out in 2011 by the EU-27 countries plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

This document introduces the definitions and the variables of the 2011 Module.

The main characteristics of the 2011 Module are the following:

- **Units:** The unit of observation is every member of the household aged over 24 years and less than 60 years, i.e. every member of the household born between 1951 and 1985.
- **Mode of data collection:** Only personal interviews are held. Proxy interviews are allowed as an exception for persons temporarily absent or incapacitated.
- **Reference period:** The reference period is when the interviewee was around 14 years old.
- **Definitions:** The definitions for “father”, “mother” and “household” used in the 2011 Module are as follows:
 - **Father:** *“the person the interviewee **considered to be his/her father** when he/she was **around 14 years old**. In general the father will be the biological father, but if the interviewee considers someone else to be the 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 **around 14 years old**. In general the mother will be the biological mother, but if the interviewee considers someone else to be the 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 around 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 around 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 around 14 years old.”*
- **Target variables:** The 2011 Module consists of 21 variables to be asked at personal level. The variables are the following:
 - **Family data**
 - **PT010: Presence of parents** – there are five possible values: 1) lived with both parents (or persons considered as parents); 2) lived with only father (or person considered as a father); 3) lived with only mother (or person considered as a mother); 4) lived in a private household without any parent; and 5) lived in a collective household or institution.
 - **PT020: Number of adults** – the number of adults (persons aged 18+) who lived in the respondent’s household when he/she was around 14 years old. The parents are also counted (if any living in the dwelling);

- **PT030: Number of children** – the number of children (below 18 years old) who lived in the respondent’s household when he/she was around 14 years old. The respondent is also counted. Therefore, the value of this variable should be at least one;
- **PT040: Number of persons in the household in work** – number of persons who both were living in the respondent’s household when he/she was around 14 years **and** who were working. All members of the household (parents, other adults, children and the respondent him/herself) are included if they were working. Work include any “regular” paid activities or activities performed as family worker during the reference period;
- **PT050: Year of birth of the father;**
- **PT060: Country of birth of the father;**
- **PT070: Citizenship of the father;**
- **PT080: Year of birth of the mother;**
- **PT090: Country of birth of the mother;**
- **PT100: Citizenship of the mother;**
- **Educational data**
 - **PT110: Highest level of education attained by the father** – there are four possible values for this variable: 0) the father could neither read nor write in any language; 1) low level (pre-primary, primary education or lower secondary education; 2) medium level (upper secondary education and post-secondary education, non-tertiary education); and 3) high level (first stage of tertiary education and second stage of tertiary education. The level is recorded according to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED-97) and consists of only levels without destination or orientation.
 - **PT120: Highest level of education attained by the mother** – see PT110;
- **Occupational data**
 - **PT130: Activity status of the father** – there are six possible values for this variables: 1) employed; 2) self-employed (including family worker); 3) unemployed; 4) in retirement or in early retirement or has given up business; 5) fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities; and 6) other inactive person.
 - **PT140: Managerial position of the father** – supervisory responsibility includes formal responsibility for supervising a group of other employees (other than apprentices), whom they supervise directly, sometimes doing some of the work they supervise. It implies that the supervisor or foreman takes charge of the work, directs the work and sees that it is properly done.
 - **PT150: Main occupation of the father** – the main occupation is coded according to the ISCO-08 classification (International Standard Classification of Occupations published by the International Labor Office). If the father (or person considered as father) had simultaneously more than one job, the occupation refers to the corresponded with the greatest number of hours usually worked.
 - **PT160: Activity status of the mother** – see PT130;
 - **PT170: Managerial position of the mother** – see PT140;
 - **PT180: Main occupation of the mother** – see PT150;

○ **Wealth data**

- **PT190: Financial situation of the household** – the objective is to assess the respondent's **feeling** about the financial situation of the household in which the respondent was living when he/she was around 14 years old. There are six possible values of this variable: 1) very bad; 2) bad; 3) moderately bad; 4) moderately good; 5) good; and 6) very good;
- **PT200: Ability to make ends meet** – the objective again is to assess the respondent's **feeling** about the level of difficulty experienced by the household in which the respondent was living when he/she was around 14 years old in making ends meet. There are six possible values of this variable: 1) with great difficulty; 2) with difficulty; 3) with some difficulty; 4) fairly easy; 5) easily; and 6) very easily;
- **PT210: Tenancy status** – the respondent's household could be owner, tenant of the dwelling or the accommodation could be provided free to the respondent's household when he/she was around 14 years old. To consider the household as 'owner' of the dwelling one of its members should be owner of the dwelling. A person is owner if he possesses a title deed independently if the house is fully paid or not. Households who paid part rent and part mortgage for their accommodation should be classified as 'owners' if they possessed a title deed. To consider the household as 'tenant' one of the household members should be the tenant of the dwelling. He/ she could be tenant or subtenant paying rent at prevailing or market rate or at reduced rate. '*Accommodation was provided free*' applies only when there was no rent to be paid, such as when the accommodation came with the job, or was provided rent-free from a private source (for instance a relative).