

21 July 2020

Living Conditions Survey (LCS). Year 2019
Module regarding the intergenerational transmission of poverty

9.4% of adults who lived in households with a bad or very bad financial situation when they were adolescents now have very high incomes

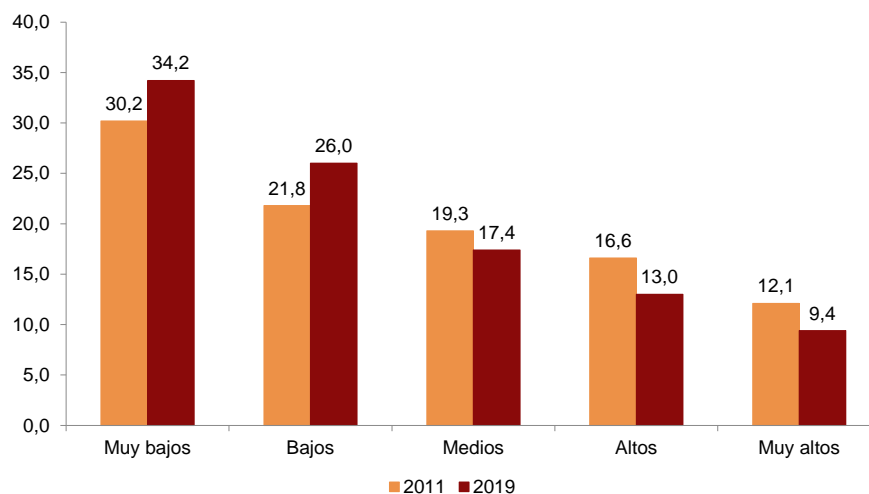
56.5% of adults who had a good or very good economic situation in adolescence have a university education, compared to 15.8% of those who had a bad or very bad economic situation

The Living Conditions Survey includes a module each year, harmonised on the European level, for the in-depth study of the different aspects of household quality of life. The 2019 edition regarding *intergenerational transmission of poverty* consists of a series of questions for people aged 25 to 59 on characteristics of the homes in which they lived when they were adolescents. In 2013 a similar module was included, which allowed the changes occurring between 2011 and 2019 to be understood in greater detail.

Current income level based on financial situation as an adolescent

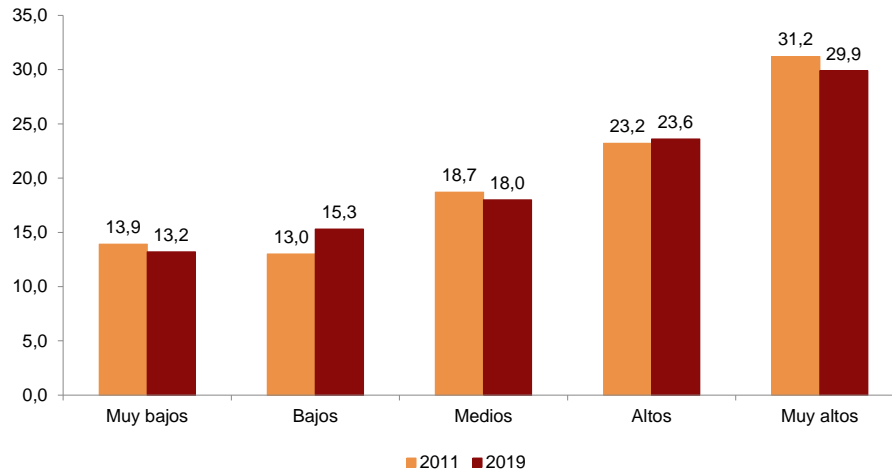
34.2% of adults living in households with a bad or very bad economic situation currently have very low incomes, while 9.4% have very high incomes. This difference in percentages is higher than that obtained in the 2011 survey (30.2% with very high incomes and 12.1% with very low incomes).

People between 25 and 59 years old whose economic situation in adolescence was bad or very bad, by current income. Percentages



13.2% of adults that lived in households with a bad or very bad economic situation currently have very low incomes, while 29.9% have very high incomes. This difference in percentages is similar to that of 2011 (13.9% with very low incomes and 31.2% with very high incomes).

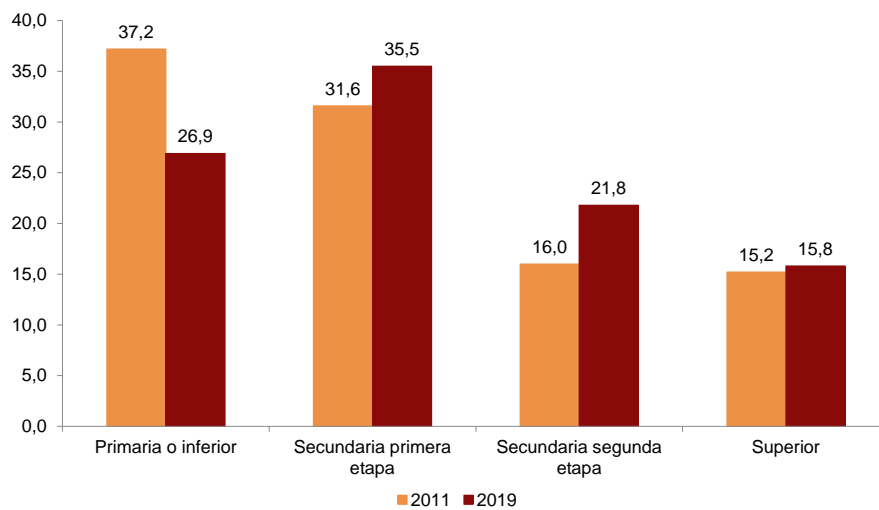
People between 25 and 59 years old whose economic situation in adolescence was good or very good, by current income. Percentages.



Level of education achieved, by economic situation as an adolescent

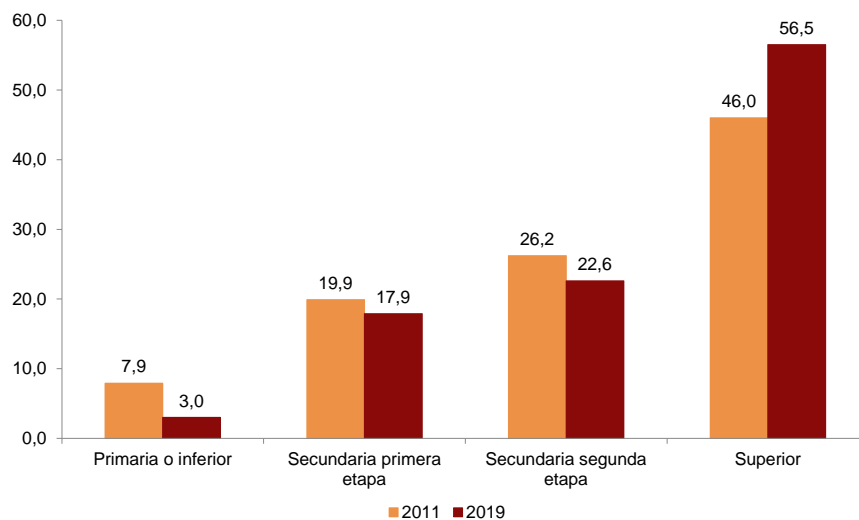
Of the adults who lived in households with a bad or very bad economic situation, 26.9% now have high school or lower education and 15.8% have a university education. This gap is smaller than that found in the 2011 survey, in which 37.2% had a high school or lower education and 15.2% had a university education.

Persons between 25 and 59 years old whose economic situation in adolescence was bad or very bad, by level of education attained. Percentage



On the other hand, 3.0% of the adults who lived in households with a good or very good economic situation have a high school or lower education and 56.5% have a university education. This difference in percentages is higher than in 2011 (7.9% with high school or lower education and 46.0% with university education).

Persons between 25 and 59 years old whose economic situation in adolescence was good or very good, by level of education attained. Percentage



Current situation, based on financial situation as an adolescent

Situación económica cuando era adolescente

Adultos entre 25 y 60 años. Porcentajes verticales

Situación en el año de la encuesta	Mala o muy mala		Moderadamente mala		Moderadamente buena		Buena o muy buena	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
INGRESOS EQUIVALENTES								
Muy bajos	30,2	34,2	23,2	26,0	16,1	18,4	13,9	13,2
Bajos	21,8	26,0	21,6	21,4	16,4	17,8	13,0	15,3
Medios	19,3	17,4	17,9	21,7	19,0	21,6	18,7	18,0
Altos	16,6	13,0	20,8	17,0	23,4	22,1	23,2	23,6
Muy altos	12,1	9,4	16,5	13,9	25,2	20,1	31,2	29,9
NIVEL DE FORMACIÓN ALCANZADO								
Educación primaria o inferior	37,2	26,9	26,0	16,3	14,1	7,8	7,9	3,0
Secundaria primera etapa	31,6	35,5	30,2	33,4	26,6	28,8	19,9	17,9
Secundaria segunda etapa	16,0	21,8	22,0	24,9	24,4	24,9	26,2	22,6
Educación superior	15,2	15,8	21,8	25,4	34,9	38,4	46,0	56,5

Methodological note

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) is an annual statistical operation aimed at households that is conducted in all European Union countries. It is a harmonized statistic underpinned by Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 16, 2003, on community statistics regarding income and living conditions.

Each year, the LCS incorporates a module for in-depth study of different aspects of the living conditions of households. The 2019 edition included a *Module on the intergenerational transmission of poverty*.

Like the main survey, this module is harmonized at the European level and is collected through the mandate of a European Regulation (*Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/174 of February 2, 2018 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on concerning community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC), regarding the list of secondary target variables related to the intergenerational transmission of disadvantages, household composition, and income evolution for 2019*).

The 2019 edition has been carried out by the National Statistics Institute (INE) in collaboration with the Statistical Institute of Cataluña (IDESCAT) within the scope of this Autonomous Community.

Type of survey: Annual.

Collection period: Third four-month period of 2019.

Sample size: The effective sample is made up of about 40,000 people.

Type of sampling: The LCS is a panel survey in which the persons interviewed collaborate for four consecutive years. It is a stratified two-stage sampling. The first stage units are the census sections and the second stage units are the family dwellings.

Collection method: Personal interview by telephone.

For more information you can access the methodology at:
https://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco42/condivi/ecv_metodo_en.pdf

And the standardised methodological report at:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30453>

More information at **INEbase** - www.ine.es Twitter: **@es_ine**

All press releases at: www.ine.es/prensa/prensa.htm

Press office: **Phone Numbers: 91 583 93 63 /94 08** — gprensa@ine.es

Information Area: **Phone Number: 91 583 91 00** – www.ine.es/infoine
