

Supplement to:

Ziefle, Andrea. 2016. "Persistent Educational Advantage Across Three Generations: Empirical Evidence for Germany." *Sociological Science* 3: 1077-1102.

Appendix 1  
Descriptive statistics for the analysis sample

	West Germany, cohorts 1967-92		East Germany, cohorts 1973-92		Variable range	
	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
R: Abitur degree	0.426		0.439		0	1
G: Highest level of education (CASMIN)	3.76	2.20	4.73	2.48	1	9
P: Highest level of education (CASMIN)	4.78	2.46	6.29	2.01	2	9
P: Mother's level of education (CASMIN)	3.99	2.14	5.72	2.05	2	9
P: Social class						
- managers, firm owners (ref.)	0.073		0.058		0	1
- employees, high qualification jobs	0.144		0.167		0	1
- self-employed	0.094		0.089		0	1
- employees, inter- mediate qualif. jobs	0.132		0.115		0	1
- employees, low qualification jobs	0.048		0.055		0	1
- crafts masters, skilled workers	0.200		0.339		0	1
- un-/semi-skilled workers	0.193		0.069		0	1
- inactive, unemployed	0.082		0.088		0	1
P: Highest occupa- tional status (ISEI)	44.85	16.99	45.11	17.20	16	90
P: Family disposable income, R aged 11- 20 (1=median)	1.14	0.536	0.980	0.377	0.13	7.90
P: Fraction of years R living with both parents (ages 6-18)	0.893	0.282	0.882	0.294	0	1
R: N siblings	1.30	1.43	1.21	1.14	0	12
R: Female	0.468		0.471		0	1
R: Parity status	1.87	1.10	1.62	0.810	1	9
R: first-generation migrant	0.141		0.013		0	1
R: second- generation migrant	0.204		0.032		0	1
N	5,161		1,243			

Notes: G – grandparents (G1), P – parents (G2), R – respondent (G3)  
Source: GSOEP 1984-2013.