

Table 1: The class (origins and destinations) and education variables

<i>Class</i>	<i>Description</i>
Class I	Professionals and managers, higher grade
Class II	Professionals and managers, lower grade
Class IIIa	Routine non-manual employees, higher grade
Class IVab	Small proprietors and self-employed workers
Class IVc	Farmers and peasants
Class V+VI	Supervisors of manual workers and skilled manual workers
Class VIIa+IIIb	Non-skilled manual workers and routine non-manual employees, lower grade
Class VIIb	Agricultural workers

<i>Level of educational qualification</i>	<i>Modal number of completed school years</i>
1 Primary (or incomplete primary)	8
2 Basic vocational	11
3 Secondary vocational	12
4 Secondary academic	12
5 Lower tertiary	15
6 Higher tertiary	17

Table 2: The birth cohorts

<i>Cohort</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>N of cases</i>	
		<i>men</i>	<i>women</i>
1915-24	Transitional – pre-socialist / socialist	4067	4417
1925-34		7092	7670
1935-44	Socialist	7973	8736
1945-54		9561	9729
1955-64	Transitional – socialist / capitalist	6017	6061
1965-74		3143	3139
1975-84	Capitalist	1110	1040

Table 3: Results of modelling change in the class origins-education association by seven ten-year birth cohorts

Model ^a	G ²	df	p	DI	Reduction in G ²
Men (N=38,963)					
Independence	9457.94	245	0.00	16.5	--
CA	485.07	210	0.00	3.6	94.9
UNIDIFF	451.95	204	0.00	3.4	95.2
CA vs. UNIDIFF	33.12	6	0.00		
Women (N=40,792)					
Independence	8921.04	245	0.00	14.3	--
CA	492.05	210	0.00	3.1	94.5
UNIDIFF	454.28	204	0.00	2.9	94.9
CA vs. UNIDIFF	37.77	6	0.00		

Note: ^a: Model specifications:

Independence: $\log F_{ijk} = \mu + \lambda_i^O + \lambda_j^E + \lambda_k^C + \lambda_{ik}^{OC} + \lambda_{jk}^{EC}$

CA: $\log F_{ijk} = \mu + \lambda_i^O + \lambda_j^E + \lambda_k^C + \lambda_{ik}^{OC} + \lambda_{jk}^{EC} + \lambda_{ij}^{OE}$

UNIDIFF: $\log F_{ijk} = \mu + \lambda_i^O + \lambda_j^E + \lambda_k^C + \lambda_{ik}^{OC} + \lambda_{jk}^{EC} + \beta_k X_{ij}$

where O = class origins, E = educational attainment, C = cohort and, in the UNIDIFF model, X_{ij} represents the general pattern of the OE association and β_k the relative strength of this association specific to a particular cohort

Table 4: Results of modelling change in the class origins-class destinations association by seven ten-year birth cohorts

Model ^a	G ²	df	P	DI	Reduction in G ²
Men					
Destination class: at around age 32 (N=24,649)					
Independence	6636.09	343	0.00	17.8	--
CSF	560.92	294	0.00	4.6	91.6
UNIDIFF	473.78	288	0.00	4.1	92.9
CSF vs. UNIDIFF	87.13	6	0.00		
Destination class: at time of interview (N=38,963)					
Independence	8103.87	343	0.00	15.0	--
CSF	441.06	294	0.00	3.5	94.6
UNIDIFF	409.24	288	0.00	3.3	95.0
CSF vs. UNIDIFF	31.83	6	0.00		
Women					
Destination class: at around age 32 (24,200)					
Independence	6649.60	343	0.00	19.6	--
CSF	518.07	294	0.00	4.5	92.2
UNIDIFF	420.49	288	0.00	4.0	93.7
CSF vs. UNIDIFF	97.58	6	0.00		
Destination class: at time of interview (N=40,792)					
Independence	8336.47	343	0.00	15.6	--
CSF	496.10	294	0.00	3.2	94.0
UNIDIFF	411.93	288	0.00	2.9	95.1
CSF vs. UNIDIFF	84.16	6	0.00		

Note ^a: Model specifications

Independence: $\log F_{ijk} = \mu + \lambda_i^O + \lambda_j^D + \lambda_k^C + \lambda_{ik}^{OC} + \lambda_{jk}^{DC}$

CSF: $\log F_{ijk} = \mu + \lambda_i^O + \lambda_j^D + \lambda_k^C + \lambda_{ik}^{OC} + \lambda_{jk}^{DC} + \lambda_{ij}^{OD}$

UNIDIFF: $\log F_{ijk} = \mu + \lambda_i^O + \lambda_j^D + \lambda_k^C + \lambda_{ik}^{OC} + \lambda_{jk}^{DC} + \beta_k X_{ij}$

where O = class origins, D = class destinations, C = cohorts and, in the UNIDIFF model, X_{ij} represents the general pattern of the OD association and β_k the relative strength of this association specific to a particular cohort

Figure 1: Change in the strength of association between class origins and educational attainment (β parameters under UNIDIFF model)



Figure 2: Coefficients for effects of educational attainment on chances of being found in different classes of destination relative of being found in Class I, controlling for class of origin

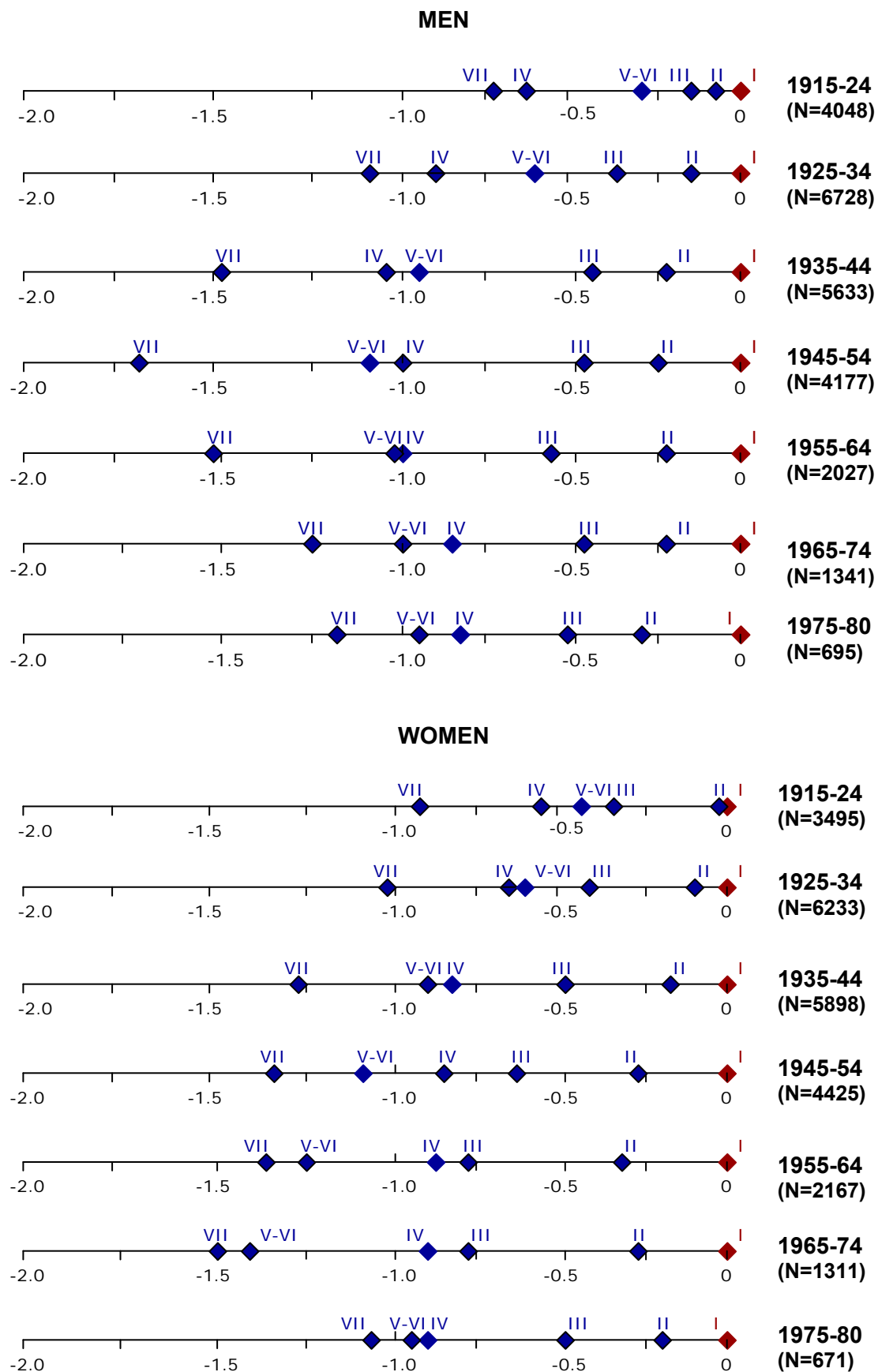
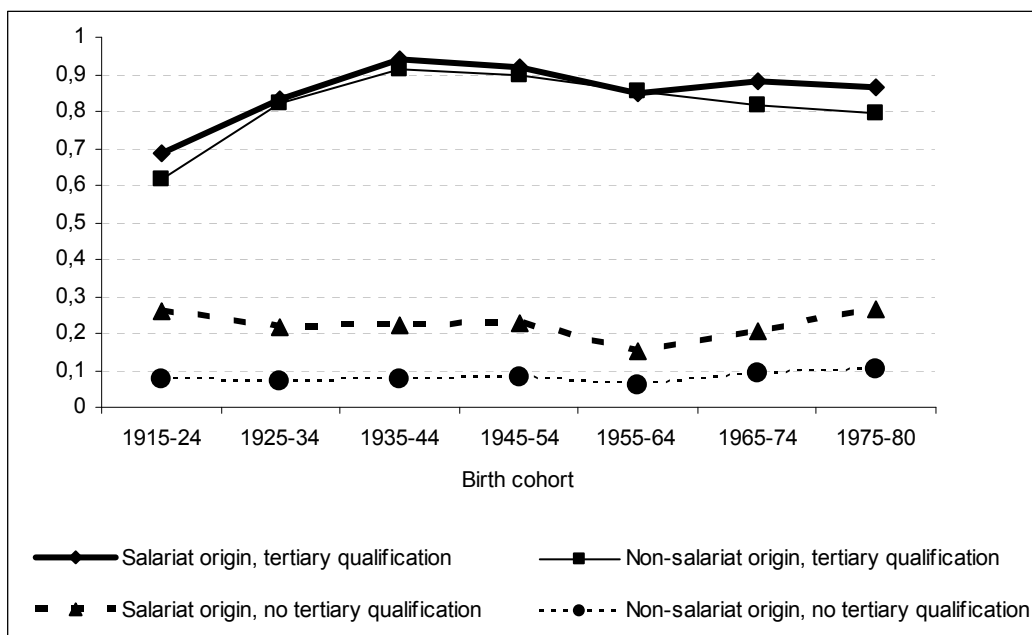


Figure 3: Estimated probabilities of entering salariat for individuals of differing class origins and educational attainment

MEN



WOMEN

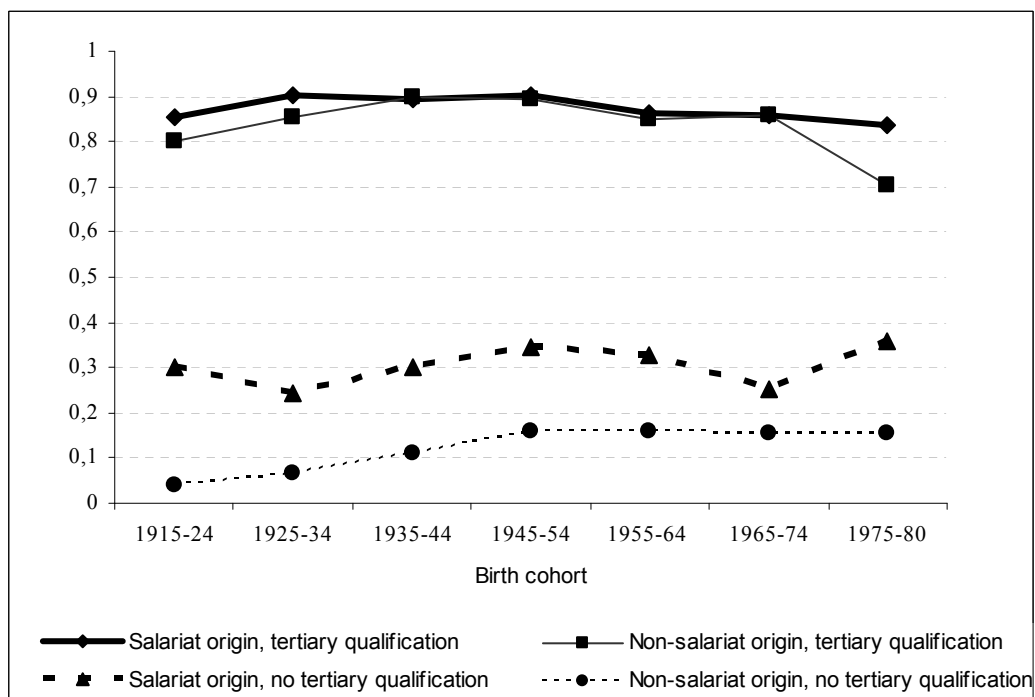
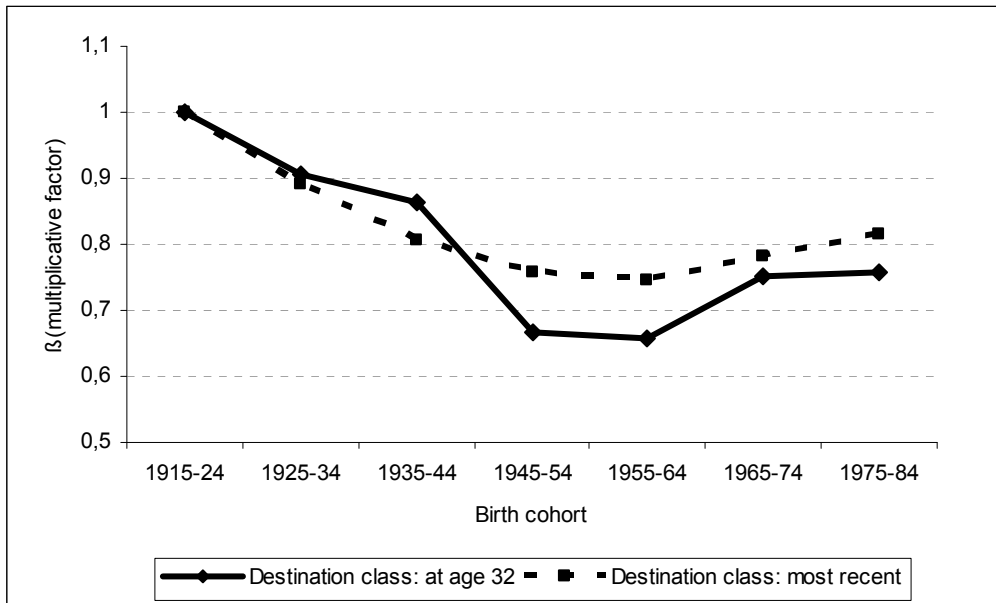


Figure 4: Change in the strength of the association between class origins and class destinations (β parameters under UNIDIFF model)

MEN



WOMEN

