

The Impact of Parental Socioeconomic Status on Labour Market Outcomes of Women and Men

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyses the impact of parental socio-economic status (PSES) on the gender gaps and gendered labour market outcomes in Serbia. We study the gaps in monthly earnings and their three components: employment, hours worked, and hourly wages. We find higher employment for children of both genders of highly educated mothers and daughters of working mothers and working fathers. The effect on employment can be explained in line with stratification theory: higher parental human and financial capital increases education in the current generation and, consequently, their employment. We also find that children of highly educated mothers also have higher hourly wages. This effect cannot be explained within available data, either from the perspective of stratification theory or socialisation theory - via gender attitudes. Although we find that egalitarian gender attitudes are positively correlated with women's labour market outcomes, they do not affect PSES impact on labour market outcomes, or the gender gaps in these outcomes.

KEYWORDS

Intergenerational
transmission
Gender
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JEL CLASSIFICATION

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