
Intergenerational social mobility and its impact on parental well-being

Auteur : Markiewicz, Eva

Promoteur(s) : Schoenmaeckers, Jérôme

Faculté : HEC-Ecole de gestion de l'Université de Liège

Diplôme : Master en sciences économiques, orientation générale, à finalité spécialisée en economic, analysis and policy

Année académique : 2022-2023

URI/URL : <http://hdl.handle.net/2268.2/17582>

Avertissement à l'attention des usagers :

Tous les documents placés en accès ouvert sur le site le site MatheO sont protégés par le droit d'auteur. Conformément aux principes énoncés par la "Budapest Open Access Initiative"(BOAI, 2002), l'utilisateur du site peut lire, télécharger, copier, transmettre, imprimer, chercher ou faire un lien vers le texte intégral de ces documents, les disséquer pour les indexer, s'en servir de données pour un logiciel, ou s'en servir à toute autre fin légale (ou prévue par la réglementation relative au droit d'auteur). Toute utilisation du document à des fins commerciales est strictement interdite.

Par ailleurs, l'utilisateur s'engage à respecter les droits moraux de l'auteur, principalement le droit à l'intégrité de l'oeuvre et le droit de paternité et ce dans toute utilisation que l'utilisateur entreprend. Ainsi, à titre d'exemple, lorsqu'il reproduira un document par extrait ou dans son intégralité, l'utilisateur citera de manière complète les sources telles que mentionnées ci-dessus. Toute utilisation non explicitement autorisée ci-avant (telle que par exemple, la modification du document ou son résumé) nécessite l'autorisation préalable et expresse des auteurs ou de leurs ayants droit.

Appendix

A.1 Tables

A.1.1 List and distribution of respondents per country

| Country identifier | Northern | Western | Southern | Eastern | Total | Percent |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 11. Austria | 0 | 3,323 | 0 | 0 | 3,323 | 4.88 |
| 12. Germany | 0 | 4,411 | 0 | 0 | 4,411 | 6.48 |
| 13. Sweden | 3,905 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,905 | 5.74 |
| 15. Spain | 0 | 0 | 5,615 | 0 | 5,615 | 8.25 |
| 16. Italy | 0 | 0 | 5,305 | 0 | 5,305 | 7.79 |
| 17. France | 0 | 3,947 | 0 | 0 | 3,947 | 5.8 |
| 18. Denmark | 3,733 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,733 | 5.48 |
| 19. Greece | 0 | 0 | 4,924 | 0 | 4,924 | 7.23 |
| 20. Switzerland | 0 | 2,803 | 0 | 0 | 2,803 | 4.12 |
| 23. Belgium | 0 | 5,814 | 0 | 0 | 5,814 | 8.54 |
| 25. Israel | 0 | 2,035 | 0 | 0 | 2,035 | 2.99 |
| 28. Czech Republic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,851 | 4,851 | 7.12 |
| 29. Poland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,826 | 1,826 | 2.68 |
| 31. Luxembourg | 0 | 1,563 | 0 | 0 | 1,563 | 2.3 |
| 33. Portugal | 0 | 0 | 1,674 | 0 | 1,674 | 2.46 |
| 34. Slovenia | 0 | 0 | 4,223 | 0 | 4,223 | 6.2 |
| 35. Estonia | 5,638 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,638 | 8.28 |
| 47. Croatia | 0 | 0 | 2,495 | 0 | 2,495 | 3.66 |
| Total | 13,276 | 23,896 | 24,236 | 6,677 | 68,085 | 100 |

Source: Own computations based on data from SHARE wave 6

A.1.2 Categories of CASP-12 scores

| CASP-12 category | Min | Max |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Very low | 12 | 21 |
| Low | 22 | 30 |
| High | 31 | 39 |
| Very high | 40 | 48 |
| Total | 12 | 48 |

Source: Own computations based on data from SHARE wave 6

A.1.3 Summary statistics for children's education

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. dev. | Min | Max |
|-----------|--------|------|-----------|-----|-----|
| ch_meandu | 25,240 | 3.67 | 1.11 | 0 | 6 |
| ch_mindu | 25,240 | 3.29 | 1.27 | 0 | 6 |
| ch_maxdu | 25,240 | 4.04 | 1.19 | 0 | 6 |

Source: Own computations based on data from SHARE wave 6

Note: The variables in the table result from different methods applied to summarise the educational attainment for children from a specific household. Ch_meandu, ch_mindu, and ch_maxdui used the mean, minimum, and maximum values respectively.

A.1.4 Summary statistics for children's educational mobility

| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. dev. | Min | Max |
|-----------|--------|------|-----------|-----|-----|
| ch_meanbi | 24,959 | 0.74 | 1.5 | -5 | 6 |
| ch_minbi | 24,959 | 0.36 | 1.63 | -6 | 6 |
| ch_maxbi | 24,959 | 1.11 | 1.58 | -5 | 6 |

Source: Own computations based on data from SHARE wave 6

Note: The variables in the table result from different methods applied to summarise the educational mobility for children from a specific household. Ch_meanbi, ch_minbi, and ch_maxbi used the mean, minimum, and maximum values respectively.

A.1.5 VIF variables for both regressions

CASP-12

| Variable | VIF | 1/VIF |
|--------------|------|----------|
| chronicw6c | 1.4 | 0.715077 |
| ph003_ | 1.39 | 0.718450 |
| ch_meanbi | 1.35 | 0.739882 |
| mobi | 1.29 | 0.776428 |
| A | 1.17 | 0.854373 |
| perc_wealt~6 | 1.06 | 0.943708 |
| ch001_ | 1.01 | 0.991046 |
| Mean VIF | 1.24 | |

Life satisfaction

| Variable | VIF | 1/VIF |
|--------------|------|----------|
| chronicw6c | 1.4 | 0.714560 |
| ph003_ | 1.39 | 0.717522 |
| ch_meanbi | 1.35 | 0.738835 |
| mobi | 1.29 | 0.774976 |
| A | 1.17 | 0.855071 |
| perc_wealt~6 | 1.06 | 0.943339 |
| ch001_ | 1.01 | 0.991268 |
| Mean VIF | 1.24 | |

Source: Own computations based on data from SHARE wave 6

Note: The VIF indicates the potential presence of multicollinearity in the model. A VIF = 1 means that there is no correlation between the explanatory variables of the model. A VIF up to 5 means that that correlation is negligible. Over 5, the issue of multicollinearity cannot be neglected.

A.1.6 Results for regressions using minimum child mobility

| VARIABLES | (1) CASP-12 | (2) Life satisfaction |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A | 1.03e-05** (4.04e-06) | 1.65e-05*** (1.22e-06) |
| Number of children | -0.103*** (0.0378) | 0.0412*** (0.0116) |
| General health | -2.041*** (0.0448) | -0.555*** (0.0142) |
| Chronic diseases | -0.413*** (0.0333) | -0.0647*** (0.0105) |
| Own mobility | -0.0775** (0.0322) | -0.0167* (0.00962) |
| Wealth | 0.0346*** (0.00150) | 0.00813*** (0.000461) |
| Child min mobility | -0.304*** (0.0291) | -0.0228*** (0.00851) |
| Constant | 42.96*** (0.197) | 8.675*** (0.0601) |
| Observations | 17,412 | 17,725 |
| R-squared | 0.237 | 0.163 |

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Own computations based on data from SHARE wave 6

A.1.7 Results for regressions using maximum child mobility

| VARIABLES | (1) CASP-12 | (2) Life satisfaction |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A | 8.49e-06** (4.05e-06) | 1.65e-05*** (1.22e-06) |
| Number of children | 0.000967 (0.0375) | 0.0494*** (0.0114) |
| General health | -2.050*** (0.0449) | -0.556*** (0.0142) |
| Chronic diseases | -0.410*** (0.0333) | -0.0643*** (0.0105) |
| Own mobility | -0.0515 (0.0321) | -0.0171* (0.00960) |
| Wealth | 0.0349*** (0.00151) | 0.00814*** (0.000461) |
| Child max mobility | -0.259*** (0.0303) | -0.0246*** (0.00887) |
| Constant | 42.90*** (0.197) | 8.676*** (0.0599) |
| Observations | 17,412 | 17,725 |
| R-squared | 0.235 | 0.163 |

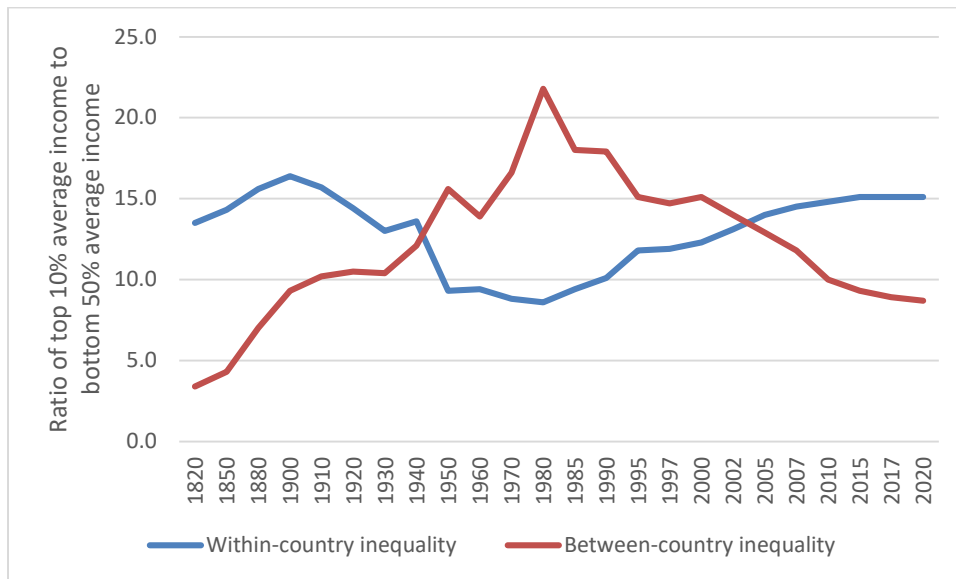
Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Own computations based on data from SHARE wave 6

A.2 Figures

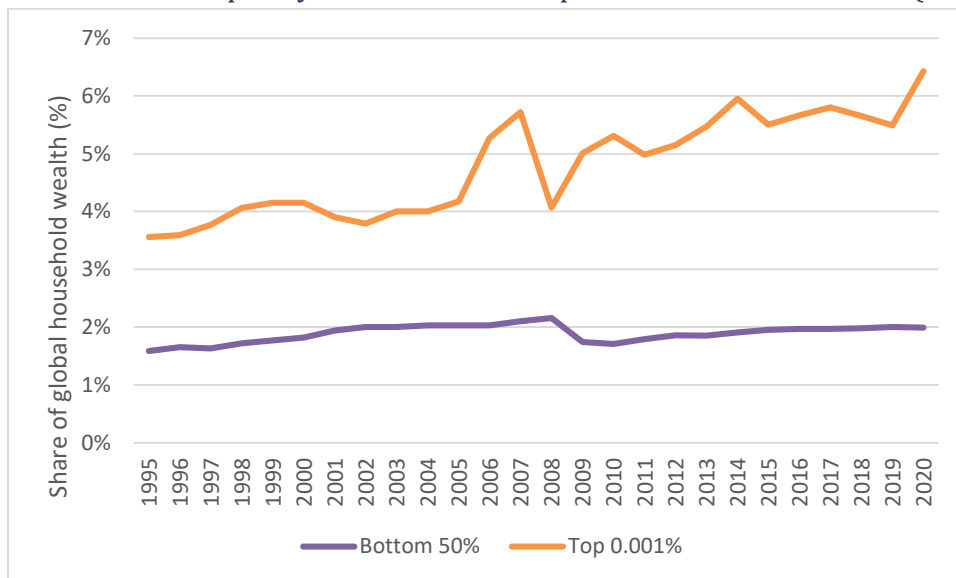
A.2.1 – Global income inequality between and within countries – Ratio T10/B50 (1820-2020)



Source: wir2022.wid.world/methodology and Chancel and Piketty (2021)

Note: Illustration of the ratio of the 10% average income to bottom 50% average income between 1820 and 2020. Between countries, the ratio peaked around 1980 where the income of the 10% richest was over 50 times superior to the one of the poorest 50%. In 2020, it had fallen to around 38. Inequality within countries is shown to follow an upward trend since the '80s, surpassing inequality between countries around the year 2000.

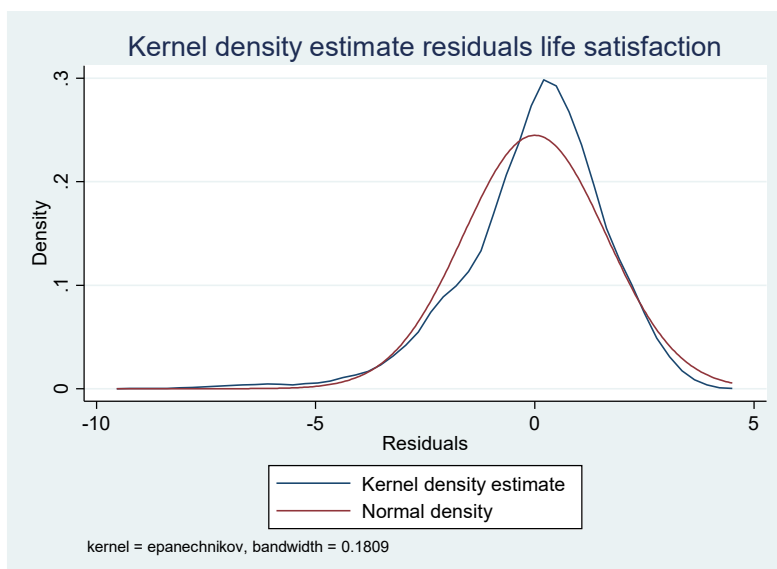
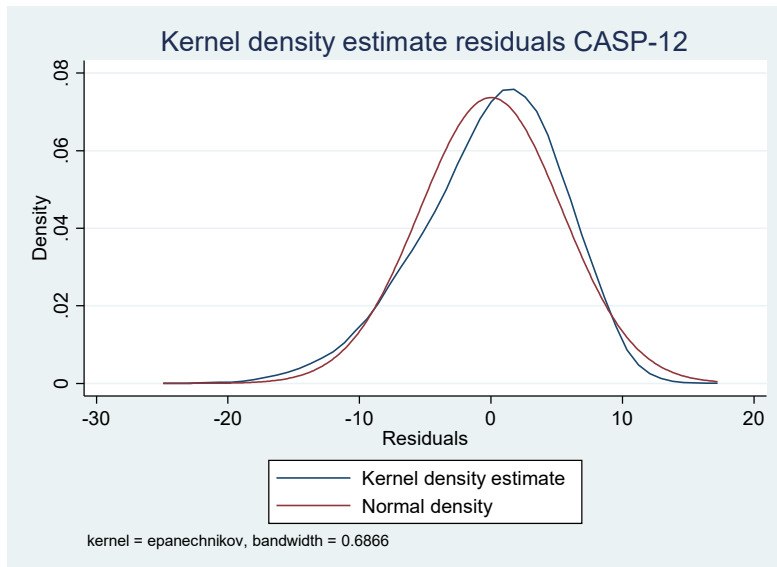
A.2.2 – Global wealth inequality – Wealth share top 0.001% vs bottom 50% (1995-2021)



Source: wir2022.wid.world/methodology and Chancel and Piketty (2021)

Note: The share of net household wealth (i.e., the sum of the individual's financial and non-financial assets minus their debts) detained by the richest 0.001% of adults has increased since 1995. This is not the case for the share of wealth of the bottom half of the population, which has been stagnating at around 2% since the early 2000s.

A.2.3 Kernel densities for both regressions' residuals



Source: Own computations based on data from SHARE wave 6

Note: A normal density plot (red) was overlaid on the regressions' residuals' plots (blue). The closer the plots on the graphs, the more likely the normal distribution.