

## Intergenerational social mobility and its impact on parental well-being

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

*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
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>

*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

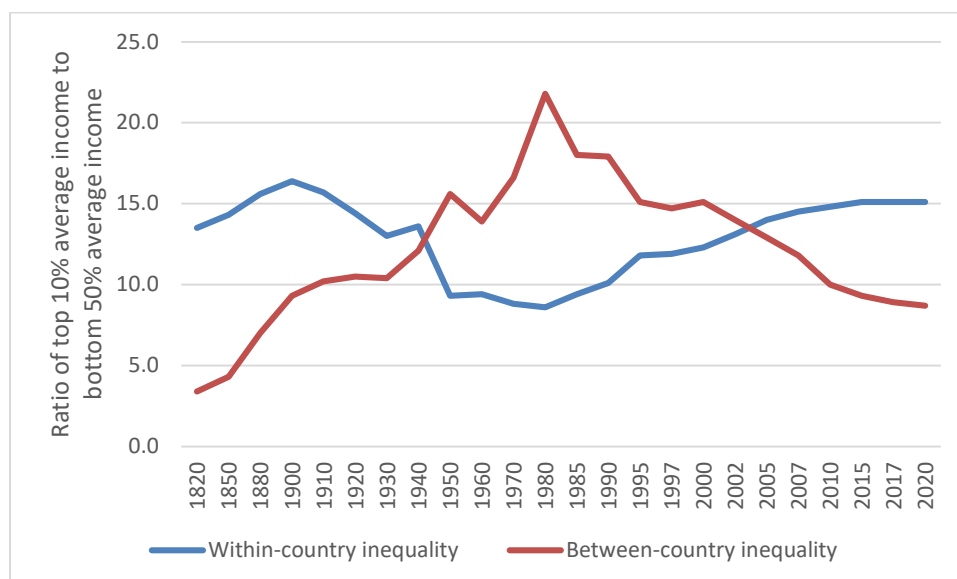
Robust standard errors in parentheses

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

*Source: Own computations based on data from SHARE wave 6*

## A.2 Figures

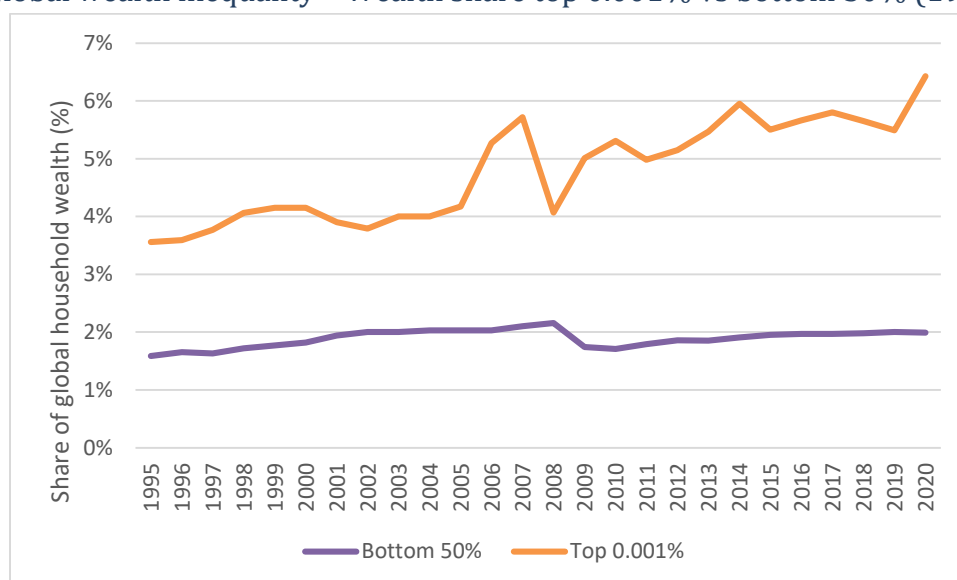
### A.2.1 – Global income inequality between and within countries – Ratio T10/B50 (1820-2020)



*Source:* [wir2022.wid.world/methodology](http://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.

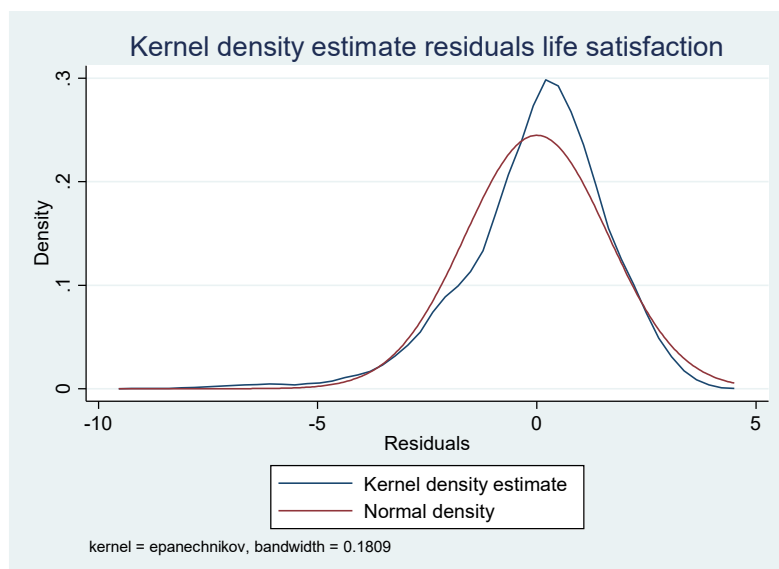
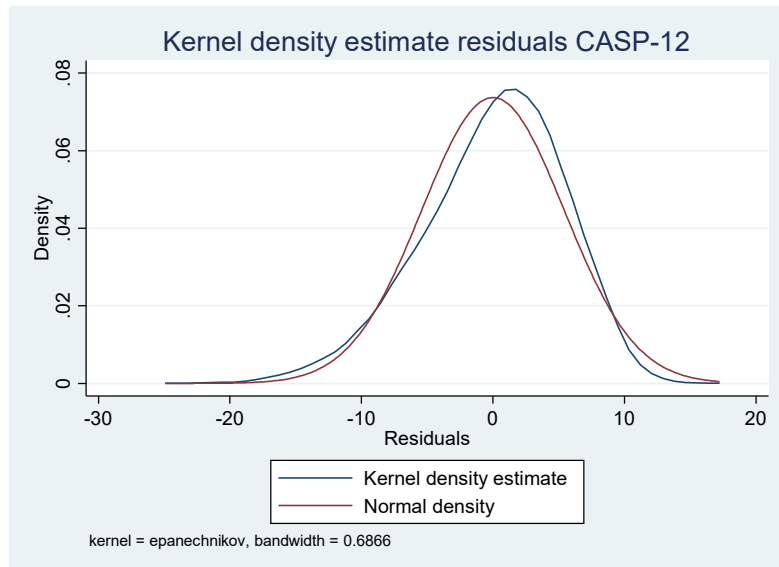
### A.2.2 – Global wealth inequality – Wealth share top 0.001% vs bottom 50% (1995-2021)



*Source:* [wir2022.wid.world/methodology](http://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.