

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE A1—INTERGENERATIONAL PERSISTENCE IN SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING

	Australia (1)	(2)	(3)	Korea (4)	(5)	United States (6)	(7)	Switzerland (8)	(9)	Germany (10)	(11)	United Kingdom (12)
Parent wellbeing	0.20 (0.02)	0.14 (0.02)	0.46 (0.01)	0.37 (0.02)	0.33 (0.01)	0.29 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.16 (0.03)	0.31 (0.01)	0.22 (0.02)	0.16 (0.03)	0.09 (0.03)
Child health		0.27 (0.01)		0.20 (0.01)		0.25 (0.01)		0.32 (0.03)		0.38 (0.01)		0.31 (0.04)
Parent health		-0.01 (0.01)		-0.02 (0.01)		-0.02 (0.01)		-0.02 (0.04)		-0.01 (0.01)		0.01 (0.03)
Child log income		0.08 (0.02)		0.21 (0.01)		0.14 (0.01)		0.06 (0.02)		0.11 (0.01)		0.10 (0.05)
Parent log income		0.00 (0.02)		-0.05 (0.00)		-0.08 (0.01)		-0.03 (0.03)		-0.04 (0.01)		0.05 (0.05)
Constant	3.36 (0.08)	1.71 (0.20)	1.85 (0.05)	0.16 (0.09)	2.53 (0.05)	1.19 (0.13)	3.39 (0.13)	1.96 (0.36)	2.74 (0.06)	0.93 (0.16)	3.08 (0.13)	0.96 (0.43)
N	4,526	4,526	6,690	6,690	7,073	7,073	1,644	1,644	7,253	7,253	637	637

Notes: Results from regressions of child subjective wellbeing on parent subjective wellbeing, with and without controls. Subjective wellbeing is self-reported life satisfaction on 1-5 scale. Control variables include those shown (self-reported health on a 1-5 scale; the natural logarithm of net household income), as well as indicator variables for instances where the variable is missing. Complete descriptions of the underlying data and variables can be found in Appendix .

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL FIGURES

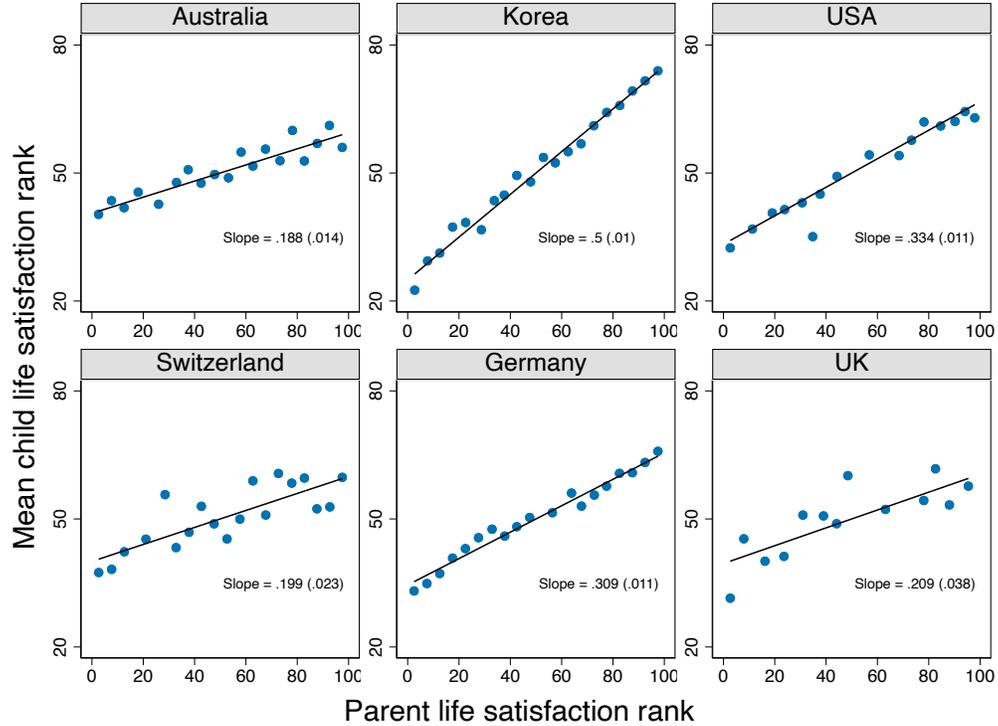


FIGURE B1. INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY IN LIFE SATISFACTION RANKS ACROSS 6 COUNTRIES

Note: Notes: Shows the average child life satisfaction percentile rank for each ventile of the parent life satisfaction rank distribution. Child life satisfaction is the average of all observations between 25-54 years olds of age (on average we observe 7.3 years at an average age of 31.4); parent life satisfaction is the average of all observations between 25-70 years of age (on average we observe 22.6 years at an average age of 54.7).

APPENDIX C: ANALYSIS OF INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY IN LIFE SATISFACTION

This chapter includes some illustrative exercises using the Comparative Panel File (CPF) (Turek, Kalmijn and Leopold (2021)). The CPF provides open-source code to build consistent datasets from the world’s largest and longest-running household panel surveys. We focus on the six countries for which parents and children can be consistently linked over time: Australia, Korea, the United States of America, Switzerland, Germany, and the United Kingdom. We use the following outcome variables:

- **Subjective wellbeing:** overall life satisfaction, recoded to a consistent 5-point scale (with higher levels indicating more satisfaction).
- **Household income:** net adjusted household disposable income, after taxes and transfers, converted to real local currency.
- **Self-rated health:** self-rated health status, coded using a 5-point scale (with higher levels indicating better health).

We average all observed outcomes for each parent (over ages 25-70) and child (over ages 25-54). We further average parent outcomes over both parents, where they are both observed, and take the natural logarithm of household income. Befitting this illustrative exercise this is a deliberately simple approach, and any dedicated analysis of mobility in these outcomes more attention would need to be paid to how lifecycle and attenuation bias might play out in each country for each outcome, and hence how best to proxy for the target outcome. In Table C1 we provide some basic summary statistics.

TABLE C1—SURVEY COUNTS, LEVELS, YEARS OF OBSERVATION AND AVERAGE AGES AT OBSERVATION FOR SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING

Country	N	Average level		Years observed		Average age	
		Child	Parents	Child	Parents	Child	Parents
Australia	4,526	4.2	4.2	7.6	27.3	30.1	53.6
Korea	6,690	3.4	3.2	9.3	31.5	31.6	55.3
USA	6,899	3.8	3.8	4.0	7.1	33.3	57.2
Switzerland	1,642	4.2	4.3	6.0	23.7	28.9	53.5
Germany	7,252	3.9	3.8	8.8	31.2	29.9	52.9
UK	636	3.7	3.7	7.8	6.0	31.7	53.2
Total	27,645	3.8	3.8	7.4	23.6	31.2	54.7

Notes: for children linked to parents in the Comparative Panel Files and observed over ages 25-54 and 25-70 respectively, shows the number with nonmissing child and parent subjective wellbeing, the average level, number of years observed and average age at observation. For parents we sum the number of years of observed across parents and average their average age at observation. Country surveys differ in how long and how frequently subjective wellbeing has been asked of participants.