Healthy and Wealthy

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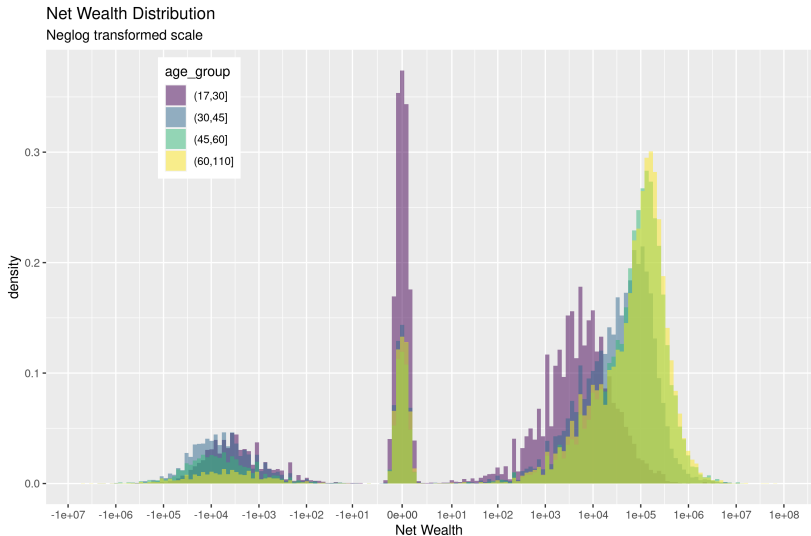
Table 1: Sample Size

	At least one year	All Years	Total
Survey Year			
2011	9,939	11,615	21,554
2013	10,646	11,615	22,261
2015	9,860	11,615	21,475
2017	15,205	11,615	26,820
2019	14,306	11,615	25,921
Total	59,956	58,075	118,031

Other tables

.. link to other tables

Wealth distribution I

Net Wealth Distribution
Neglog transformed scale

Correlation between wealth and satisfaction with health I
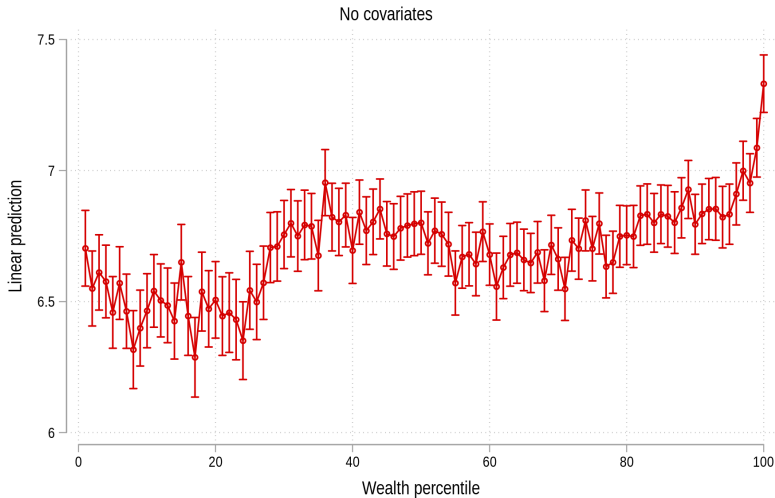
Correlation between wealth and satisfaction with health II

with covariates

Preliminary results I

Pooled OLS:

- y: life / health satisfaction (scale 0 - 10)
- wealth: net wealth (interpolated)
- controls: age, education, gender, marital status, legally hadicapped,
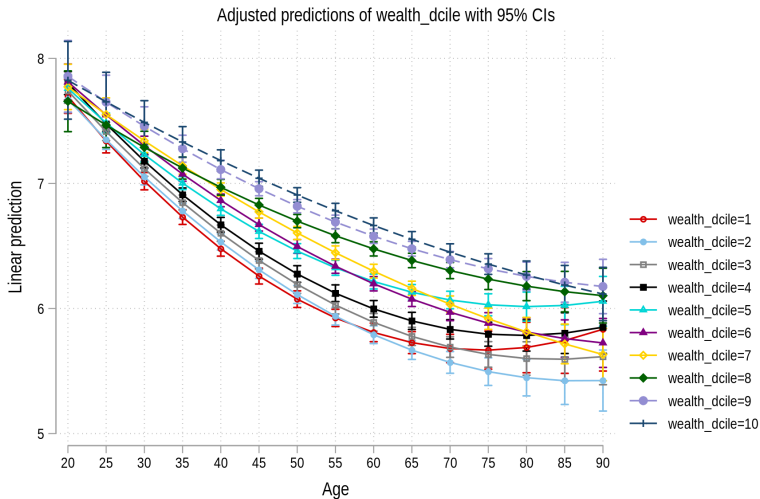
Preliminary results II

Figure 1: Preliminary results (pooled ols)

Preliminary results III

- ▶ wealth has higher predictive power at higher age.
- ▶ unexpected non-linearity for lowest decile at higher ages (it could be highly leveraged pushing it)
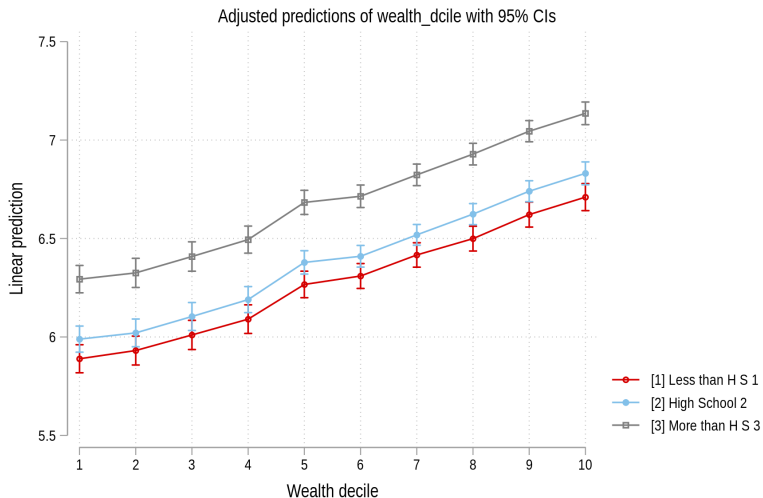
Graphs I

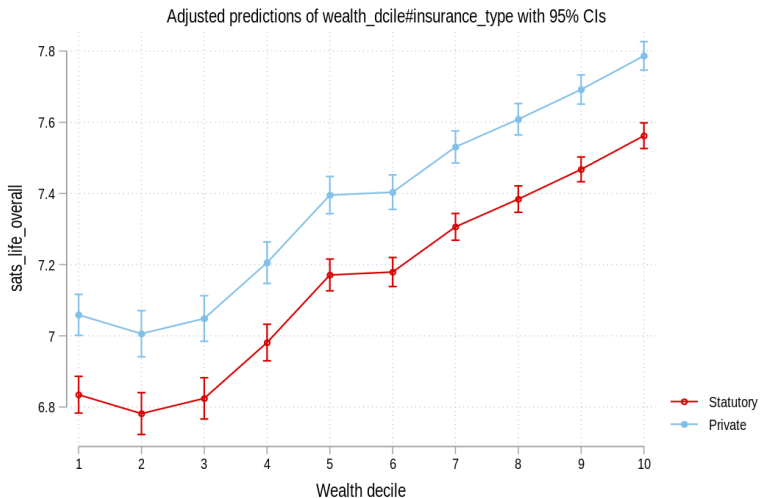Figure 2: Preliminary results (pooled ols)

Graphs II

Figure 3: Preliminary results (pooled ols)

Issues

▶ The fixed effects (or random) estimation is not converging. I believe is due to the fact that that there is little variation within-indiviual, since the majority of my control variables are categorical and wealth percentile is very stable in this short time frame.

Ideas

- check if there is enough observations with a big drop (or increase) in wealth in this time period
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