

Life-Cycle Variation in the Association between Current and Lifetime Earnings

By STEVEN HAIDER AND GARY SOLON*

In the year 2003 alone, the *American Economic Review* published 14 articles reporting regression analyses involving individual or family income variables, and the May *Papers and Proceedings* issue contained almost that many again. In some cases, the income variables were dependent variables; in others, they were regressors used to explain dependent variables ranging from child health in the United States to borrowing and lending behavior in Ghana. Without exception, the measured income variables were short-term values even though, in most cases, it appeared that the relevant economic construct was a longer-term value.

Many influential economic studies have recognized that the use of current income as a proxy for long-run income can generate important errors-in-variables biases. Perhaps the most famous examples are the seminal studies by Franco Modigliani and Richard Brumberg (1954) and Milton Friedman (1957), which analyzed the properties of consumption functions estimated with current rather than permanent income variables as the regressors. Another instance is the literature (e.g., Lee A. Lillard, 1977) suggesting that inequality as measured in cross sections of annual earnings overstates the inequality in lifetime earnings. A recent off-

shoot of that literature—exemplified by Peter Gottschalk and Robert Moffitt (1994), Haider (2001), and Michael Baker and Solon (2003)—has attempted to partition the upward trend in earnings inequality into persistent and transitory components. Still another recent example is the burgeoning literature on intergenerational income mobility (surveyed in Solon, 1999), which has found that the association between parents' and children's long-run income is susceptible to dramatic underestimation when current income variables are used as proxies for long-run income.

Nevertheless, applied researchers often ignore the distinction between current and long-run income. Most researchers who do attend to the issue assume the textbook errors-in-variables model and impute the noise-to-signal ratio by estimating restrictive models of income dynamics on the basis of short panels of income data spanning only a segment of the life cycle.¹ In this paper, we reconsider the appropriateness of the textbook errors-in-variables model and we find that it does not accurately characterize current earnings as a proxy for lifetime earnings. Thanks to a remarkable new dataset, we are able to generate detailed evidence on the association between current and lifetime earnings, including its evolution over the life cycle, without having to resort to an arbitrary specification of the earnings dynamics process.

Our empirical analysis uses the 1951–1991 Social Security Administration (SSA) earnings histories of the members of the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) sample. Despite some limitations discussed in Section II, these data provide nearly career-long earnings histories, which are based on relatively accurate administrative data and pertain to a broadly representative national sample. In Section I, we develop simple models to illustrate some important aspects of the association between current and

* Haider: Department of Economics, Michigan State University, 110 Marshall-Adams Hall, East Lansing, MI 48834 (e-mail: haider@msu.edu); Solon: Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Lorch Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 (e-mail: gsolon@umich.edu). The authors gratefully acknowledge grant support from the National Institute on Aging (2-P01 AG 10179). They also are grateful for advice from the editor, the referees, John Bound, Charlie Brown, Art Goldberger, Nathan Grawe, Jacob Klerman, Luigi Pistaferri, Matthew Shapiro, Mel Stephens, Bob Willis, Jeff Wooldridge, and seminar participants at the University of Michigan, American University, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of California at Davis, Harvard University Kennedy School of Government, the National Bureau of Economic Research, Ohio State University, the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, the Society of Labor Economists, the University of Toronto, and Western Michigan University.

¹ See Bhashkar Mazumder (2001) for a relatively sophisticated recent example.

lifetime earnings and to demonstrate the implications for errors-in-variables biases in applied econometric research. In Section II, we describe the dataset and our econometric methods. In Section III, we present our evidence on the connections between annual and lifetime earnings. Section IV summarizes our findings and illustrates their usefulness with a brief application to intergenerational earnings mobility.

I. Models

Following Friedman (1957), most analyses of current income variables as proxies for unobserved lifetime income variables have adopted the textbook errors-in-variables model:

$$(1) \quad y_{it} = y_i + v_{it},$$

where y_{it} is a current income variable such as log annual earnings, observed for individual i in period t ; y_i is a long-run income variable such as the log of the present discounted value of lifetime earnings; and v_{it} , the measurement error in y_{it} as a proxy for y_i , is assumed to be uncorrelated with y_i (and each of its determinants). Often, the current income variable y_{it} has been adjusted for stage-of-life cycle with a regression on a polynomial in age or experience or by subtracting out the cohort mean. Throughout this section, we will suppress intercepts by expressing all variables as deviations from their population means.

The textbook errors-in-variables model in equation (1) is effectively a regression model that assumes the slope coefficient in the regression of y_{it} on y_i equals one. One familiar implication of that restriction is that, if y_{it} proxies for y_i as the dependent variable in a linear regression equation, ordinary least squares (OLS) estimation of that regression equation consistently estimates the equation's slope coefficients. Another well-known implication is that, if y_{it} proxies for y_i as the sole explanatory variable in a simple regression equation, the probability limit of the OLS estimator of the equation's slope coefficient equals the true coefficient times an attenuation factor equal to $\text{Var}(y_i)/[\text{Var}(y_i) + \text{Var}(v_{it})]$.

These oft-used results no longer apply if the textbook errors-in-variables model incorrectly characterizes the relationship between current and lifetime income. In Section IA, we explain

our reasons for suspecting that the slope coefficients in regressions of current income variables on lifetime variables vary systematically over the life cycle and do not generally equal one. In Section IB, we show how such departures from the textbook model alter the standard results on errors-in-variables bias.

A. Life-Cycle Variation

Several fragments of evidence suggest that the association between current and lifetime income variables changes over the life cycle. Anders Björklund (1993), the closest predecessor to our study, uses Swedish income tax data from 1951 to 1989 to conduct a direct comparison of current and lifetime income. He finds a strong life-cycle pattern in the correlation between current and lifetime income. In his words (1993, p. 381), "the correlations are quite low—and in some cases even negative—up to around 25 years of age and are rather high after 35 years of age. In general the correlations are around 0.8 after the age of 35." Unfortunately, the correlations in income levels reported by Björklund do not map directly into magnitudes of errors-in-variables biases in the sorts of regression estimation that economists commonly do. In the next subsection, we develop measures of association between current and lifetime earnings that do have direct implications for errors-in-variables biases.

Another indication of life-cycle-related departures from the textbook errors-in-variables model, noted by Stephen Jenkins (1987) and Nathan D. Grawe (forthcoming), involves the estimation of intergenerational mobility models such as the regression of sons' log lifetime earnings on fathers' log lifetime earnings. If sons' log annual earnings as a proxy for the dependent variable obeyed the textbook errors-in-variables model, the estimated intergenerational elasticity would have the same probability limit, regardless of the age at which the sons' earnings were observed. On the other hand, if the slope coefficient in the regression of sons' log annual earnings on sons' log lifetime earnings deviates from one in a way that evolves over the life cycle, then analyses observing sons' earnings at different ages will yield systematically different elasticity estimates. Solon's (1999) survey of the intergenerational mobility literature reveals precisely

such a pattern—the studies that estimate the smallest elasticities tend to be those that observe sons' earnings early in their careers. Correspondingly, several studies (e.g., Robert T. Reville, 1995) that have explicitly investigated the effects of varying the ages at which sons' earnings are observed have found that the estimated intergenerational elasticities increase substantially as the sons' earnings are observed further into their careers.

Notwithstanding the strong tradition of assuming that current income variables as proxies for lifetime income variables follow the textbook errors-in-variables model, indications that this assumption is false should not be surprising. Any realistic model of income evolution over the life cycle would contradict the traditional assumption. As an extremely simple example, suppose that y_{it} , the log real earnings of worker i in year t of his career, follows

$$(2) \quad y_{it} = \alpha_i + \gamma_i t,$$

where initial log earnings α_i varies across the population with variance σ_α^2 and the earnings growth rate γ_i varies across the population with variance σ_γ^2 . Heterogeneity in earnings growth is a natural consequence of heterogeneity in human capital investment, and its empirical importance has been documented by Jacob Mincer (1974), Baker (1997), Haider (2001), and Baker and Solon (2003), among others. For simplicity, assume zero covariance between α_i and γ_i , infinite lifetimes, and a constant real interest rate $r > \gamma_i$. Then the present discounted value of lifetime earnings is

$$(3) \quad V_i = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \exp(\alpha_i + \gamma_i s)(1+r)^{-s} \\ \equiv \exp(\alpha_i)[(1+r)/(r-\gamma_i)],$$

and the log of the present value of lifetime earnings is thus

$$(4) \quad \log V_i \equiv \alpha_i + r - \log r + \frac{\gamma_i}{r}.$$

It follows that the slope coefficient in the re-

gression of current log earnings on the log of the present value of lifetime earnings is

$$(5) \quad \lambda_t \equiv \frac{\text{Cov}(\log V_i, y_{it})}{\text{Var}(\log V_i)} \equiv \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2 + (t\sigma_\gamma^2/r)}{\sigma_\alpha^2 + (\sigma_\gamma^2/r^2)}.$$

The main thing to note about this result is that, contrary to the textbook errors-in-variables model, λ_t generally does not equal one. Instead, it starts at a value less than one at the outset of the career and then increases monotonically over the life cycle. It reaches one when $t = 1/r$ and then exceeds one afterward. The intuition is that the workers with high lifetime earnings tend to be those with high earnings growth rates. Consequently, when comparing the current earnings of those with high and low lifetime earnings, an early-career comparison tends to understate their gap in lifetime earnings, and a late-career comparison may overstate it. Note that the common practice of adjusting current earnings for the central tendency of earnings growth over the life cycle does not undo this result. The result is due to heterogeneous variation *around* the central tendency.

Of course, the exact result in equation (5) is particular to the very simple assumptions of the model. A more realistic model would incorporate many additional features including transitory earnings fluctuations, nonzero covariance between initial earnings and earnings growth, nonlinear growth, and shocks with permanent effects. While these features would lead to a more complex relationship between λ_t and t , they clearly would not overturn the main qualitative results—that λ_t does not generally equal one and should be expected to vary over the life cycle.

Figure 1 provides a pictorial version of the argument. The figure contains the life-cycle log earnings trajectories of workers 1 and 2, with worker 2 attaining higher lifetime earnings. Both trajectories display the familiar concave shape documented and analyzed by Mincer (1974), and worker 2 experiences more rapid earnings growth through most of the life cycle. The horizontal lines depict the log of the annuitized value of each worker's present discounted value of lifetime earnings. The difference between the two workers' log lifetime earnings therefore is simply the vertical distance between the two horizontal lines. But how well is that

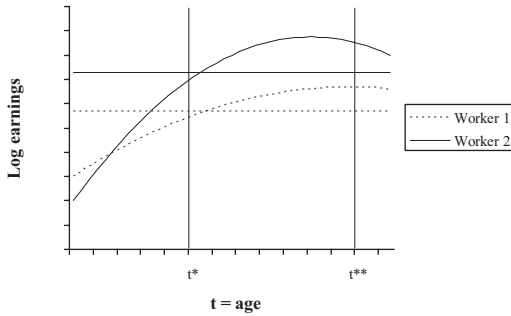


FIGURE 1. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE OF LOG ANNUAL EARNINGS AND LOG ANNUITIZED LIFETIME EARNINGS

Note: For each worker, the upward-sloping line depicts log annual earnings by age, and the horizontal line depicts log annuitized lifetime earnings.

difference estimated if it is proxied by the difference in log earnings at a particular age? If the worker with higher lifetime earnings has a steeper earnings trajectory, the current earnings gap between the two workers early in their careers tends to understate their gap in lifetime earnings (and could even have the opposite sign). As the workers mature, this downward bias becomes less severe until age t^* , when the vertical distance between the current earnings trajectories equals the distance between the horizontal lines. That is the age at which the textbook errors-in-variables model is correct. For at least some of the life cycle beyond that age, the gap in current earnings tends to *overstate* the gap in lifetime earnings.

B. Implications for Errors-in-Variables Biases

Suppose we wish to estimate the regression model

$$(6) \quad y_i = \beta' \mathbf{X}_i + \varepsilon_i,$$

where the error term ε_i is uncorrelated with the regressor vector \mathbf{X}_i . Starting with the case of left-side measurement error, suppose that y_i is the log of lifetime earnings, which is not observed and hence is proxied by y_{it} , log annual earnings at age t . In accordance with the discussion in the preceding subsection, we do not assume the textbook errors-in-variables model in equation (1). Instead, we generalize that model to

$$(7) \quad y_{it} = \lambda_t y_i + v_{it},$$

where λ_t , the slope coefficient in the linear projection of y_{it} on y_i , need not equal one and may vary over the life cycle. By construction, v_{it} is uncorrelated with y_i , and we will continue to maintain the textbook model's assumption that it also is uncorrelated with each separate determinant of y_i (\mathbf{X}_i and ε_i).² Then, if OLS is applied to the regression of y_{it} on \mathbf{X}_i ,

$$(8) \quad y_{it} = \lambda_t \beta' \mathbf{X}_i + (\lambda_t \varepsilon_i + v_{it}),$$

the probability limit of the estimated coefficient vector for \mathbf{X}_i is $\lambda_t \beta$ instead of β . In the textbook case where $\lambda_t = 1$, measurement error in the dependent variable does not result in inconsistent estimation of β . More generally, however, the OLS estimator is inconsistent, and the inconsistency varies as a function of the age at which annual earnings are observed.

Moving on to the case of right-side measurement error, suppose that the log of lifetime earnings is one element x_i in the regressor vector \mathbf{X}_i . Because x_i is not observed, it is proxied by x_{it} , log annual earnings at age t . Analogously to equation (7) for y_{it} , we express the linear projection of x_{it} on x_i as

$$(9) \quad x_{it} = \lambda_t x_i + v_{it},$$

where v_{it} again is assumed to be uncorrelated with \mathbf{X}_i and ε_i . If x_i is the only element in \mathbf{X}_i and OLS is applied to the linear regression of y_i on x_{it} , the probability limit of the estimated slope coefficient is

$$(10) \quad \text{plim } \hat{\beta} = \frac{\text{Cov}(x_{it}, y_i)}{\text{Var}(x_{it})} = \theta_t \beta,$$

where

$$(11) \quad \theta_t \equiv \frac{\text{Cov}(x_{it}, x_i)}{\text{Var}(x_{it})} = \frac{\lambda_t \text{Var}(x_i)}{\lambda_t^2 \text{Var}(x_i) + \text{Var}(v_{it})}.$$

² When this assumption fails, as it sometimes does, neither the textbook analysis nor our extension is applicable. When $\text{Var}(v_{it}) = 0$, equation (7) specializes to the rescaling of variables often discussed in introductory econometrics textbooks (e.g., section 2.4 of Jeffrey M. Wooldridge, 2006). See section 4 of Joshua D. Angrist and Alan B. Krueger (1999) for an excellent overview of errors in variables, including nonclassical measurement error.

The inconsistency factor θ_r , sometimes referred to as the “reliability ratio,” is most simply interpreted as the slope coefficient in the “reverse regression” of x_i on x_{it} . In the textbook case where $\lambda_r = 1$, this factor simplifies to the familiar attenuation factor $\text{Var}(x_i)/[\text{Var}(x_i) + \text{Var}(v_{it})]$. More generally, the factor θ_r also depends on the value of λ_r . Indeed, with $\lambda_r < 1$ and sufficiently small $\text{Var}(v_{it})/\text{Var}(x_i)$, θ_r can exceed one so that the errors-in-variables bias is an amplification bias rather than an attenuation bias.

Two further results about right-side measurement error are worth noting. First, if x_i is just one element in the regressor vector \mathbf{X}_i , the attenuation factor for its estimated coefficient is the same as the last expression in equation (11), except with $\text{Var}(x_i)$ replaced by the residual variance from the auxiliary regression of x_i on the other regressors in \mathbf{X}_i . Second, if the measurement error in x_{it} as a proxy for x_i is treated with an instrumental variable (IV) correlated with x_i but uncorrelated with ε_i or v_{it} , the probability limit of the conventional IV estimator of the coefficient of x_i is the coefficient divided by λ_r .³

The results presented in this subsection deliver two key messages. First, with plausible departures from the textbook errors-in-variables assumptions, the familiar textbook results about OLS and IV estimation are overturned. Measurement error in the dependent variable is not innocuous for consistency, and measurement error in the explanatory variable can induce either amplification or attenuation inconsistency in OLS estimation as well as in IV estimation. Second, some of the estimation inconsistencies from using log annual earnings as a proxy for log lifetime earnings can be summarized with just two simple parameters: the slope coefficient in the “forward regression” of log annual earnings on log lifetime earnings, and the slope coefficient in the “reverse regression” of log lifetime earnings on log annual earnings. In Section III, we will estimate those two parameters and examine how they vary over the life cycle.

³ The inconsistency of conventional IV estimation in the presence of nonclassical measurement error has been discussed previously by Thomas J. Kane et al. (1999), John Bound and Solon (1999), and Bonggeun Kim and Solon (2005).

II. Data and Methods

A. Data

Most U.S. studies of the relationship between current and lifetime income variables have been based on longitudinal survey data from only a limited portion of the respondents' careers. In contrast, like Björklund's (1993) study of Swedish income tax data, our study is based on nearly career-long earnings histories. This information is now available for a U.S. sample because, in accordance with an agreement with the SSA, the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center asked the participants in its HRS to permit access to their Social Security earnings histories for 1951–1991.⁴ The HRS sample is a national probability sample of Americans born between 1931 and 1941, and about three-fourths of the respondents agreed to permit access to their Social Security earnings histories. As shown in Haider and Solon (2000), in terms of observable characteristics, the respondents who granted access appear to be surprisingly representative of the complete sample. The earnings data supplied by the SSA round the earnings observations to the nearest hundred dollars, with a distinction made between zero and positive amounts less than \$50.

Our analysis is for male HRS respondents born between 1931 and 1933, who were about 19 years old at the beginning of the 1951–1991 earnings period and about 59 at the end. Thus, for the 821 men in our analysis, we have annual earnings information for every year over the major portion of their careers.⁵ The other main strength of our dataset is that the Social Security

⁴ Because of the highly confidential nature of the data, the earnings histories are not part of the HRS public release datasets, but are provided only through special permission from the Survey Research Center. For information on accessing “HRS restricted data,” see the HRS Web site at <http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu>. For more general information on the HRS, see the Web site or F. Thomas Juster and Richard Suzman (1995).

⁵ This sample is restricted to workers with positive earnings in at least ten years during the 1951–1991 period. This criterion, which excludes only 33 individuals, is less restrictive than the usual practice in survey-based earnings dynamics studies of requiring positive earnings in *every* year (e.g., John M. Abowd and David Card, 1989; Baker, 1997). Within this sample, our main analysis includes years of zero earnings, but we also will report results from an analysis based only on the positive earnings observations.

earnings histories tend to be more accurate than the survey reports of earnings used in most previous research. Indeed, Bound and Krueger's (1991) influential study of errors in earnings reports in the Current Population Survey (CPS) used Social Security earnings data as the "true" values against which the CPS measures were compared.

The strengths of the Social Security earnings data are accompanied by two serious limitations. First, the earnings data pertain only to jobs covered by Social Security. According to SSA (1999, Table 3, B2), the percentage of earnings covered by Social Security has exceeded 80 percent ever since the coverage extensions effected by 1957, and exceeded 85 percent over most of our sample period. Between 1951 and 1956, however, this percentage ranged between 66 percent and 79 percent. Accordingly, in addition to our analyses for 1951–1991, we also will report results for 1957–1991.

Second, the Social Security earnings in our data are measured only up to the maximum amount subject to Social Security tax. In some years, the proportion of observations that are "right-censored" is quite large. For the 821 men in our sample, Table 1 displays the median observed earnings, the percentage in the sample with zero earnings, the taxable limit, and the percentage with earnings at the taxable limit for each year from 1951 to 1991. The table shows that, in the early years, very few sample members are earning enough to approach the taxable limit. As their earnings grow over their careers, however, the taxable limit becomes more constraining, especially in the years when the taxable limit is low relative to the general earnings distribution. The worst year is 1965, when 62 percent of the sample is right-censored. Afterward, the degree of censorship lessens as the taxable limit is progressively increased. By 1991, only 9 percent of the sample is right-censored. Although some previous studies of current and lifetime earnings have used annual earnings data with less severe right-censorship, their observation of earnings usually has been limited to relatively short segments of the life cycle. In effect, they have used restrictive models of earnings dynamics to impute missing earnings data over most years of their sample members' careers.

If not for the right-censorship, we would follow Björklund's (1993) approach of directly summarizing the observed joint distribution of

TABLE 1—DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR NOMINAL ANNUAL EARNINGS COVERED BY SOCIAL SECURITY

Year	Median	Percent with zero earnings	Taxable limit	Percent at taxable limit
1951	200	37.1	3,600	1.1
1952	200	41.0	3,600	2.9
1953	100	46.0	3,600	6.5
1954	200	43.5	3,600	10.1
1955	1,300	29.1	4,200	12.1
1956	2,200	21.8	4,200	20.0
1957	3,000	10.6	4,200	29.6
1958	3,100	11.9	4,200	35.1
1959	3,800	10.1	4,800	32.6
1960	4,100	11.2	4,800	39.6
1961	4,200	11.9	4,800	44.2
1962	4,700	11.0	4,800	49.5
1963	4,800	10.5	4,800	53.8
1964	4,800	9.7	4,800	56.4
1965	4,800	10.4	4,800	62.2
1966	6,600	8.5	6,600	50.3
1967	6,600	9.0	6,600	53.5
1968	7,500	7.7	7,800	47.7
1969	7,800	9.1	7,800	53.0
1970	7,800	9.0	7,800	56.5
1971	7,800	9.5	7,800	58.6
1972	9,000	10.6	9,000	55.3
1973	10,700	10.1	10,800	49.6
1974	11,400	10.4	13,200	39.5
1975	11,700	11.4	14,100	37.1
1976	12,600	11.3	15,300	37.1
1977	13,400	11.9	16,500	36.3
1978	15,000	12.2	17,700	40.0
1979	15,800	13.2	22,900	26.7
1980	16,500	13.5	25,900	22.5
1981	17,700	14.5	29,700	18.8
1982	17,800	17.1	32,400	17.2
1983	17,800	18.0	35,700	14.7
1984	18,900	19.4	37,800	15.1
1985	19,900	19.5	39,600	14.3
1986	19,100	20.1	42,000	13.4
1987	19,800	21.7	43,800	12.7
1988	20,000	22.2	45,000	13.6
1989	18,700	23.6	48,000	12.2
1990	18,200	23.6	51,300	10.4
1991	15,900	27.3	53,400	9.1

annual and lifetime earnings. Because of the right-censorship, however, we are forced, instead, to estimate the joint distribution in a way that imputes the censored right tails of the annual earnings distributions. We describe our methods in the next subsection.

B. Econometric Methods

As explained above in Section IB, our ultimate goal is to summarize the association between

annual and lifetime earnings in terms of two types of parameters: one is λ_t , the slope coefficient in the regression of log earnings in year t on the log of the present value of lifetime earnings; the other is θ_t , the slope coefficient in the reverse regression of log lifetime earnings on log earnings in year t . If we had complete data, we would estimate these parameters simply by applying least squares to the forward and reverse regressions of the relevant variables.

Because of the censorship of the Social Security earnings data at the taxable limit, however, we cannot observe the exact value of annual earnings in the cases where earnings are right-censored; furthermore, in those cases, we also cannot compute the present value of lifetime earnings. We therefore apply a three-step procedure for estimating the λ and θ coefficients. First, we use a limited-dependent-variable model to estimate the joint distribution of uncensored annual earnings in the 41 years from 1951 through 1991. Second, drawing from that estimated joint distribution, we generate a simulated sample of uncensored earnings histories, for which we can calculate the present discounted value of lifetime earnings. Third, using the uncensored earnings data for that sample, we apply least squares to the forward and reverse regressions to obtain our estimates of the λ and θ parameters.

The key assumption in our first step is that the uncensored values of log annual earnings over the 41 years from 1951 to 1991 follow a multivariate normal distribution. Given this variant of the traditional Tobit assumption for limited dependent variables, the joint distribution of the 41 annual earnings variables can be fully characterized by the mean and variance of log earnings for each year and the cross-year autocorrelations of log earnings for every pair of years.

To estimate the year-specific means and variances for our sample cohort born in 1931–1933, we simply apply the conventional cross-sectional Tobit maximum likelihood estimator separately for each year from 1951 to 1991. The only regressor in each year's equation is one, the coefficient of which is the intercept. The estimated intercept is our estimate of the cohort's mean log earnings in that year. In our main analysis, we use a two-limit Tobit model. The right-censorship threshold is the Social Security taxable limit for that year. The left-censorship

threshold is \$50. Observations of zero earnings and of positive earnings less than \$50 are both included as observations left-censored at \$50.⁶

Having estimated each year's mean and variance in the cross-sectional Tobits, we still need to estimate the autocorrelations between years. To obtain those estimates, we apply the conventional bivariate Tobit maximum likelihood estimator separately for each of the $41 \times 40/2 = 820$ distinct pairs of years in our 1951–1991 period. With those autocorrelations estimated along with the mean and variance for every year, we have an estimated version of the entire joint distribution of uncensored annual earnings over all 41 years.

In the second step of our procedure, we use our estimated joint distribution of uncensored earnings for 1951–1991 to perform the following simulation. First, we take 4,000 random draws from the estimated joint distribution of the 41 years of annual earnings.⁷ Then, for each of the 4,000 simulated earnings histories, we calculate the present discounted value of lifetime earnings. In the main version of the simulation, we perform the discounting by (a) using the personal consumption expenditures deflator to convert each year's nominal earnings to a real value and (b) assuming a constant real interest rate of 0.02. In the end, we have a simulated sample of 4,000 observations for which we observe the present discounted value of lifetime earnings as well as each year's earnings.

Finally, for this sample of 4,000 individuals, we apply OLS to the regression of each year's log annual earnings on the log of the present value of lifetime earnings, and thereby produce a $\hat{\lambda}_t$ for each year from 1951 to 1991. Similarly, we obtain a $\hat{\theta}_t$ for each year by applying OLS to the reverse regression of the log of the present

⁶ In the simulation described below, our treatment of zero-earnings observations as left-censored observations from a lognormal distribution causes our simulated observations to include no zeros, but instead small annual earnings values less than \$50. The purpose of the simulation is to generate observations for the present discounted value of lifetime earnings. For that purpose, the difference between annual earnings of zero or a few dollars is of practically no consequence.

⁷ To implement the simulation, we need the estimated autocovariance matrix to be positive semidefinite (as the true one must be). Our procedure for imposing the restriction of positive semidefiniteness is described on the *AER* Web site (www.e-aer.org/data/sept06/20040284_data.zip).

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED AUTOCORRELATIONS IN LOG ANNUAL EARNINGS, 1975–1984

Year	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1975	1	0.92 (0.01)	0.82 (0.01)	0.79 (0.01)	0.77 (0.01)	0.74 (0.01)	0.69 (0.02)	0.65 (0.02)	0.62 (0.02)	0.59 (0.02)
1976		1	0.88 (0.01)	0.83 (0.01)	0.79 (0.01)	0.77 (0.01)	0.73 (0.02)	0.69 (0.02)	0.66 (0.02)	0.64 (0.02)
1977			1	0.91 (0.01)	0.84 (0.01)	0.77 (0.01)	0.77 (0.01)	0.70 (0.02)	0.68 (0.02)	0.69 (0.02)
1978				1	0.88 (0.01)	0.80 (0.01)	0.78 (0.01)	0.72 (0.02)	0.70 (0.02)	0.69 (0.02)
1979					1	0.87 (0.01)	0.84 (0.01)	0.78 (0.01)	0.73 (0.02)	0.71 (0.02)
1980						1	0.89 (0.01)	0.83 (0.01)	0.76 (0.01)	0.73 (0.02)
1981							1	0.87 (0.01)	0.82 (0.01)	0.78 (0.01)
1982								1	0.89 (0.01)	0.82 (0.01)
1983									1	0.87 (0.01)
1984										1

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard errors.

TABLE 3—AVERAGE ESTIMATED AUTOCORRELATIONS FROM VARIOUS STUDIES

Order of autocorrelation	Our Table 2	Baker and Solon (2003), Table 3	Bohlmark and Lindquist (2005), Table 2	Our W-2 data for 1980–1991	Our Social Security data for 1980–1991
1	0.89	0.82	0.84	0.89	0.91
2	0.82	0.75	0.79	0.83	0.85
3	0.78	0.71	0.80	0.79	0.81
4	0.75	0.69	0.73	0.74	0.77
5	0.72	0.65	0.72	0.71	0.73
6	0.69	0.62	0.69	0.67	0.70

value of lifetime earnings on each year’s log annual earnings. Plotting each of these coefficient estimates over time depicts the life-cycle trajectory of the association between current and lifetime earnings in a way that translates directly into implications for errors-in-variables biases.

III. Empirical Results

In the first step of our estimation procedure, the Tobit analysis described above results in a 41×41 estimated autocovariance matrix for log annual earnings from 1951 to 1991. The full matrix is available on the *AER* Web site (www.e-aer.org/data/sept06/20040284_data.zip). Table 2 shows the estimated autocorrelations

for 1975–1984, a period when our cohort born 1931–1933 is between the ages of about 43 and 52. As shown in the second column of Table 3, the first-order autocorrelations over this period average to 0.89, the second-order autocorrelations average to 0.82, the third-order autocorrelations average to 0.78, and so forth. Table 3 also displays estimated autocorrelations from two other studies of administrative data. The most comparable results reported in Baker and Solon’s (2003) study of Canadian income tax data are the autocorrelations over the 1985–1992 period for the cohort born 1942–1943. Their average autocorrelations, shown in the third column, are fairly similar to ours, but somewhat lower. As shown in the fourth column, the estimates

from Anders Bohlmark and Matthew J. Lindquist (2005), a replication of our study based on Swedish income tax data, are closer to ours than to Baker and Solon's. Note that this resemblance between other studies' estimates and ours occurs even though the other studies use uncensored data and therefore can estimate the autocorrelations directly without imposing distributional assumptions.⁸ We find it reassuring that, despite the omission of earnings not covered by Social Security and the imputation of right-censored values, our autocorrelation estimates are similar to those from other datasets. Most of these estimated autocorrelations are somewhat higher than those reported by Baker (1997) and Haider (2001) in their analyses of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, but the survey-based estimates may be biased downward by reporting error.

Another relevant comparison is to an alternative earnings variable available for our sample for 1980–1991. For those years, in addition to the Social Security earnings data, the Survey Research Center also has obtained earnings data from employers' W-2 reports to the Internal Revenue Service. Unlike the Social Security data, the W-2 variable includes earnings not covered by Social Security, and it is right-censored (for confidentiality reasons) at \$125,000, which is far less constraining than the Social Security taxable limits listed in Table 1. On the other hand, the W-2 variable leaves out self-employment earnings and earnings allocated to 401(k) pensions. As shown in the fifth column of Table 3, when we use the W-2 data to reestimate our Tobits for 1980–1991, the first-order autocorrelations average to 0.89, the second-order autocorrelations average to 0.83, and the third-order autocorrelations average to 0.79. As shown in the last column, the corresponding average autocorrelations for the Social Security earnings variable over the same period are 0.91, 0.85, and 0.81. The idiosyncrasies of the alternative earnings measures do not appear to generate major discrepancies in the estimated persistence of earnings.⁹

⁸ Also like these other studies, we find that earnings autocorrelations are somewhat smaller early in the life cycle.

⁹ Perhaps the similarity of the autocorrelation estimates should not be a surprise. If one thinks of the log of covered

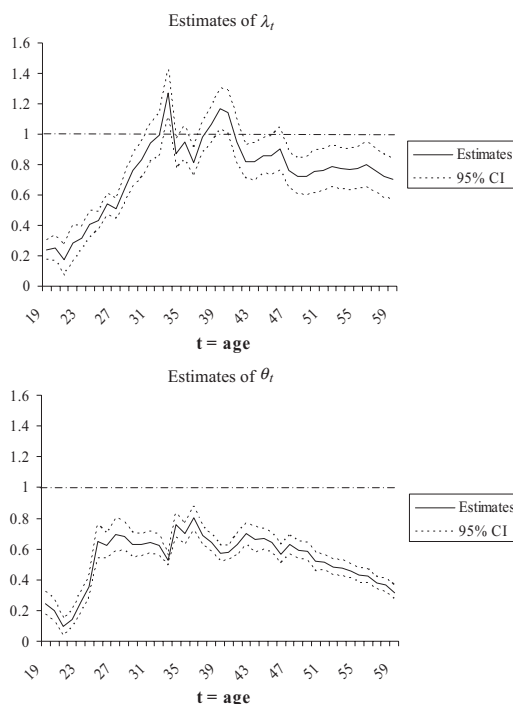


FIGURE 2. MAIN ESTIMATES OF λ_t AND θ_t

Note: The solid lines graph the parameter estimates, and the dotted lines are 1.96 estimated standard errors above and below the solid lines.

In the second step of our estimation procedure, we perform the simulation in which we take 4,000 draws from the estimated joint distribution of the 41 years of annual earnings. Then, using the resulting sample of 4,000 uncensored earnings histories, our third step summarizes the connection between annual and lifetime earnings by estimating the forward and reverse regressions between the logs of annual and lifetime earnings.

The top portion of Figure 2 plots our estimates of λ_t , the slope coefficient in the regression of log annual earnings at time t on the log

earnings as the sum of log total earnings and the log of the proportion covered, one would expect the autocorrelation of log covered earnings to be approximately a weighted average of the autocorrelations for log total earnings and log coverage. Presumably, both of these autocorrelations are highly positive. If they are not very different from each other, then “averaging in” the coverage autocorrelation will not produce a large bias in estimating the earnings autocorrelation.

of the present value of lifetime earnings. To focus on the life-cycle variation in λ_t , we express t on the horizontal axis as year minus 1932, which gives the approximate age of our 1931–1933 cohort in each year.¹⁰ In contrast to the textbook assumption that λ_t equals 1 throughout the life cycle, $\hat{\lambda}_t$ begins at 0.24 at age 19, increases steadily until it rises to about 1 at age 32, and then declines some in the late forties. The main implication is that, contrary to the textbook errors-in-variables model, using log current earnings to proxy for log lifetime earnings as the dependent variable can induce an errors-in-variables bias. Most importantly, using current earnings in the twenties causes a large attenuation bias. A constructive implication is that the bias is small if one uses current earnings between the early thirties and the mid-forties, when the textbook assumption that $\lambda_t = 1$ is reasonably accurate.

The lower portion of Figure 2 shows the estimated life-cycle trajectory of the reliability ratio θ_t , the relevant parameter for assessing errors-in-variables bias from using log annual earnings to proxy for log lifetime earnings as the explanatory variable in a simple regression. θ_t begins at only about 0.2, increases to a fairly flat peak averaging about 0.65 between the late twenties and mid-forties, and then decreases. Our discussion in Section IB showed that theoretically the errors-in-variables bias could be either an attenuation bias or an amplification bias. Our empirical results, however, confirm the conventional presumption that using current earnings to proxy for lifetime earnings as a regressor induces an attenuation bias. The bias is especially large if current earnings are measured early in the life cycle. There is a wide age range in mid-career when the errors-in-variables bias stays about the same, but it remains quite substantial even in that range.

To check the robustness of our main results, we have carried out a series of sensitivity analyses, the results of which are displayed in Figure 3. The first is motivated by the question of how to treat years of zero earnings. Our main results are based on two-

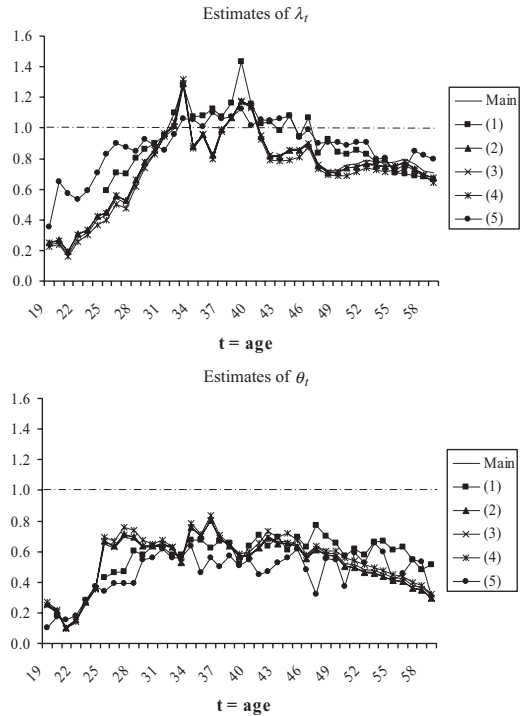


FIGURE 3. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF λ_t AND θ_t

Notes: The plotted estimates are from six different analyses: Main—main estimates copied from Figure 2.

- (1)—same as main, but dropping zeros and estimating one-limit Tobits.
- (2)—same as main, but using 0.04 real interest rate.
- (3)—same as main, but discounting with one-year T-note interest rates.
- (4)—same as main, but weighting by inverse probabilities of selection.
- (5)—Swedish estimates from Bohlmark and Lindquist (2005).

limit Tobit estimates that retain observations of zero earnings in the analysis. Because most previous analyses of earnings dynamics, however, have excluded observations of zero earnings, we supplement our main analysis with another that excludes the zeros, codes positive earnings less than \$50 as \$25, and estimates one-limit Tobits with only right-censorship. As shown in Table 1, zero earnings are especially prevalent in the early years of our sample, both because many of our sample members are not yet working for pay and because the Social Security system's coverage is less extensive before 1957. We therefore conduct this analysis only for 1957–1991. Excluding the zeros changes the estimates

¹⁰ The point estimates plotted in Figure 2 and the associated standard error estimates are tabulated in our electronic Appendix, which also describes our bootstrap procedure for estimating the standard errors.

of the variances and autocovariances in log annual earnings, but because those changes are roughly proportional, the estimated autocorrelations are similar to those in the main analysis. Accordingly, the new estimates of λ_t and θ_t shown in Figure 3 are similar to the estimates from our main analysis repeated from Figure 2.

Our second and third robustness checks explore the sensitivity of our results to our choice of interest rate series. In our main simulation, we calculated the present discounted value of lifetime earnings by (a) using the personal consumption expenditures deflator to convert each year's nominal earnings to a real value and (b) assuming a constant real interest rate of 0.02. Our third supplementary analysis uses a real interest rate of 0.04, and our fourth discounts nominal earnings by a nominal interest rate series, the annual one-year T-note interest rates.¹¹ The results shown in Figure 3 are quite similar to those based on our original interest rate series.

Fourth, we have checked whether our results are affected by the HRS oversampling of blacks, Hispanics, and residents of Florida. To do so, we have reestimated the joint distribution of earnings with a Tobit quasi-maximum likelihood procedure that weights each observation's contribution to the likelihood function by its inverse probability of selection into the sample. The resulting Tobit estimates are very similar to those from our original unweighted analysis, and consequently the new estimates of λ_t and θ_t are again very similar to the main estimates.

Finally, Figure 3 includes the results of Bohlmark and Lindquist's (2005) replication of our main analysis based on Swedish income tax data. This comparison is particularly interesting because Bohlmark and Lindquist's data are largely free of the censorship and coverage issues that afflict our U.S. Social Security earnings data. As a result, Bohlmark and Lindquist estimate λ_t and θ_t directly with the forward and reverse regressions involving log current and lifetime earnings, without having to resort to

our more complex estimation procedure based on the multivariate normality assumption. Their estimates of λ_t in the twenties are somewhat higher than ours, but still much less than one. In general, the patterns of the Swedish and U.S. results are strikingly similar.

IV. Summary and Discussion

All of our analyses tell the same story: contrary to the textbook errors-in-variables model usually assumed in applied research, the slope coefficient in the regression of log current earnings on log annual earnings varies systematically over the life cycle and is not generally equal to one. We can illustrate the usefulness of our results by applying them to the intergenerational mobility regression in which sons' log of lifetime earnings is the dependent variable and fathers' log of lifetime earnings is the explanatory variable. As summarized in Solon (1999), most recent research in that literature has devoted considerable attention to the right-side measurement error from using short-run proxies for fathers' lifetime earnings. Our estimates of θ_t shown in Figures 2 and 3 confirm the literature's presumption that right-side measurement error causes an attenuation inconsistency in OLS estimation of the intergenerational elasticity.¹²

The literature, however, has given much less attention to the left-side measurement error from using short-run proxies for sons' lifetime earnings. Presumably, this neglect reflects an assumption by researchers that, in accordance with the textbook errors-in-variables model, left-side measurement error is innocuous for consistency. All our estimates of λ_t suggest that assumption would be fairly well founded if sons' earnings were measured between the early thirties and mid-forties. Many intergenerational mobility studies, however, have measured sons' earnings at earlier ages, and this has substan-

¹¹ This series is available only back to 1954. For the 1951–1953 period, we added 0.003 to the interest rates for three-month T-bills. This adjustment was based on the relationship between the one-year and three-month rates observed for 1954 to 1959.

¹² Many researchers have attempted to reduce the attenuation inconsistency by averaging fathers' log earnings over multiple years. In an analysis summarized in our electronic Appendix, we repeat our estimation of θ_t except that the new estimates are for five-year averages of log annual earnings, rather than for single years. Our results strongly support the conclusion of Mazumder (2001, 2005) that even estimates based on five-year averages of the earnings variable for fathers are subject to a substantial errors-in-variables bias.

tially affected the findings. Reville (1995), for example, estimates intergenerational elasticities of about 0.25 when he measures the sons' earnings in their twenties, but his estimates start approaching 0.5 when he observes the sons well into their thirties. This is just the pattern one should expect from the trajectories of $\hat{\lambda}_t$ in Figures 2 and 3. An important implication is that many estimates of the intergenerational earnings elasticity have been subject to substantial attenuation inconsistency from left-side measurement error, in addition to the well-known inconsistency from right-side measurement error.

Of course, interpreting evidence on intergenerational earnings mobility is just one example of how our results might be applied. We advise readers, however, to exercise due caution in importing our estimates of λ_t and θ_t to other earnings data. We already have mentioned issues of comparability between administrative and survey data. Furthermore, the life-cycle trajectories for our U.S. cohort born 1931–1933 may differ from those for other cohorts and other countries. In addition, as emphasized in Solon (1992), sample selection criteria that affect the sample's dispersion in earnings also affect the measurement error properties of current earnings as proxies for lifetime earnings. Nevertheless, taking account of our evidence on departures from the textbook errors-in-variables model should enable better-informed analyses of estimation biases in a wide variety of research that uses current earnings variables as proxies for long-run earnings.

REFERENCES

- Abowd, John M. and Card, David.** "On the Covariance Structure of Earnings and Hours Changes." *Econometrica*, 1989, 57(2), pp. 411–45.
- Angrist, Joshua D. and Krueger, Alan B.** "Empirical Strategies in Labor Economics," in Orley C. Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., *Handbook of labor economics*. Vol. 3A. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science, North-Holland, 1999, pp. 1277–1366.
- Baker, Michael.** "Growth-Rate Heterogeneity and the Covariance Structure of Life-Cycle Earnings." *Journal of Labor Economics*, 1997, 15(2), pp. 338–75.
- Baker, Michael and Solon, Gary.** "Earnings Dynamics and Inequality among Canadian Men, 1976–1992: Evidence from Longitudinal Income Tax Records." *Journal of Labor Economics*, 2003, 21(2), pp. 289–321.
- Björklund, Anders.** "A Comparison between Actual Distributions of Annual and Lifetime Income: Sweden 1951–89." *Review of Income and Wealth*, 1993, 39(4), pp. 377–86.
- Bohlmark, Anders and Lindquist, Matthew J.** "Life-Cycle Variations in the Association between Current and Lifetime Income: Country, Gender and Cohort Differences." Unpublished Paper, 2005.
- Bound, John and Krueger, Alan B.** "The Extent of Measurement Error in Longitudinal Earnings Data: Do Two Wrongs Make a Right?" *Journal of Labor Economics*, 1991, 9(1), pp. 1–24.
- Bound, John and Solon, Gary.** "Double Trouble: On the Value of Twins-Based Estimation of the Return to Schooling." *Economics of Education Review*, 1999, 18(2), pp. 169–82.
- Friedman, Milton.** *A theory of the consumption function*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957.
- Gottschalk, Peter and Moffitt, Robert.** "The Growth of Earnings Instability in the U.S. Labor Market." *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1994, 2, pp. 217–54.
- Grawe, Nathan D.** "Lifecycle Bias in Estimates of Intergenerational Earnings Persistence." *Labour Economics* (forthcoming).
- Haider, Steven J.** "Earnings Instability and Earnings Inequality of Males in the United States: 1967–1991." *Journal of Labor Economics*, 2001, 19(4), pp. 799–836.
- Haider, Steven J. and Solon, Gary.** "Nonrandom Selection in the HRS Social Security Earnings Sample." RAND, Labor and Population Program Working Paper Series: No. 00-01, 2000.
- Jenkins, Stephen.** "Snapshots versus Movies: 'Lifecycle Biases' and the Estimation of Intergenerational Earnings Inheritance." *European Economic Review*, 1987, 31(5), pp. 1149–58.
- Juster, F. Thomas and Suzman, Richard.** "An Overview of the Health and Retirement Study." *Journal of Human Resources*, 1995, 30(Supplement), pp. S7–56.
- Kane, Thomas J.; Rouse, Cecelia Elena and Staiger, Douglas.** "Estimating Returns to Schooling when Schooling Is Misreported."

- National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., NBER Working Papers: No. 7235, 1999.
- Kim, Bonggeun and Solon, Gary.** "Implications of Mean-Reverting Measurement Error for Longitudinal Studies of Wages and Employment." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 2005, 87(1), pp. 193–96.
- Lillard, Lee A.** "Inequality: Earnings vs. Human Wealth." *American Economic Review*, 1977, 67(2), pp. 42–53.
- Mazumder, Bhashkar.** "The Mis-Measurement of Permanent Earnings: New Evidence from Social Security Earnings Data." Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Working Paper Series: 01-24, 2001.
- Mazumder, Bhashkar.** "Fortunate Sons: New Estimates of Intergenerational Mobility in the United States Using Social Security Earnings Data." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 2005, 87(2), pp. 235–55.
- Mincer, Jacob.** *Schooling, experience, and earnings*. New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1974.
- Modigliani, Franco and Brumberg, Richard.** "Utility Analysis and the Consumption Function: An Interpretation of Cross-Section Data," in Kenneth K. Kurihara, ed., *Post-Keynesian economics*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1954, pp. 388–436.
- Reville, Robert T.** "Intertemporal and Life Cycle Variation in Measured Intergenerational Earnings Mobility." Unpublished Paper, 1995.
- Solon, Gary.** "Intergenerational Income Mobility in the United States." *American Economic Review*, 1992, 82(3), pp. 393–408.
- Solon, Gary.** "Intergenerational Mobility in the Labor Market," in Orley C. Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., *Handbook of labor economics*. Vol. 3A. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science, North-Holland, 1999, pp. 1761–1800.
- U.S. Social Security Administration.** *Annual statistical supplement to the social security bulletin: 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1999.
- Wooldridge, Jeffrey M.** *Introductory econometrics: A modern approach*. 3rd ed. Mason, OH: Thompson South-Western, 2006.

This article has been cited by:

1. Manuel Flores, Pilar García-Gómez, Adriaan Kalwij. 2020. Early life circumstances and labor market outcomes over the life cycle. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* **18**:4, 449-468. [[Crossref](#)]
2. Iryna Kyzyma. 2020. How Poor Are the Poor? Looking beyond the Binary Measure of Income Poverty. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* **18**:4, 525-549. [[Crossref](#)]
3. Miles Corak. 2020. The Canadian Geography of Intergenerational Income Mobility. *The Economic Journal* **130**:631, 2134-2174. [[Crossref](#)]
4. Nathan Deutscher, Bhashkar Mazumder. 2020. Intergenerational mobility across Australia and the stability of regional estimates. *Labour Economics* **66**, 101861. [[Crossref](#)]
5. Nathan Deutscher. 2020. WHAT DRIVES SECOND GENERATION SUCCESS? THE ROLES OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, AND CONTEXT. *Economic Inquiry* **58**:4, 1707-1730. [[Crossref](#)]
6. Jeremy E. Fiel. 2020. Great Equalizer or Great Selector? Reconsidering Education as a Moderator of Intergenerational Transmissions. *Sociology of Education* **93**:4, 353-371. [[Crossref](#)]
7. Emma Lundholm, Erika Sandow, Gunnar Malmberg. 2020. Income distribution in family networks by gender and proximity. *Population, Space and Place* **26**:7. . [[Crossref](#)]
8. Xu Sun, Xiaolu Lei, Baisan Liu. 2020. Mobility Divergence in China? Complete Comparisons of Social Class Mobility and Income Mobility. *Social Indicators Research* **40**. . [[Crossref](#)]
9. Gabriela Freitas da Cruz, Valeria Pero. Gender Differences in Intergenerational Income Mobility in Brazil 65-93. [[Crossref](#)]
10. Anne-Line Helsø. 2020. Intergenerational Income Mobility in Denmark and the United States*. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* **18**. . [[Crossref](#)]
11. Li Tan. 2020. Imputing Top-Coded Income Data in Longitudinal Surveys. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* **6**. . [[Crossref](#)]
12. Steven Haider, Dajung Jun. 2020. Reconsidering the role of choice and chance for predicting retirement wealth. *Economics Letters* **194**, 109382. [[Crossref](#)]
13. Iryna Kyzyma, Olaf Groh-Samberg. 2020. Estimation of intergenerational mobility in small samples: evidence from German survey data. *Social Indicators Research* **151**:2, 621-643. [[Crossref](#)]
14. Katie M Jajtner. 2020. Work-Limiting Disability and Intergenerational Economic Mobility. *Social Science Quarterly* **101**:5, 2001-2016. [[Crossref](#)]
15. Maurizio Franzini, Fabrizio Patriarca, Michele Raitano. 2020. Market competition and parental background wage premium: the role of human and relational capital. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* **18**:3, 291-317. [[Crossref](#)]
16. Pablo A. Mitnik, David B. Grusky. 2020. The Intergenerational Elasticity of What? The Case for Redefining the Workhorse Measure of Economic Mobility. *Sociological Methodology* **50**:1, 47-95. [[Crossref](#)]
17. Pablo A. Mitnik, David B. Grusky. 2020. A Forced Critique of the Intergenerational Elasticity of the Conditional Expectation. *Sociological Methodology* **50**:1, 112-130. [[Crossref](#)]
18. Pablo A. Mitnik. 2020. Intergenerational Income Elasticities, Instrumental Variable Estimation, and Bracketing Strategies. *Sociological Methodology* **50**:1, 1-46. [[Crossref](#)]
19. Ian Lundberg. 2020. Does Opportunity Skip Generations? Reassessing Evidence From Sibling and Cousin Correlations. *Demography* **57**:4, 1193-1213. [[Crossref](#)]
20. Carl Davidson, Fredrik Heyman, Steven Matusz, Fredrik Sjöholm, Susan Chun Zhu. 2020. Globalization, the jobs ladder and economic mobility. *European Economic Review* **127**, 103444. [[Crossref](#)]

21. Yonghong An, Le Wang, Ruli Xiao. 2020. A Nonparametric Nonclassical Measurement Error Approach to Estimating Intergenerational Mobility Elasticities. *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* 4, 1-17. [[Crossref](#)]
22. Joseph Ferrie, Catherine Massey, Jonathan Rothbaum. 2020. Do Grandparents Matter? Multigenerational Mobility in the US, 1940-2015. *Journal of Labor Economics* . [[Crossref](#)]
23. Marco Bertoni, Giorgio Brunello, Lorenzo Cappellari. 2020. Who benefits from privileged peers? Evidence from siblings in schools. *Journal of Applied Econometrics* 36. . [[Crossref](#)]
24. Jeremiah Richey, Alicia Rosburg. 2020. Decomposing joint distributions via reweighting functions: an application to intergenerational economic mobility. *Econometric Reviews* 39:6, 541-558. [[Crossref](#)]
25. Yu-Wei Luke Chu, Ming-Jen Lin. 2020. Intergenerational earnings mobility in Taiwan: 1990-2010. *Empirical Economics* 59:1, 11-45. [[Crossref](#)]
26. Monique De Haan, Edwin Leuven. 2020. Head Start and the Distribution of Long-Term Education and Labor Market Outcomes. *Journal of Labor Economics* 38:3, 727-765. [[Crossref](#)]
27. David J Harding, Martin D Munk. 2020. The Decline of Intergenerational Income Mobility in Denmark: Returns to Education, Demographic Change, and Labor Market Experience#. *Social Forces* 98:4, 1436-1464. [[Crossref](#)]
28. Francesco Bloise, Michele Raitano. 2020. Intergenerational Earnings Persistence in Italy between Actual Father-Son Pairs Accounting for Lifecycle and Attenuation Bias. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 87. . [[Crossref](#)]
29. Teresa Barbieri, Francesco Bloise, Michele Raitano. 2020. Intergenerational Earnings Inequality: New Evidence From Italy. *Review of Income and Wealth* 66:2, 418-443. [[Crossref](#)]
30. Sarena Goodman, Alvaro Mezza, Alice H. Volz. 2020. ON INTERGENERATIONAL IMMOBILITY: EVIDENCE THAT ADULT CREDIT HEALTH REFLECTS THE CHILDHOOD ENVIRONMENT. *Economic Inquiry* 58:2, 780-801. [[Crossref](#)]
31. Fiona Carmichael, Christian K. Darko, Marco G. Ercolani, Ceren Ozgen, W. Stanley Siebert. 2020. Evidence on intergenerational income transmission using complete Dutch population data. *Economics Letters* 189, 108996. [[Crossref](#)]
32. Thomas Epper, Ernst Fehr, Helga Fehr-Duda, Claus Thustrup Kreiner, David Dreyer Lassen, Søren Leth-Petersen, Gregers Nytoft Rasmussen. 2020. Time Discounting and Wealth Inequality. *American Economic Review* 110:4, 1177-1205. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
33. Tom S Vogl. 2020. Intergenerational Associations and the Fertility Transition. *Journal of the European Economic Association* 24. . [[Crossref](#)]
34. Thang Dang. 2020. Intergenerational Earnings and Income Mobility in Vietnam. *LABOUR* 34:1, 113-136. [[Crossref](#)]
35. Rodney J. Andrews, Scott A. Imberman, Michael F. Lovenheim. 2020. Recruiting and supporting low-income, high-achieving students at flagship universities. *Economics of Education Review* 74, 101923. [[Crossref](#)]
36. Michelle M. Miller, Frank McIntyre. 2020. Does Money Matter for Intergenerational Income Transmission?. *Southern Economic Journal* 86:3, 941-970. [[Crossref](#)]
37. Claus Thustrup Kreiner, Hans Henrik Sievertsen. 2020. Neonatal health of parents and cognitive development of children. *Journal of Health Economics* 69, 102247. [[Crossref](#)]
38. Nicolas Frémeaux, Arnaud Lefranc. 2019. Assortative Mating and Earnings Inequality in France. *Review of Income and Wealth* 55. . [[Crossref](#)]
39. Deirdre Bloome, Jane Furey. 2019. Lifetime inequality: Income and occupational differences and dynamics in the US. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* 100470. [[Crossref](#)]

40. Siwei Cheng, Xi Song. 2019. Linked Lives, Linked Trajectories: Intergenerational Association of Intragenerational Income Mobility. *American Sociological Review* **84**:6, 1037-1068. [[Crossref](#)]
41. Soobin Kim, Christopher Klager, Barbara Schneider. 2019. The Effects of Alignment of Educational Expectations and Occupational Aspirations on Labor Market Outcomes: Evidence from NLSY79. *The Journal of Higher Education* **90**:6, 992-1015. [[Crossref](#)]
42. A.R. Shariq Mohammed. 2019. Does a good father now have to be rich? Intergenerational income mobility in rural India. *Labour Economics* **60**, 99-114. [[Crossref](#)]
43. David Jaume, Alexander Willén. 2019. The Long-Run Effects of Teacher Strikes: Evidence from Argentina. *Journal of Labor Economics* **37**:4, 1097-1139. [[Crossref](#)]
44. Judith M. Delaney. 2019. Risk-adjusted returns to education. *Education Economics* **27**:5, 472-487. [[Crossref](#)]
45. William J. Collins, Ariell Zimran. 2019. The economic assimilation of Irish Famine migrants to the United States. *Explorations in Economic History* 101302. [[Crossref](#)]
46. Ze'ev Krill, Assaf Geva, Tslil Aloni. 2019. The Effect of the Field of Study on the Higher Education Wage Premium — Evidence from Israel. *LABOUR* **33**:3, 388-423. [[Crossref](#)]
47. Ari Hyytinen, Pekka Ilmakunnas, Edvard Johansson, Otto Toivanen. 2019. Heritability of lifetime earnings. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* **17**:3, 319-335. [[Crossref](#)]
48. Michael F. Lovenheim, Alexander Willén. 2019. The Long-Run Effects of Teacher Collective Bargaining. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy* **11**:3, 292-324. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
49. Martin Berlin, Filip Fors Connolly. 2019. The association between life satisfaction and affective well-being. *Journal of Economic Psychology* **73**, 34-51. [[Crossref](#)]
50. David Rueda, Daniel Stegmüller. Who Wants What? **4**, . [[Crossref](#)]
51. Marie Connolly, Miles Corak, Catherine Haeck. 2019. Intergenerational Mobility Between and Within Canada and the United States. *Journal of Labor Economics* **37**:S2, S595-S641. [[Crossref](#)]
52. Xiang Zhou. 2019. Equalization or Selection? Reassessing the “Meritocratic Power” of a College Degree in Intergenerational Income Mobility. *American Sociological Review* **84**:3, 459-485. [[Crossref](#)]
53. Emma Zang, Anthony R. Bardo. 2019. Objective and Subjective Socioeconomic Status, Their Discrepancy, and Health: Evidence from East Asia. *Social Indicators Research* **143**:2, 765-794. [[Crossref](#)]
54. Chenhong Peng, Paul Siu Fai Yip, Yik Wa Law. 2019. Intergenerational Earnings Mobility and Returns to Education in Hong Kong: A Developed Society with High Economic Inequality. *Social Indicators Research* **143**:1, 133-156. [[Crossref](#)]
55. Thomas Huizen, Lisa Dumhs, Janneke Plantenga. 2019. The Costs and Benefits of Investing in Universal Preschool: Evidence From a Spanish Reform. *Child Development* **90**:3, . [[Crossref](#)]
56. Paul Bingley, Lorenzo Cappellari. 2019. Correlation of Brothers' Earnings and Intergenerational Transmission. *The Review of Economics and Statistics* **101**:2, 370-383. [[Crossref](#)]
57. Martin Nybom, Jan Stuhler. 2019. Steady-state assumptions in intergenerational mobility research. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* **17**:1, 77-97. [[Crossref](#)]
58. Eric Bettinger, Oded Gurantz, Laura Kawano, Bruce Sacerdote, Michael Stevens. 2019. The Long-Run Impacts of Financial Aid: Evidence from California's Cal Grant. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy* **11**:1, 64-94. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
59. Pierre Ngumkeu, Augustine Denteh, Rusty Tchernis. 2019. On the estimation of treatment effects with endogenous misreporting. *Journal of Econometrics* **208**:2, 487-506. [[Crossref](#)]

60. Kristen W. Springer, Chioun Lee, Deborah Carr. 2019. Spousal Breadwinning Across 30 Years of Marriage and Husbands' Health: A Gendered Life Course Stress Approach. *Journal of Aging and Health* 31:1, 37-66. [[Crossref](#)]
61. Pablo Mitnik, Victoria Bryant, Michael Weber. 2019. The Intergenerational Transmission of Family-Income Advantages in the United States. *Sociological Science* 6, 380-415. [[Crossref](#)]
62. Florian Hoffmann. 2019. HIP, RIP, and the robustness of empirical earnings processes. *Quantitative Economics* 10:3, 1279-1315. [[Crossref](#)]
63. Kan Yao. 2019. Heterogeneous skill distribution and college major: evidence from PIAAC. *Journal of Applied Economics* 22:1, 504-526. [[Crossref](#)]
64. Chelsea Murray, Robert Graham Clark, Silvia Mendolia, Peter Siminski. 2018. Direct Measures of Intergenerational Income Mobility for Australia. *Economic Record* 94:307, 445-468. [[Crossref](#)]
65. Raitano Michele, Vona Francesco. 2018. From the Cradle to the Grave: The Influence of Family Background on the Career Path of Italian Men. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 80:6, 1062-1088. [[Crossref](#)]
66. Deirdre Bloome, Shauna Dyer, Xiang Zhou. 2018. Educational Inequality, Educational Expansion, and Intergenerational Income Persistence in the United States. *American Sociological Review* 83:6, 1215-1253. [[Crossref](#)]
67. Getinet Astatike Haile. 2018. Intergenerational Mobility in Socio-economic Status in Ethiopia. *Journal of International Development* 30:8, 1392-1413. [[Crossref](#)]
68. Florencia Torche, Alejandro Corvalan. 2018. Estimating Intergenerational Mobility With Grouped Data. *Sociological Methods & Research* 47:4, 787-811. [[Crossref](#)]
69. Eric Chyn. 2018. Moved to Opportunity: The Long-Run Effects of Public Housing Demolition on Children. *American Economic Review* 108:10, 3028-3056. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
70. Lydia Geijtenbeek, Erik Plug. 2018. Is there a penalty for registered women? Is there a premium for registered men? Evidence from a sample of transsexual workers. *European Economic Review* 109, 334-347. [[Crossref](#)]
71. Arnaud Lefranc. 2018. Intergenerational Earnings Persistence and Economic Inequality in the Long Run: Evidence from French Cohorts, 1931-75. *Economica* 85:340, 808-845. [[Crossref](#)]
72. David Brady, Marco Giesselmann, Ulrich Kohler, Anke Radenacker. 2018. How to measure and proxy permanent income: evidence from Germany and the U.S. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* 16:3, 321-345. [[Crossref](#)]
73. Raj Chetty, Nathaniel Hendren. 2018. The Impacts of Neighborhoods on Intergenerational Mobility II: County-Level Estimates*. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 133:3, 1163-1228. [[Crossref](#)]
74. Raj Chetty, Nathaniel Hendren. 2018. The Impacts of Neighborhoods on Intergenerational Mobility I: Childhood Exposure Effects*. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 133:3, 1107-1162. [[Crossref](#)]
75. Kelly Vosters. 2018. Is the Simple Law of Mobility Really a Law? Testing Clark's Hypothesis. *The Economic Journal* 128:612, F404-F421. [[Crossref](#)]
76. James J. Feigenbaum. 2018. Multiple Measures of Historical Intergenerational Mobility: Iowa 1915 to 1940. *The Economic Journal* 128:612, F446-F481. [[Crossref](#)]
77. Adrian Adermon, Mikael Lindahl, Daniel Waldenström. 2018. Intergenerational Wealth Mobility and the Role of Inheritance: Evidence from Multiple Generations. *The Economic Journal* 128:612, F482-F513. [[Crossref](#)]
78. Gustaf Bruze. 2018. Intergenerational mobility: New evidence from consumption data. *Journal of Applied Econometrics* 33:4, 580-593. [[Crossref](#)]

79. Oliver Falck, Alfred Lameli, Jens Ruhose. 2018. Cultural biases in migration: Estimating non-monetary migration costs. *Papers in Regional Science* **97**:2, 411-438. [[Crossref](#)]
80. Valentina Conti, Joanna Kopinska. 2018. The role of parental cognitive ageing in the intergenerational mobility of cognitive abilities. *Labour Economics* **51**, 38-47. [[Crossref](#)]
81. Jaehyun Nam. 2018. Intergenerational income mobility and inequality in South Korea. *International Journal of Social Welfare* **27**:2, 132-145. [[Crossref](#)]
82. Franz Buscha, Patrick Sturgis. 2018. Declining social mobility? Evidence from five linked censuses in England and Wales 1971-2011. *The British Journal of Sociology* **69**:1, 154-182. [[Crossref](#)]
83. Terhi Maczulskij, Jutta Viinikainen. 2018. Is personality related to permanent earnings? Evidence using a twin design. *Journal of Economic Psychology* **64**, 116-129. [[Crossref](#)]
84. Jeremiah Richey, Alicia Rosburg. 2018. Decomposing economic mobility transition matrices. *Journal of Applied Econometrics* **33**:1, 91-108. [[Crossref](#)]
85. Maribel Jiménez. 2018. La movilidad intergeneracional del ingreso y sus métodos de estimación. Un análisis comparativo para Argentina y Chile. *Cuadernos de Economía* **41**:115, 79-103. [[Crossref](#)]
86. Priyanka Parvathi, Trung Thanh Nguyen. 2018. Is Environmental Income Reporting Evasive in Household Surveys? Evidence From Rural Poor in Laos. *Ecological Economics* **143**, 218-226. [[Crossref](#)]
87. David Rueda. 2018. Food Comes First, Then Morals: Redistribution Preferences, Parochial Altruism, and Immigration in Western Europe. *The Journal of Politics* **80**:1, 225-239. [[Crossref](#)]
88. ChangHwan Kim, Christopher Tamborini, Arthur Sakamoto. 2018. The Sources of Life Chances: Does Education, Class Category, Occupation, or Short-Term Earnings Predict 20-Year Long-Term Earnings?. *Sociological Science* **5**, 206-233. [[Crossref](#)]
89. Claus Thustrup Kreiner, Hans Henrik Sievertsen. 2018. Neonatal Health of Parents and Cognitive Development of Children. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
90. Bhashkar Mazumder. 2018. Intergenerational Mobility in the US: What We Have Learned from the PSID. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
91. Maximilian Stockhausen. 2018. Like Father, Like Son? – A Comparison of Absolute and Relative Intergenerational Labour Income Mobility in Germany and the US. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
92. Bernhard Schmidpeter. 2018. The Long-Term Labor Market Effects of Parental Unemployment. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
93. Heesuk Yun. 2018. What Do We Really Know About Income Mobility in Korea?. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
94. Erik Plug, Bas Klaauw, Lennart Ziegler. 2018. Do Parental Networks Pay Off? Linking Children's Labor-Market Outcomes to Their Parents' Friends. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* **120**:1, 268-295. [[Crossref](#)]
95. María A. Davia, Nuria Legazpe. 2017. Understanding intergenerational transmission of deprivation in Spain: Education and marital sorting. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* **52**, 1-14. [[Crossref](#)]
96. Kenn Chua. 2017. Skill achievement and returns in developing countries: Evidence from adult skills surveys. *European Journal of Education* **52**:4, 498-510. [[Crossref](#)]
97. Soobin Kim. 2017. Intergenerational mobility in Korea. *IZA Journal of Development and Migration* **7**:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
98. Jutta Viinikainen, Guido Heineck, Petri Böckerman, Mirka Hintsanen, Olli Raitakari, Jaakko Pehkonen. 2017. Born entrepreneurs? Adolescents' personality characteristics and entrepreneurship in adulthood. *Journal of Business Venturing Insights* **8**, 9-12. [[Crossref](#)]

99. Reshad N. Ahsan, Arpita Chatterjee. 2017. Trade liberalization and intergenerational occupational mobility in urban India. *Journal of International Economics* **109**, 138-152. [[Crossref](#)]
100. Eric A. Hanushek, Jens Ruhose, Ludger Woessmann. 2017. Knowledge Capital and Aggregate Income Differences: Development Accounting for US States. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics* **9**:4, 184-224. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
101. Martin Nybom. 2017. The Distribution of Lifetime Earnings Returns to College. *Journal of Labor Economics* **35**:4, 903-952. [[Crossref](#)]
102. Eleni Karagiannaki. 2017. The effect of parental wealth on children's outcomes in early adulthood. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* **15**:3, 217-243. [[Crossref](#)]
103. Paul Gregg, Jan O. Jonsson, Lindsey Macmillan, Carina Mood. 2017. The Role of Education for Intergenerational Income Mobility: A comparison of the United States, Great Britain, and Sweden. *Social Forces* **96**:1, 121-152. [[Crossref](#)]
104. Rolf Aaberge, François Bourguignon, Andrea Brandolini, Francisco H. G. Ferreira, Janet C. Gornick, John Hills, Markus Jäntti, Stephen P. Jenkins, Eric Marlier, John Micklewright, Brian Nolan, Thomas Piketty, Walter J. Radermacher, Timothy M. Smeeding, Nicholas H. Stern, Joseph Stiglitz, Holly Sutherland. 2017. Tony Atkinson and his Legacy. *Review of Income and Wealth* **63**:3, 411-444. [[Crossref](#)]
105. Kelly Vosters, Martin Nybom. 2017. Intergenerational Persistence in Latent Socioeconomic Status: Evidence from Sweden and the United States. *Journal of Labor Economics* **35**:3, 869-901. [[Crossref](#)]
106. Carlos Antonio Costa Ribeiro. 2017. OCCUPATIONAL AND INCOME INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY IN BRAZIL BETWEEN THE 1990s AND 2000s. *Sociologia & Antropologia* **7**:1, 157-185. [[Crossref](#)]
107. Giorgio Brunello, Guglielmo Weber, Christoph T. Weiss. 2017. Books are Forever: Early Life Conditions, Education and Lifetime Earnings in Europe. *The Economic Journal* **127**:600, 271-296. [[Crossref](#)]
108. Kohei Kubota. 2017. Intergenerational Wealth Elasticity in Japan. *The Japanese Economic Review* **11**. . [[Crossref](#)]
109. Petri Böckerman, Ari Hyytinen, Terhi Maczulskij. 2017. Alcohol Consumption and Long-Term Labor Market Outcomes. *Health Economics* **26**:3, 275-291. [[Crossref](#)]
110. Devon Gorry. 2017. The influence of height on academic outcomes. *Economics of Education Review* **56**, 1-8. [[Crossref](#)]
111. Paul Gregg, Lindsey Macmillan, Claudia Vittori. 2017. Moving Towards Estimating Sons' Lifetime Intergenerational Economic Mobility in the UK. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* **79**:1, 79-100. [[Crossref](#)]
112. Outi Sirniö, Timo M Kauppinen, Pekka Martikainen. 2017. Cohort differences in intergenerational income transmission in Finland. *Acta Sociologica* **60**:1, 21-39. [[Crossref](#)]
113. Tuomas Pekkarinen, Kjell G. Salvanes, Matti Sarvimäki. 2017. The Evolution of Social Mobility: Norway during the Twentieth Century. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* **119**:1, 5-33. [[Crossref](#)]
114. Trung Thanh Nguyen, Priyanka Parvathi. 2017. Is Environmental Income Reporting Evasive in Household Surveys? Evidence from Rural Poor in Laos. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
115. Rolf Aaberge, Francois Bourguignon, Andrea Brandolini, Francisco H. G. Ferreira, Janet C. Gornick, John Hills, Markus Jäntti, Stephen P. Jenkins, Eric Marlier, John Micklewright, Brian Nolan, Thomas Piketty, Walter J. Radermacher, Timothy M. Smeeding, Nicholas Stern, Joseph E. Stiglitz, Holly Sutherland. 2017. Tony Atkinson and His Legacy. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
116. Outi Sirniö, Timo M. Kauppinen, Pekka Martikainen. 2016. Income trajectories after graduation: An intergenerational approach. *Advances in Life Course Research* **30**, 72-83. [[Crossref](#)]

117. Daniel D. Schnitzlein. 2016. A New Look at Intergenerational Mobility in Germany Compared to the U.S. *Review of Income and Wealth* **62**:4, 650-667. [[Crossref](#)]
118. Liana E. Fox. 2016. Parental Wealth and the Black-White Mobility Gap in the U.S. *Review of Income and Wealth* **62**:4, 706-723. [[Crossref](#)]
119. Michele Raitano, Claudia Vittori, Francesco Vona. 2016. The effect of parental background along the sons' earnings distribution: does one pattern fit for all?. *Applied Economics Letters* **23**:15, 1073-1078. [[Crossref](#)]
120. Mette Foged. 2016. Family migration and relative earnings potentials. *Labour Economics* **42**, 87-100. [[Crossref](#)]
121. David Fairbrother, Renuka Mahadevan. 2016. Do Education and Sex Matter for Intergenerational Earnings Mobility? Some Evidence from Australia. *Australian Economic Papers* **55**:3, 212-226. [[Crossref](#)]
122. JAANA T. KARI, TUIJA H. TAMMELIN, JUTTA VIINIKAINEN, NINA HUTRI-KÄHÖNEN, OLLI T. RAITAKARI, JAAKKO PEHKONEN. 2016. Childhood Physical Activity and Adulthood Earnings. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise* **48**:7, 1340-1346. [[Crossref](#)]
123. Jessica K. Simon, Megan McDonald Way. 2016. Why the Gap? Determinants of Self-Employment Earnings Differentials for Male and Female Millennials in the US. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues* **37**:2, 297-312. [[Crossref](#)]
124. Outi Sirniö, Pekka Martikainen, Timo M. Kauppinen. 2016. Entering the highest and the lowest incomes: Intergenerational determinants and early-adulthood transitions. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* **44**, 77-90. [[Crossref](#)]
125. Emily Rauscher. 2016. Does Educational Equality Increase Mobility? Exploiting Nineteenth-Century U.S. Compulsory Schooling Laws. *American Journal of Sociology* **121**:6, 1697-1761. [[Crossref](#)]
126. Raj Chetty, Nathaniel Hendren, Lawrence F. Katz. 2016. The Effects of Exposure to Better Neighborhoods on Children: New Evidence from the Moving to Opportunity Experiment. *American Economic Review* **106**:4, 855-902. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
127. Marco Bertoni, Giorgio Brunello. 2016. Later-borns Don't Give Up: The Temporary Effects of Birth Order on European Earnings. *Demography* **53**:2, 449-470. [[Crossref](#)]
128. Xuezheng Qin, Tianyu Wang, Castiel Chen Zhuang. 2016. Intergenerational transfer of human capital and its impact on income mobility: Evidence from China. *China Economic Review* **38**, 306-321. [[Crossref](#)]
129. David Rueda, Daniel Stegmueller. 2016. The Externalities of Inequality: Fear of Crime and Preferences for Redistribution in Western Europe. *American Journal of Political Science* **60**:2, 472-489. [[Crossref](#)]
130. Martin D. Munk, Jens Bonke, M. Azhar Hussain. 2016. Intergenerational top income persistence: Denmark half the size of Sweden. *Economics Letters* **140**, 31-33. [[Crossref](#)]
131. Alexander Gelber, Matthew Weinzierl. 2016. Optimal Taxation When Children's Abilities Depend on Parent's Resources. *National Tax Journal* **69**:1, 11-40. [[Crossref](#)]
132. Bhashkar Mazumder. Estimating the Intergenerational Elasticity and Rank Association in the United States: Overcoming the Current Limitations of Tax Data 83-129. [[Crossref](#)]
133. Megan Way, Yunwei Gai, Lidija Polutnik. 2016. Compensation and Employment Impact of a Full-time MBA Program. *International Advances in Economic Research* **22**:1, 49-63. [[Crossref](#)]
134. C. Kirabo Jackson, Rucker C. Johnson, Claudia Persico. 2016. The Effects of School Spending on Educational and Economic Outcomes: Evidence from School Finance Reforms *. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* **131**:1, 157-218. [[Crossref](#)]

135. Timothy J. Bartik, Brad Hershbein, Marta Lachowska. 2016. The Merits of Universal Scholarships: Benefit-Cost Evidence from the Kalamazoo Promise. *Journal of Benefit-Cost Analysis* 7:3, 400-433. [[Crossref](#)]
136. Miles Corak, Patrizio Piraino, Francisco H. G. Ferreira. The Inheritance of Employers and Nonlinearities in Intergenerational Earnings Mobility 1-34. [[Crossref](#)]
137. Claire Crawford, Paul Gregg, Lindsey Macmillan, Anna Vignoles, Gill Wyness. 2016. Higher education, career opportunities, and intergenerational inequality. *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* 32:4, 553-575. [[Crossref](#)]
138. Owen Thompson. 2016. DRUG POLICY AND INTERGENERATIONAL INCOME MOBILITY IN THE UNITED STATES. *Contemporary Economic Policy* 34:1, 127-145. [[Crossref](#)]
139. Timothy J. Bartik, Brad Hershbein, Marta Lachowska. 2016. The Merits of Universal Scholarships: Benefit-Cost Evidence from the Kalamazoo Promise. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
140. Vedant Koppera. 2016. Racial Trends and Differences in the Intergenerational Transmission of Education. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
141. Anna Zajacova, Jennifer B. Dowd, Robert F. Schoeni, Robert B. Wallace. 2015. Employment and income losses among cancer survivors: Estimates from a national longitudinal survey of American families. *Cancer* 121:24, 4425-4432. [[Crossref](#)]
142. Florencia Torche. 2015. Intergenerational Mobility and Equality of Opportunity. *European Journal of Sociology* 56:3, 343-371. [[Crossref](#)]
143. John Jerrim, Lindsey Macmillan. 2015. Income Inequality, Intergenerational Mobility, and the Great Gatsby Curve: Is Education the Key?. *Social Forces* 94:2, 505-533. [[Crossref](#)]
144. Florencia Torche. 2015. Intergenerational Mobility and Gender in Mexico. *Social Forces* 94:2, 563-587. [[Crossref](#)]
145. María Cervini-Plá. 2015. Intergenerational Earnings and Income Mobility in Spain. *Review of Income and Wealth* 61:4, 812-828. [[Crossref](#)]
146. ChangHwan Kim, Christopher R. Tamborini, Arthur Sakamoto. 2015. Field of Study in College and Lifetime Earnings in the United States. *Sociology of Education* 88:4, 320-339. [[Crossref](#)]
147. Robert F. Schoeni, Emily E. Wiemers. 2015. The implications of selective attrition for estimates of intergenerational elasticity of family income. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* 13:3, 351-372. [[Crossref](#)]
148. Christopher R. Tamborini, ChangHwan Kim, Arthur Sakamoto. 2015. Education and Lifetime Earnings in the United States. *Demography* 52:4, 1383-1407. [[Crossref](#)]
149. Mathias Huebener. 2015. The role of paternal risk attitudes in long-run education outcomes and intergenerational mobility. *Economics of Education Review* 47, 64-79. [[Crossref](#)]
150. LINDSEY MACMILLAN, CLAIRE TYLER, ANNA VIGNOLES. 2015. Who Gets the Top Jobs? The Role of Family Background and Networks in Recent Graduates' Access to High-status Professions. *Journal of Social Policy* 44:3, 487-515. [[Crossref](#)]
151. Petri Böckerman, Ari Hyttinen, Jaakko Kaprio. 2015. Smoking and long-term labour market outcomes. *Tobacco Control* 24:4, 348-353. [[Crossref](#)]
152. Hans A. Holter. 2015. Accounting for cross-country differences in intergenerational earnings persistence: The impact of taxation and public education expenditure. *Quantitative Economics* 6:2, 385-428. [[Crossref](#)]
153. ERIC A. HANUSHEK. 2015. Why Standard Measures of Human Capital are Misleading. *KDI Journal of Economic Policy* 37:2, 22-39. [[Crossref](#)]

154. M. Guell, J. V. Rodriguez Mora, C. I. Telmer. 2015. The Informational Content of Surnames, the Evolution of Intergenerational Mobility, and Assortative Mating. *The Review of Economic Studies* **82**:2, 693-735. [[Crossref](#)]
155. Patrizio Piraino. 2015. Intergenerational Earnings Mobility and Equality of Opportunity in South Africa. *World Development* **67**, 396-405. [[Crossref](#)]
156. Rolf Aaberge, Magne Mogstad. 2015. Inequality in current and lifetime income. *Social Choice and Welfare* **44**:2, 217-230. [[Crossref](#)]
157. Markus Jäntti, Stephen P. Jenkins. Income Mobility 807-935. [[Crossref](#)]
158. Eric A. Hanushek, Guido Schwerdt, Simon Wiederhold, Ludger Woessmann. 2015. Returns to skills around the world: Evidence from PIAAC. *European Economic Review* **73**, 103-130. [[Crossref](#)]
159. Timm Bönke, Giacomo Corneo, Holger Lüthen. 2015. Lifetime Earnings Inequality in Germany. *Journal of Labor Economics* **33**:1, 171-208. [[Crossref](#)]
160. Maia Guell, Michele Pellizzari, Giovanni Pica, Jose Rodriguez. 2015. Correlating Social Mobility and Economic Outcomes. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
161. Thang Dang. 2015. Intergenerational Mobility of Earnings and Income Among Sons and Daughters in Vietnam. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
162. Bhashkar Mazumder. 2015. Estimating the Intergenerational Elasticity and Rank Association in the US: Overcoming the Current Limitations of Tax Data. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
163. Reshad Ahsan, Arpita Chatterjee. 2015. Trade Liberalization and Intergenerational Occupational Mobility in Urban India. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
164. Claudia Andreella, Martin Karlsson, Therese Nilsson, Matthias Westphal. 2015. The Long Shadows of Past Insults. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
165. Raymond M. Duch, David Rueda. 2015. The People You are: Personality Traits as Determinants of Redistribution Preferences. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
166. Florencia Torche. 2015. Analyses of Intergenerational Mobility. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* **657**:1, 37-62. [[Crossref](#)]
167. Bhashkar Mazumder, Miguel Acosta. 2015. Using Occupation to Measure Intergenerational Mobility. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* **657**:1, 174-193. [[Crossref](#)]
168. Kamhon Kan, I-Hsin Li, Ruei-Hua Wang. 2015. Intergenerational Income Mobility in Taiwan: Evidence from TS2SLS and Structural Quantile Regression. *The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy* **15**:1, 257-284. [[Crossref](#)]
169. Yonghong An, Wang Le, Ruli Xiao. 2015. Your American Dream is Not Mine! A New Approach to Estimating Intergenerational Mobility Elasticities. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
170. Hau Chyi, Bo Zhou, Shenyi Jiang, Wei Sun. 2014. An Estimation of the Intergenerational Income Elasticity of China. *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade* **50**:sup6, 122-136. [[Crossref](#)]
171. Bart H.H. Golsteyn, Hans Grönqvist, Lena Lindahl. 2014. Adolescent Time Preferences Predict Lifetime Outcomes. *The Economic Journal* **124**:580, F739-F761. [[Crossref](#)]
172. Raj Chetty, Nathaniel Hendren, Patrick Kline, Emmanuel Saez. 2014. Where is the land of Opportunity? The Geography of Intergenerational Mobility in the United States *. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* **129**:4, 1553-1623. [[Crossref](#)]
173. Espen Bratberg, Karsten Marshall Elseth Rieck, Kjell Vaage. 2014. Intergenerational earnings mobility and divorce. *Journal of Population Economics* **27**:4, 1107-1126. [[Crossref](#)]
174. Bradley L. Hardy. 2014. Childhood Income Volatility and Adult Outcomes. *Demography* **51**:5, 1641-1665. [[Crossref](#)]

175. Miles Corak, Matthew J. Lindquist, Bhashkar Mazumder. 2014. A comparison of upward and downward intergenerational mobility in Canada, Sweden and the United States. *Labour Economics* **30**, 185-200. [[Crossref](#)]
176. Raj Chetty, John N. Friedman, Jonah E. Rockoff. 2014. Measuring the Impacts of Teachers II: Teacher Value-Added and Student Outcomes in Adulthood. *American Economic Review* **104**:9, 2633-2679. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
177. Jo Blanden, Robert Haveman, Timothy Smeeding, Kathryn Wilson. 2014. Intergenerational Mobility in the United States and Great Britain: A Comparative Study of Parent-Child Pathways. *Review of Income and Wealth* **60**:3, 425-449. [[Crossref](#)]
178. Jorge De la Roca. 2014. Wage cyclicality: Evidence from Spain using social security data. *SERIEs* **5**:2-3, 173-195. [[Crossref](#)]
179. Cassia Marchon. 2014. A multigenerational mobility study: empirical evidence from Brazil. *Journal of Economic Studies* **41**:4, 494-525. [[Crossref](#)]
180. Richard Blundell. 2014. Income Dynamics and Life-cycle Inequality: Mechanisms and Controversies. *The Economic Journal* **124**:576, 289-318. [[Crossref](#)]
181. Patrizio Piraino, Sean Muller, Jeanne Cilliers, Johan Fourie. 2014. The transmission of longevity across generations: The case of the settler Cape Colony. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* **35**, 105-119. [[Crossref](#)]
182. Martin Hällsten. 2014. Inequality across three and four generations in Egalitarian Sweden: 1st and 2nd cousin correlations in socio-economic outcomes. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* **35**, 19-33. [[Crossref](#)]
183. Erik Hurst, Geng Li, Benjamin Pugsley. 2014. Are Household Surveys Like Tax Forms? Evidence from Income Underreporting of the Self-Employed. *Review of Economics and Statistics* **96**:1, 19-33. [[Crossref](#)]
184. Arnaud Lefranc, Fumiaki Ojima, Takashi Yoshida. 2014. Intergenerational earnings mobility in Japan among sons and daughters: levels and trends. *Journal of Population Economics* **27**:1, 91-134. [[Crossref](#)]
185. Daniel D. Schnitzlein. 2014. How important is the family? Evidence from sibling correlations in permanent earnings in the USA, Germany, and Denmark. *Journal of Population Economics* **27**:1, 69-89. [[Crossref](#)]
186. Sarah Necker, Andrea Voskort. 2014. Intergenerational transmission of risk attitudes – A revealed preference approach. *European Economic Review* **65**, 66-89. [[Crossref](#)]
187. Leonard M. Lopoo, Thomas DeLeire. 2014. Family structure and the economic wellbeing of children in youth and adulthood. *Social Science Research* **43**, 30-44. [[Crossref](#)]
188. Daniel Schnitzlein. 2014. A New Look at Intergenerational Mobility in Germany Compared to the US. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
189. John Jerrim, Ivaro Choi, Rosa Simancas Rodrriguez. 2014. Two-Sample Two-Stage Least Squares (TSTSLS) Estimates of Earnings Mobility: How Consistent are They?. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
190. Christopher Handy. 2014. Assortative Mating and Intergenerational Persistence of Schooling and Earnings. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
191. Buly A. Cardak, David W. Johnston, Vance L. Martin. 2013. Intergenerational earnings mobility: A new decomposition of investment and endowment effects. *Labour Economics* **24**, 39-47. [[Crossref](#)]
192. Quheng Deng, Björn Gustafsson, Shi Li. 2013. Intergenerational Income Persistence in Urban China. *Review of Income and Wealth* **59**:3, 416-436. [[Crossref](#)]
193. Atsuko Ueda. 2013. Intergenerational mobility of earnings in South Korea. *Journal of Asian Economics* **27**, 33-41. [[Crossref](#)]

194. Robert E. B. Lucas, Sari Pekkala Kerr. 2013. Intergenerational income immobility in Finland: contrasting roles for parental earnings and family income. *Journal of Population Economics* 26:3, 1057-1094. [[Crossref](#)]
195. BHASHKAR MAZUMDER, JONATHAN M. V. DAVIS. 2013. PARENTAL EARNINGS AND CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING: AN ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION MATCHED TO SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION EARNINGS DATA. *Economic Inquiry* 51:3, 1795-1808. [[Crossref](#)]
196. Irene Y.H. Ng. 2013. The political economy of intergenerational income mobility in Singapore. *International Journal of Social Welfare* 22:2, 207-218. [[Crossref](#)]
197. Sayema H. Bidisha, Anupam Das, Adian A. McFarlane. 2013. Microeconometric analysis of earnings mobility of immigrants and ethnic minorities: evidence from the UK. *Journal for Labour Market Research* 46:1, 35-42. [[Crossref](#)]
198. Regina Flake. 2013. Gender Differences in the Earnings Mobility of Migrants. *LABOUR* 27:1, 58-79. [[Crossref](#)]
199. Richard Blundell, Hamish Low, Ian Preston. 2013. Decomposing changes in income risk using consumption data. *Quantitative Economics* 4:1, 1-37. [[Crossref](#)]
200. Jo Blanden. 2013. CROSS-COUNTRY RANKINGS IN INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY: A COMPARISON OF APPROACHES FROM ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY. *Journal of Economic Surveys* 27:1, 38-73. [[Crossref](#)]
201. Jo Blanden, Paul Gregg, Lindsey Macmillan. 2013. Intergenerational persistence in income and social class: the effect of within-group inequality. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)* 176:2, 541-563. [[Crossref](#)]
202. Ari Hyytinen, Pekka Ilmakunnas, Edvard Johansson, Otto Toivanen. 2013. Heritability of Lifetime Income. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
203. Markus Jantti, Stephen P. Jenkins. 2013. Income Mobility. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
204. Moshe Justman, Anna Krush. 2013. Less Equal and Less Mobile: Evidence of a Decline in Intergenerational Income Mobility in the United States. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
205. Yuriy Gorodnichenko, John Laitner, Jae Song, Dmitriy Stolyarov. 2013. Technological Progress and the Earnings of Older Workers. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
206. Tak Wai Chau. 2012. Intergenerational income mobility revisited: Estimation with an income dynamic model with heterogeneous age profile. *Economics Letters* 117:3, 770-773. [[Crossref](#)]
207. G. Corneo. 2012. Work Norms and the Welfare State. *CESifo Economic Studies* 58:4, 599-625. [[Crossref](#)]
208. David Card,, Ana Rute Cardoso. 2012. Can Compulsory Military Service Raise Civilian Wages? Evidence from the Peacetime Draft in Portugal. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 4:4, 57-93. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
209. Andrew J. Rettenmaier. 2012. The distribution of lifetime Medicare benefits, taxes and premiums: Evidence from individual level data. *Journal of Public Economics* 96:9-10, 760-772. [[Crossref](#)]
210. HONGE GONG, ANDREW LEIGH, XIN MENG. 2012. INTERGENERATIONAL INCOME MOBILITY IN URBAN CHINA. *Review of Income and Wealth* 58:3, 481-503. [[Crossref](#)]
211. Dmytro Hryshko. 2012. Labor income profiles are not heterogeneous: Evidence from income growth rates. *Quantitative Economics* 3:2, 177-209. [[Crossref](#)]
212. Øivind Anti Nilsen, Kjell Vaage, Arild Aakvik, Karl Jacobsen. 2012. Intergenerational Earnings Mobility Revisited: Estimates Based on Lifetime Earnings*. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* 114:1, 1-23. [[Crossref](#)]

213. Hans Aasnes Holter. 2012. Accounting for Cross-Country Differences in Intergenerational Earnings Persistence: The Impact of Taxation and Public Education Expenditure. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
214. Alexander M. Gelber, Matthew Weinzierl. 2012. Equalizing Outcomes vs. Equalizing Opportunities: Optimal Taxation When Children's Abilities Depend on Parents' Resources. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
215. Fatih Guvenen, Serdar Ozkan, Jae Song. 2012. The Nature of Countercyclical Income Risk. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
216. Nathalie Chusseau, Joël Hellier. 2012. Education, Intergenerational Mobility and Inequality. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
217. Charlotte BBchner, Frank CCrvers, Tanja Traag, Rolf van der Velden. 2012. How Do Education, Cognitive Skills, Cultural and Social Capital Account for Intergenerational Earnings Persistence? Evidence from the Netherlands. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
218. D. Bloome, B. Western. 2011. Cohort Change and Racial Differences in Educational and Income Mobility. *Social Forces* **90**:2, 375-395. [[Crossref](#)]
219. Florencia Torche. 2011. Is a College Degree Still the Great Equalizer? Intergenerational Mobility across Levels of Schooling in the United States. *American Journal of Sociology* **117**:3, 763-807. [[Crossref](#)]
220. R. Chetty, J. N. Friedman, N. Hilger, E. Saez, D. W. Schanzenbach, D. Yagan. 2011. How Does Your Kindergarten Classroom Affect Your Earnings? Evidence from Project Star. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* **126**:4, 1593-1660. [[Crossref](#)]
221. Debopam Bhattacharya, Bhashkar Mazumder. 2011. A nonparametric analysis of black-white differences in intergenerational income mobility in the United States. *Quantitative Economics* **2**:3, 335-379. [[Crossref](#)]
222. Maria Knoth Humlum. 2011. Timing of family income, borrowing constraints, and child achievement. *Journal of Population Economics* **24**:3, 979-1004. [[Crossref](#)]
223. Tilak Abeysinghe, Jiaying Gu. 2011. Lifetime Income and Housing Affordability in Singapore. *Urban Studies* **48**:9, 1875-1891. [[Crossref](#)]
224. Stephen H. Shore. 2011. The Intergenerational Transmission of Income Volatility: Is Riskiness Inherited?. *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* **29**:3, 372-381. [[Crossref](#)]
225. Kevin Lang,, Michael Manove. 2011. Education and Labor Market Discrimination. *American Economic Review* **101**:4, 1467-1496. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
226. Tarjei Havnes,, Magne Mogstad. 2011. No Child Left Behind: Subsidized Child Care and Children's Long-Run Outcomes. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy* **3**:2, 97-129. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
227. Rolf Aaberge, Magne Mogstad, Vito Peragine. 2011. Measuring long-term inequality of opportunity. *Journal of Public Economics* **95**:3-4, 193-204. [[Crossref](#)]
228. Julien Grenet, Robert A. Hart, J. Elizabeth Roberts. 2011. Above and beyond the call. Long-term real earnings effects of British male military conscription in the post-war years. *Labour Economics* **18**:2, 194-204. [[Crossref](#)]
229. John Parman. 2011. American Mobility and the Expansion of Public Education. *The Journal of Economic History* **71**:1, 105-132. [[Crossref](#)]
230. Monique De Haan, Erik Plug. 2011. Estimating intergenerational schooling mobility on censored samples: consequences and remedies. *Journal of Applied Econometrics* **26**:1, 151-166. [[Crossref](#)]
231. Bruce Sacerdote. Nature and Nurture Effects On Children's Outcomes 1-30. [[Crossref](#)]

232. Costas Meghir, Luigi Pistaferri. Earnings, Consumption and Life Cycle Choices 773-854. [[Crossref](#)]
233. Sandra E. Black, Paul J. Devereux. Recent Developments in Intergenerational Mobility 1487-1541. [[Crossref](#)]
234. Miles Corak, Patrizio Piraino. 2011. The Intergenerational Transmission of Employers. *Journal of Labor Economics* **29**:1, 37-68. [[Crossref](#)]
235. Manudeep Bhuller, Magne Mogstad, Kjell G. Salvanes. 2011. Life-Cycle Bias and the Returns to Schooling in Current and Lifetime Earnings. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
236. Debopam Bhattacharya, Bhashkar Mazumder. 2011. A Nonparametric Analysis of Black-White Differences in Intergenerational Income Mobility in the United States. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
237. Bhashkar Mazumder, Jonathan M. V. Davis. 2011. Parental Earnings and Children's Well-Being and Future Success: An Analysis of the SIPP Matched to SSA Earnings Data. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
238. Timm Bönke, Giacomo Corneo, Holger Lüthen. 2011. Lifetime Earnings Inequality in Germany. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
239. Bhashkar Mazumder. 2011. Black-White Differences in Intergenerational Economic Mobility in the US. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
240. Bhashkar Mazumder. 2011. Black-White Differences in Inter-Generational Economic Mobility in the U.S. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
241. Hamish Low,, Costas Meghir,, Luigi Pistaferri. 2010. Wage Risk and Employment Risk over the Life Cycle. *American Economic Review* **100**:4, 1432-1467. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
242. Seán M. Muller. 2010. Another problem in the estimation of intergenerational income mobility. *Economics Letters* **108**:3, 291-295. [[Crossref](#)]
243. Adalbert Mayer. 2010. The evolution of wages over the lifecycle: insights from intergenerational connections. *Applied Economics* **42**:22, 2817-2833. [[Crossref](#)]
244. Charles M. Beach, Ross Finnie, David Gray. 2010. LONG-RUN INEQUALITY AND SHORT-RUN INSTABILITY OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S EARNINGS IN CANADA. *Review of Income and Wealth* **56**:3, 572-596. [[Crossref](#)]
245. David H. Rehkopf, Christopher Jencks, M. Maria Glymour. 2010. The association of earnings with health in middle age: Do self-reported earnings for the previous year tell the whole story?. *Social Science & Medicine* **71**:3, 431-439. [[Crossref](#)]
246. Marianne Nordli Hansen. 2010. Change in intergenerational economic mobility in Norway: conventional versus joint classifications of economic origin. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* **8**:2, 133-151. [[Crossref](#)]
247. Elena Gouskova, Ngina Chiteji, Frank Stafford. 2010. Estimating the intergenerational persistence of lifetime earnings with life course matching: Evidence from the PSID. *Labour Economics* **17**:3, 592-597. [[Crossref](#)]
248. Jan Brenner. 2010. Life-cycle variations in the association between current and lifetime earnings: Evidence for German natives and guest workers. *Labour Economics* **17**:2, 392-406. [[Crossref](#)]
249. Arline T. Geronimus, Margaret T. Hicken, Jay A. Pearson, Sarah J. Seashols, Kelly L. Brown, Tracey Dawson Cruz. 2010. Do US Black Women Experience Stress-Related Accelerated Biological Aging?. *Human Nature* **21**:1, 19-38. [[Crossref](#)]
250. Timothy J. Classen. 2010. Measures of the intergenerational transmission of body mass index between mothers and their children in the United States, 1981-2004. *Economics & Human Biology* **8**:1, 30-43. [[Crossref](#)]

251. Paul Contoyannis, Martin Dooley. 2010. The role of child health and economic status in educational, health, and labour market outcomes in young adulthood. *Canadian Journal of Economics/Revue canadienne d'économie* 43:1, 323-346. [[Crossref](#)]
252. Olof Åslund, Hans Grönqvist. 2010. Family size and child outcomes: Is there really no trade-off?. *Labour Economics* 17:1, 130-139. [[Crossref](#)]
253. David H. Rehkopf, Nancy Krieger, Brent Coull, Lisa F. Berkman. 2010. Biologic Risk Markers for Coronary Heart Disease. *Epidemiology* 21:1, 38-46. [[Crossref](#)]
254. Debopam Bhattacharya, Bhashkar Mazumder. 2010. A Nonparametric Analysis of Black-White Differences in Intergenerational Income Mobility in the United States. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
255. Viktoria V. Hnatkovska, Amartya Lahiri, Sourabh Bikas Paul. 2010. Castes and Labor Mobility. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
256. Jesse Rothstein, Nathan Wozny. 2010. Permanent Income and the Black-White Test Score Gap. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
257. Jan Stuhler. 2010. Empirical Strategies to Eliminate Life-Cycle Bias in the Intergenerational Elasticity of Earnings Literature. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
258. Chul-In Lee, Gary Solon. 2009. Trends in Intergenerational Income Mobility. *Review of Economics and Statistics* 91:4, 766-772. [[Crossref](#)]
259. Anders Björklund, Markus Jäntti, Matthew J. Lindquist. 2009. Family background and income during the rise of the welfare state: Brother correlations in income for Swedish men born 1932–1968. *Journal of Public Economics* 93:5-6, 671-680. [[Crossref](#)]
260. Anders Böhlmark. 2009. Integration of Childhood Immigrants in the Short and Long Run — Swedish Evidence. *International Migration Review* 43:2, 387-409. [[Crossref](#)]
261. Abdurrahman Aydemir, Wen-Hao Chen, Miles Corak. 2009. Intergenerational Earnings Mobility among the Children of Canadian Immigrants. *Review of Economics and Statistics* 91:2, 377-397. [[Crossref](#)]
262. David M. Cutler, Alexander M. Gelber. 2009. Changes in the Incidence and Duration of Periods without Insurance. *New England Journal of Medicine* 360:17, 1740-1748. [[Crossref](#)]
263. Mats Hammarstedt. 2009. Intergenerational Mobility and the Earnings Position of First-, Second-, and Third-Generation Immigrants. *Kyklos* 62:2, 275-292. [[Crossref](#)]
264. Irene Y.H. Ng, Xiaoyi Shen, Kong Weng Ho. 2009. Intergenerational earnings mobility in Singapore and the United States. *Journal of Asian Economics* 20:2, 110-119. [[Crossref](#)]
265. Haoming Liu, Jinli Zeng. 2009. Genetic ability and intergenerational earnings mobility. *Journal of Population Economics* 22:1, 75-95. [[Crossref](#)]
266. James McIntosh, Martin D. Munk. 2009. Social class, family background, and intergenerational mobility. *European Economic Review* 53:1, 107-117. [[Crossref](#)]
267. Daniel Schnitzlein. 2009. Struktur und Ausmaß der intergenerationalen Einkommensmobilität in Deutschland / Structure and Extent of Intergenerational Income Mobility in Germany. *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik* 229:4. . [[Crossref](#)]
268. Jan Brenner (Deceased). 2009. Life-Cycle Variations in the Association between Current and Lifetime Earnings - Evidence for German Natives and Guest Workers. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
269. Sayema H. Bididsha. 2009. Intergenerational Earnings Mobility of Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities in the UK. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
270. Matthew J. Lindquist, David Sims, Lars Lefgren. 2009. Rich Dad, Smart Dad: Decomposing the Intergenerational Transmission of Income. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]

271. Ramses H. Abul Naga. 2008. Biases of the ordinary least squares and instrumental variables estimators of the intergenerational earnings elasticity: Revisited in the light of panel data. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* 6:4, 323-350. [[Crossref](#)]
272. David H Rehkopf, Lisa F Berkman, Brent Coull, Nancy Krieger. 2008. The non-linear risk of mortality by income level in a healthy population: US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey mortality follow-up cohort, 1988-2001. *BMC Public Health* 8:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
273. Lalaina H. Hirvonen. 2008. Intergenerational Earnings Mobility Among Daughters and Sons: Evidence from Sweden and a Comparison with the United States. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 67:5, 777-826. [[Crossref](#)]
274. Espen Bratberg, Øivind Anti Nilsen, Kjell Vaage. 2008. Job losses and child outcomes. *Labour Economics* 15:4, 591-603. [[Crossref](#)]
275. Jo Blanden, Stephen Machin. 2008. Up and Down the Generational Income Ladder in Britain: Past Changes and Future Prospects. *National Institute Economic Review* 205, 101-116. [[Crossref](#)]
276. Mårten Palme, Sofia Sandgren. 2008. Parental Income, Lifetime Income, and Mortality. *Journal of the European Economic Association* 6:4, 890-911. [[Crossref](#)]
277. Gary Solon. Intergenerational Income Mobility 1-5. [[Crossref](#)]
278. Yuriy Gorodnichenko, Jorge Martinez-Vazquez, Klara Sabirianova Peter. 2008. Myth and Reality of Flat Tax Reform: Micro Estimates of Tax Evasion Response and Welfare Effects in Russia. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
279. Philipp Eisenhauer, Friedhelm Pfeiffer. 2008. Assessing Intergenerational Earnings Persistence among German Workers. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
280. Hans-Martin von Gaudecker, Rembrandt D. Scholz. 2007. Differential mortality by lifetime earnings in Germany. *Demographic Research* 17, 83-108. [[Crossref](#)]
281. Donal O'Neill, Olive Sweetman, Dirk Van de gaer. 2007. The effects of measurement error and omitted variables when using transition matrices to measure intergenerational mobility. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* 5:2, 159-178. [[Crossref](#)]
282. Bernt Bratsberg, Knut Røed, Oddbjørn Raaum, Robin Naylor, Markus Ja"ntti, Tor Eriksson, Eva O"sterbacka. 2007. Nonlinearities in Intergenerational Earnings Mobility: Consequences for Cross-Country Comparisons. *The Economic Journal* 117:519, C72-C92. [[Crossref](#)]
283. TOM HERTZ. 2007. Trends in the Intergenerational Elasticity of Family Income in the United States. *Industrial Relations* 46:1, 22-50. [[Crossref](#)]
284. ESPEN BRATBERG, ØIVIND ANTI NILSEN, KJELL VAAGE. 2007. Trends in Intergenerational Mobility across Offspring's Earnings Distribution in Norway. *Industrial Relations* 46:1, 112-129. [[Crossref](#)]
285. Maia Guell, José V. Rodríguez Mora, Chris I. Telmer. 2007. Intergenerational Mobility and the Informative Content of Surnames. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
286. Stephen P. Jenkins, Thomas Siedler. 2007. Using Household Panel Data to Understand the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]