

The Life-Cycle Dynamics of Wealth Mobility

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Today: Flexibly and non-parametrically characterize lifetime wealth mobility

Possible with **Norwegian administrative data** on wealth 1993–2017

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1. Study individuals as they transition across the wealth distribution over their lives
 - Study individuals' relative and absolute mobility (within-cohort wealth ranks + wealth levels)
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 - But: as many different wealth histories as individuals
 - Use clustering techniques to find “typical” trajectories responsible for mobility
2. Study how our clusters relate to other observable characteristics
 - Life cycle choices and events (Housing, civil status, portfolio composition, etc.)
 - To which extent do individual characteristics at age 30 predict future trajectories?

Main findings

1. Substantial wealth mobility over the life-cycle

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- Two largely immobile groups (60% of pop.) stay wealthy and poor throughout work-life
- Mobility driven by two groups experiencing a *reversal of fortune* in middle of distribution
- Pattern of **segmented mobility**:
Mobility takes place only for some individuals and within a section of the distribution

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 - Pattern of **segmented mobility**:
Mobility takes place only for some individuals and within a section of the distribution
3. Individual circumstances help to predict trajectories: Human capital is key
 - Parental background: key determinant of Wealthy/Poor
 - Education: key determinant of Risers/Fallers

Contributions

1. New evidence on wealth mobility and wealth accumulation: Full life cycle trajectories
 - Add to results for the super wealthy (Gomez; Ozkan, Hubmer, Salgado, Halvorsen), the role of individual factors (Hugget, Ventura, Yaron; Black, Devereux, Landaud, Salvanes), and short-run mobility and race (Hurst, Luoh, Stafford, Gale).
2. New facts documenting the distribution of changes in wealth ranks
 - Extensive literature on income (Guvenen, Ozkan, Karahan, Song; Guvenen, Pistaferri, Violante; Arellano, Blundell, Bonhomme; De Nardi, Fella, Paz-Pardo)
3. Inter-generational links to full life cycle wealth dynamics
 - Complements “snapshot” links in income (Solon; Aaronson, Mazumder; Chetty, Hendren, Kline, Saez, Turner; Chetty, Grusky, Hendren, Hell, Manduca, Narang) & **wealth** (Charles, Hurst; Boserup, Kopczuk, Kreiner; Fagereng, Guiso, Malacrino, Pistaferri; Fagereng, Mogstad, Rønning)
4. Dimension reduction methods in economics & applications to labour markets
 - K-Means (Bonhome, Lamadon, Manresa; Gregory, Menzio, Wiczer), Sequence Analysis (Humphries), Hidden Markov (Ahn, Hobijn, Şahin), Finite Mixture

Norwegian Wealth Data

Data: Norwegian Tax Registry 1993 – 2017

- No top-coding + Limited misreporting or measurement error (third-party reporting)
 - Focus on wealth (e.g., don't include public pensions)
 - No transaction data (e.g., changing houses or selling stocks → limited info. on returns)
- We adjust the tax value of real estate to market values (Fagereng, Holm, Torstensen, 2023)
- We focus on wealth at the individual level (additional results for household wealth)
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Sample selection: Norwegian residents 1993–2017 (no immigrants after 25/2011, no emigrants)

- Focus on birth cohort born between 1960 and 1965 (first observed in early 30s)
 - 292,222 individuals in this sample (279,002 after balancing)

Key Variables

- **Wealth:** Net worth = assets-debt → **Primary Variable**
- **Assets & Debt:** Total assets and debt, and major asset categories
 - Domestic, foreign, property, vehicles, “safe,” publicly and privately traded
 - Leverage, some assets are net positions
- **Income:** Including gifts/bequests, transfers, asset income, & earnings
- **Demographics:** Age, sex, education, civil status, place-of-birth
- **Lineage:** Match individuals to their parents and siblings

Ranks and Histories

- Compute within cohort ranks as

$$y_{i,t} = 100 \times F_w(w_{i,t}|t, i \in BC(i))$$

- Computed separately for each year and each cohort

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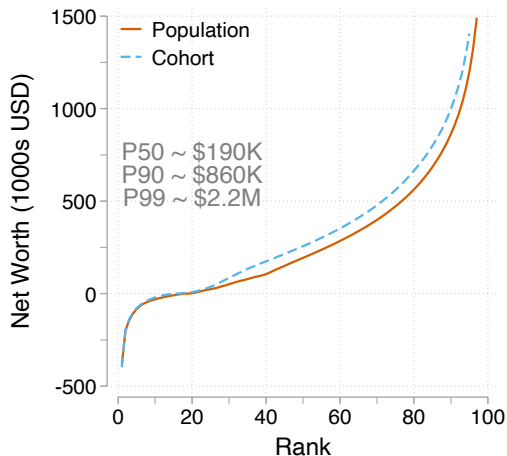
- Computed separately for each year and each cohort
- **Trajectories:** Histories of ranks

$$\mathbf{Y}_i = (y_{i,1993}, y_{i,1994}, \dots, y_{i,2016}, y_{i,2017}) \in [0, 100]^{25}$$

We are interested in the distribution of the trajectories \mathbf{Y}_i

Ranks vs Wealth Levels

Net Worth Inverse CDF (2014)



- Substantial wealth inequality in Norway

► Context

- Relative mobility in rank \implies absolute mobility in wealth level

- e.g. at the median, 10 ranks \approx 60k USD

► BC vs Pop Ranks

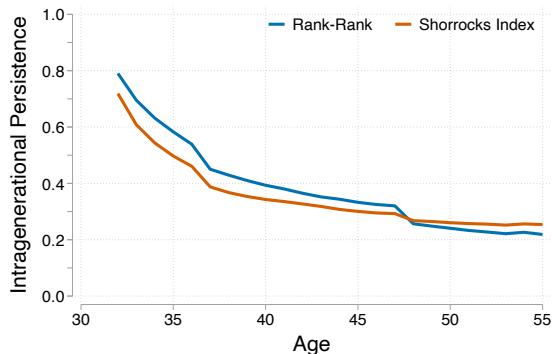
- US: p90 \approx \$620K, p99 \approx \$3.5M (SZZ, 2022)

Intra-Generational Wealth Mobility

- Linear rank-rank persistence: $y_{i,t} = \alpha_t + \rho_t y_{i,0} + u_{i,t}$
- Shorrocks Index: Share that remains in initial quintile of dist. (trace of transition matrix)

Intra-Generational Wealth Mobility

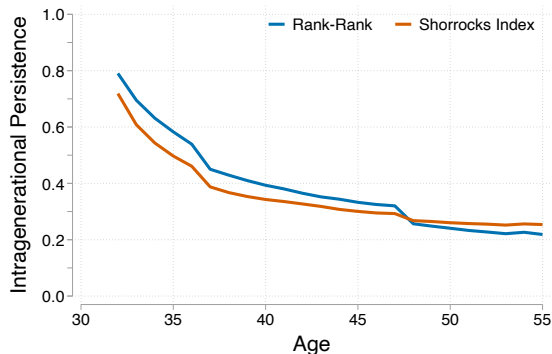
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- Declining intra-generational persistence
→ Increased (cumulative) mobility
- Rank-rank persistence:
 $\rho_t = 0.22$ by age 55 (Income $\rho_t = 0.52$)

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→ Increased (cumulative) mobility
- Rank-rank persistence:
 $\rho_t = 0.22$ by age 55 (Income $\rho_t = 0.52$)
- How broad-based is mobility?
What (who) drives patterns?
- Persistence measures collapse heterogeneous trajectories

Clustering Wealth Histories

Grouping Individuals Into Typical Histories

Goal: Identify patterns in (ex-post) life cycle paths without restricting to a single statistic

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Method: Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering to group rank histories

- Start with $G = N$ groups (one for each individual)
- Recursively **merge** groups by selecting *similar* pairs: $\operatorname{argmin}_{g, g' \in G, g \neq g'} d(g, g')$.

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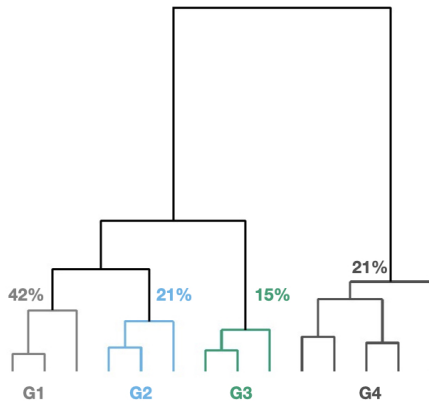
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Result: Hierarchy of partitions ranging from $G = N$ to $G = 1$.

- Global result with nested clusters (feasible in large datasets)
- Asymptotically consistent as we observe longer trajectories, even for fixed N
(Borysov, Hannig, Marron, 2014; Egashira, Yata, Aoshima, 2024)

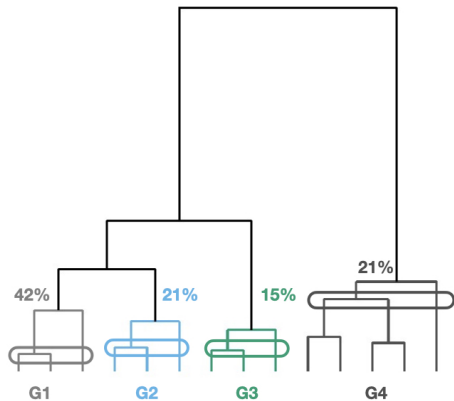
Two Levels of Clustering

Clustering Tree

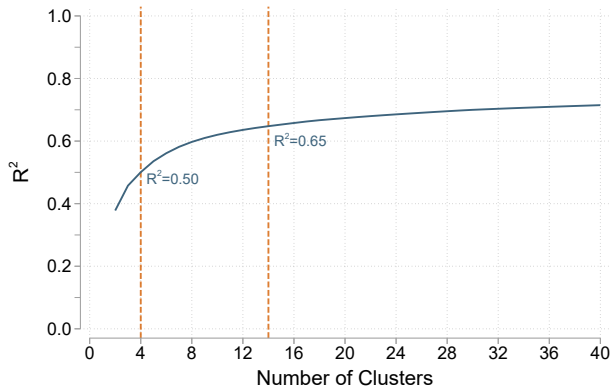


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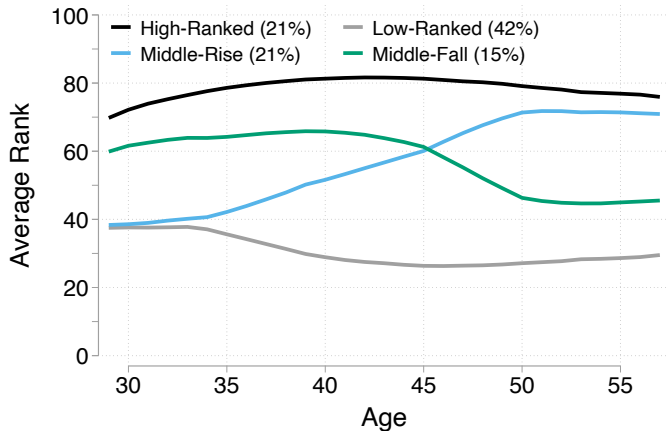


Variation Explained



Typical Rank Histories

Cohort Ranks

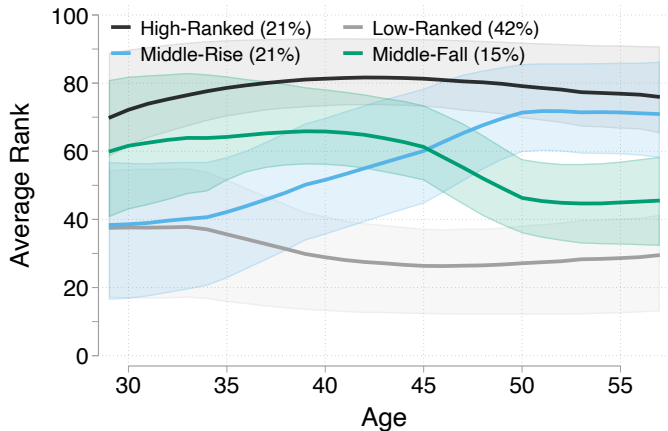


Four largest groups

- Wealthy/High Ranked: always at top of the distribution
- Poor/Low Ranked: always at the bottom of the distribution
- Middle: one group of Risers and one group of Fallers

Typical Rank Histories

Cohort Ranks, interquartile range

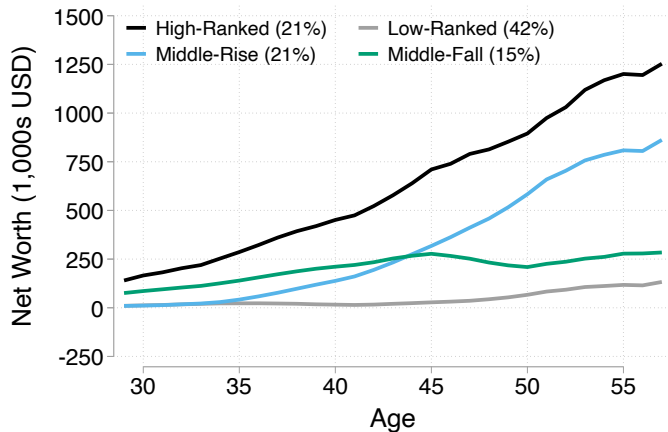


Segmented mobility

- Individuals move within segments of the distribution
- The mean trajectory of a group hides rank swaps within
 - Subclusters reveal patterns
- Segments overlap: Middle 60% Top & Bottom 40%

Wealth Histories Across Segments of the Distribution

Net Worth (\$1000s)



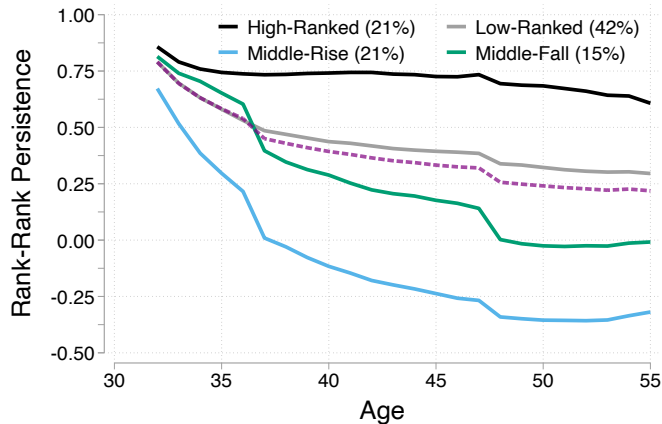
Significant diff. in wealth profiles

- **Top:** Maintaining rank means level growth (8-10%)
- **Bottom:** Stay very low
- **Risers:** Grow on avg. 18%/y
- **Fallers:** ahead in 30s + low growth (5%) + Great Recession

► Absolute Mobility

Intra-Generational Mobility

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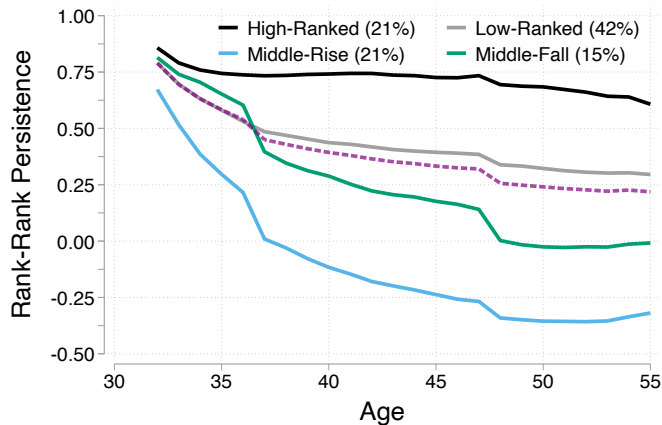


- **Top:** Immobile over 25y
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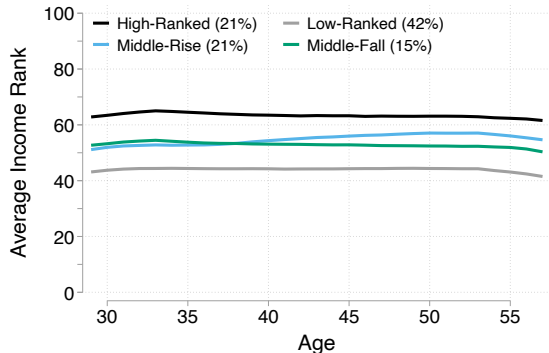
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- Mobility in the middle drives population mobility patterns. Risers are key.

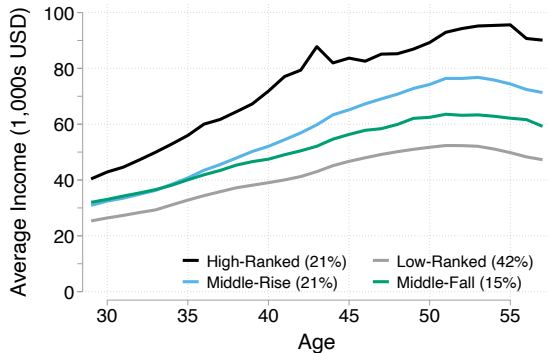
Heterogeneity Across and Within Groups

Income Histories Across Segments of the Distribution

Income Cohort Ranks



Income (\$1000s)



- Distribution of income across clusters compressed relative to wealth

► Median Income

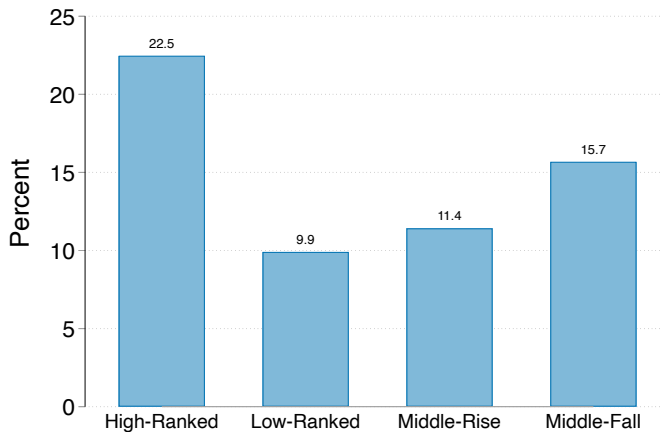
- Similar patterns for HH income; Risers same inc. as high ranked on average

► HH Inc.

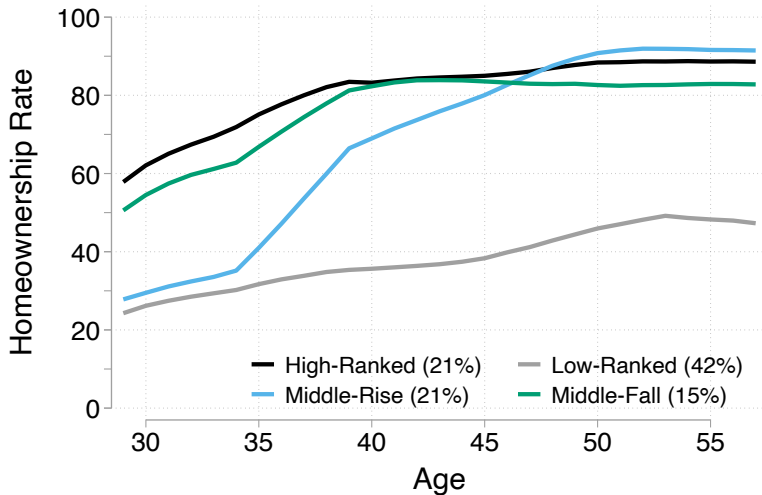
CS

Self-Employment Rates, Age 45

Share with Self-Employment Income (%)



Homeownership Rates by Cluster



Taking stock: four largest clusters

- High Ranked

- Stable at the top
- Accumulate wealth fast
- Homeowners, likely to own businesses
- Largest labour market income

- Middle-Risers

- Start out low
- Accumulate wealth fast
- Income similar to Wealthy
- Become homeowners along the way

- Middle-Fallers

- Start out relatively well off
- Relatively lower labour market income
- Likely to be self-employed
- Usually own assets

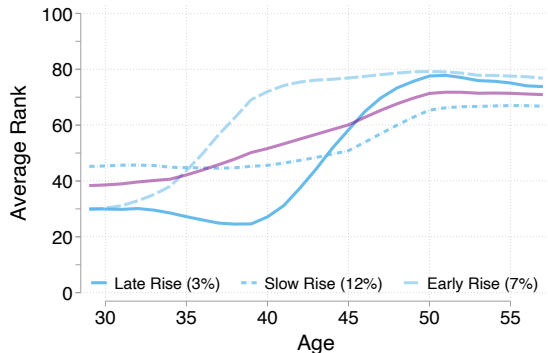
- Low Ranked

- Stuck at the bottom
- Little rise at the end
- Lowest incomes
- Non-homeowners

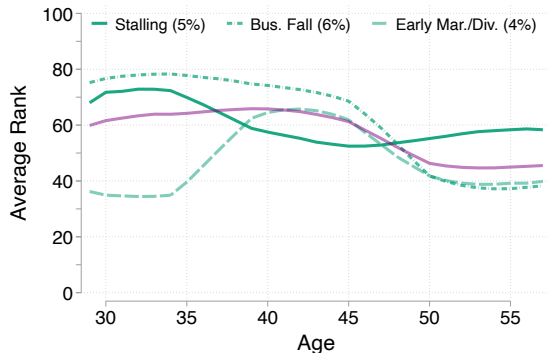
Heterogeneity in Trajectories

[▶ Wealth](#)[▶ Portfolio](#)[▶ Homeownership](#)[▶ Inc.](#)[▶ SE](#)[▶ Edu.](#)

Middle-Risers



Middle-Fallers

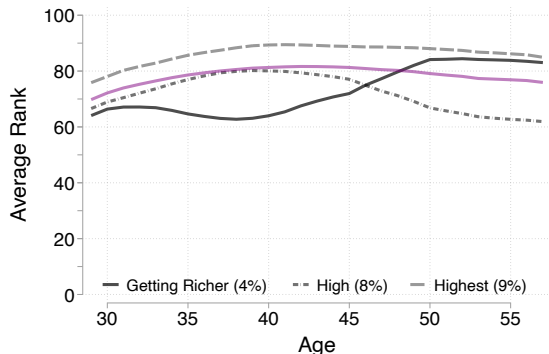


- Risers differ mainly in timing of changes (similar initial conditions)
- Fallers differ in initial conditions and timing of changes (similar final conditions)

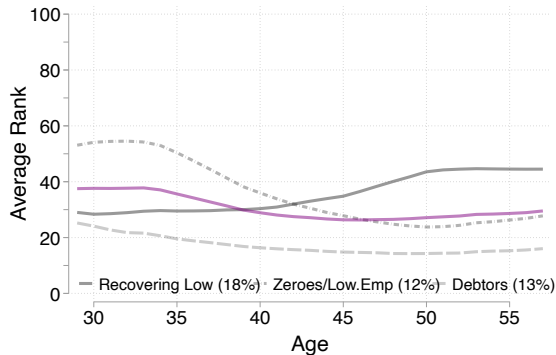
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High-Ranked



Low-Ranked



- Top and bottom groups differ mainly in avg. levels
- Zeros are quite different from debtors

Next Step: Relate differences in timing/level to individual circumstances

Towards Determinants of Trajectories

Hereditary Advantage: Wealth vs Human Capital

Goal: Understand role of different circumstances/characteristics in determining trajectories

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- $\beta_{q(i)}^j$: Indicators for 1993 parental wealth (cohort rank by ventile)

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- $\mu_{bcounty(i)}^j$: Indicator for birth location ► Location APE

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► Levels

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Predictors explain at most 6% of cross-group variation (same as rank-rank inter-gen reg)

► Results

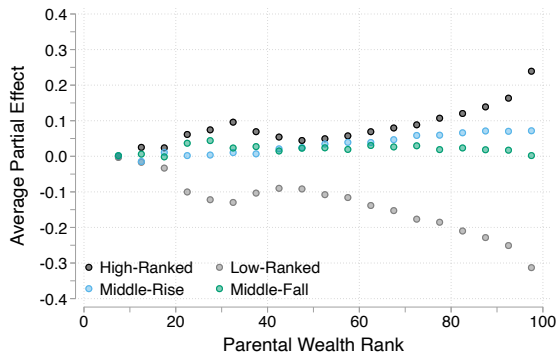
Non-Linear Effects of Parental Wealth and Education

PW CIs

ED CIs

ED Field

Parental Wealth



- Parental wealth's explanatory power: High for top/bottom, limited for middle groups

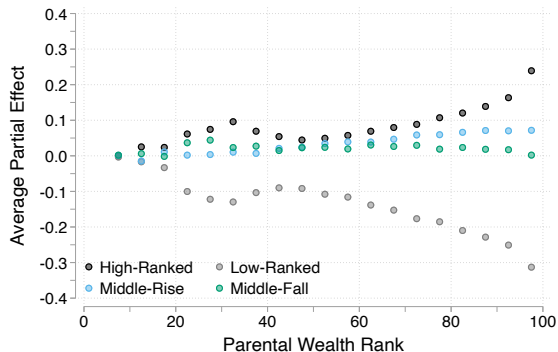
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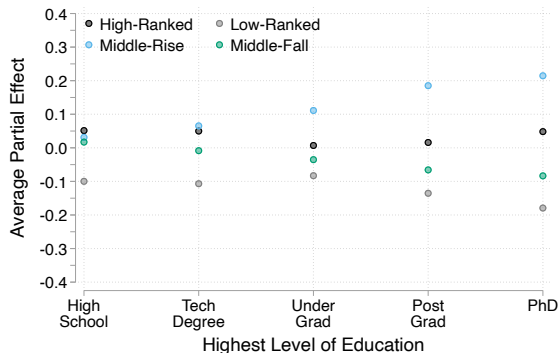
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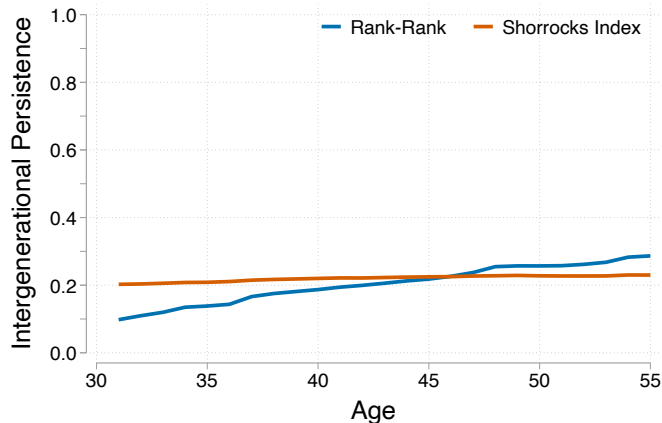


- Parental wealth's explanatory power: High for top/bottom, limited for middle groups
- Education tells risers/fallers apart: Equalizing effect but doesn't overcome initial cond.

Back to Intergenerational Mobility

Decreasing Inter-Generational Mobility

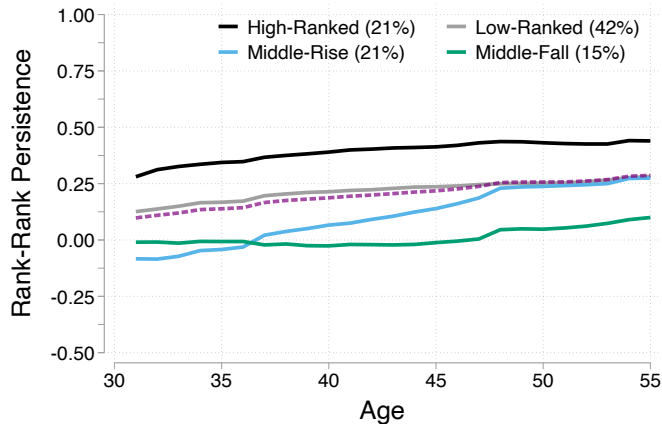
$$y_{i,t}^k = \alpha_t + \rho_t y_{i,0}^p + u_{i,t}$$



- Compute measure of mobility with respect to wealth of parents at age ~ 55
- Mobility stable or rising over life-cycle
- People become more like their parents as they age

Decreasing Inter-Generational Mobility

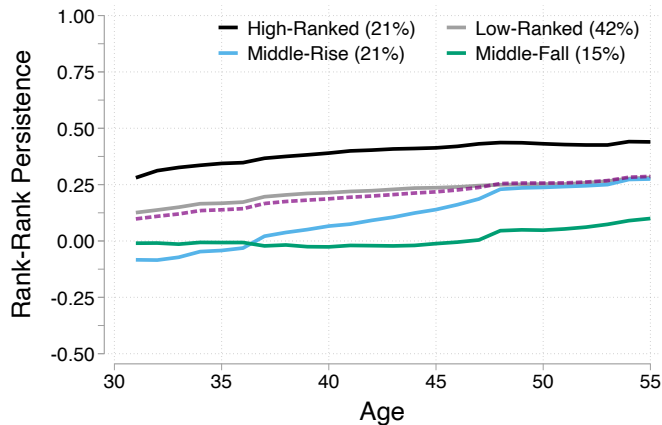
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- Persistence rises for all groups
- Level differences look parallel

Decreasing Inter-Generational Mobility

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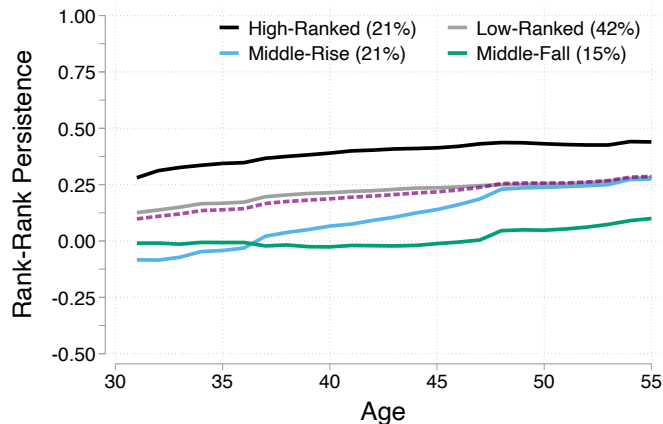


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- Except for risers! Clear upward trend increasing inter-generational persistence
- Fallers are clearly below ($\rho_t^{g(i)} \approx 0$) and dampen inter-generational persistence

► Shorrocks

Decreasing Inter-Generational Mobility

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- Clustering of trajectories captures persistent differences in mobility

Conclusions

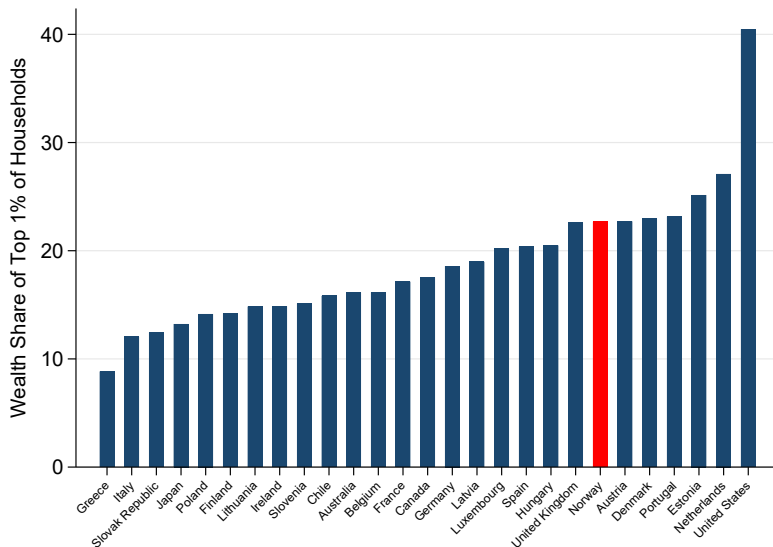
Conclusions

Contribution: Flexibly and non-parametrically characterize lifetime wealth mobility

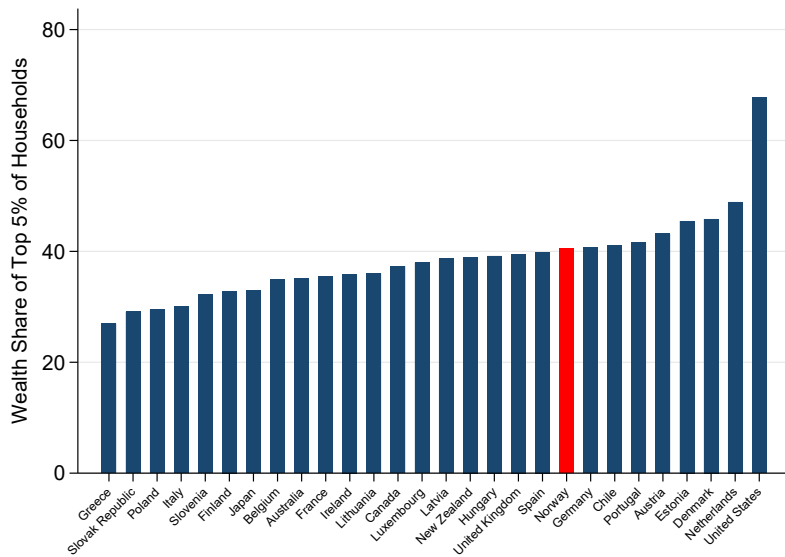
- Find evidence of substantial changes in wealth ranks over a quarter century
- Mobility driven by selected groups in the middle of the distribution
- Intergenerational background an important predictor of whole history
- Education is key for movements through the wealth distribution

Extra

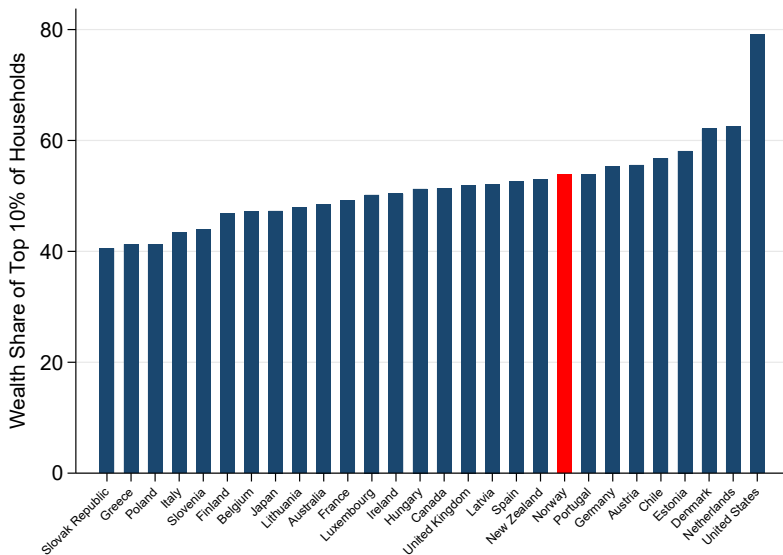
Norway in Context

[◀ Back](#)

Norway in Context: Top 5% Share [◀ Back](#)

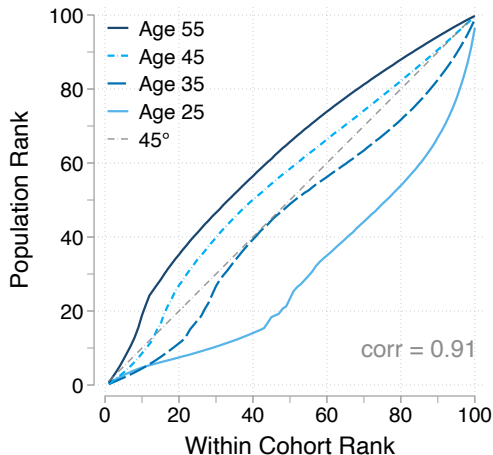


Norway in Context: Top 10% Share [◀ Back](#)



Birth Cohort Ranks vs Population Ranks [◀ back](#)

BC Ranks vs Pop Ranks

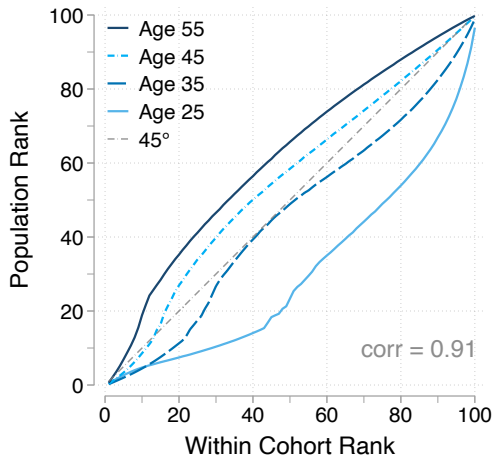


- Changes in wealth levels at each rank as the cohort ages
- 75 percent of age 25 individuals are below the median
- 35 percent of age 55 individuals are below the median

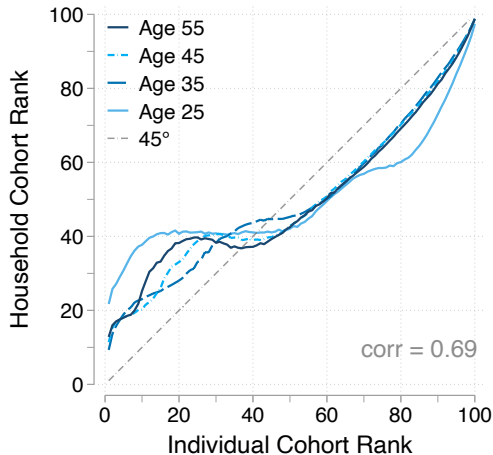
[▶ Household Ranks](#)

Birth Cohort Individual Ranks vs Household Ranks [◀ back](#)

BC Ranks vs Pop Ranks

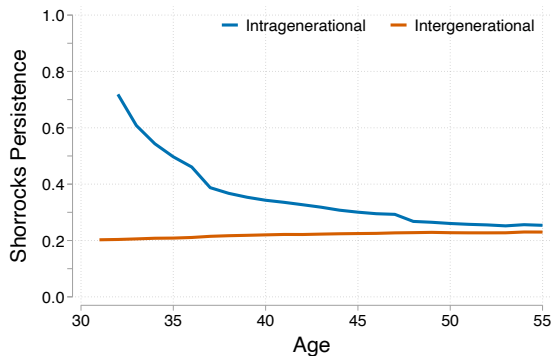


BC Individual Ranks vs Household Ranks



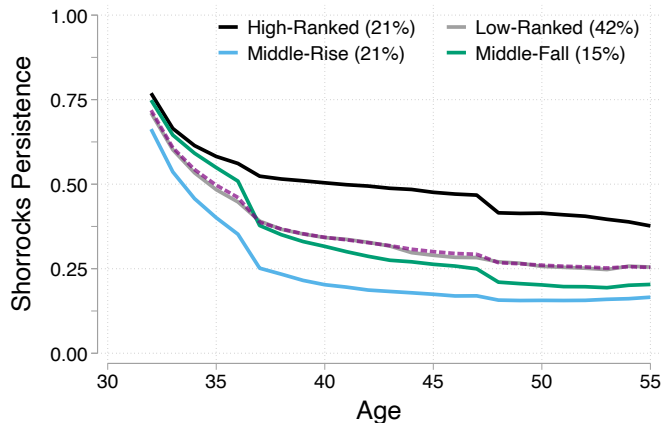
Shorrocks Mobility Index [◀ back](#)

Trace of transition matrix: Divide individuals by quintiles.



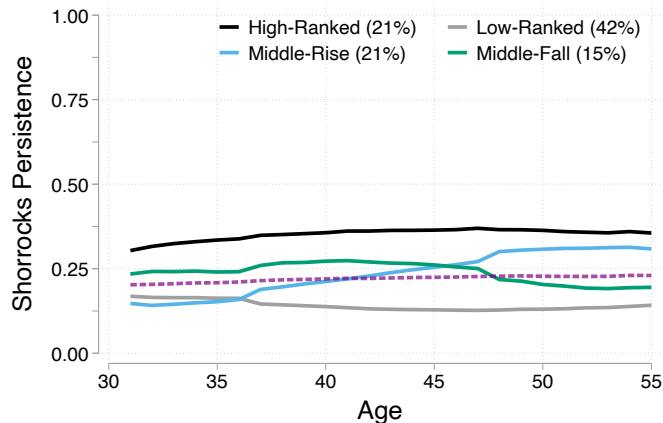
- Declining intra-generational persistence
→ Increased mobility
- Increasing inter-generational persistence
→ Decreased mobility

Intra-Generational Shorrocks Mobility Index [◀ back](#)



- **Top:** Higher persistence than population
- **Fallers:** Lower persistence than population

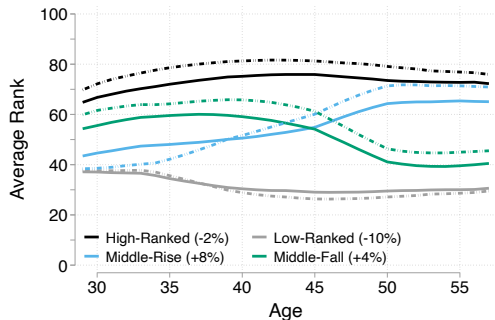
Inter-Generational Shorrocks Mobility Index [◀ back](#)



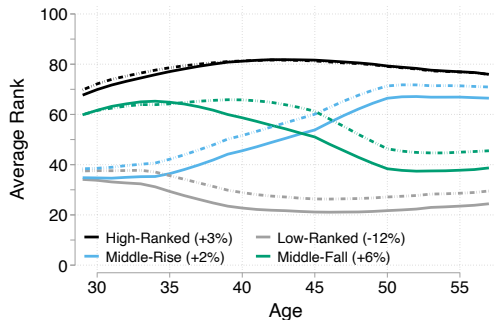
- Risers have clear upwards persistence trend
- Flat patterns for other groups

Characteristics of Main Clusters

Household Cohort Ranks



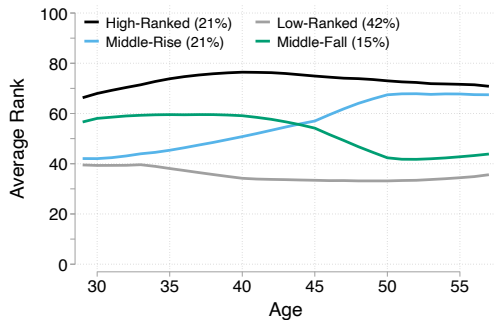
K Means on Ind. Cohort Ranks



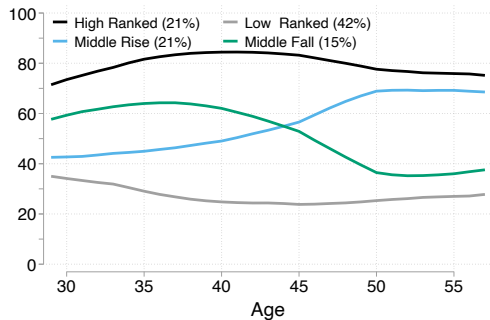
Household Wealth Ranks

[◀ Back](#)

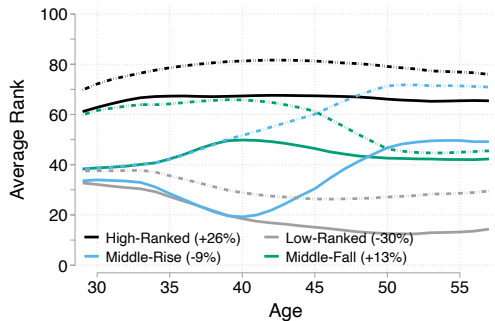
Household Cohort Ranks (Ind. CI)



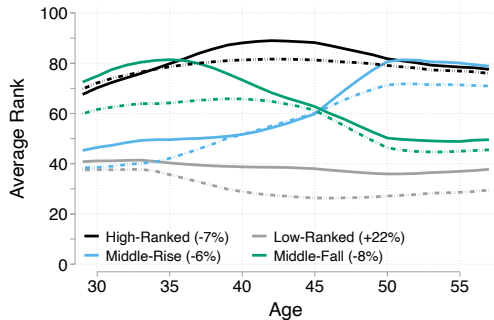
Household Cohort Ranks (HH. CI)



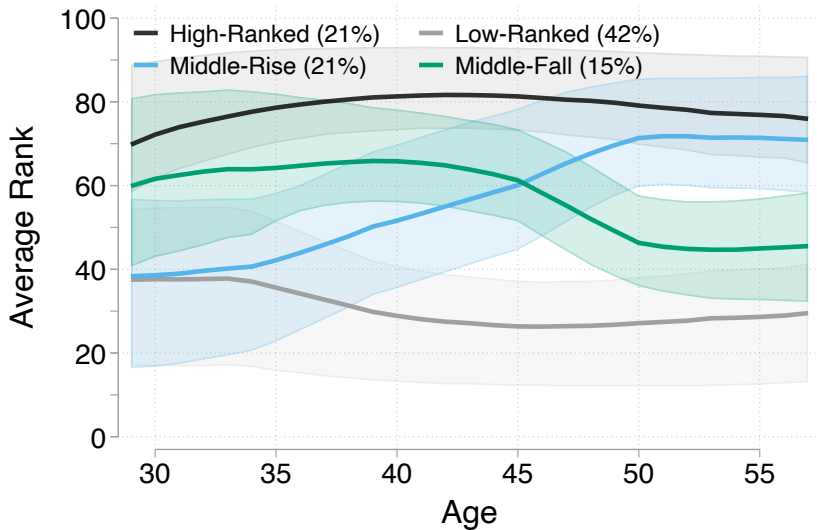
Log Net Worth



“Lorenz” Ordinates



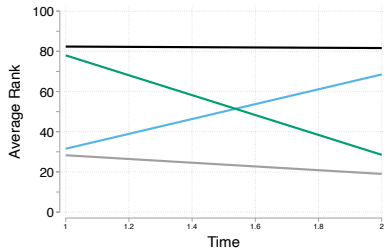
Distribution of Trajectories by Cluster

[◀ Back](#)

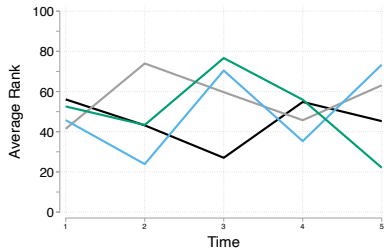
Clustering Random Ranks

[◀ Back](#)

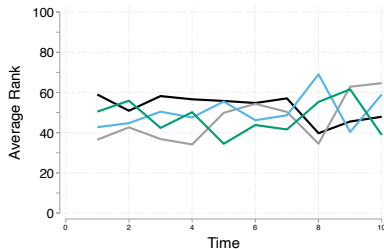
2 Periods



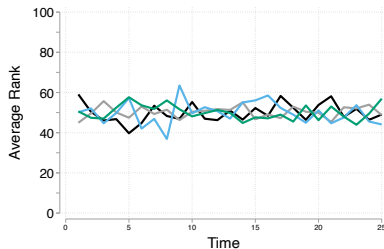
5 Periods



10 Periods

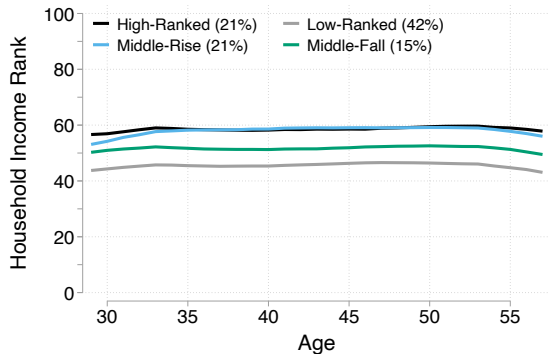


25 Periods

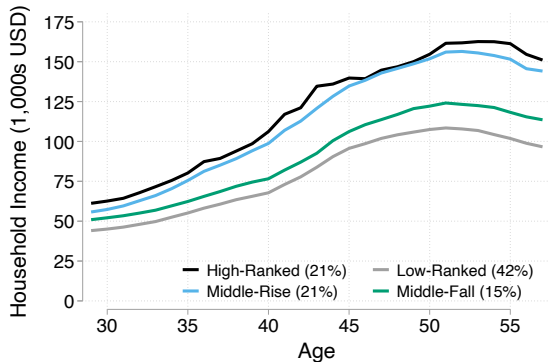


Household Income [◀ Back](#)

Household Income Cohort Ranks



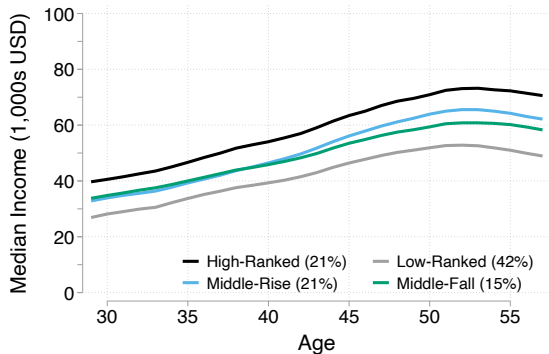
Household Income (\$1000s)



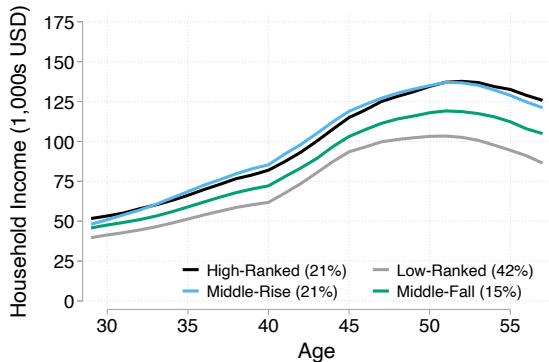
Median Income Histories

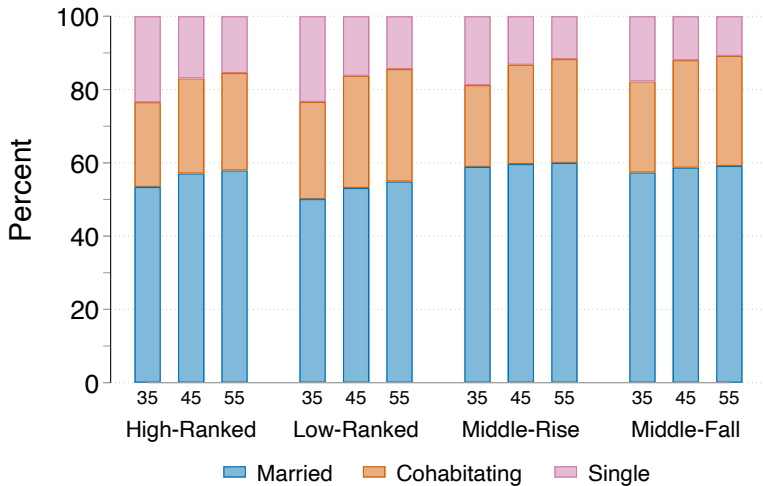
[◀ Back](#)

Median Income

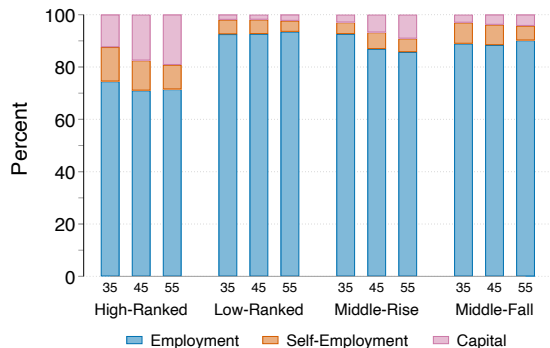


Household Median Income (\$1000s)





Income Sources

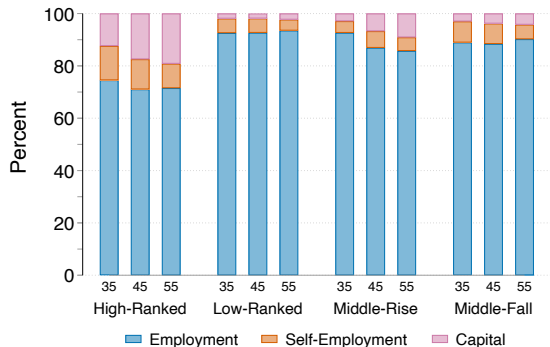


- Income differences in Self-Employment and Capital

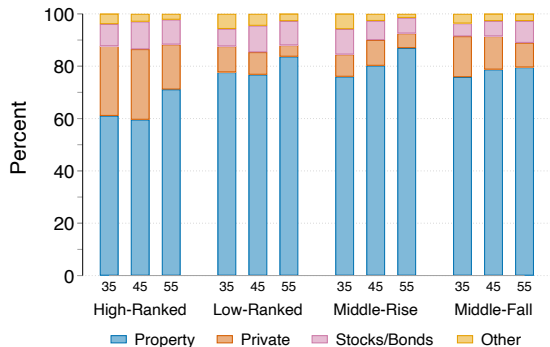
Portfolio and Income Composition

[◀ Back](#)

Income Sources



Asset Portfolio

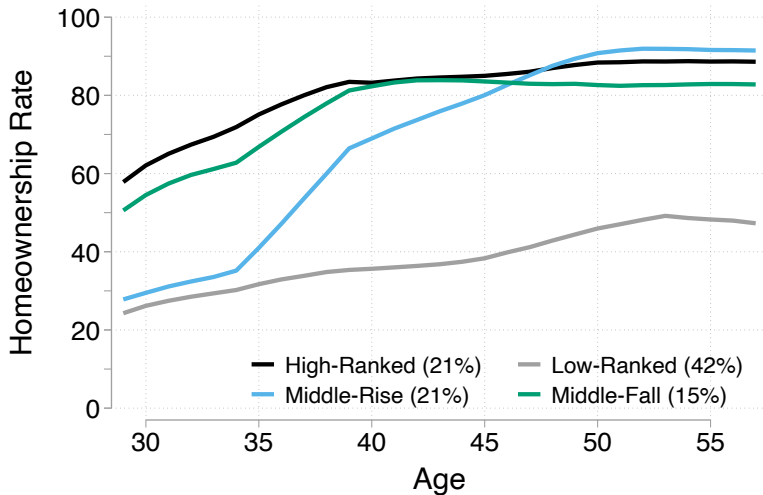


- Income differences in **Self-Employment** and **Capital**

[▶ SE](#)[▶ Transfers](#)[▶ Gifts](#)

- Asset differences across clusters in **Private Equity** and **Property**

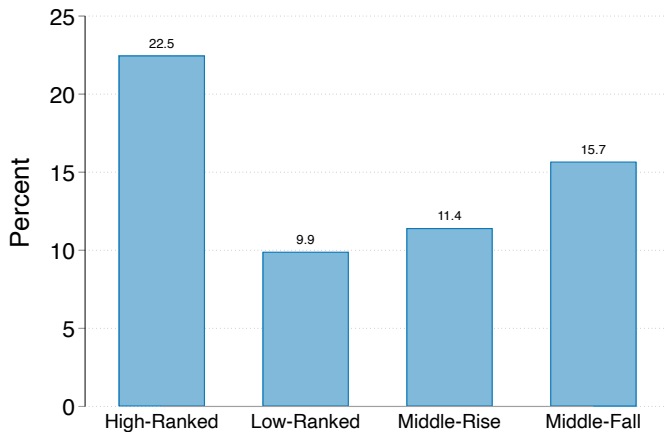
Home-ownership Rates by Cluster

[◀ Back](#)

Self-Employment Rates, Age 45

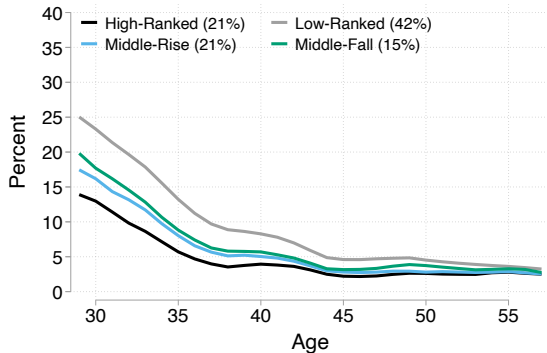
[◀ Back](#)

Share with Self-Employment Income (%)

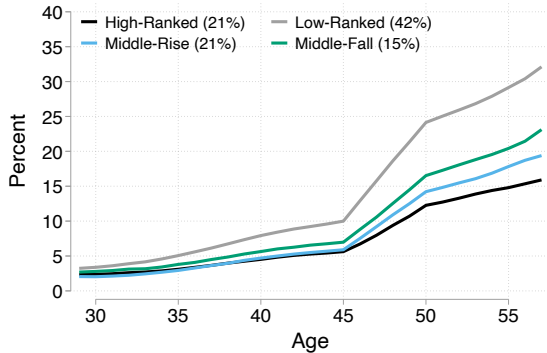


Transfers: Unemployment, Disability, Sick Leave, Nursing [◀ Back](#)

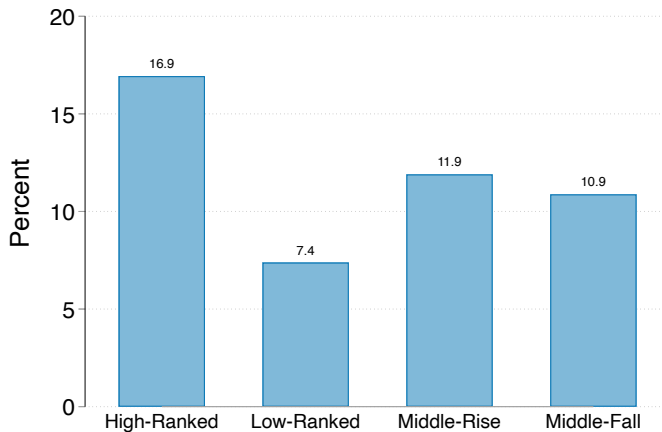
Share with Unemployment Benefits (%)



Share with Health-Related Transfers (%)



Share Received Gifts by 2014 (%)

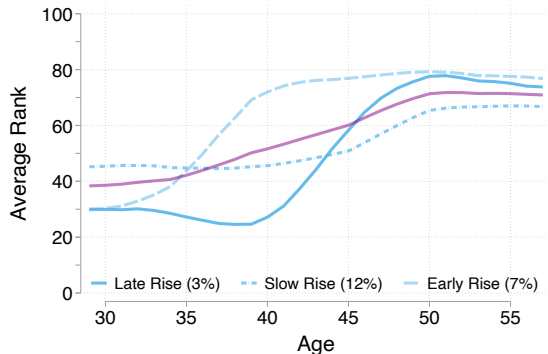


Notes: Total received > NOK 470K (\approx \$47K) before 2014

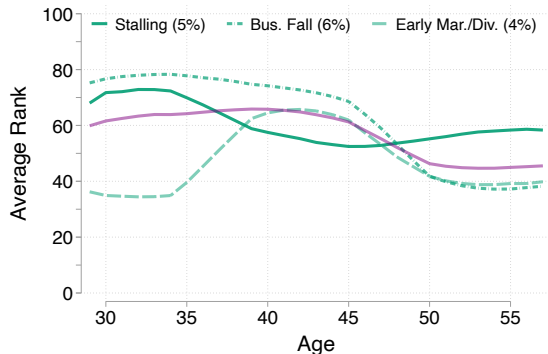
Characteristics of Sub-Clusters

Heterogeneity in Trajectories: Levels vs Timing [◀ Back](#)

Middle Risers



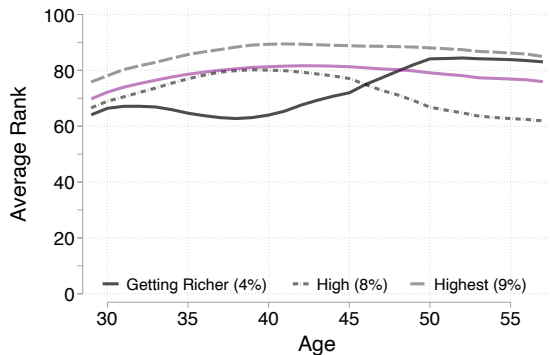
Middle Fallers



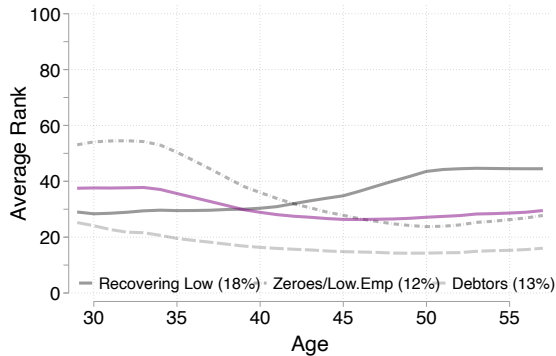
- Risers differ mainly in timing of changes (similar initial conditions)
- Fallers differ in initial conditions and timing of changes (similar final conditions)

Heterogeneity in Trajectories: Levels vs Timing [◀ Back](#)

Top of the Distribution



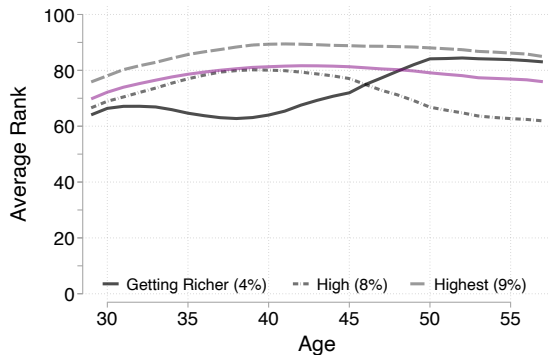
Bottom of the Distribution



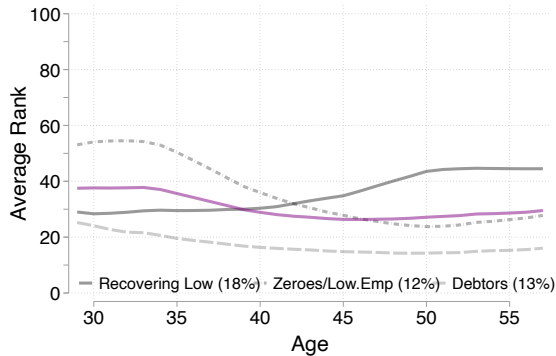
- Risers differ mainly in timing of changes (similar initial conditions)
- Fallers differ in initial conditions and timing of changes (similar final conditions)
- Top and bottom groups differ mainly in avg. levels (with a rising sub-group in each)

Heterogeneity in Trajectories: Levels vs Timing [◀ Back](#)

Top of the Distribution



Bottom of the Distribution

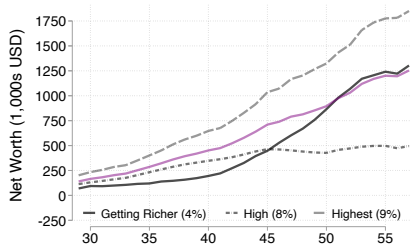


- Risers differ mainly in timing of changes (similar initial conditions)
- Fallers differ in initial conditions and timing of changes (similar final conditions)
- Top and bottom groups differ mainly in avg. levels (with a rising sub-group in each)

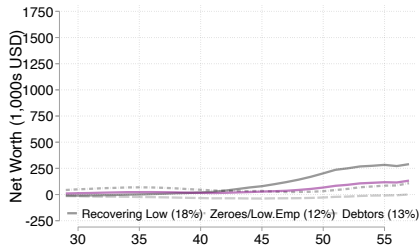
Sub-Clusters: Wealth Levels

[◀ Back](#)

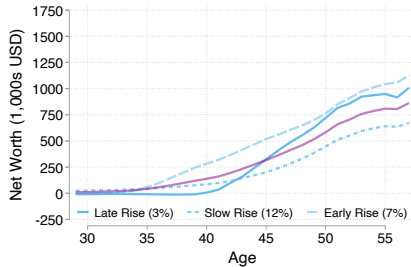
High Ranked



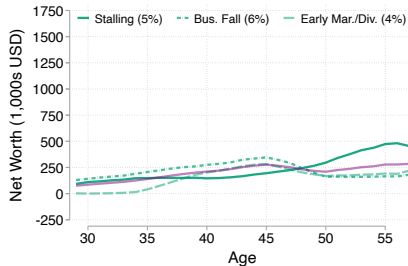
Low Ranked



Middle Risers



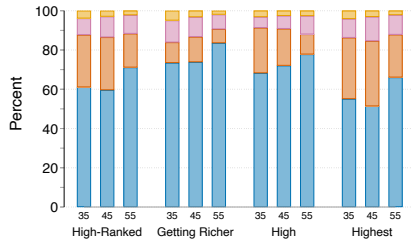
Middle Fallers



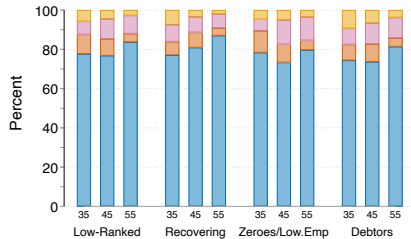
Sub-Clusters: Portfolio

[◀ Back](#)

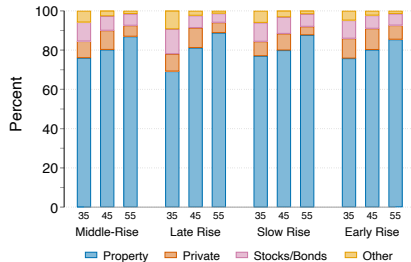
High Ranked



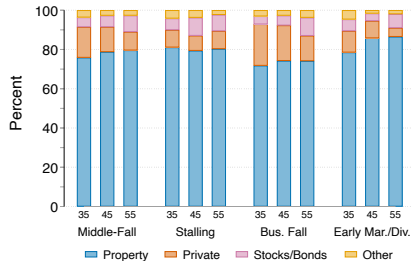
Low Ranked



Middle Risers



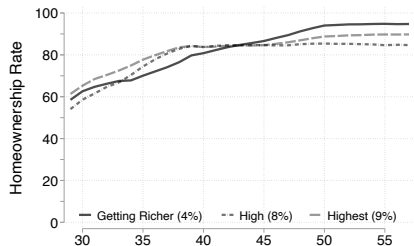
Middle Fallers



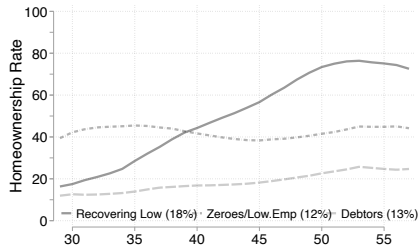
Sub-Clusters: Homeownership

[◀ Back](#)

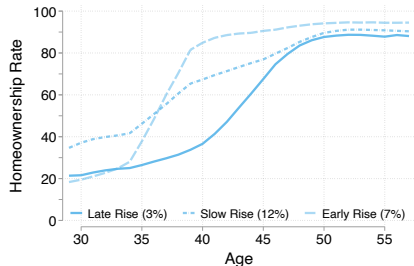
High Ranked



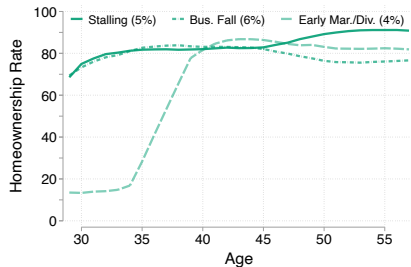
Low Ranked



Middle Risers



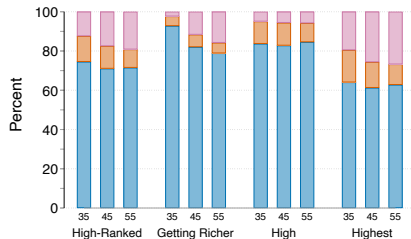
Middle Fallers



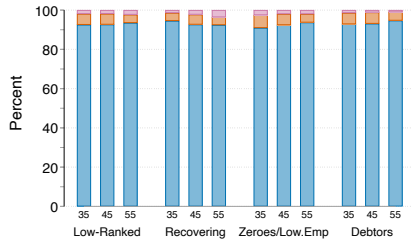
Sub-Clusters: Income Composition

[◀ Back](#)

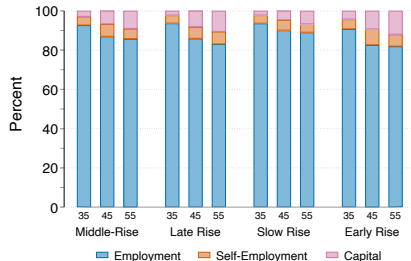
High Ranked



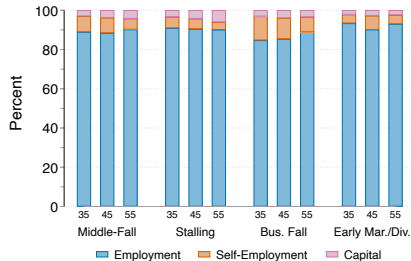
Low Ranked



Middle Risers

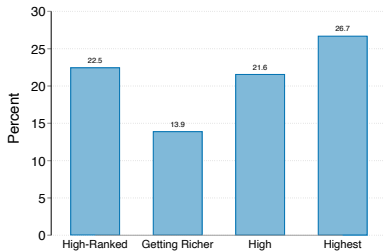


Middle Fallers

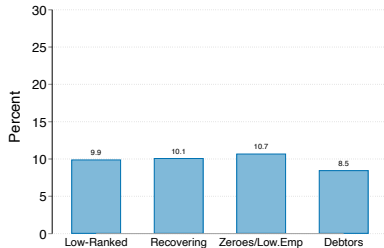


Sub-Clusters: Self-Employment [◀ Back](#)

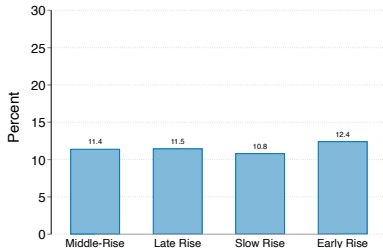
High Ranked



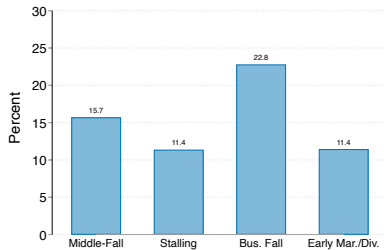
Low Ranked



Middle Risers



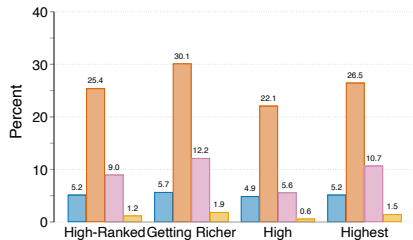
Middle Fallers



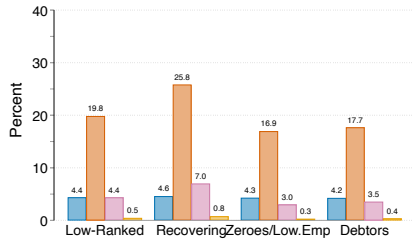
Sub-Clusters: Education

[◀ Back](#)

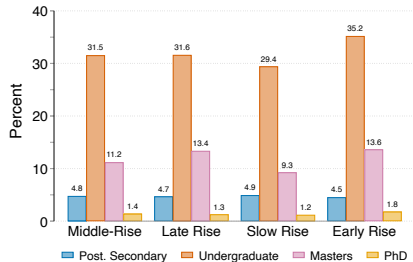
High Ranked



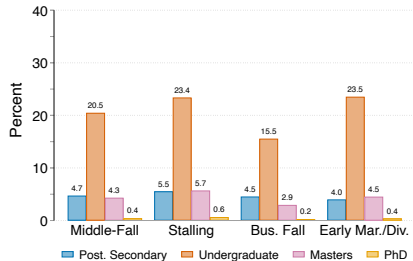
Low Ranked



Middle Risers



Middle Fallers



Shapley-Owen Decomposition

How Important Are Ex-Ante Explanations? [◀ Back](#)

Two measures:

1. Distance Weighted Classification Rate $\in [0, 1]$

$$1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^G \widehat{Pr}(g = k | X_i) D(g(i), k)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^G \widehat{Pr}(g = k) D(g(i), k)} \quad \left(\text{in spirit of } \frac{ESS}{TSS} \right)$$

How Important Are Ex-Ante Explanations? [◀ Back](#)

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2. Correct Classification Rate $\in [0, 1]$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^G \widehat{Pr}(g = k | X_i) \mathbb{1}[g(i) = k]$$

How Important Are Ex-Ante Explanations? [◀ Back](#)

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$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^G \widehat{Pr}(g = k | X_i) \mathbb{1}[g(i) = k]$$

- Report Shapley-Owen decomposition of covariates
 - Order invariant & sums to statistic + Single value per covariate category

How Important Are Ex-Ante Explanations? [◀ Back](#)

Total Contribution *	Partial Contribution			
	Parent	Education	Sex	Birth Place
Share of Distance Variation Explained by Variable (pp)				
5.9	2.4	2.3	0.8	0.4
Share of Individuals Correctly Classified (pp)				
3.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.2

* Contribution relative to random classification using population shares.

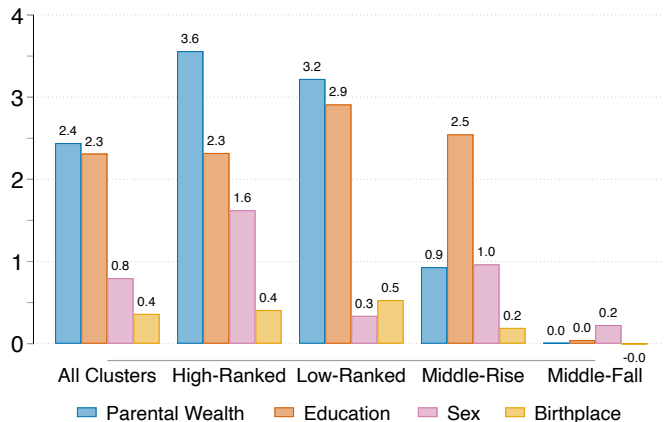
Share of individuals correctly classified by random classification 29.3% vs 32.5% with full model.

[▶ D by Cluster](#)

[▶ C by Cluster](#)

How Important Are Ex-Ante Explanations? [◀ back](#)

Share of Cross-Group Variation Explained by Variable



How Important Are Ex-Ante Explanations? [◀ back](#)

Share of Individuals Correctly Classified



* Contribution relative to random classification using population shares.

How Important Are Ex-Ante Explanations? Extra controls [◀ Back](#)

Total Contribution*	Partial Contribution					
	Parent	Education	Sex	Birth Place	Par. Bus.	Own State
Share of Distance Variation Explained by Variable (pp)						
20.0	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	15.0
Share of Individuals Correctly Classified (pp)						
10.6	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	7.9

* Contribution relative to random classification using population shares.

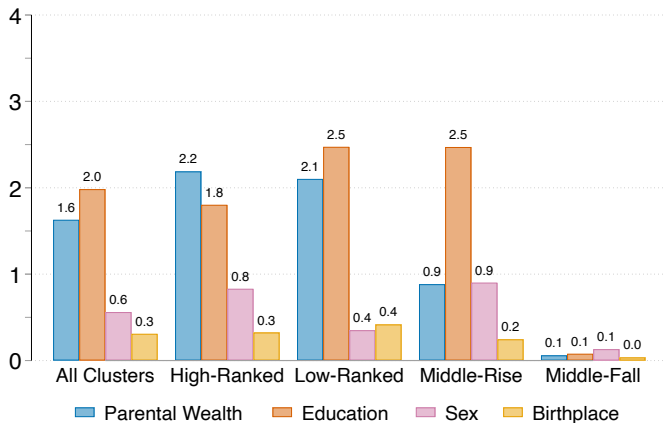
Share of individuals correctly classified by random classification 29.3% vs 40.0% with full model.

[▶ D by Cluster](#)

[▶ C by Cluster](#)

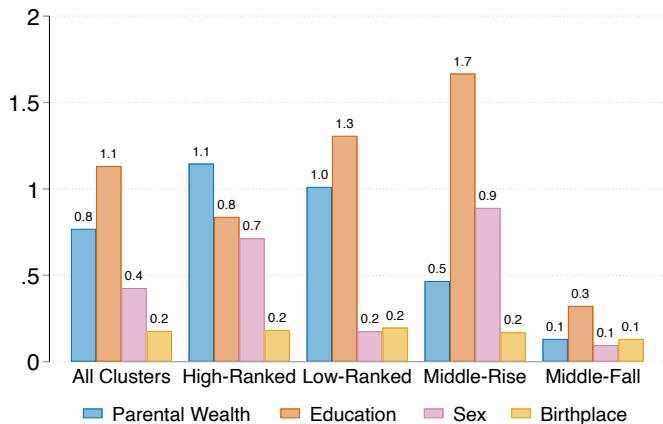
How Important Are Ex-Ante Explanations? [◀ back](#)

Share of Cross-Group Variation Explained by Variable



How Important Are Ex-Ante Explanations? [◀ back](#)

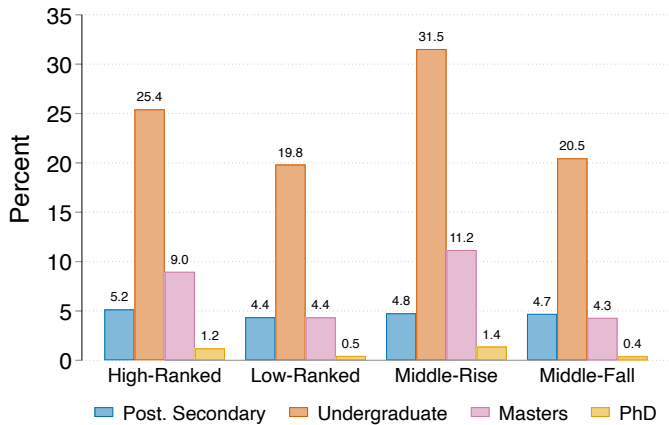
Share of Individuals Correctly Classified



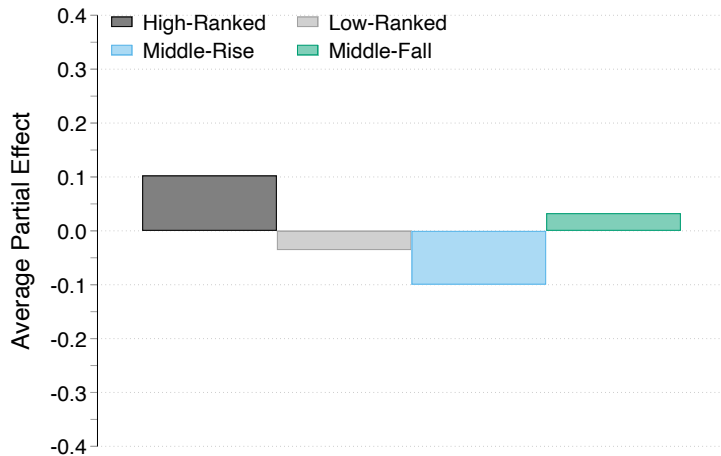
* Contribution relative to random classification using population shares.

Classification Results for Main Clusters

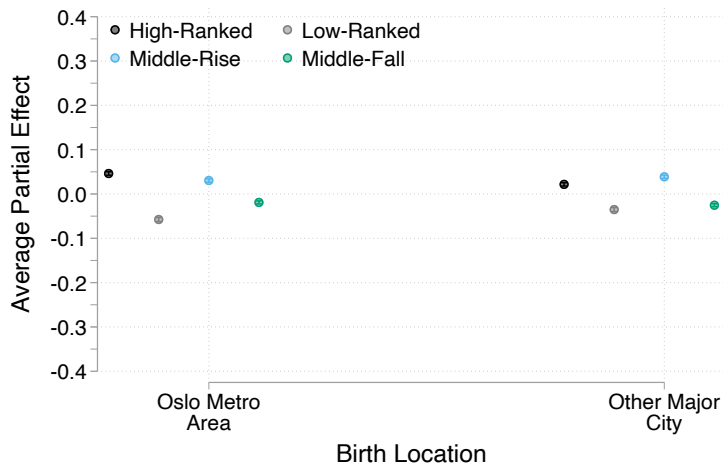
Highest Education Level Shares (%)



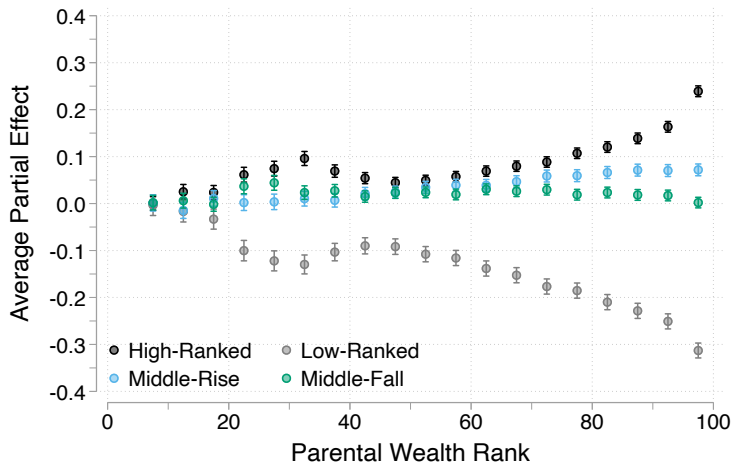
Sex Average Partial Effect

[◀ back](#)

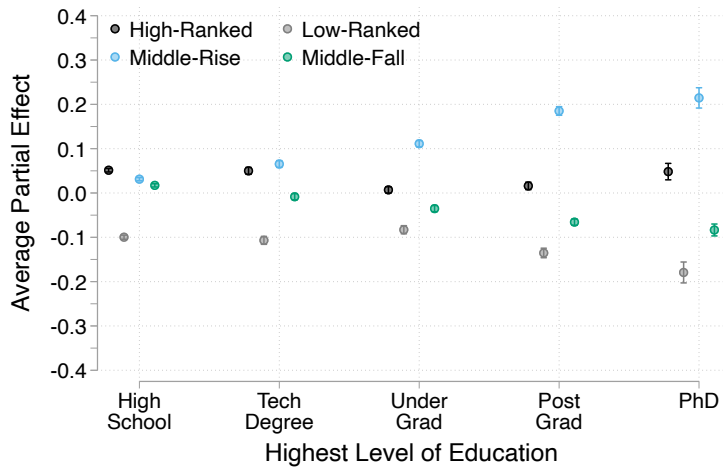
Where Is The Land of Opportunity? Norway

[◀ back](#)

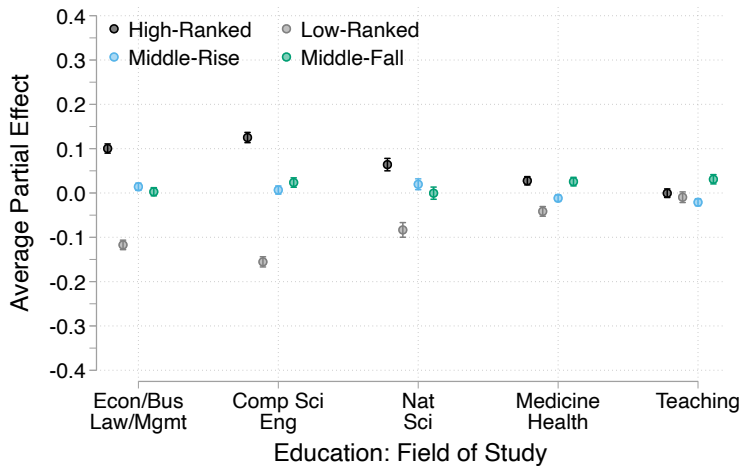
The Non-Linear Effect of Parental Wealth: CI

[◀ back](#)

Learn & Rise?: CI

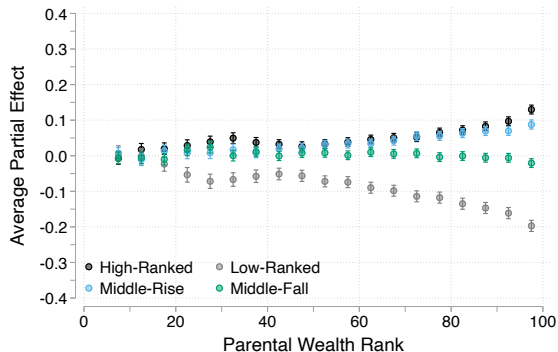
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Education: Fields

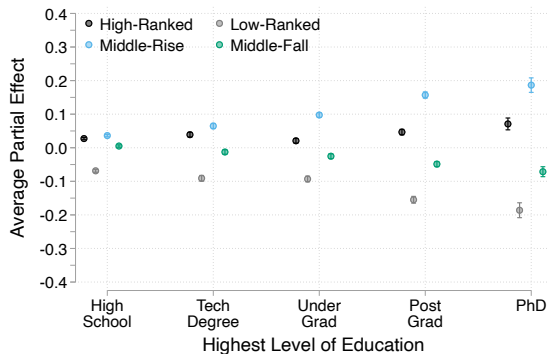
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Patterns still present after conditioning on own initial wealth [◀ Back](#)

Parental Wealth



Education



- Robust to controlling for individuals' initial wealth rank + parent portfolio (1993)
 - ↓ Effect sizes by 25-40% (+ explained variation)
 - ↑ Overall variation explained ($\times 4$)

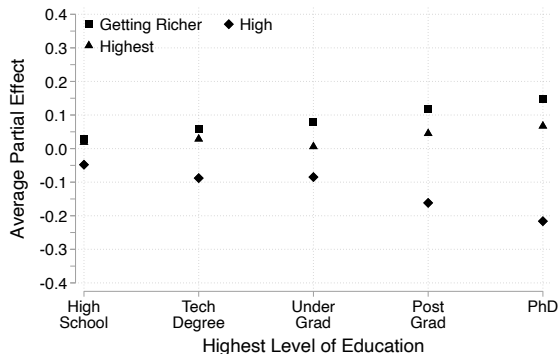
Classification Results for Sub-Clusters

What about heterogeneity within clusters? High-Ranked [◀ Back](#)

Parental Wealth



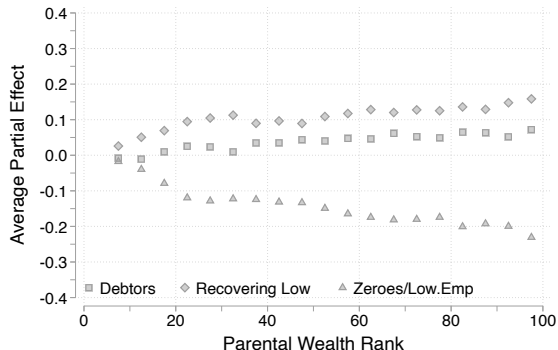
Education



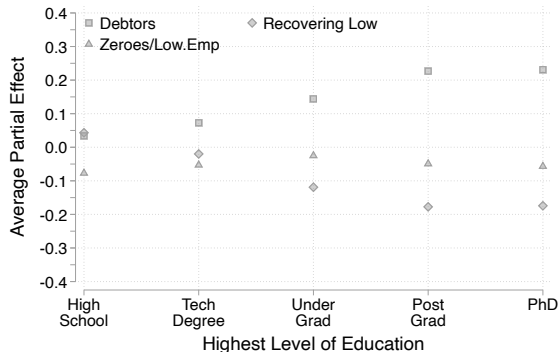
- Even within the groups, movers are hard to predict with parental wealth [▶ PW CI](#)
- Education predicts dynamics within groups (e.g., getting richer vs already wealthy) [▶ ED CI](#)

What about heterogeneity within clusters? Low-Ranked [◀ Back](#)

Parental Wealth



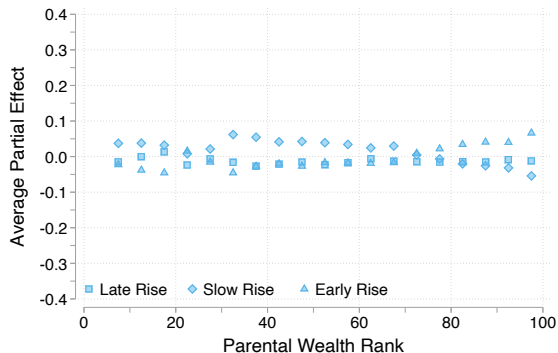
Education



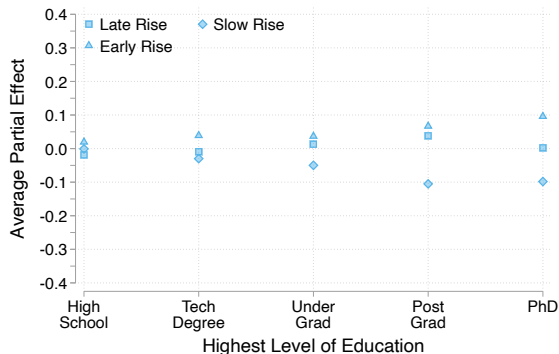
- Among poor, parental wealth does not predict movements
- Education predicts recovery

What about heterogeneity within clusters? Middle-Risers [◀ Back](#)

Parental Wealth



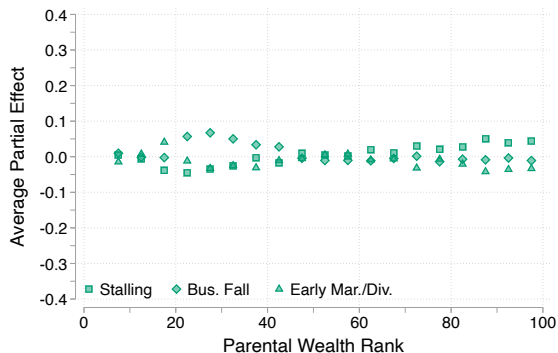
Education



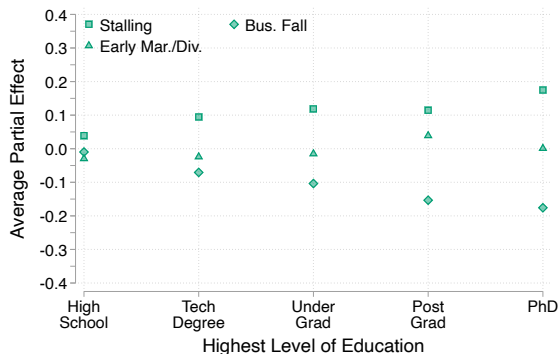
- Within Risers, movers not predicted by parental wealth
- Education predicts timing

What about heterogeneity within clusters? Middle-Fallers [◀ Back](#)

Parental Wealth

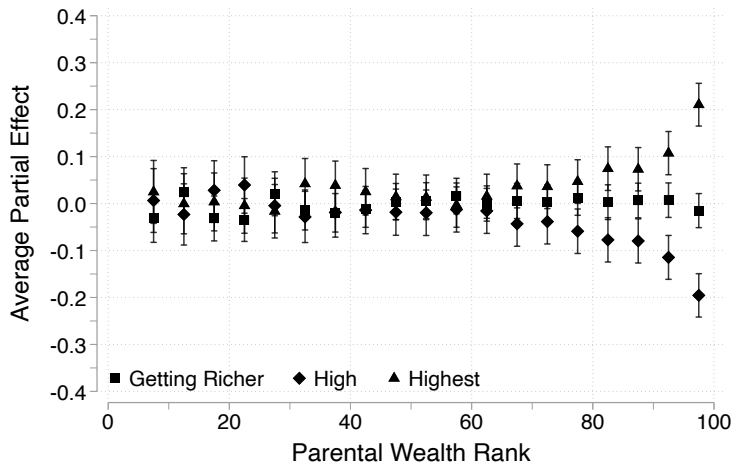


Education

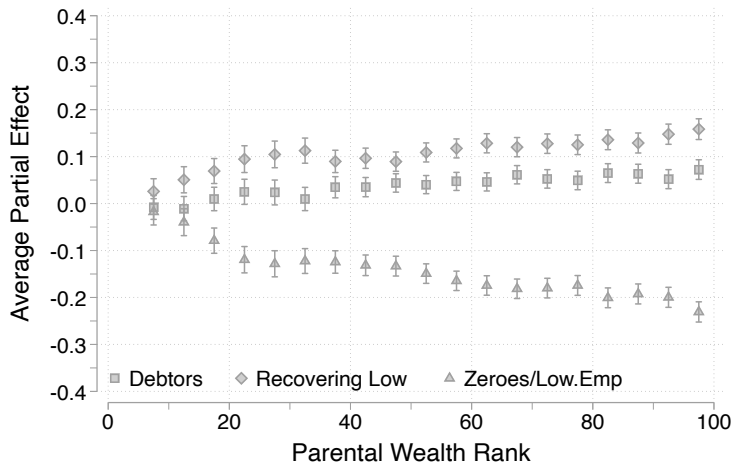


- Similar to Risers, little role for parental wealth
- But Education predicts dynamics

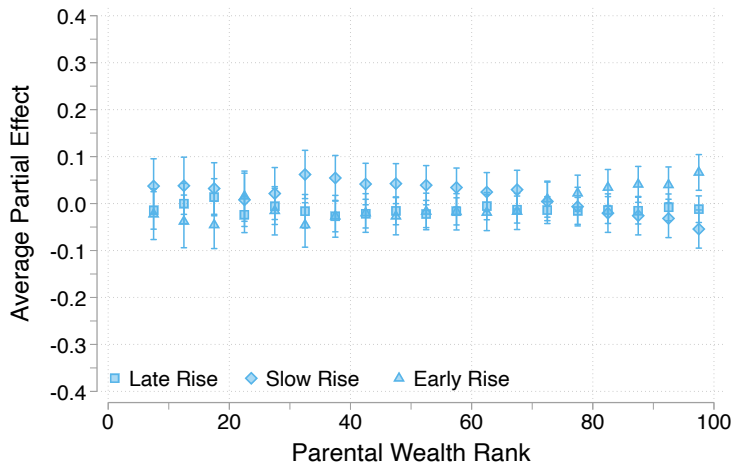
The Non-Linear Effect of Parental Wealth: CI

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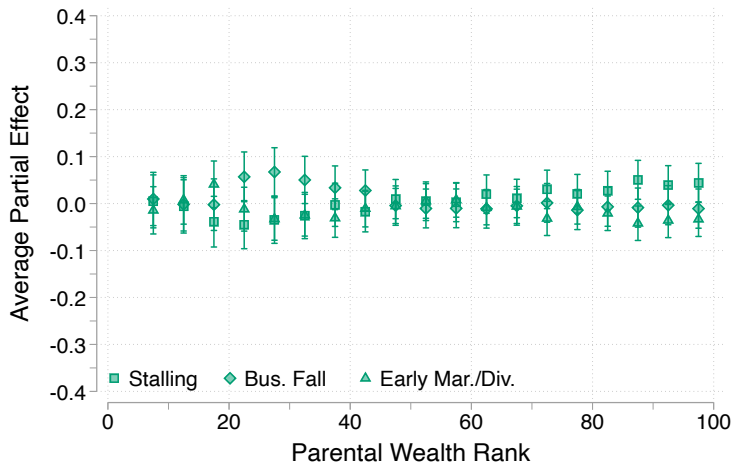
The Non-Linear Effect of Parental Wealth: CI

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The Non-Linear Effect of Parental Wealth: CI

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The Non-Linear Effect of Parental Wealth: CI

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Learn & Rise for Wealthy: CI

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