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Why do wealthy parents have wealthy children?



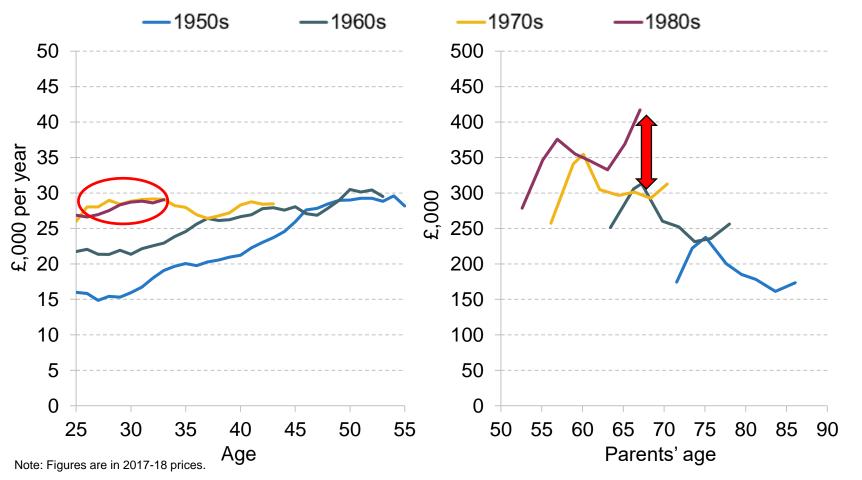
Context and motivation

.II IFS

- Are the children of poor parents destined to be poor? Why do rich parents tend to have rich children?
 - These are questions about intergenerational mobility or social mobility
 - Social mobility has typically focused on education and earnings
- Wealth has doubled compared to incomes since the 1980s in the UK
 - Low earnings growth for those of working-age
 - Fast growth of wealth for older age-groups

Younger generations' incomes are stagnating while their parents' wealth grows

Median equivalised household income (left) and median wealth of parents (right)



Source: Figure 1.1 of Bourquin et al. (2021)

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- We should look at wealth when thinking about social mobility because:
 - It captures intergenerational financial transfers, returns to wealth
 - Other benefits of wealth, including sense of security
 - Wealth might enable parents to give advantages to their children

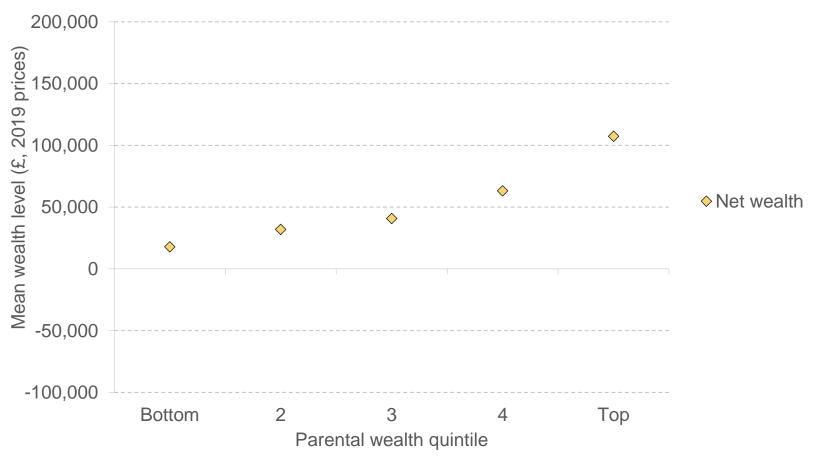
Our focus



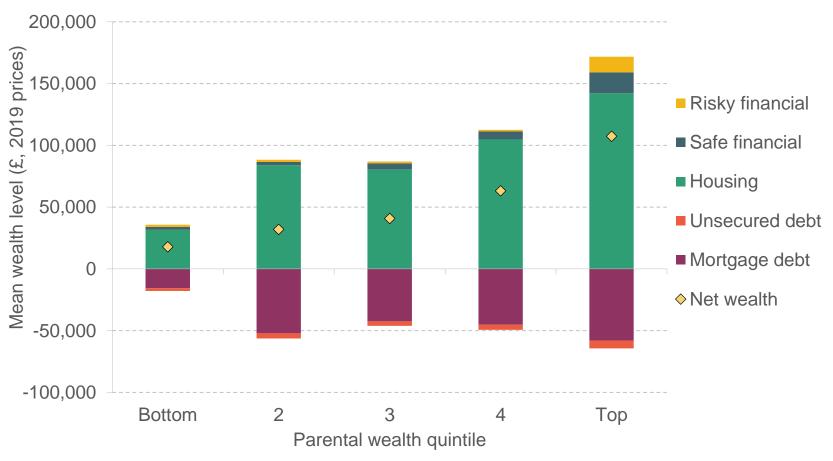
- 1. How much does your wealth depend on how wealthy your parents are?
 - We examine those born in the 1970s and 1980s when they were in their 30s

- What channels are associated with intergenerational wealth persistence?
 - We look at earnings, saving, returns to wealth and partners

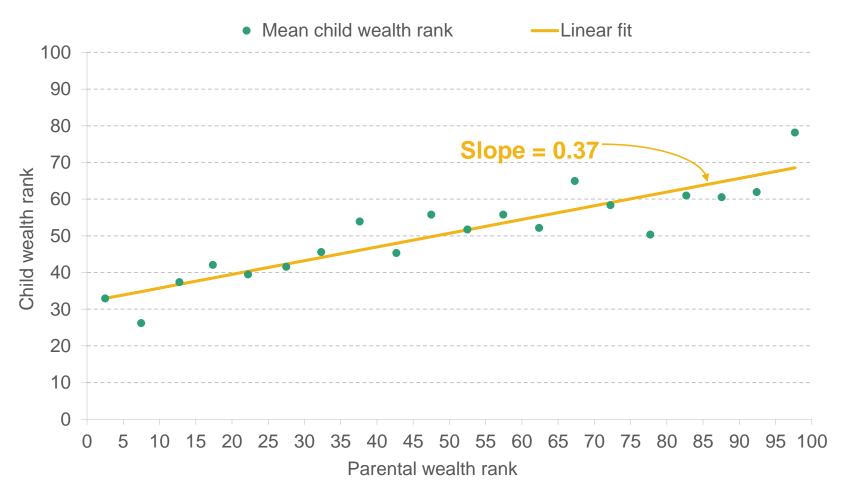
Those with parents in wealthiest fifth allies are six times wealthier than those with parents in the poorest fifth



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Wealth rank increases steadily with parents' wealth rank



Measuring intergenerational wealth mobility in the UK

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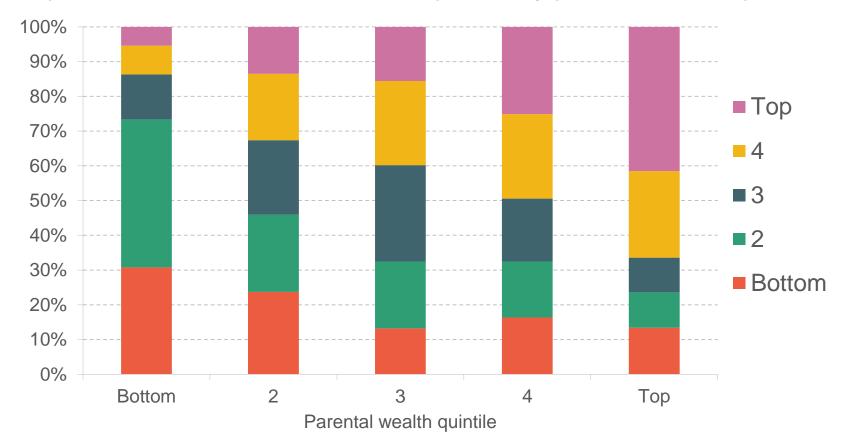
 10% higher parents' wealth is associated with ~4% more child wealth

 Parents 1 percentile higher up in the wealth distribution of their generation have children on average 0.37 ranks higher up in theirs

- On these measures, the UK has similar wealth mobility to the USA
- Wealth persistence is higher (mobility is lower) than in Scandinavia

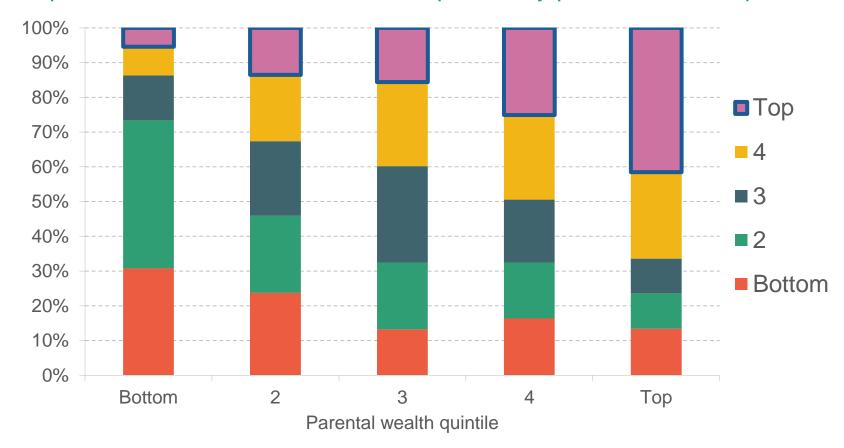
Having wealthy parents is particularly IIIIS important for getting to the top

Proportion of children in each wealth quintile, by parental wealth quintile



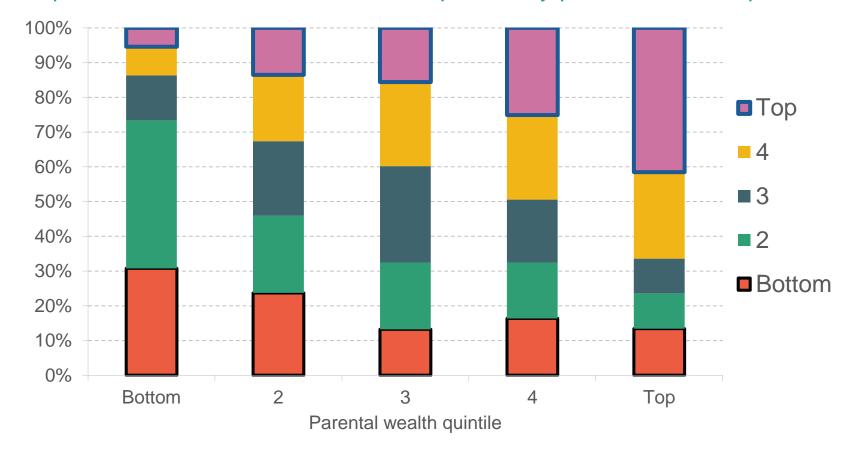
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Our focus



- How much does your wealth depend on how wealthy your parents are?
 - Persistence of wealth across generations is high internationally
 - Wealthy parents are particularly important for getting to the top of the wealth distribution

2. What channels are associated with intergenerational wealth persistence?

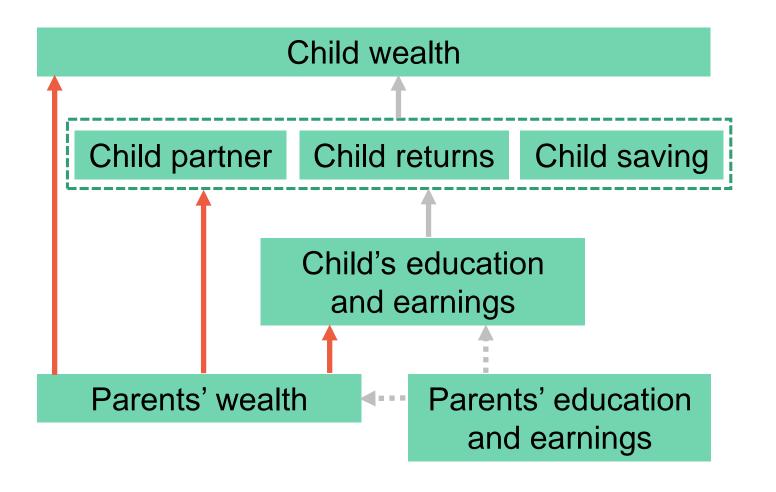
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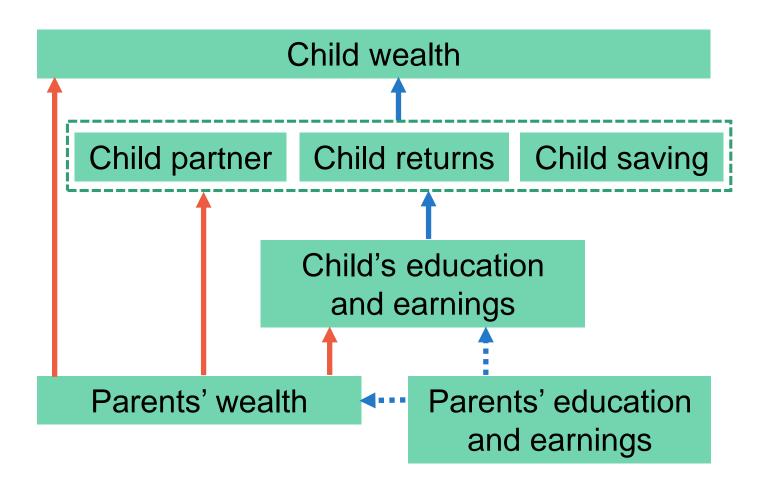
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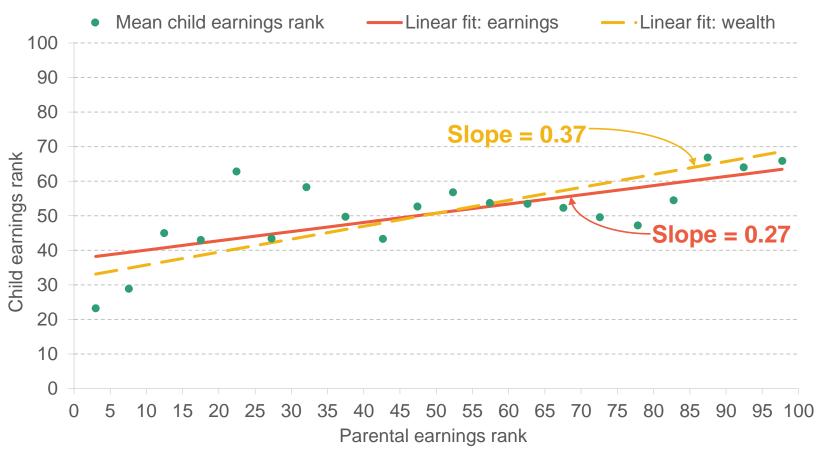
What channels drive intergenerational. IIIIS wealth persistence?



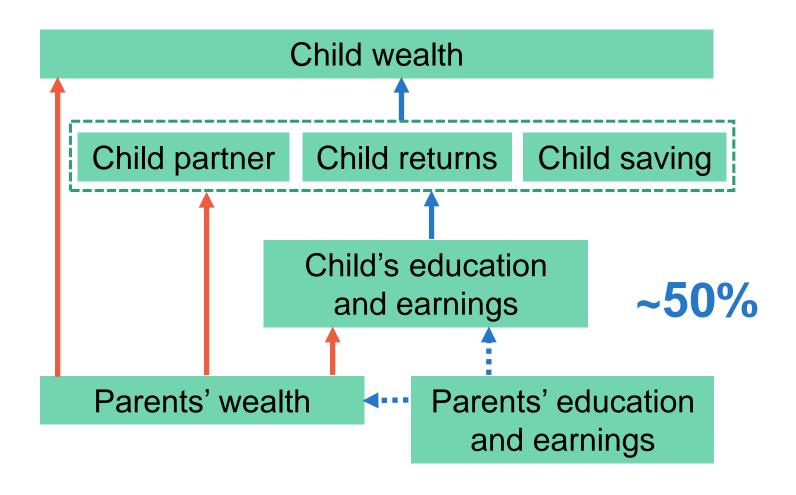
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Intergenerational wealth mobility is lower than intergenerational earnings mobility



What channels drive intergenerational. IIIIS wealth persistence?



Those with wealthier parents earn more and have higher education

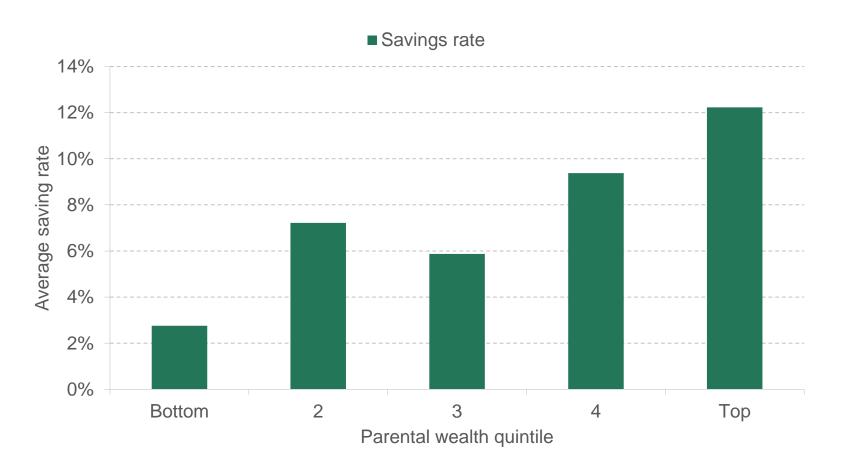


Average long-run child earnings, by parental wealth quintile



Those with wealthier parents save more, for a given level of earnings

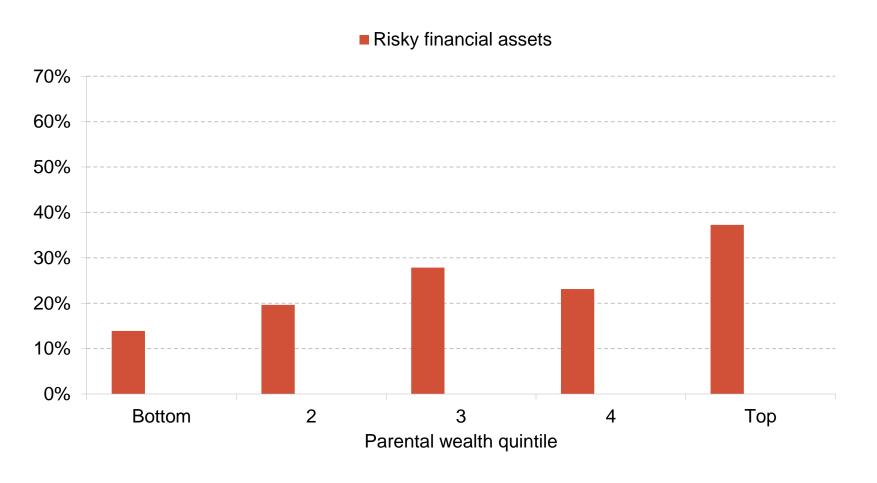


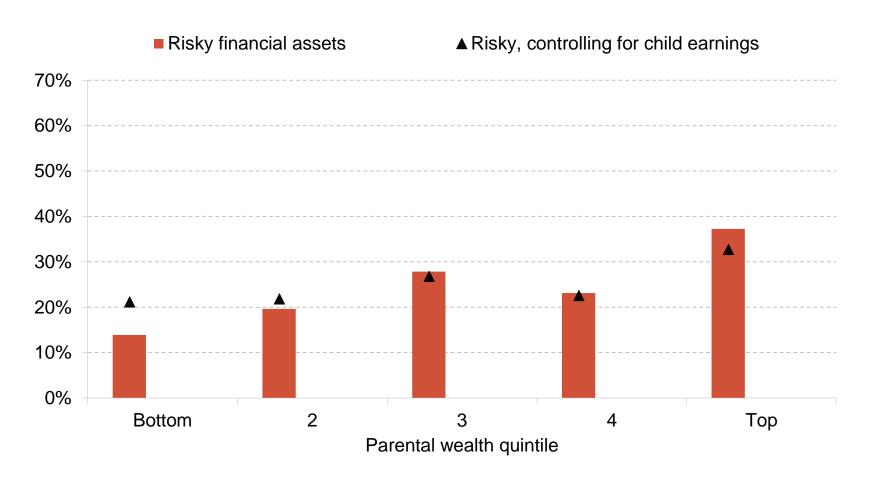


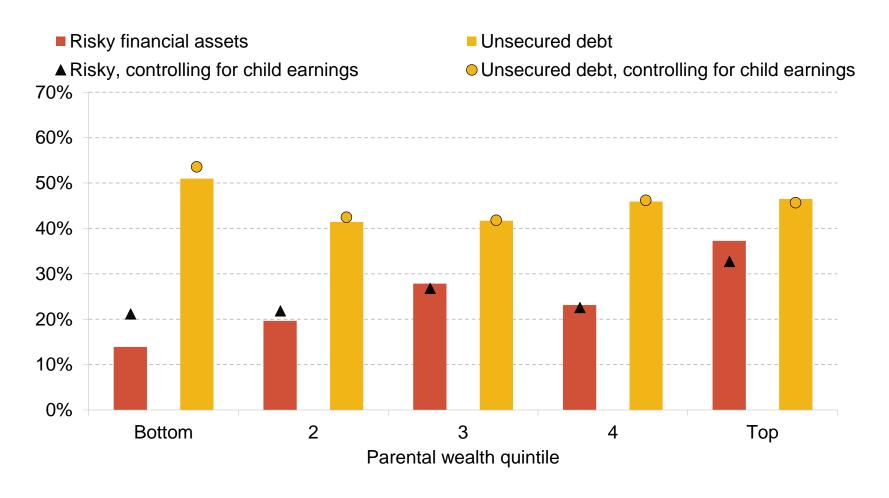
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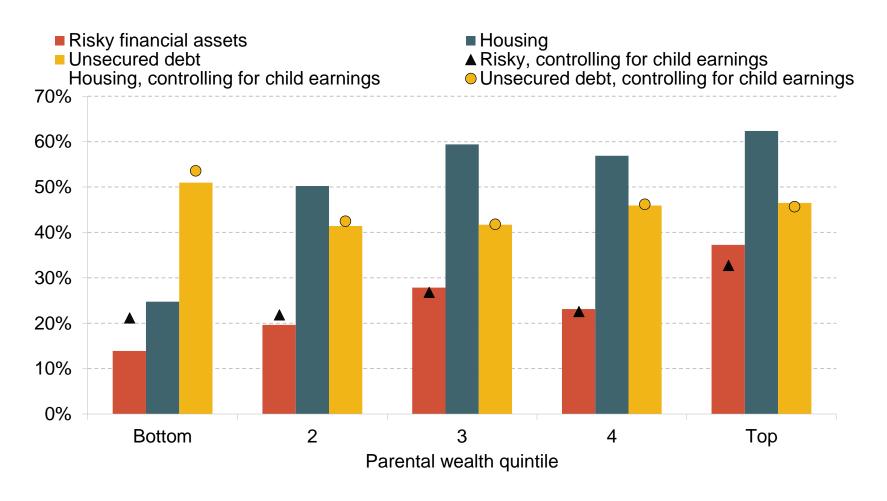


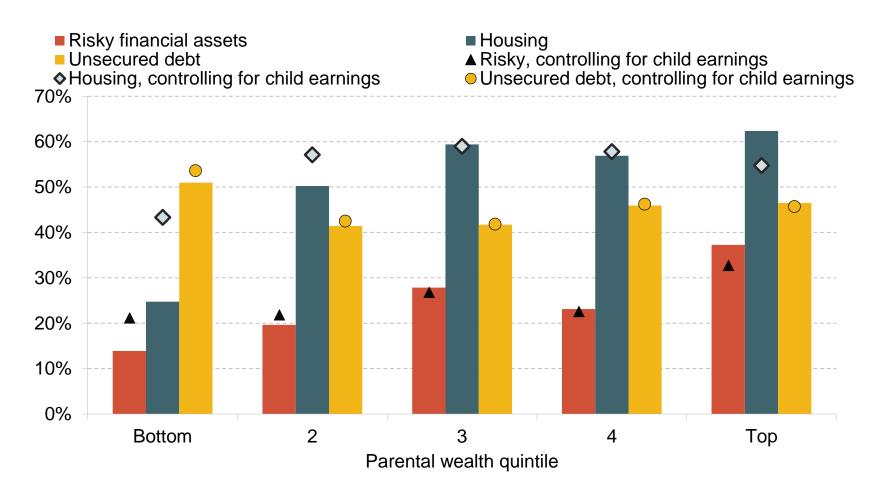






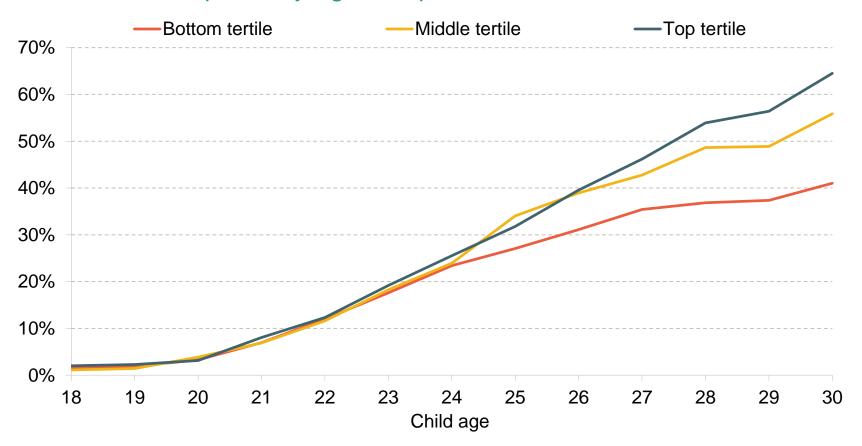






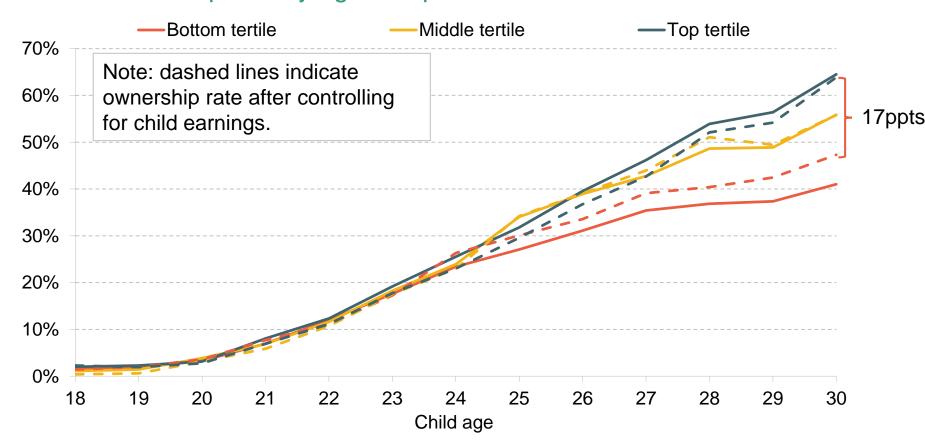
Those with wealthier parents get on the housing ladder earlier

Homeownership rate by age and parental wealth tertile



Those with wealthier parents get on the housing ladder earlier

Homeownership rate by age and parental wealth tertile

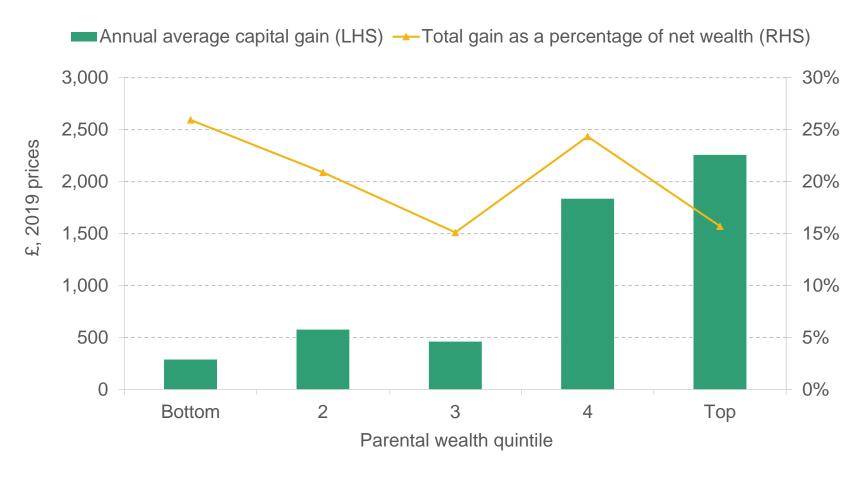


Those with wealthier parents buy more Allifs expensive houses with larger deposits

Price to earnings ratio and loan-to-value ratio and time of purchase

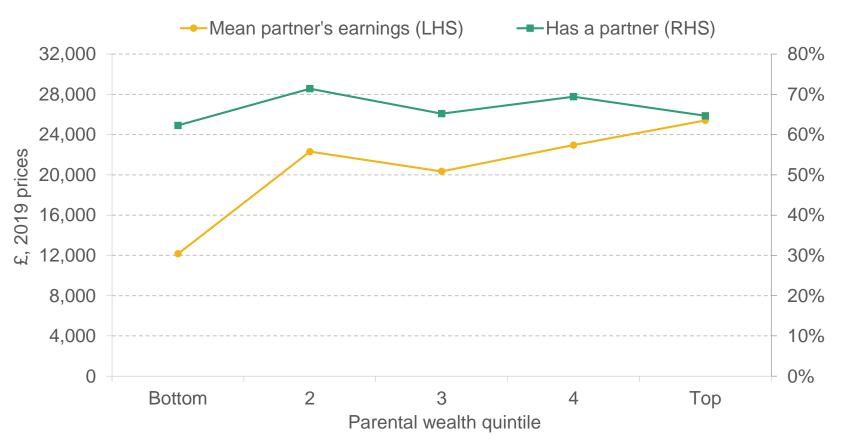


But housing capital gains don't drive IIIIS wealth persistence



Those with wealthier parents have higher earning partners, but this is accounted for by the child's earnings





Conclusions

- Intergenerational persistence in wealth is higher than for earnings and high compared to other countries
- Around half of the intergenerational persistence in wealth is not accounted for by the persistence of earnings and education
- Why is wealth more persistent across generations than earnings?
 - Parental wealth is associated with children's earnings, beyond that accounted for by the parents' education and earnings
 - Children of wealthier parents save more, for given earnings level
 - Direct transfers of wealth likely have a role, consistent with children of wealthier parents getting on housing ladder sooner with more expensive houses and smaller mortgages
 - Greater holding of risky assets can play only a modest role

Conclusions



 Policies that improve educational progression and labour market outcomes for those with low-education and low-income parents would likely increase intergenerational wealth mobility

 However, they would not equalise wealth outcomes between those with wealthier and poorer parents

 A significant amount of the inequalities in wealth by parental background appear to be due to other channels through which parents transmit advantages to their children The Institute for Fiscal Studies 7 Ridgmount Street London WC1E 7AE

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