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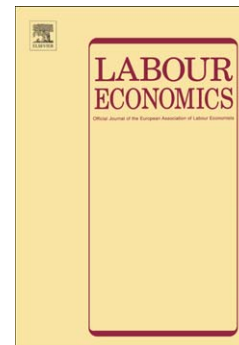
Lifecycle variation, errors-in-variables bias nonlinearities in intergenerational income transmission: New evidence from Canada

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# Lifecycle Variation, Errors-in-Variables Bias and Nonlinearities in Intergenerational Income Transmission: New Evidence from Canada

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## ABSTRACT

This paper uses Canadian administrative data to test the impact of lifecycle earnings variation and errors-in-variables bias on estimates of intergenerational earnings and income mobility. We find lower levels of mobility compared to previous studies, with a new estimate of the father-son intergenerational earnings elasticity of 0.32. Our analysis also shows that the father-daughter elasticity is much less sensitive to these biases. We investigate whether improved measures of father/child permanent earnings may have a distinct impact on the estimated intergenerational persistence at different parts of the distribution. Taking advantage of exceptionally high sample sizes, we find that the impact of lifecycle bias is more pronounced at the top of the income distribution. We also document that much of the average intergenerational income persistence in Canada can be accounted for by limited mobility at the top, while mobility is significantly higher among children born to low-income fathers. These nonlinear patterns resemble those found in Northern Europe and are different from those observed in the United States.

*JEL classification: J62, D31, D63*

*Keywords: Earnings inequality, intergenerational mobility*

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