

Supporting Information

De Neve and Oswald 10.1073/pnas.1211437109

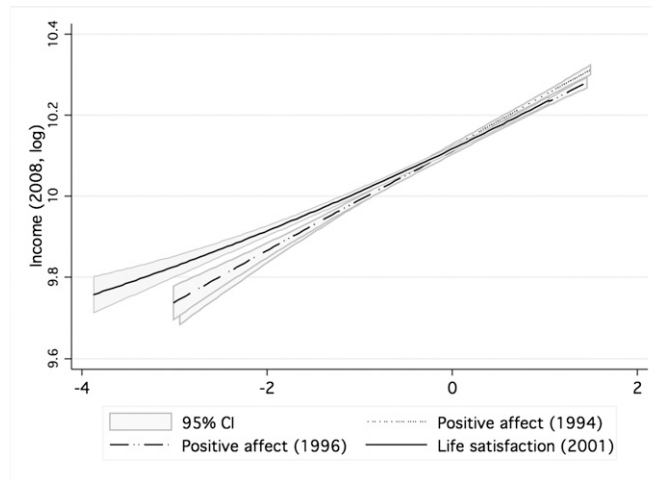


Fig. S1. Sibling fixed-effects model (Table 2) predicted values. Quadratic fits with 95% confidence intervals.

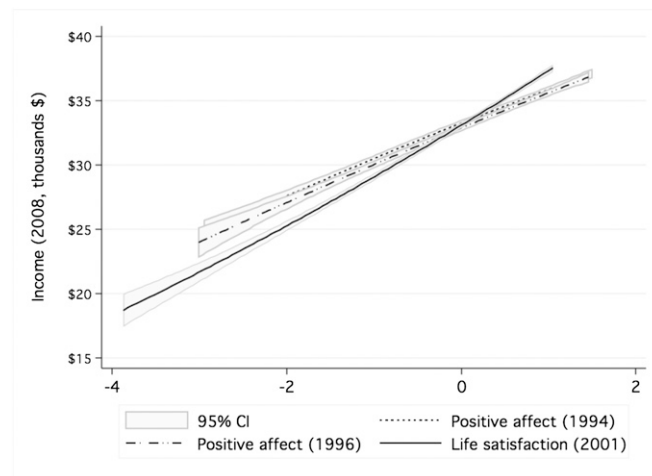


Fig. S2. Sibling fixed-effects model predicted values using identical specification as in Table 2 except taking absolute income values instead of natural log. Quadratic fits are presented with 95% confidence intervals.

Table S1. Correlations table for income and subjective well-being in Add Health data

	Income	PA1994	PA1996	LS2001	PA2008
Income (2008)	1.0000				
Positive affect (1994)	0.0777	1.0000			
	0.0000				
Positive affect (1996)	0.0905	0.4892	1.0000		
	0.0000	0.0000			
Life satisfaction (2001)	0.0856	0.1357	0.1730	1.0000	
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
Positive affect (2008)	0.0950	0.2529	0.2887	0.2505	1.0000
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	

Significance levels (*P* value) are given below correlation coefficients.

Table S2. Variable descriptions

Variable	Source	Range	N	Mean	SD
Income (2008)	Now think about your personal earnings. In {2006/2007/2008}, how much income did you receive from personal earnings before taxes, that is, wages or salaries, including tips, bonuses, and overtime pay, and income from self-employment?	\$0 – \$920,000	14,914	34,632	38,284
Positive affect (1994)	CES-D subindex additively composed of: How often was each of the following true during the last week? You felt that you were just as good as other people You felt hopeful about the future You were happy You enjoyed life	0. Never or rarely 1. Sometimes 2. A lot of the time 3. Most of the time or all of the time Additive index 0–12	20,648	7.96	2.70
Positive affect (1996)	Idem	Idem	14,698	8.08	2.69
Life satisfaction (2001)	How satisfied are you with your life as a whole?	1. Very satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Neither satisfied n or dissatisfied 4. Dissatisfied 5. Very dissatisfied	15,157	4.15	0.81
Positive affect (2008)	CES-D subindex additively composed of: How often was each of the following true during the last week? You felt that you were just as good as other people You were happy You enjoyed life [“You felt hopeful about the future” is not available]	0. Never or rarely 1. Sometimes 2. A lot of the time 3. Most of the time or all of the time additive index 0–9	15,687	6.67	2.06
Male		Dummy	20,743	0.49	0.50
Age (2001)		18–27	15,170	22.0	1.77
White		Dummy	20,704	0.62	0.49
Black		Dummy	20,704	0.23	0.42
Hispanic		Dummy	20,745	0.17	0.38
Asian		Dummy	20,704	0.08	0.27
Job (2008)	Are you currently working for pay at least 10 h a week?	Dummy	13,016	0.78	0.41
Supervision (2008)	Thinking about your official job duties, which of the following statements best describes your supervisory responsibilities at your (current/ most recent) primary job?	0. I (do/did) not supervise anyone 1. I (supervise/supervised) other employees 2. I (supervise/supervised) other employees, some of whom (supervise/supervised) others	15,447	0.46	0.67
Married (2008)	What is the current status of your marriage to {initials}? 1. Living together 2. Living apart because of legal separation 3. Living apart because of other reason such as career, military service, family illness, etc. 4. Legitimate skip	Dummy (loading respondents of categories 1 and 3)	15,216	0.42	0.49
College (2008)	College degree or higher	Dummy	15,697	0.32	0.46
Medication (2001)	In the past 12 mo, have you taken any prescription medication—that is, a medicine that must be prescribed by a doctor or nurse?	Dummy	15,150	0.61	0.49
Optimism (2008)	LOT-R Optimism index additively composed of: 1. I’m always optimistic about my future* 2. I hardly ever expect things to go my way 3. Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad* 4. I rarely count on good things happening to me	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree Additive index 4–20	15,672	14.88	2.45

Table S2. Cont.

Variable	Source	Range	N	Mean	SD
Self-esteem (1994)	Compared with other people your age, how intelligent are you?	1. Moderately below average 2. Slightly below average 3. About average 4. Slightly above average 5. Moderately above average 6. Extremely above average	20,644	3.85	1.10
Self-esteem (1996)	Idem	Idem	14,704	3.94	1.10
Self-esteem (2001)	Idem	Idem	15,121	3.96	1.07
Openness (2008)	Openness to experience index additively composed of: I have a vivid imagination* I am not interested in abstract ideas I have difficulty understanding abstract ideas I do not have a good imagination	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree Additive index 4–20	15,509	14.50	2.45
Conscientiousness (2008)	Conscientiousness index additively composed of: I get chores done right away* I often forget to put things back in their proper place I like order* I make a mess of things	Idem	15,657	14.64	2.70
Extraversion (2008)	Extraversion index additively composed of: I am the life of the party* I don't talk a lot I talk to a lot of different people at parties* I keep in the background	Idem	15,634	13.22	3.06
Agreeableness (2008)	I sympathize with others' feelings* I am not interested in other people's problems I feel others' emotions* I keep in the background	Idem	15,644	15.24	2.41
Neuroticism (2008)	I have frequent mood swings* I am relaxed most of the time I get upset easily* I seldom feel blue	Idem	15,652	10.45	2.74

*Reverse coded.

Table S3. Distribution table positive affect

Positive affect	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative frequency
0	84	0.41	0.41
1	127	0.62	1.02
2	308	1.49	2.51
3	661	3.20	5.71
4	1,268	6.14	11.86
5	1,563	7.57	19.43
6	2,167	10.49	29.92
7	2,405	11.65	41.57
8	2,810	13.61	55.18
9	2,659	12.88	68.06
10	2,270	10.99	79.05
11	2,103	10.19	89.23
12	2,223	10.77	100.00
Total	20,648	100.00	

Data are from 1994.

Table S8. Granger causality tests

	Log income (2008)		Positive affect (2008)	
	Coeff.	P value	Coeff.	P value
Log income (lagged, 2001)	0.033	0.000	0.002	0.643
Life satisfaction (lagged, 2001)	0.113	0.000	0.262	0.000
Intercept	9.92	0.000	-0.00	0.000
<i>N</i>	9,090		10,024	
<i>R</i> ²	0.02		0.07	
F-test Life satisfaction (<i>P</i> value)	0.000			
F-test Log income (<i>P</i> value)			0.643	

Granger causality tests analyze whether lagged observations of income (2001) and life satisfaction (2001) have incremental forecasting power when added to a univariate autoregressive representation of income (2008) and positive affect (2008).

Table S9. Multivariate mediation test on log income (2008)

Mediating variables	Independent variable					
	Positive affect (1994)		Positive affect (1996)		Life satisfaction (2001)	
	Coeff.	P value	Coeff.	P value	Coeff.	P value
Job (2008)	0.013	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.017	0.000
Supervision (2008)	0.005	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.004	0.001
College (2008)	0.032	0.000	0.036	0.000	0.026	0.000
Married (2008)	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.011	0.000
Optimism (2008)	0.010	0.000	0.009	0.006	0.008	0.001
Self-esteem (2008)	0.004	0.012	0.005	0.014	0.001	0.040
Openness (2008)	-0.001	0.624	-0.000	0.812	-0.000	0.998
Conscientiousness (2008)	0.001	0.283	0.005	0.537	0.001	0.248
Extraversion (2008)	0.005	0.000	0.005	0.001	0.003	0.001
Agreeableness (2008)	-0.008	0.000	-0.009	0.000	-0.003	0.001
Neuroticism (2008)	0.013	0.002	0.015	0.000	0.014	0.000
Proportion of total effect that is mediated, %	68		77		78	

Multivariate mediation tests for multiple potentially mediating variables considered jointly that may partially carry the effect from lagged SWB to Log income. Presented are the mediation test coefficient, *P* value, and the proportion of the total effect that is mediated (%). All variable coefficients are standardized. Descriptive statistics are provided in Table S2. The mediated (indirect) effect is tabulated using the product of the coefficients method that multiplies the regression coefficients from the IV on MV and MV on DV regressions. These sets of coefficients and their SEs are obtained using "seemingly unrelated regression" (sureg in Stata). The mediated effect is obtained by multiplying the coefficients using the "non-linear combination" command (nlcom in Stata) and these single mediated effects are considered additively when tabulating the total indirect or mediated effect (also using nlcom in Stata). For a detailed description and example, see www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/stata/faq/mulmediation.htm.