*Online Appendix*

*Intergenerational Occupational Mobility across Three Continents*

SANTIAGO PÉREZ

1. Argentina versus U.S. Differences



1. Britain versus Norway Differences



Figure A.1

COUNTERFACTUAL DISTANCE WITH RESPECT TO INDEPENDENCE

*Notes*: This figure shows the rate of false positives that would be needed to eliminate the observed differences in mobility between Argentina and the United States (Panel (a)), and between Britain and Norway (Panel (b)). The counterfactual distance with respect to independence is constructed under the assumptions that: the rate of false positives is zero for the country with the lowest measured mobility in each pair, and that there are no true differences in mobility between each pair of countries. See main text for further details.

*Sources*: Father-son linked samples for Argentina, the United States, Britain, and Norway as described in the main text.

Table A.1

COMPARING THE LINKED SAMPLES TO THE POPULATION.
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF FATHERS

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | White Collar | Farmer  | Skilled/Semi-Skilled | Unskilled |
| *Argentina 1869* |  |  |  |  |
| Cross-section | 0.12 | 0.47 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| Panel | 0.16 | 0.49 | 0.16 | 0.19 |
|   |  |  |  |  |
| *United States 1850* |  |  |  |  |
| Cross-section | 0.08 | 0.59 | 0.22 | 0.10 |
| Panel | 0.08 | 0.65 | 0.19 | 0.07 |
|   |  |  |  |  |
| *Britain 1851* |  |  |  |  |
| Cross-section | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.48 | 0.30 |
| Panel | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.43 | 0.33 |
|   |  |  |  |  |
| *Norway 1865* |  |  |  |  |
| Cross-section | 0.06 | 0.48 | 0.13 | 0.33 |
| Panel | 0.10 | 0.51 | 0.12 | 0.27 |

*Notes*: This table shows a comparison between the occupational structure of fathers in the cross-sectional data and in the linked samples.

*Sources*: For Argentina, I use the census sample constructed by Somoza (1967). For the United States, and Norway, I use the census samples available through the North Atlantic Population Project. For Britain, I use the 2 percent sample of the 1851 census as described in the main text.

Table A.2
PROBIT MARGINAL EFFECTS ON LINKAGE, ARGENTINA 1869

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | 1 if in Linked Sample |
| *Demographic*  |  |
| Age  | –0.009\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0009) |
| Father’s age  | 0.003\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0004) |
| *Father’s Occupation*  |  |
| White-collar  | 0.097\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0107) |
| Farmer | 0.029\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0082) |
| Skilled/semi-skilled | –0.025\*\* |
|  | (0.0099) |
| *Residence*  |  |
| East  | 0.071\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0084) |
| North  | 0.053\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0079) |
| West  | 0.109\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0111) |
| Observations  | 25,213 |

*Notes*: This table shows the marginal effects of a probit model estimating the probability that an observation belongs to the linked sample when linking the 1869–1895 Argentine censuses.

*Sources*: The cross-sectional data corresponds to the 1869 Argentine census and is from Somoza (1967). The omitted category is children of unskilled workers from the province of Buenos Aires.

Table A.3
PROBIT MARGINAL EFFECTS ON LINKAGE, UNITED STATES 1850

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | 1 if in Linked Sample |
| *Demographic*  |  |
| Age  | –0.000 |
|  | (0.0002) |
| Father’s age  | 0.001\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0001) |
| *Father’s Occupation*  |  |
| White-collar  | 0.057\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0037) |
| Farmer | 0.070\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0028) |
| Skilled/semi-skilled | 0.039\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0031) |
| *Residence*  |  |
| Midwest | –0.008\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0019) |
| South | –0.022\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0019) |
| Observations  | 214,570 |

*Notes*: This table shows the marginal effects of a probit model estimating the probability that an observation belongs to the linked sample when linking the 1850–1880 U.S. censuses.

*Sources*: The cross-sectional data corresponds to the 1850 U.S. census and is from IPUMS (Ruggles, Roberts, Sarkar, et al. 2011). The omitted category is children of unskilled workers from the Northeast.

Table A.4
PROBIT MARGINAL EFFECTS ON LINKAGE, BRITAIN 1851

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | 1 if in Linked Sample |
| *Demographic*  |  |
| Age  | –0.000 |
|  | (0.0002) |
| Father’s age  | 0.000 |
|  | (0.0001) |
| *Father’s Occupation*  |  |
| White-collar  | –0.002 |
|  | (0.0031) |
| Farmer | 0.013\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0035) |
| Skilled/semi-skilled | –0.007\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0022) |
| *Residence*  |  |
| London | –0.028\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0047) |
| Midlands-East | 0.002 |
|  | (0.0030) |
| North | –0.010\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0032) |
| South | 0.016\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0032) |
| Wales | –0.020\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0049) |
| Observations  | 51,090 |

*Notes*: This table shows the marginal effects of a probit model estimating the probability that an observation belongs to the linked sample when linking the 1851–1881 British censuses.

*Sources*: The cross-sectional data corresponds to the 1851 British census and is from the U.K. Data Archives study number 1316. The omitted category is children of unskilled workers from Scotland.

Table A.5
PROBIT MARGINAL EFFECTS ON LINKAGE, NORWAY 1865

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | 1 if in Linked Sample |
| *Demographic*  |  |
| Age  | 0.001\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0001) |
| Father’s age  | 0.000 |
|  | (0.0001) |
| *Father’s Occupation*  |  |
| White-collar  | 0.052\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0021) |
| Farmer | 0.014\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0012) |
| Skilled/semi-skilled | 0.011\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0018) |
| *Residence*  |  |
| North | 0.038\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0017) |
| Trondelag | –0.004\* |
|  | (0.0019) |
| West | 0.003\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0013) |
| South | 0.010\*\*\* |
|  | (0.0019) |
| Observations  | 256,064 |

*Notes*: This table shows the marginal effects of a probit model estimating the probability that an observation belongs to the linked sample when linking the 1865–1900 Norwegian censuses.

*Sources*: The cross-sectional data corresponds to the 1865 Norwegian census and is from IPUMS (Ruggles, Roberts, Sarkar, et al. 2011). The omitted category is children of unskilled workers from the Eastern region.

Table A.6

ALTHAM STATISTICS WITH FIVE OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

1. Low and High White-Collar

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | Independence | Argentina | United States | Britain | Norway |
| Independence | — | — | — | — | — |
| Argentina | 23.34\*\*\* | — | — | — | — |
| United States | 27.97\*\*\* | 14.85\*\*\* | — | — | — |
| Britain | 32.64\*\*\* | 19.11\*\*\* | 19.82\*\*\* | — | — |
| Norway | 44.70\*\*\* | 26.65\*\*\* | 21.87\*\*\* | 26.07\*\*\* | — |

1. Unskilled and Farm Laborers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | Independence | Argentina | United States | Britain | Norway |
| Independence | — | — | — | — | — |
| Argentina | 22.27\*\*\* | — | — | — | — |
| United States | 30.45\*\*\* | 15.70\*\*\* | — | — | — |
| Britain | 32.43\*\*\* | 19.81\*\*\* | 23.65\*\*\* | — | — |
| Norway | 37.11\*\*\* | 20.59\*\*\* | 18.66\*\*\* | 25.50\*\*\* | — |

*Notes*: This table presents a version of Panel (b) of Table 2 using five occupational categories instead of four. In Panel (a), I split the white-collar category into “low white-collar” and “high white-collar.” In Panel (b), I split the unskilled category into “farm laborers” and the remaining unskilled workers.

*Sources*: Father-son linked samples for Argentina, the United States, Britain, and Norway as described in the main text.

Table A.7

COMPONENTS OF DIFFERENCES IN INTERGENERATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

1. United States versus Britain

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Contrast | Odds Ratio | Percent of Total |
|  | US | Britain |  |
| [FF/FU]/[UF/UU]  | 4.580 | 25.733 | 0.136 |
| [FF/FS]/[SF/SS]  | 7.860 | 43.197 | 0.133 |
| [FF/FS]/[UF/US]  | 5.194 | 17.497 | 0.067 |
| [SS/SU]/[US/UU]  | 2.567 | 8.569 | 0.066 |
| [FW/FF]/[UW/UF]  | 0.464 | 0.146 | 0.061 |
| Top 5 |  |  | 0.464 |

1. United States versus Norway

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Contrast | Odds Ratio | Percent of Total |
|  | US | Norway |  |
| [WW/WF]/[FW/FF]  | 11.923 | 123.551 | 0.135 |
| [FW/FF]/[SW/SF]  | 0.225 | 0.028 | 0.106 |
| [WW/WF]/[UW/UF]  | 5.529 | 43.610 | 0.105 |
| [SW/SF]/[UW/UF] | 2.064 | 12.491 | 0.080 |
| [WW/WU]/[FW/FU]  | 6.230 | 30.978 | 0.063 |
| Top 5 |  |  | 0.490 |

*Notes*: The first letter denotes the occupation of the father and the second letter denotes the occupation of the son. W=White-collar, F=Farmer, S=Skilled/semi-skilled, U=Unskilled. In the top panel, I show the contribution of each element of the Altham statistic comparing the United States and Britain. In the bottom panel, I repeat the analysis for the Altham statistic comparing the United States and Norway. In each of the cases, I report the five (out of 36) largest elements of the Altham statistic, sorted in decreasing order.

*Sources*: Father-son linked samples for the United States, Britain, and Norway as described in the main text.