**Appendix 1. Codification of occupations in prestige scores.**

Following research in other countries, we decided to use a version of the **Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS)** established by Treiman (1977) updated in [Ganzeboom](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0049089X96900101) and [Treiman](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0049089X96900101) (1996).[[1]](#footnote-1) The scores assigned in the index are considered by the literature as time invariant and internationally comparable (Hout and DiPetre, 2006, p.2). The SIOPS scale has been used by researchers to justify the validity of other similar historical indexes such as HISCAM that has a very high correlation with it (Lambert *et al.,* 2013, p.86). The conversion of nineteenth-century occupations, which in cases were quite specific to Spain, is not a straightforward process. In many cases we were able to find the exact equivalent to the occupation in our sample in the SIOPS scale, but this was not always the case. As a general rule, when we did not find an exact match we used the most approximate occupation that we could find in the SIOPS scale. For example, an *esterero* (mat maker) was assigned to the group `*Basketry weavers, brush makers, etc. workers. Incl. Broom Maker*’ in the scale, or a *tratante* (dealer) was assigned to the group ‘*Small Enterprise: Businessman, Trader, Manager’*. In addition to this matching process through similarity, we also had to deal with problems at both extremes of the distribution. At the top we had to assign scores to occupations that belonged to the most privileged classes such as the aristocracy or prestige titles such as *hacendados* or proprietors which did not have an exact equivalent in the SIOPS scale. In this case we assigned them the highest score (78); the same as assigned to occupations such as liberal professionals. We also tried assigning them a higher value (80) and the results were robust, mainly given their small number in the sample and the relative similarity with the previously assigned score. In the case of the bottom part of the distribution, we had a very small number of occupations for which words like *pordiosero* (beggar) or ‘blind poor’ were recorded. In this case we assigned them the lowest values found in the scale (12), corresponding to the group *Street Services Elementary Occupations. Incl. Billposter, Shoeshiner, Car Window Washer*. There were very few cases when two occupations were recorded, for example *Labrador-arriero* (farmer-muleteer). In such cases we assigned the occupation that obtained the highest score; in the example given, farmer. We also had a small number of cases of college students where, following the methodology used in by HISCO, we assigned them as occupation the subject that they were studying.

**TABLE A1**

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SIOPS SCORES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Son** | | | |  | **Father** | | | |  | **Father in law** | | | | |
|  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |  | **1841** | | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |
| **Mean** | 33.2 | 33.3 | 32.0 | 29.8 |  | 33.4 | 32.1 | 33.5 | 30.6 |  | 33.5 | | 31.3 | 33.8 | 30.7 |
| **Std. Dev.** | 10.4 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 11.4 |  | 10.2 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 11.9 |  | 9.6 | | 9.3 | 9.5 | 11.5 |
| **Range** | 13-78 | 13-78 | 17-28 | 17-78 |  | 18-78 | 18-78 | 17-78 | 18-78 |  | 18-78 | | 18-78 | 18-78 | 18-78 |
| **Percentiles** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| ***10%*** | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |  | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |  | 23 | | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| ***25%*** | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |  | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |  | 23 | | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| ***50%*** | 37 | 35 | 32 | 23 |  | 38 | 33 | 38 | 23 |  | 38 | | 28 | 38 | 23 |
| ***75%*** | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |  | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |  | 38 | | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| ***90%*** | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |  | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |  | 38 | | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| ***99%*** | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |  | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |  | 78 | | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. | | | | | | | | | | | |

As a robustness check, we also codified the occupations using the scores from the **Historical CAMSIS project (HISCAM)** using the *Early period, 1800-c1890* version (Lambert *et al*., 2013). The process followed to codify the occupations into HISCAM was exactly the same as that used in the case of SIOPS where scores were assigned by similarity when an exact equivalent to the occupation in our sample was not found in HISCAM. We found similar problems in the tails of the distribution where, as in the case of SIOPS nobility and prestige titles, the highest value found in the scale (99) was assigned. On the other hand, in the case of the bottom part of the distribution including occupations such as beggars, the lowest value assigned in HISCAM to an occupation that we found was 40.24, corresponding to a domestic servant. We believe that assigning the same value to beggars would overestimate their situation compared with the equivalent assigned in SIOPS which included a category lower than domestic servant, so we estimated a value based on the same procedure that we followed with SIOPS. In this case we took the values of SIOPS and HISCAM for domestic servants, 22 in SIOPS and 40.24 in HISCAM. We then calculated the difference between the values assigned to beggars in SIOPS (12 which corresponds to shoe cleaners and window cleaners) and calculated the percentage that that distance (10 points in SIOPS scale) corresponds to in the range of the scale between the minimum score (12) and the maximum (78). We then applied this percentage to the range of the HISCAM scale between the lowest values (40.24) and the highest (99), and assigned the result to beggars or the blind poor, which ended up being 30. In other words, we estimated and assigned the equivalent to a shoe cleaner and window washer in SIOPS in HISCAM. As in the case of SIOPS, when two occupations were recorded, the occupation assigned was the one that obtained the highest score. We would like to clarify that the number of individuals affected by these estimations was very small. Table 18 presents the main descriptive statistics of HISCAM scores in our sample.

**TABLE A2**

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF HISCAM SCORES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Son** | | | |  | **Father** | | | |  | **Father in law** | | | |
|  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |
| **Mean** | 50.5 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 47.9 |  | 50.5 | 49.4 | 50.1 | 48.2 |  | 50.4 | 48.4 | 50.1 | 48.4 |
| **Std. Dev.** | 9.7 | 10.5 | 8.9 | 10.9 |  | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 11.2 |  | 9.1 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 10.8 |
| **Range** | 30-99 | 30-99 | 30-99 | 30-99 |  | 40.2-99 | 30-99 | 40.2-99 | 40.2-99 |  | 40.2-99 | 40.2-99 | 40.2-99 | 40.24-99 |
| **Percentiles** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***10%*** | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 |  | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 |  | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 |
| ***25%*** | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 |  | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 |  | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 | 42.09 |
| ***50%*** | 51.79 | 51.79 | 51.79 | 51.79 |  | 51.47 | 51.47 | 51.79 | 42.09 |  | 51.79 | 51.44 | 51.79 | 42.09 |
| ***75%*** | 51.79 | 51.79 | 51.79 | 51.79 |  | 51.79 | 51.79 | 51.79 | 51.79 |  | 51.79 | 51.79 | 51.79 | 51.79 |
| ***90%*** | 57.79 | 57.55 | 57.55 | 57.79 |  | 53.18 | 53.18 | 52.82 | 52.13 |  | 53.33 | 52.51 | 51.79 | 52.52 |
| ***99%*** | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 |  | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 |  | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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**Appendix 2. Codification in social classes.**

We used the classification system proposed by Miles (1992), based on the methodology followed by the Registrar General’s occupational and social classification scheme for the 1951 census in Britain which divided occupations into five social classes:

* Class 1. Professional/Higher Middle Class: includes the old elites such as the aristocracy together with old and new professionals. Between old professionals we find occupations such as the clergy, or the military, while between new professionals we find the rising liberal professionals.
* Class 2. Intermediate/Lower Middle Class: a heterogeneous group mainly composed by white-collar workers and businessmen, including farmers.
* Class 3. Skilled Working Class: understood as workers who are required to follow an intensive process of training to acquire skills needed in their occupations. Also includes members of the ‘uniformed working-class’ such as postmen as they required certain literacy levels.
* Class 4. Semi-Skilled Working Class: proficiency in one or few very specific skills or proficiency in a number of simple tasks.
* Class 5. Unskilled Working Class: includes occupations that did not require skills and that in many cases define themselves as labourers.

The following table shows examples of some of the occupations included in the five classes. A complete description of the classification and the occupations included can be found in Miles (1992).

**TABLE A3**

EXAMPLES OF OCCUPATIONS BY CLASS

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Class 1: Professional/Higher Middle Class** | | | | |
| Aristocracy | Military officers | Medical doctors | Lawyers | Architects |
| Engineers | Gentlemen | Clergy |  |  |
| **Class 2: Intermediate/Lower Middle Class** | | | | |
| Shopkeepers | Merchants | Publicans | Manufacturers | Farmers |
| Clerks | Managers | Teachers | Dealers | Agents |
| **Class 3: Skilled Working Class** | | | | |
| Policemen | Masons | Painters&Decorators | Furniture makers | Carpenters |
| Tailors | Shoemakers | Millers | Bakers | Printers |
| Blacksmiths | Weavers | Cutlers | Nailers | Metal makers |
| Potters |  |  |  |  |
| **Class 4: Semi-Skilled Working Class** | | | | |
| Quarrymen | Brickmakers | Metal workers | Brewery workers | Animal keepers |
| **Class 5: Unskilled Working Class** | | | | |
| Sawyers | Carters | Agricultural labourers | Cabmen | Grooms |
| Seamen | Soldiers | Domestic servants | Gardeners |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

As in SIOPS and HISCAM, when the exact occupation was not found in the classification by classes, we estimated the class using the most similar occupation available. We used this procedure also taking into account the description that the author made of the different classes, especially the skills that were required to belong to each one of them. In general, the process was easier than in the case of SIOPS or HISCAM, as it was easier to place occupations in five social classes than assigning them a very specific score from a wide-ranging scale.

**TABLE A4**

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF CLASS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Son** | | | |  | **Father** | | | |  | **Father in law** | | | |
|  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |
| **Mean** | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.0 |  | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 |  | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| **Std. Dev.** | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.34 |  | 1.42 | 1.44 | 1.41 | 1.45 |  | 1.38 | 1.45 | 1.39 | 1.46 |
| **Range** | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 |  | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 |  | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 |
| **Percentiles** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***10%*** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ***25%*** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ***50%*** | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 |  | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |  | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| ***75%*** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ***90%*** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ***99%*** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

As a robustness check we codified the classes using **HISCLASS**. In this case and to allow a comparison with the division in five occupational classes used in the paper, we used the five classes version of HISCAM as described in Mandemakers *et al.* (2018). Originally, HISCLASS divides occupations into the following thirteen classes:

* Class 1. Higher managers.
* Class 2. Higher professionals.
* Class 3. Lower managers.
* Class 4. Lower professionals, [higher and middle] clerical and sales personnel.
* Class 5. Lower clerical and sales personnel.
* Class 6. Foremen.
* Class 7. Medium skilled workers.
* Class 8. Farmers and fishermen.
* Class 9. Lower skilled workers.
* Class 10. Lower skilled farm workers.
* Class 11. Unskilled workers.
* Class 12. Unskilled farm workers.
* Class 13. Unskilled workers not specified.

That the authors suggest can be grouped in the following five classes that were the ones that we used:

* Class 1. Elite (higher managers and higher professionals): includes classes 1 and 2.
* Class 2. Lower middle class (lower managers, professionals, clerical and sales personnel and foremen): includes classes 3, 4, 5 and 6.
* Class 3. Self-employed farmers and fishermen: includes class 8.
* Class 4. Skilled workers (medium skilled and lower skilled): includes classes 7 and 9.
* Class 5. Unskilled workers and farm workers: includes classes 10, 11, 12 and 13.

We used the same process as with the previous classification in classes to assign each occupation to a particular class. However, in the case of HISCLASS the process was very straightforward, as the main repository of the HISCO project (<https://historyofwork.iisg.nl/major.php>) includes a search engine where occupations can be located, including a large number of occupations from Spain that were found in our records and therefore easily identified and coded.

**TABLE A5**

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF HISCLASS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Son** | | | |  | **Father** | | | |  | **Father in law** | | | |
|  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** |
| **Mean** | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 |  | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 |  | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| **Std. Dev.** | 1.06 | 1.09 | 1.06 | 1.11 |  | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 1.14 |  | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.13 |
| **Range** | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 |  | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 |  | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 | 1-5 |
| **Percentiles** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***10%*** | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| ***25%*** | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| ***50%*** | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |  | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 |  | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| ***75%*** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ***90%*** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ***99%*** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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**Appendix 3. Codification example of 20 most repeated occupations**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OCCUPATION** | **SIOPS** | **HISCAM** | **CLASS** | **HISCLASS** | **SIOPS and HISCO assigned occupations** |
| Proprietor | 78 | 99 | 1 | 1 | Prestige Title - No SIOPS or HISCAM - Maximum value assigned. |
| Buyer | 50 | 71.24 | 2 | 2 | **SIOPS**: SMALL ENTERPRISE] GENERAL MANAGERS. incl.  Businessman, Trader, Manager. **HISCAM**: Buyer who purchases goods for resale in wholesale and retail trade. |
| Vegetable grower | 40 | 53.92 | 2 | 3 | **SIOPS**: Field crop & vegetable growers. incl. Specialized Crop  Farmers, Specialized Crop Farmworkers. **HISCAM**: Horticultural Farmer conducts a nursery or market garden on  own behalf, or in partnership, to propagate trees, shrubs, flowers and  other plants or to grow vegetables by intensive cultivation techniques |
| Tailor | 40 | 51.41 | 3 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Tailors, dressmakers & hatters incl. Milliner. **HISCAM**: Tailor, made-to-measure garments makes complete  garments or performs the more difficult tasks in making and  altering overcoats, suits, skirts and other tailored garments  (except fur garments) according to customer's requirements. |
| Shepherd | 40 | 48.39 | 4 | 5 | **SIOPS**: Dairy & livestock producers. [incl. Cattle Breeder, Dairy Farmer,  Grazier, Shepherd]. **HISCAM**: Sheep Farm Worker performs a variety of tasks in  the breeding and raising of sheep for meat or wool. |
| Farmer | 38 | 51.53 | 2 | 3 | **SIOPS**: MARKET-ORIENTED SKILLED AGRICULTURAL & FISHERY WORKERS.  This category includes skilled farm workers and self-employed small  farmers who have no employees. **HISCAM**: General Farmer runs a farm on own behalf,  or in partnership, to produce a variety of agricultural and  animal husbandry products. |
| Carpenter | 37 | 52.41 | 3 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Carpenters & joiners. **HISCAM**: Carpenter, General. |
| Blacksmith | 35 | 52.52 | 3 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Blacksmiths, hammer-smiths & forging press  workers [incl. Toolsmith]. **HISCAM**: Blacksmith, General. |
| Bread maker | 33 | 59.91 | 3 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Bakers, pastry-cooks & confectionery makers. **HISCAM**: Bread Baker. |
| Miller | 33 | 57.83 | 3 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Grain- & spice-milling machine operators. **HISCAM**: Grain Miller. |
| Baker | 33 | 59.91 | 3 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Bakers, pastry-cooks & confectionery makers. **HISCAM**: Bread Baker. |
| Weaver | 32 | 46.74 | 3 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Weavers, knitters, etc. workers. **HISCAM**: Cloth Weaver (Hand or Machine). |
| Barber | 32 | 54.37 | 4 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians, etc. workers. **HISCAM**: Hairdresser, Barbers, Beauticians and  Related Workers. |
| Seaman | 29 | 50.34 | 5 | 5 | **SIOPS**: SHIPS DECK CREWS, ETC. WORKERS. Incl.  Boatman, Deck Hand, Sailor, Ship Deck Ratings. **HISCAM**: Ordinary Seaman. |
| Construction worker | 28 | 48.24 | 4 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Building frame, etc. trades workers nec. incl. Construction Worker  Billboard Erector, Demolition Worker, Scaffolder. **HISCAM**: Bricklayer (Construction) |
| Shoemaker | 27 | 50.67 | 3 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Shoe-makers, etc. workers. **HISCAM**: Shoemaker, General. |
| Dairy farm worker | 23 | 42.09 | 5 | 5 | **SIOPS**: Farm-hands & laborers. Incl. Cow Herd, Farm Helper, Fruit Picker. **HISCAM**: Day-Labourer. |
| Muleteer | 22 | 49.23 | 4 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles & machinery. **HISCAM**: Animal-Drawn Vehicle Driver (Road). |
| Espadrille maker | 27 | 50.67 | 3 | 4 | **SIOPS**: Shoe-makers, etc. workers. **HISCAM**: Shoemaker, General. |
| Medical doctor | 78 | 99 | 1 | 1 | **SIOPS**: Medical Doctors. **HISCAM**: Medical Doctor, Specialisation Unknown. |

**Appendix 4. Creation of regional sample from municipalities**

In order to create a representative sample for the region of Valencia, we decided to use the percentage of population that came from a different province as proxy of the urban character of the local economy. There are good reasons to believe that those municipalities with a larger immigrant population also had a more urban economy. Figure 15 shows the relationship between urban wealth as percentage of total wealth and the percentage of the population that migrated from a different province in 45 Spanish provinces that present a correlation of 85 per cent. The information from our data also supports this relationship at local level, revealing a correlation of 96 per cent between the percentage of immigrant population arriving from a different province and the estimation of the share of workers employed in the secondary and tertiary sectors in our municipalities.

**FIGURE A1**

URBAN WEALTH OVER TOTAL VS PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS OVER POPULATION



*Sources*: Instituto Nacional de Estadística INE (1888)

Valencia and Alicante were the two largest cities of the region and also those that presented the largest presence of migrants from a different province, around 15 per cent of the total population representing 13 per cent of the population of the region. We identified this group as large urban centres, which were proxied by the information extracted from those two cities. Requena, Castellón, Villena, Pueblo Nuevo del mar, Torrevieja, Alcoy and Orihuela were medium-sized towns also with an average percentage of immigrant population and represent 9 per cent of the population of the region that we defined as semi-urban areas. We used the information from Orihuela to estimate this group that we defined as semi-urban centres. Finally, the largest group, representing 78 per cent of the population of the region, was comprised by small and also some medium-sized municipalities with a very small proportion of immigrant population that we identified as mainly rural areas. This group was proxied using the information from Alzira, Elche and Jijona. The data were pooled to obtain a representative sample of the region, taking into account the weights in population. In other words, following the information provided in the population censuses, we estimated that 13 per cent of the population lived in what we defined as urban areas, 9 per cent in semi-urban areas, and 78 per cent in rural areas. The municipalities highlighted in bold in Table 24 were used to estimate each one of the groups they belonged to, resampling their records so they represented the correspondent population shares of each one of the three groups.

**TABLE A6**

LARGEST MUNICIPALITIES IN VALENCIA AND PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANT POPULATION

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Municipality** | **Population** | **Migrants** |  |
| ***VALENCIA*** | ***143,861*** | ***16%*** | **URBAN** |
| ***ALICANTE*** | ***34,926*** | ***15%*** |
| REQUENA | 13,527 | 9% | **SEMI-URBAN** |
| CASTELLON | 23,393 | 8% |
| VILLENA | 11,424 | 8% |
| PUEBLO NUEVO DEL MAR | 10,493 | 7% |
| TORREVIEJA | 8,165 | 6% |
| ALCOY | 32,497 | 6% |
| ***ORIHUELA*** | ***24,300*** | ***4%*** |
| PINOSO | 5,703 | 3% | **RURAL** |
| SUECA | 13,386 | 3% |
| ***ALZIRA*** | ***16,146*** | ***2%*** |
| NOVELDA | 8,802 | 2% |
| ONTENIENTE | 11,727 | 2% |
| XATIVA | 14,534 | 2% |
| VILLAJOYOSA | 9,321 | 2% |
| ASPE | 7,176 | 2% |
| BURRIANA | 10,058 | 2% |
| ALTEA | 5,869 | 2% |
| JAVEA | 6,331 | 2% |
| CARCAGENTE | 12,102 | 2% |
| PEGO | 6,069 | 1% |
| VILLARREAL | 12,887 | 1% |
| ***ELCHE*** | ***19,636*** | ***1%*** |
| MONOVAR | 8,615 | 1% |
| ***JIJONA*** | ***6,287*** | ***1%*** |
| CULLERA | 11,049 | 1% |
| **COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA** | 1,373,707 | 4% |  |

*Sources*: *Junta General de Estadística* (1866-67). Notes: sample used to estimate each group in bold italics.

To check to what extent our final sample was representative of the occupational structure of the province, we used the information from the 1860 population census, the first to publish information with occupations gathered in large groups and the only one published in the period we analysed. We compared the information from the census with the occupational records of grooms in our sample in the same year. We only used the information from grooms and not all the occupations, including their fathers and fathers-in-law, for several reasons.

The first reason derives from the fact that the occupations of fathers were in many cases recorded even when they had died. We know that because in a few cases, next to their occupations, the records also indicated that the father had passed away, but this was not the rule. In fact, our records show that around two-thirds of grooms older than 60 recorded occupations for their fathers and fathers-in-law; it is highly improbable that they would be still active or in many cases even alive. Grouping the occupations of sons and fathers together would imply assuming that many records where the fathers are not alive would still appear in the sample, distorting their representativeness of occupied population.

The second reasons is that although the records had to include the municipality and province of origin of the parents of the couple, the first fact was not always included, so we only transcribed the province of origin. This makes it impossible to distinguish whether the fathers worked in the same municipality where the record was created. This is particularly important in the case of short-distance migrations within the same province, especially important in larger cities with a high share of migrants. In cities such as Valencia, including the occupations of all the fathers would assume that they all worked in the city, including the fathers of rural migrants who lived and worked in the countryside and not the city.

As a robustness check of the reliability of using the occupations of grooms as proxy of the occupational structure of a location, we used information from local recounts, a highly reliable source that includes records of every house in a municipality. The recounts ordered by municipal authorities included information street by street and house by house from the whole population, including their occupations if they worked. Gathering information from local recounts is time consuming, but we found studies that collected the data for two municipalities (Igualada in Catalonia and the city of Madrid) where we were also able to collect information from marriage records for the same years. The comparison between different occupational shares from the local recounts and the occupations of grooms in the same years is presented in Tables 25 and 26. The results suggest that the occupations of grooms recorded in marriage records seem to be a reasonable proxy of the occupational structure of the location where the marriage took place.

**TABLE A7**

OCCUPATIONAL SHARES IN IGUALADA, 1850s

**TABLE A8**

OCCUPATIONAL SHARES IN MADRID, 1860

However, we should take into account that, unlike the local recounts, the information regarding occupations from the first national population censuses had several problems. The first national census where information regarding occupations was collected was the 1857 census, although the results were not published. The first problem was that the instructions to complete the census explained that only the occupation of the person whose income maintained the family had to be recorded, except in cases in which the occupations of the other members of the family were different. There were also cases when the instructions ordered the registration of several occupations if the individual could be classified in several of the groups defined in the census. These instructions continued in the 1860 census, where new instructions also suggested that if occupations not included in the original classification were found, they could also be recorded, although many of them were never published in the census. Family members of farmers were not classified as farmers, but as workers, because the authorities assumed that they simply helped on the farm even if they were to inherit it in the future. Shepherds were included as servants as were many workers in commercial activities. We should, therefore, take these problems into account, as well as the fact that the census did not provide a perfectly accurate view of the occupational structure of the population, particularly when a high granularity level of occupations is required (Gonzálvez Pérez and Martin-Serrano Rodríguez, 2018).

Table 27 compares the sectorial shares estimated from the occupations in our regional sample and those from the three provinces of Valencia from the 1860 census. To create a comparable sample with the occupations from marriage records, we excluded priests, women and children from the information in the census. The results show that the sectorial distribution of the occupations included in our regional sample resembles the sectorial distribution of the three provinces of Valencia quite well.

**TABLE A9**

SECTORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS, SAMPLE AND 1860 CENSUS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Sample** | **1860 Census** |
| Primary | 72.5% | 72.0% |
| Secondary | 15.7% | 17.4% |
| Tertiary | 11.8% | 10.6% |

*Sources*: Marriage records and 1860 population census.

The census published information on occupations divided in different categories, that included very large heterogeneous groups such as “commercial activities” and very precise occupations such as lawyers or architects. We used the information from the census that provides precise occupations that can be easily identified and matched in our sample, and compared the occupational shares that they represent in the census and in our marriage records. The results presented in Table 28 show that in general, the occupations from marriages resemble the occupations in the census quite closely.

**TABLE A10**

SHARES BY OCCUPATION IN SAMPLE AND 1860 CENSUS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupation** | **Sample** | **1860 Census** |  | **Occupation** | **Sample** | **1860 Census** |
| Agronomists | 0.00% | 0.04% |  | Notaries | 0.30% | 0.08% |
| Architects | 0.06% | 0.03% |  | Pharmacist | 0.00% | 0.05% |
| Day labourers | 39.42% | 39.05% |  | Railway workers | 0.04% | 0.07% |
| Farmers | 31.80% | 35.14% |  | Seamen | 0.67% | 1.21% |
| Judges | 0.03% | 0.04% |  | Servants | 1.21% | 3.67% |
| Lawyers | 0.15% | 0.25% |  | Teachers | 0.24% | 0.18% |
| Medical doctors | 0.22% | 0.26% |  | University Professors | 0.04% | 0.03% |
| Miners | 0.01% | 0.01% |  | Veterinarians | 0.04% | 0.10% |

*Sources*: Marriage records and 1860 population census.

While some of the discrepancies might be a consequence of the problems in the elaboration of the census mentioned above (domestic servants being the clearest case), the underestimation of seamen in our sample could be real as, with the exception of Valencia and Alicante, the two largest cities, the rest of our sample includes locations which are not on the coast. Therefore, we believe that seamen are probably underrepresented in our sample, and that the occupation that most probably substituted them was day labourers, the most similar occupation inland. However, we think that this potential bias would not change our results much. The main reason is that both seamen and day labourers belonged to the same social class in our classifications and also had similar SIOPS and HISCAM scores. In terms of the similarity of their fathers, they were also quite comparable. Table 29 shows the occupations that the fathers of seamen and day labourers had in our sample:

**TABLE A11**

OCCUPATIONS OF SEAMEN’S AND DAY LABOURERS’ FATHERS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Seaman | Day Labourer |
| Father Seaman | 67.0% | 82.5% |
| Father Day labourer | 13.2% | 17.0% |
| Father Farmer | 14.1% | 0.5% |
| Father Other | 5.7% |  |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. | | |

Our data show that 80.2 per cent of Seamen’s and 82.5 per cent of Day Labourers’ fathers were either seamen or day labourers, occupations which, as explained above, belonged to the same class and had similar SIOPS and HISCAM scores, while similar percentages in both groups (larger in the case of day labourers) were also farmers. If we combined the similarity between seamen and day labourers both in terms of social class, prestige scores and their origins with the small percentage that the potential underestimation of seamen represents in our sample, we believe that the results would be very similar if the bias exists.

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**Appendix 5. Distribution of observations by son’s age.**

**FIGURE A2**

AGES KERNEL DENSITY ESTIMATE



**TABLE A12**

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF AGE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1841** | **1850** | **1860** | **1870** | **1841-70** |
| **Mean** | 27.8 | 28.0 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 28.6 |
| **Std. Dev.** | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| **Range** | 17-71 | 17-70 | 16-71 | 17-86 | 16-86 |
| **Percentiles** |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***10%*** | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 21 |
| ***25%*** | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| ***50%*** | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| ***75%*** | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| ***90%*** | 40 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| ***99%*** | 58 | 56 | 56 | 62 | 57 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. | | | | | |

**TABLE A13**

DISTRIBUTION OF OBSERVATIONS BY SON’S AGE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Number** | **%** |  | **Age** | **Number** | **%** |  | **Age** | **Number** | **%** |
| **16** | 2 | 0.01 |  | **36** | 476 | 1.75 |  | **56** | 134 | 0.49 |
| **17** | 27 | 0.10 |  | **37** | 328 | 1.20 |  | **57** | 44 | 0.16 |
| **18** | 198 | 0.73 |  | **38** | 516 | 1.90 |  | **58** | 40 | 0.15 |
| **19** | 303 | 1.11 |  | **39** | 237 | 0.87 |  | **59** | 15 | 0.06 |
| **20** | 978 | 3.59 |  | **40** | 669 | 2.46 |  | **60** | 36 | 0.13 |
| **21** | 1,550 | 5.69 |  | **41** | 192 | 0.71 |  | **61** | 9 | 0.03 |
| **22** | 2,030 | 7.46 |  | **42** | 198 | 0.73 |  | **62** | 19 | 0.07 |
| **23** | 2,332 | 8.57 |  | **43** | 147 | 0.54 |  | **63** | 12 | 0.04 |
| **24** | 2,712 | 9.96 |  | **44** | 134 | 0.49 |  | **64** | 30 | 0.11 |
| **25** | 2,249 | 8.26 |  | **45** | 157 | 0.58 |  | **65** | 8 | 0.03 |
| **26** | 2,246 | 8.25 |  | **46** | 136 | 0.50 |  | **66** | 5 | 0.02 |
| **27** | 1,477 | 5.43 |  | **47** | 64 | 0.24 |  | **67** | 4 | 0.01 |
| **28** | 1,669 | 6.13 |  | **48** | 94 | 0.35 |  | **68** | 47 | 0.17 |
| **29** | 1,128 | 4.14 |  | **49** | 53 | 0.19 |  | **69** | 1 | 0.00 |
| **30** | 1,330 | 4.89 |  | **50** | 271 | 1.00 |  | **70** | 31 | 0.11 |
| **31** | 562 | 2.06 |  | **51** | 84 | 0.31 |  | **71** | 4 | 0.01 |
| **32** | 554 | 2.03 |  | **52** | 42 | 0.15 |  | **72** | 2 | 0.01 |
| **33** | 421 | 1.55 |  | **53** | 54 | 0.20 |  | **74** | 1 | 0.00 |
| **34** | 616 | 2.26 |  | **54** | 126 | 0.46 |  | **86** | 1 | 0.00 |
| **35** | 352 | 1.29 |  | **55** | 68 | 0.25 |  |  |  |  |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Appendix 6. Intergenerational elasticities, SIOPS and HISCAM.**

**TABLE A14**

INTERGENERATIONAL ELASTICITIES SIOPS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | Elasticity | Standard error | R2 | F-test |
| 1841 | Father-Son | Unadjusted | 0.78 | 0.011 | 56 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.77 | 0.012 | 55 | 0.00 |
| Father in Law-son | Unadjusted | 0.64 | 0.013 | 35 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.64 | 0.014 | 35 | 0.00 |
| 1850 | Father-Son | Unadjusted | 0.73 | 0.011 | 50 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.73 | 0.011 | 50 | 0.00 |
| Father in Law-son | Unadjusted | 0.67 | 0.013 | 39 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.68 | 0.014 | 39 | 0.00 |
| 1860 | Father-Son | Unadjusted | 0.74 | 0.009 | 52 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.74 | 0.009 | 52 | 0.00 |
| Father in Law-son | Unadjusted | 0.64 | 0.011 | 36 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.64 | 0.011 | 36 | 0.00 |
| 1870 | Father-Son | Unadjusted | 0.72 | 0.013 | 52 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.71 | 0.013 | 53 | 0.00 |
| Father in Law-son | Unadjusted | 0.61 | 0.015 | 37 | 0.00 |
|  |  | Adjusted | 0.62 | 0.015 | 40 | 0.00 |
| 1841-70 | Father-Son | Unadjusted | 0.74 | 0.005 | 53 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.74 | 0.006 | 53 | 0.00 |
| Father in Law-son | Unadjusted | 0.64 | 0.006 | 37  77 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.64 | 0.006 | 37 | 0.00 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A15**

INTERGENERATIONAL ELASTICITIES HISCAM

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | Elasticity | Standard error | Adj. R2 | F-test |
| 1841 | Father-Son | Unadjusted | 0.75 | 0.010 | 53 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.75 | 0.010 | 52 | 0.00 |
| Father in Law-son | Unadjusted | 0.67 | 0.012 | 38 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.66 | 0.012 | 37 | 0.00 |
| 1850 | Father-Son | Unadjusted | 0.78 | 0.009 | 55 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.78 | 0.009 | 55 | 0.00 |
| Father in Law-son | Unadjusted | 0.69 | 0.013 | 34 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.70 | 0.013 | 34 | 0.00 |
| 1860 | Father-Son | Unadjusted | 0.74 | 0.008 | 53 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.74 | 0.009 | 53 | 0.00 |
| Father in Law-son | Unadjusted | 0.61 | 0.011 | 32 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.61 | 0.011 | 32 | 0.00 |
| 1870 | Father-Son | Unadjusted | 0.68 | 0.009 | 49 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.68 | 0.009 | 50 | 0.00 |
| Father in Law-son | Unadjusted | 0.56 | 0.012 | 30 | 0.00 |
|  |  | Adjusted | 0.56 | 0.011 | 34 | 0.00 |
| 1841-70 | Father-Son | Unadjusted | 0.74 | 0.005 | 53 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.74 | 0.005 | 52 | 0.00 |
| Father in Law-son | Unadjusted | 0.63 | 0.006 | 34  77 | 0.00 |
|  | Adjusted | 0.63 | 0.006 | 34 | 0.00 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. | | | | | | |

**Appendix 7. Total transmission matrices father-son.**

**TABLE A16**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1841

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 103 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 39.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2,195 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.2 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 635 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 349 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.1 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 31.2 | 2,018 |
| N | 85 | 2,595 | 423 | 266 | 1,931 | 5,300 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A17**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1850

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 151 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.1 | 31.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 1,923 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.1 | 1.8 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 809 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 369 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 34.0 | 2,183 |
| N | 117 | 2,197 | 606 | 123 | 2,392 | 5,435 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A18**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1860

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.2 | 36.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 2,454 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 795 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 377 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 31.8 | 2,801 |
| N | 96 | 3,450 | 438 | 268 | 2,271 | 6,523 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A19**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1870

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 156 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 1,215 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.6 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 605 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 212 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.4 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 52.4 | 3,441 |
| N | 187 | 1,642 | 297 | 187 | 3,316 | 5,629 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A20**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1841-1870

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 506 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.1 | 31.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 7,787 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.3 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 2,844 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1,307 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.1 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 37.3 | 10,443 |
| N | 485 | 9,884 | 1,764 | 844 | 9,910 | 22,887 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A21**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1841-1870 (35 YEARS AND OLDER)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 140 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 30.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1,258 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.6 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 445 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 213 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 39.6 | 1,743 |
| N | 120 | 1,523 | 289 | 131 | 1,736 | 3,799 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**Appendix 8. Transmission matrices father-in-law - son.**

**TABLE A22**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1841

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father in law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 64.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 103 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 69.0 | 25.9 | 13.8 | 8.3 | 2,214 |
| 3. Skilled | 23.7 | 8.7 | 32.3 | 17.1 | 9.7 | 598 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 10.2 | 2.9 | 20.9 | 32.4 | 4.8 | 342 |
| 5. Unskilled | 1.7 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 34.2 | 76.8 | 1,955 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 59 | 2,804 | 402 | 275 | 1,672 | 5,212 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A23**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1850

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 43.9 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 143 |
| 2. Intermediate | 8.8 | 68.1 | 19.0 | 8.0 | 12.1 | 1,948 |
| 3. Skilled | 42.1 | 9.1 | 54.8 | 51.3 | 11.3 | 806 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 1.8 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 34.7 | 6.4 | 353 |
| 5. Unskilled | 3.5 | 13.3 | 18.0 | 6.0 | 70.0 | 2,185 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 57 | 2,270 | 378 | 150 | 2,580 | 5,435 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A24**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1860

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 52.5 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 87 |
| 2. Intermediate | 36.3 | 61.2 | 15.2 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 2,424 |
| 3. Skilled | 7.5 | 13.4 | 28.4 | 31.2 | 5.8 | 802 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 2.5 | 3.4 | 16.6 | 41.5 | 3.7 | 366 |
| 5. Unskilled | 1.3 | 21.2 | 37.3 | 17.9 | 86.3 | 2731 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 80 | 3,641 | 415 | 234 | 2,040 | 6,410 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A25**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1870

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 50.0 | 2.5 | 9.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 156 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 55.5 | 17.4 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 1,184 |
| 3. Skilled | 24.0 | 12.1 | 30.5 | 26.4 | 5.9 | 552 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.7 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 27.0 | 2.2 | 182 |
| 5. Unskilled | 25.3 | 27.0 | 34.2 | 35.8 | 85.8 | 3,284 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 150 | 1,688 | 298 | 148 | 3,074 | 5,358 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A26**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1841-70

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 52.0 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 489 |
| 2. Intermediate | 9.8 | 63.9 | 19.5 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 7,770 |
| 3. Skilled | 23.1 | 11.0 | 36.6 | 29.2 | 8.0 | 2,758 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 2.9 | 3.5 | 13.5 | 34.4 | 4.2 | 1,243 |
| 5. Unskilled | 12.1 | 19.5 | 27.0 | 24.5 | 79.9 | 10,155 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 346 | 10,403 | 1,493 | 807 | 9,366 | 22,415 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**Appendix 9. Total transmission matrices father-in-law - son.**

**TABLE A27**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1841

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 103 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 37.1 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 2,214 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.3 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 598 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 342 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 9.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 24.6 | 1,955 |
| N | 59 | 2,804 | 402 | 275 | 1,672 | 5,212 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A28**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1850

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 143 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.1 | 28.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 1,948 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 806 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 353 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 33.2 | 2,185 |
| N | 57 | 2,270 | 378 | 150 | 2,580 | 5,435 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A29**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1860

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.5 | 34.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2,424 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.1 | 7.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 802 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 366 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 12.0 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 27.5 | 2,731 |
| N | 80 | 3,641 | 415 | 234 | 2,040 | 6,410 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A30**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1870

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 156 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 17.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 1,184 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.7 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 552 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 182 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.7 | 8.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 49.2 | 3,284 |
| N | 150 | 1,688 | 298 | 148 | 3,074 | 5,358 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A31**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1841-70

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 489 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.2 | 29.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 7,770 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.4 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 2,758 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1,243 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.2 | 9.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 33.4 | 10,155 |
| N | 346 | 10,403 | 1,493 | 807 | 9,366 | 22,415 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**Appendix 10. Transition matrices father-son using HISCLASS.**

**TABLE A32**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1841

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 81.6 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 125 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 65.4 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 269 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.4 | 80.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1,990 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 16.3 | 19.4 | 6.2 | 82.3 | 10.4 | 961 |
| 5. Unskilled | 2.0 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 7.0 | 86.3 | 1,938 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 98 | 263 | 2,388 | 672 | 1,862 | 5,283 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A33**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1850

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 77.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 152 |
| 2. Intermediate | 2.9 | 69.8 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 278 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.6 | 78.3 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 1,754 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 19.3 | 25.4 | 5.3 | 89.3 | 9.1 | 1,065 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.7 | 1.8 | 13.8 | 5.3 | 79.5 | 2,170 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 140 | 169 | 2,031 | 757 | 2,322 | 5,419 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A34**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1860

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 70.1 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 2. Intermediate | 16.5 | 65.3 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 357 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 5.2 | 66.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2,167 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 12.4 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 87.3 | 5.5 | 1,179 |
| 5. Unskilled | 1.0 | 12.4 | 16.9 | 10.3 | 90.6 | 2,679 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 97 | 291 | 3,186 | 660 | 2,248 | 6,482 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A35**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1870

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 74.3 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 169 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 72.3 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 271 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.6 | 59.5 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 996 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 14.0 | 18.6 | 11.8 | 76.4 | 5.5 | 710 |
| 5. Unskilled | 11.7 | 4.0 | 23.2 | 19.7 | 89.6 | 3,418 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 179 | 177 | 1,522 | 381 | 3,305 | 5,564 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A36**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1841-70

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 75.7 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 546 |
| 2. Intermediate | 3.9 | 67.6 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1,175 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 2.0 | 71.5 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 6,907 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 15.6 | 18.6 | 9.4 | 84.9 | 7.3 | 3,915 |
| 5. Unskilled | 4.9 | 8.0 | 15.6 | 9.3 | 86.8 | 10,205 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 514 | 900 | 9,127 | 2,470 | 9,737 | 22,748 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**Appendix 11. Total transmission matrices father-son using HISCLASS.**

**TABLE A37**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1841

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 125 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 269 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1,990 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 3.7 | 961 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 30.4 | 1,938 |
| N | 98 | 263 | 2,388 | 672 | 1,862 | 5,283 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A38**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1850

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 152 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 278 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1,754 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 12.5 | 3.9 | 1,065 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 34.1 | 2,170 |
| N | 140 | 169 | 2,031 | 757 | 2,322 | 5,419 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A39**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1860

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 357 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.2 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2,167 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.2 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 1,179 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 0.6 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 31.4 | 2,679 |
| N | 97 | 291 | 3,186 | 660 | 2,248 | 6,482 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A40**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1870

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 169 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 271 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 996 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 710 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.4 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 53.2 | 3,418 |
| N | 179 | 177 | 1,522 | 381 | 3,305 | 5,564 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A41**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1841-70

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 546 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1,175 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.1 | 28.7 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 6,907 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.4 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 3,915 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.1 | 0.3 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 37.2 | 10,205 |
| N | 514 | 900 | 9,127 | 2,470 | 9,737 | 22,748 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**Appendix 12. Transition matrices father-in-law - son using HISCLASS.**

**TABLE A42**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1841

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 81.6 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 125 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 65.4 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 269 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.4 | 80.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1,990 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 16.3 | 19.4 | 6.2 | 82.3 | 10.4 | 961 |
| 5. Unskilled | 2.0 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 7.0 | 86.3 | 1,938 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 98 | 263 | 2,388 | 672 | 1,862 | 5,283 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A43**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1850

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 43.5 | 30.9 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 145 |
| 2. Intermediate | 12.9 | 30.9 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 270 |
| 3. Skilled | 1.6 | 0.0 | 70.9 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 1,808 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 40.3 | 32.5 | 13.1 | 70.1 | 12.3 | 1,054 |
| 5. Unskilled | 1.6 | 5.6 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 70.8 | 2,166 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 62 | 249 | 2,063 | 519 | 2,550 | 5,443 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A44**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1860

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 70.1 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 2. Intermediate | 16.5 | 65.3 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 357 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 5.2 | 66.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2,167 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 12.4 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 87.3 | 5.5 | 1,179 |
| 5. Unskilled | 1.0 | 12.4 | 16.9 | 10.3 | 90.6 | 2,679 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 97 | 291 | 3,186 | 660 | 2,248 | 6,482 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A45**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1870

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 74.3 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 169 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 72.3 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 271 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.6 | 59.5 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 996 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 14.0 | 18.6 | 11.8 | 76.4 | 5.5 | 710 |
| 5. Unskilled | 11.7 | 4.0 | 23.2 | 19.7 | 89.6 | 3,418 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 179 | 177 | 1,522 | 381 | 3,305 | 5,564 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A46**

TRANSITION MATRIX FOR VALENCIA, 1841-70

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 70.6 | 11.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 539 |
| 2. Intermediate | 5.5 | 57.9 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 1,167 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.2 | 1.7 | 69.9 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 6,961 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 17.9 | 20.9 | 11.2 | 79.9 | 8.2 | 3,904 |
| 5. Unskilled | 5.7 | 8.5 | 15.6 | 11.5 | 84.4 | 10,201 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| N | 436 | 980 | 9,159 | 2,232 | 9,965 | 22,772 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**Appendix 13. Total transmission matrices father-in-law - son using HISCLASS.**

**TABLE A47**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1841

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 125 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 269 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1,990 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 3.7 | 961 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 30.4 | 1,938 |
| N | 98 | 263 | 2,388 | 672 | 1,862 | 5,283 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A48**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1850

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 145 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 270 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 1,808 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.5 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 1,054 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 33.2 | 2,166 |
| N | 62 | 249 | 2,063 | 519 | 2,550 | 5,443 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A49**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1860

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 357 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.2 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2,167 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.2 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 1,179 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.0 | 0.6 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 31.4 | 2,679 |
| N | 97 | 291 | 3,186 | 660 | 2,248 | 6,482 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A50**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1870

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 169 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 271 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 996 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 710 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.4 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 53.2 | 3,418 |
| N | 179 | 177 | 1,522 | 381 | 3,305 | 5,564 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**TABLE A51**

TOTAL TRANSMISSION MATRIX, 1841-70

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Father-in-law's class** | | | | |  |
| % | 1. Professional | 2. Intermediate | 3. Skilled | 4. Semiskilled | 5. Unskilled |  |
| **Son’s class** |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| 1. Professional | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 539 |
| 2. Intermediate | 0.1 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1,167 |
| 3. Skilled | 0.0 | 0.1 | 28.1 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 6,961 |
| 4. Semiskilled | 0.3 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 3.6 | 3,904 |
| 5. Unskilled | 0.1 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 36.9 | 10,201 |
| N | 436 | 980 | 9,159 | 2,232 | 9,965 | 22,772 |
| *Sources*: Civil registry as indicated in the appendix. Note: values in percentage /100 except N that shows the number of observations. | | | | | | |

**Appendix 14. Adjusted predictions of multinomial logistic model regressing father’s class and son’s age on son’s class.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TABLE A52**  PREDICTED PROBABILITIES FOR SONS FROM CLASS 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Son falling in Class 1** | | | | |  | **Son falling in Class 2** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  | **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |
| 20 | 0.548 | 0.029 | 0.492 | 0.604 |  | 20 | 0.151 | 0.019 | 0.113 | 0.190 |
| 30 | 0.682 | 0.021 | 0.640 | 0.724 |  | 30 | 0.111 | 0.014 | 0.083 | 0.138 |
| 40 | 0.791 | 0.020 | 0.752 | 0.830 |  | 40 | 0.075 | 0.011 | 0.054 | 0.097 |
| 50 | 0.870 | 0.019 | 0.833 | 0.907 |  | 50 | 0.049 | 0.009 | 0.031 | 0.066 |
| 60 | 0.922 | 0.016 | 0.891 | 0.953 |  | 60 | 0.030 | 0.007 | 0.016 | 0.044 |
| 70 | 0.954 | 0.012 | 0.930 | 0.978 |  | 70 | 0.018 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.029 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Son falling in Class 3** | | | | |  | **Son falling in Class 4** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  | **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |
| 20 | 0.171 | 0.021 | 0.130 | 0.212 |  | 20 | 0.040 | 0.011 | 0.018 | 0.061 |
| 30 | 0.120 | 0.015 | 0.091 | 0.149 |  | 30 | 0.026 | 0.007 | 0.012 | 0.040 |
| 40 | 0.079 | 0.011 | 0.057 | 0.101 |  | 40 | 0.016 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 0.025 |
| 50 | 0.049 | 0.009 | 0.031 | 0.067 |  | 50 | 0.010 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.015 |
| 60 | 0.029 | 0.007 | 0.015 | 0.043 |  | 60 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.009 |
| 70 | 0.017 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 0.027 |  | 70 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.005 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Son falling in Class 5** | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 0.090 | 0.016 | 0.059 | 0.121 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 0.061 | 0.011 | 0.040 | 0.082 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 0.038 | 0.007 | 0.024 | 0.053 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 0.023 | 0.005 | 0.013 | 0.033 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 | 0.013 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 0.008 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: adjusted predictions were computed using STATA’s margins command.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TABLE A53**  PREDICTED PROBABILITIES FOR SONS FROM CLASS 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Son falling in Class 1** | | | | |  | **Son falling in Class 2** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  | **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |
| 20 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.007 |  | 20 | 0.721 | 0.006 | 0.709 | 0.734 |
| 30 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.012 |  | 30 | 0.731 | 0.005 | 0.722 | 0.740 |
| 40 | 0.017 | 0.002 | 0.013 | 0.021 |  | 40 | 0.738 | 0.007 | 0.724 | 0.753 |
| 50 | 0.029 | 0.004 | 0.021 | 0.037 |  | 50 | 0.741 | 0.012 | 0.718 | 0.764 |
| 60 | 0.049 | 0.009 | 0.031 | 0.067 |  | 60 | 0.737 | 0.017 | 0.704 | 0.770 |
| 70 | 0.082 | 0.019 | 0.043 | 0.120 |  | 70 | 0.721 | 0.024 | 0.674 | 0.769 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Son falling in Class 3** | | | | |  | **Son falling in Class 4** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  | **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |
| 20 | 0.076 | 0.003 | 0.070 | 0.083 |  | 20 | 0.021 | 0.002 | 0.018 | 0.024 |
| 30 | 0.075 | 0.003 | 0.069 | 0.080 |  | 30 | 0.019 | 0.001 | 0.017 | 0.022 |
| 40 | 0.072 | 0.004 | 0.065 | 0.080 |  | 40 | 0.018 | 0.002 | 0.015 | 0.021 |
| 50 | 0.070 | 0.006 | 0.059 | 0.081 |  | 50 | 0.016 | 0.002 | 0.012 | 0.020 |
| 60 | 0.067 | 0.007 | 0.052 | 0.081 |  | 60 | 0.015 | 0.003 | 0.010 | 0.020 |
| 70 | 0.063 | 0.009 | 0.045 | 0.080 |  | 70 | 0.013 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.019 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Son falling in Class 5** | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 0.175 | 0.005 | 0.166 | 0.185 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 0.165 | 0.004 | 0.157 | 0.172 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 0.155 | 0.006 | 0.144 | 0.166 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 0.144 | 0.008 | 0.128 | 0.160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 | 0.133 | 0.010 | 0.113 | 0.154 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 0.121 | 0.012 | 0.097 | 0.145 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: adjusted predictions were computed using STATA’s margins command.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TABLE A54**  PREDICTED PROBABILITIES FOR SONS FROM CLASS 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Son falling in Class 1** | | | | |  | **Son falling in Class 2** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  | **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |
| 20 | 0.009 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.013 |  | 20 | 0.036 | 0.005 | 0.027 | 0.045 |
| 30 | 0.016 | 0.003 | 0.010 | 0.022 |  | 30 | 0.038 | 0.005 | 0.028 | 0.047 |
| 40 | 0.028 | 0.006 | 0.017 | 0.039 |  | 40 | 0.039 | 0.005 | 0.029 | 0.049 |
| 50 | 0.049 | 0.011 | 0.028 | 0.071 |  | 50 | 0.040 | 0.006 | 0.028 | 0.051 |
| 60 | 0.084 | 0.021 | 0.043 | 0.126 |  | 60 | 0.040 | 0.006 | 0.027 | 0.052 |
| 70 | 0.141 | 0.039 | 0.064 | 0.218 |  | 70 | 0.039 | 0.007 | 0.025 | 0.053 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Son falling in Class 3** | | | | |  | **Son falling in Class 4** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  | **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |
| 20 | 0.815 | 0.010 | 0.795 | 0.835 |  | 20 | 0.084 | 0.007 | 0.070 | 0.099 |
| 30 | 0.814 | 0.010 | 0.795 | 0.833 |  | 30 | 0.079 | 0.007 | 0.066 | 0.093 |
| 40 | 0.807 | 0.012 | 0.784 | 0.831 |  | 40 | 0.075 | 0.008 | 0.059 | 0.090 |
| 50 | 0.793 | 0.017 | 0.759 | 0.828 |  | 50 | 0.069 | 0.010 | 0.050 | 0.088 |
| 60 | 0.767 | 0.026 | 0.716 | 0.819 |  | 60 | 0.063 | 0.011 | 0.041 | 0.086 |
| 70 | 0.723 | 0.041 | 0.642 | 0.804 |  | 70 | 0.056 | 0.013 | 0.031 | 0.081 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Son falling in Class 5** | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 0.055 | 0.006 | 0.044 | 0.067 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 0.053 | 0.005 | 0.043 | 0.064 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 0.051 | 0.006 | 0.040 | 0.062 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 0.048 | 0.006 | 0.037 | 0.060 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 | 0.045 | 0.007 | 0.032 | 0.058 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 0.041 | 0.007 | 0.027 | 0.055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: adjusted predictions were computed using STATA’s margins command.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TABLE A55**  PREDICTED PROBABILITIES FOR SONS FROM CLASS 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Son falling in Class 1** | | | | |  | **Son falling in Class 2** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  | **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |
| 20 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.004 |  | 20 | 0.031 | 0.006 | 0.020 | 0.043 |
| 30 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.008 |  | 30 | 0.034 | 0.006 | 0.022 | 0.046 |
| 40 | 0.007 | 0.004 | -0.001 | 0.014 |  | 40 | 0.037 | 0.007 | 0.023 | 0.050 |
| 50 | 0.012 | 0.007 | -0.002 | 0.026 |  | 50 | 0.040 | 0.008 | 0.024 | 0.055 |
| 60 | 0.022 | 0.013 | -0.004 | 0.048 |  | 60 | 0.042 | 0.009 | 0.024 | 0.061 |
| 70 | 0.040 | 0.025 | -0.008 | 0.088 |  | 70 | 0.045 | 0.011 | 0.024 | 0.066 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Son falling in Class 3** | | | | |  | **Son falling in Class 4** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  | **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |
| 20 | 0.093 | 0.010 | 0.073 | 0.114 |  | 20 | 0.683 | 0.018 | 0.648 | 0.718 |
| 30 | 0.097 | 0.010 | 0.077 | 0.117 |  | 30 | 0.673 | 0.016 | 0.641 | 0.705 |
| 40 | 0.101 | 0.012 | 0.078 | 0.124 |  | 40 | 0.662 | 0.021 | 0.622 | 0.703 |
| 50 | 0.105 | 0.014 | 0.077 | 0.133 |  | 50 | 0.650 | 0.029 | 0.593 | 0.707 |
| 60 | 0.108 | 0.018 | 0.074 | 0.143 |  | 60 | 0.634 | 0.039 | 0.557 | 0.711 |
| 70 | 0.111 | 0.021 | 0.069 | 0.153 |  | 70 | 0.613 | 0.052 | 0.512 | 0.715 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Son falling in Class 5** | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 0.191 | 0.014 | 0.162 | 0.219 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 0.192 | 0.014 | 0.165 | 0.219 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 0.193 | 0.016 | 0.162 | 0.224 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 0.193 | 0.020 | 0.155 | 0.232 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 | 0.193 | 0.025 | 0.145 | 0.241 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 0.190 | 0.029 | 0.133 | 0.248 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: adjusted predictions were computed using STATA’s margins command.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TABLE A56**  PREDICTED PROBABILITIES FOR SONS FROM CLASS 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Son falling in Class 1** | | | | |  | **Son falling in Class 2** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  | **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |
| 20 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 |  | 20 | 0.047 | 0.002 | 0.042 | 0.052 |
| 30 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.003 |  | 30 | 0.050 | 0.002 | 0.046 | 0.055 |
| 40 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.005 |  | 40 | 0.054 | 0.003 | 0.048 | 0.059 |
| 50 | 0.006 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.009 |  | 50 | 0.057 | 0.004 | 0.050 | 0.065 |
| 60 | 0.011 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.017 |  | 60 | 0.061 | 0.006 | 0.050 | 0.072 |
| 70 | 0.019 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.032 |  | 70 | 0.065 | 0.007 | 0.050 | 0.080 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Son falling in Class 3** | | | | |  | **Son falling in Class 4** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  | **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |
| 20 | 0.050 | 0.003 | 0.045 | 0.056 |  | 20 | 0.033 | 0.002 | 0.028 | 0.037 |
| 30 | 0.052 | 0.002 | 0.047 | 0.056 |  | 30 | 0.032 | 0.002 | 0.028 | 0.035 |
| 40 | 0.053 | 0.003 | 0.047 | 0.060 |  | 40 | 0.031 | 0.002 | 0.026 | 0.036 |
| 50 | 0.055 | 0.005 | 0.046 | 0.064 |  | 50 | 0.030 | 0.004 | 0.023 | 0.037 |
| 60 | 0.056 | 0.006 | 0.044 | 0.069 |  | 60 | 0.029 | 0.005 | 0.020 | 0.038 |
| 70 | 0.057 | 0.008 | 0.041 | 0.074 |  | 70 | 0.028 | 0.006 | 0.017 | 0.039 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Son falling in Class 5** | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Age** | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **95% CI** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 0.869 | 0.004 | 0.861 | 0.877 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 0.864 | 0.004 | 0.857 | 0.871 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 0.859 | 0.005 | 0.848 | 0.869 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 0.852 | 0.008 | 0.836 | 0.867 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 | 0.843 | 0.011 | 0.820 | 0.865 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 0.830 | 0.016 | 0.799 | 0.861 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

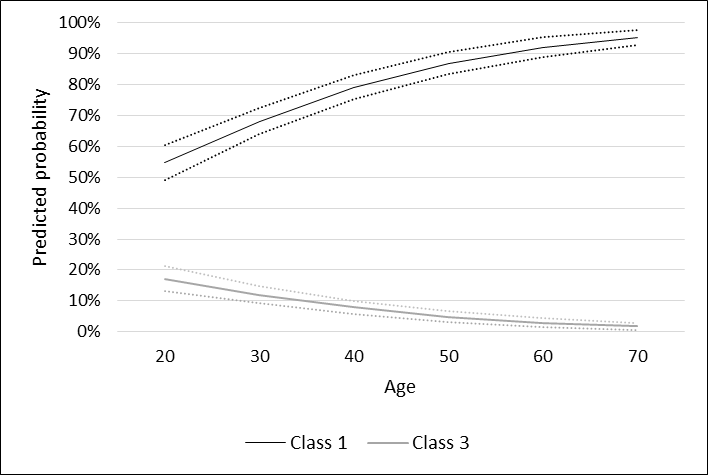
Note: adjusted predictions were computed using STATA’s margins command.

**Appendix 15. Figures with marginal effects of multinomial logistic model regressing father’s class and son’s age on son’s class.**

The following figures present the marginal effects that sons from the five classes have to fall in their own class and the class with a higher predicted probability after their own, including 95 per cent confidence intervals.

**FIGURE A3**

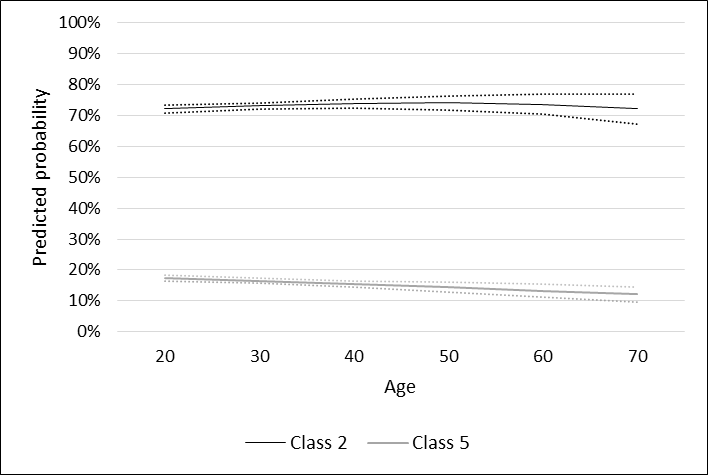
PREDICTED PROBABILITIES THAT SONS FROM FAMILIES IN CLASS 1 HAVE TO FALL IN CLASS 1 AND 3 (95 PER CENT CONFIDENCE INTERVALS)



*Source*: Table A52.

**FIGURE A4**

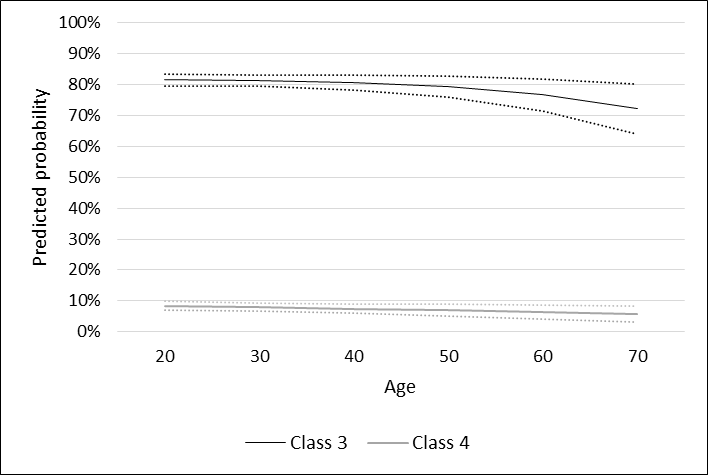
PREDICTED PROBABILITIES THAT SONS FROM FAMILIES IN CLASS 2 HAVE TO FALL IN CLASS 2 AND 5 (95 PER CENT CONFIDENCE INTERVALS)



*Source*: Table A53.

**FIGURE A5**

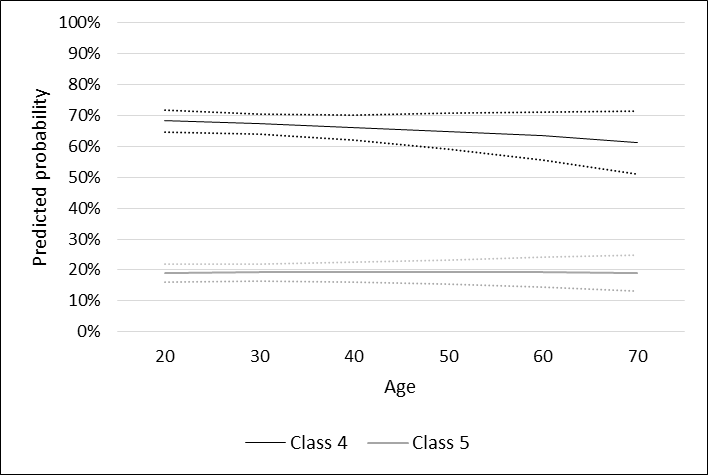
PREDICTED PROBABILITIES THAT SONS FROM FAMILIES IN CLASS 3 HAVE TO FALL IN CLASS 3 AND 4 (95 PER CENT CONFIDENCE INTERVALS)



*Source*: Table A54.

**FIGURE A6**

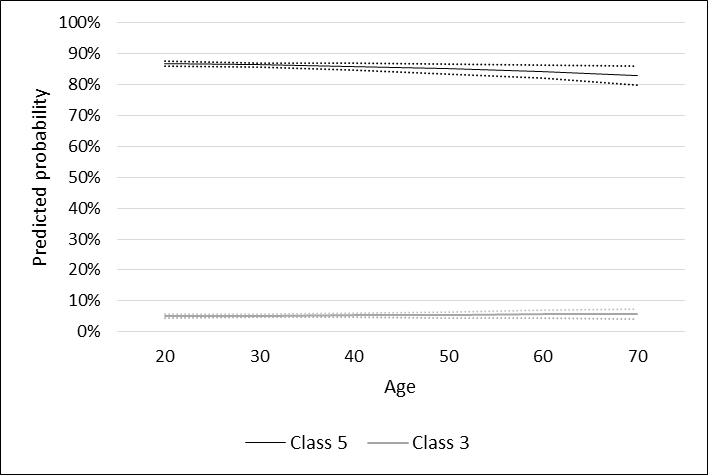
PREDICTED PROBABILITIES THAT SONS FROM FAMILIES IN CLASS 4 HAVE TO FALL IN CLASS 4 AND 3 (95 PER CENT CONFIDENCE INTERVALS)



*Source*: Table A55.

**FIGURE A7**

PREDICTED PROBABILITIES THAT SONS FROM FAMILIES IN CLASS 5 HAVE TO FALL IN CLASS 5 AND 3 (95 PER CENT CONFIDENCE INTERVALS)



*Source*: Table A56.

**Appendix 16. Marginal effects of multinomial logistic model regressing father’s quartile on son’s quartile in the SIOPS distribution controlling by son’s age.**

The tables present the marginal effects that the sons from families in the last quartile have to fall themselves in the different quartiles when they marry by year.

**TABLE A57**

PREDICTED PROBABILITIES THAT SONS FROM THE LOWEST QUARTILE HAVE TO FALL THEMSELVES IN THE DIFFERENT QUARTILES OF THE DISTRIBUTION, 1841-1870

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1841** | | | | | |  | **1850** | | | | | |
|  | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **P>|z|** | **95% CI** | |  |  | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **P>|z|** | **95% CI** | |
| Son in Q1 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.003 |  | Son in Q1 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| Son in Q2 | 0.015 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.020 |  | Son in Q2 | 0.030 | 0.003 | 0.000 | 0.024 | 0.037 |
| Son in Q3 | 0.152 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.136 | 0.167 |  | Son in Q3 | 0.185 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.170 | 0.199 |
| Son in Q4 | 0.832 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.816 | 0.848 |  | Son in Q4 | 0.782 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.767 | 0.798 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1860,000** | | | | | |  | **1870.000** | | | | | |
|  | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **P>|z|** | **95% CI** | |  |  | **Margin** | **Std. Error** | **P>|z|** | **95% CI** | |
| Son in Q1 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.318 | 0.000 | 0.001 |  | Son in Q1 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.006 |
| Son in Q2 | 0.012 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 0.016 |  | Son in Q2 | 0.022 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.017 | 0.026 |
| Son in Q3 | 0.105 | 0.006 | 0.000 | 0.093 | 0.117 |  | Son in Q3 | 0.084 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.075 | 0.093 |
| Son in Q4 | 0.880 | 0.006 | 0.000 | 0.869 | 0.894 |  | Son in Q4 | 0.890 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.880 | 0.900 |

Note: adjusted predictions were computed using STATA’s margins command.

1. The operationalisation of occupations into continuous variables using prestige scales has been proposed by the literature to estimate intergenerational elasticities (Olivetti and Paserman, 2015). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)