

Supplemental Appendix

FOR ONLINE PUBLICATION

The Evolution of Black-White Differences in Occupational Mobility Across Post-Civil War America

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Appendices

Appendix A Additional Figures

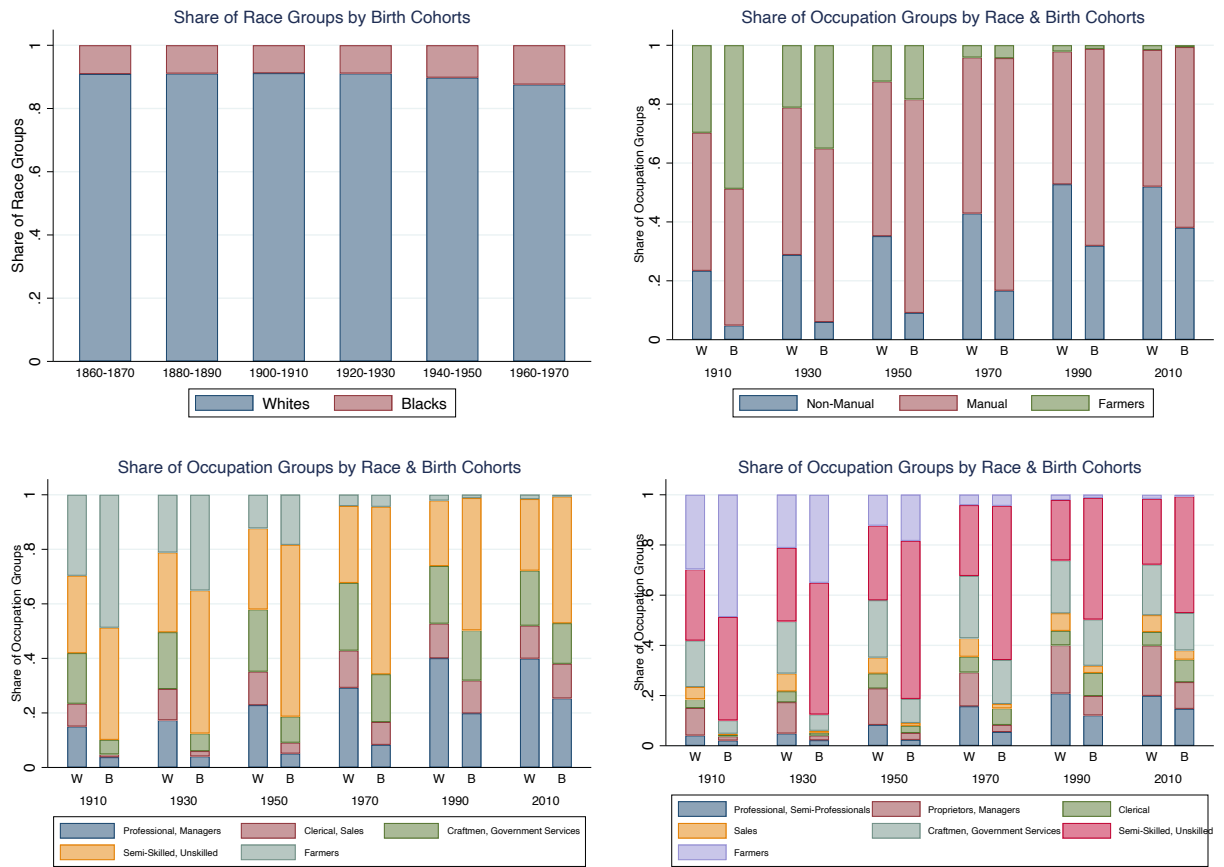


Figure B.1: Distribution of Race and Occupations

Notes: The graphs show the distribution of race (top, left) and the distribution of race and occupational groups (top right and bottom) for our sample of birth cohorts.

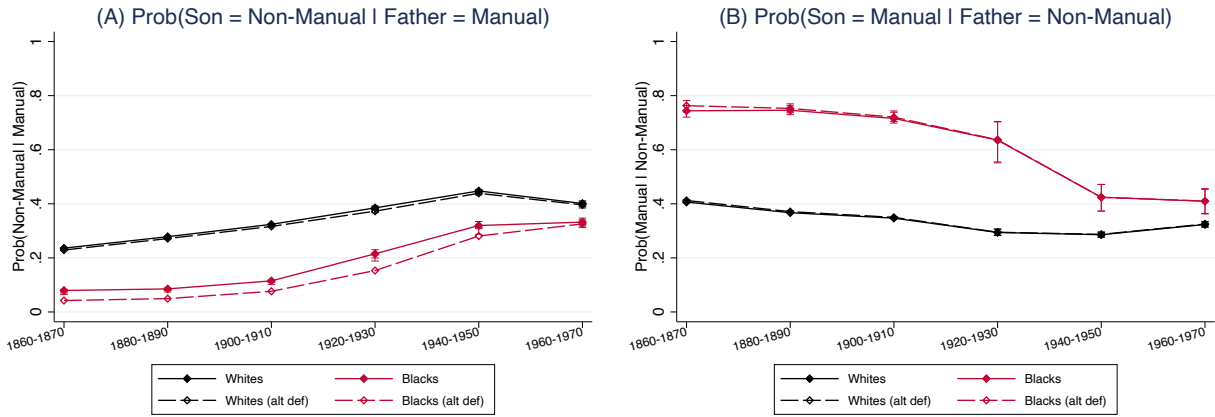


Figure B.2: Mobility Patterns (3 categories) with Alternative Definitions

Notes: The graph presents results for White (in black) and Black men (in red) using contingency tables constructed for the 3-category occupations. The solid lines connect the point estimates of the probability of moving from “Manual” to “Non-Manual” (left) and from “Non-Manual” to “Manual” (right) across our sample of birth cohorts. The dashed lines connect the point estimates of the probability of moving from “Farming” or “Manual” to “Non-Manual” (left) and from “Non-Manual” to “Farming” or “Manual” (right) across our sample of birth cohorts. Our results are based on our alternative 3-category definitions, where we include farm laborers (occ1950 codes 810-840) in “Manual” occupations instead of “Farming.” Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

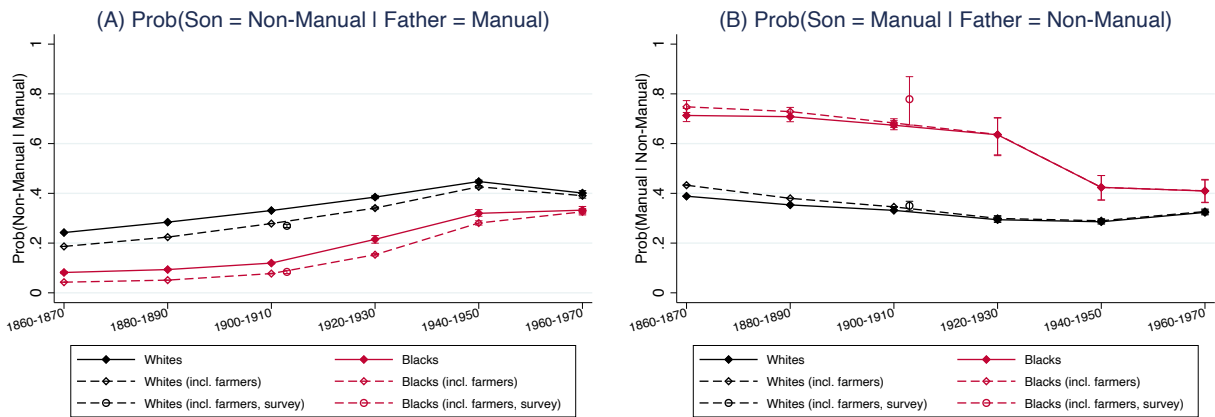


Figure B.3: Mobility Patterns (3 categories) with MLP

Notes: The graph presents results for White (in black) and Black men (in red) using contingency tables constructed for the 3-category occupations. The solid lines connect the point estimates of the probability of moving from “Manual” to “Non-Manual” (left) and from “Non-Manual” to “Manual” (right) across our sample of birth cohorts. The dashed lines connect the point estimates of the probability of moving from “Farming” or “Manual” to “Non-Manual” (left) and from “Non-Manual” to “Farming” or “Manual” (right) across our sample of birth cohorts. The point estimates with hollow circles use survey data to estimate transitions from “Farming” or “Manual” to “Non-Manual” (left) and “Non-Manual” to “Farming” or “Manual” (right). Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

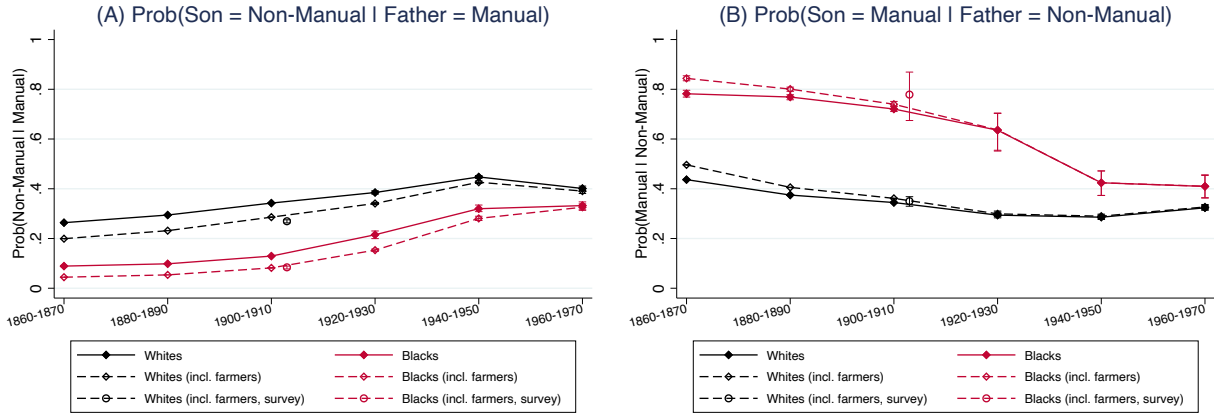


Figure B.4: Mobility Patterns (3 categories) with Census Tree Data

Notes: The graph presents results for White (in black) and Black men (in red) using contingency tables constructed for the 3-category occupations. The solid lines connect the point estimates of the probability of moving from “Manual” to “Non-Manual” (left) and from “Non-Manual” to “Manual” (right) across our sample of birth cohorts. The dashed lines connect the point estimates of the probability of moving from “Farming” or “Manual” to “Non-Manual” (left) and from “Non-Manual” to “Farming” or “Manual” (right) across our sample of birth cohorts. The point estimates with hollow circles use survey data to estimate transitions from “Farming” or “Manual” to “Non-Manual” (left) and “Non-Manual” to “Farming” or “Manual” (right). Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

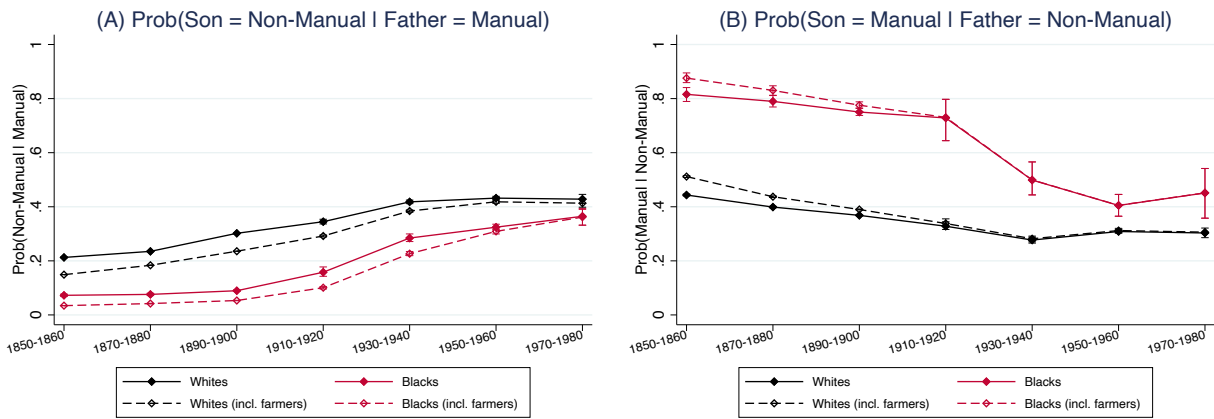


Figure B.5: Mobility Patterns (3 categories) with Alternative Birth Cohort Definitions

Notes: The graph presents results for White (in black) and Black men (in red) using contingency tables constructed for the 3-category occupations. The solid lines connect the point estimates of the probability of moving from “Manual” to “Non-Manual” (left) and from “Non-Manual” to “Manual” (right) across our sample of birth cohorts. The dashed lines connect the point estimates of the probability of moving from “Farming” or “Manual” to “Non-Manual” (left) and from “Non-Manual” to “Farming” or “Manual” (right) across our sample of birth cohorts. Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

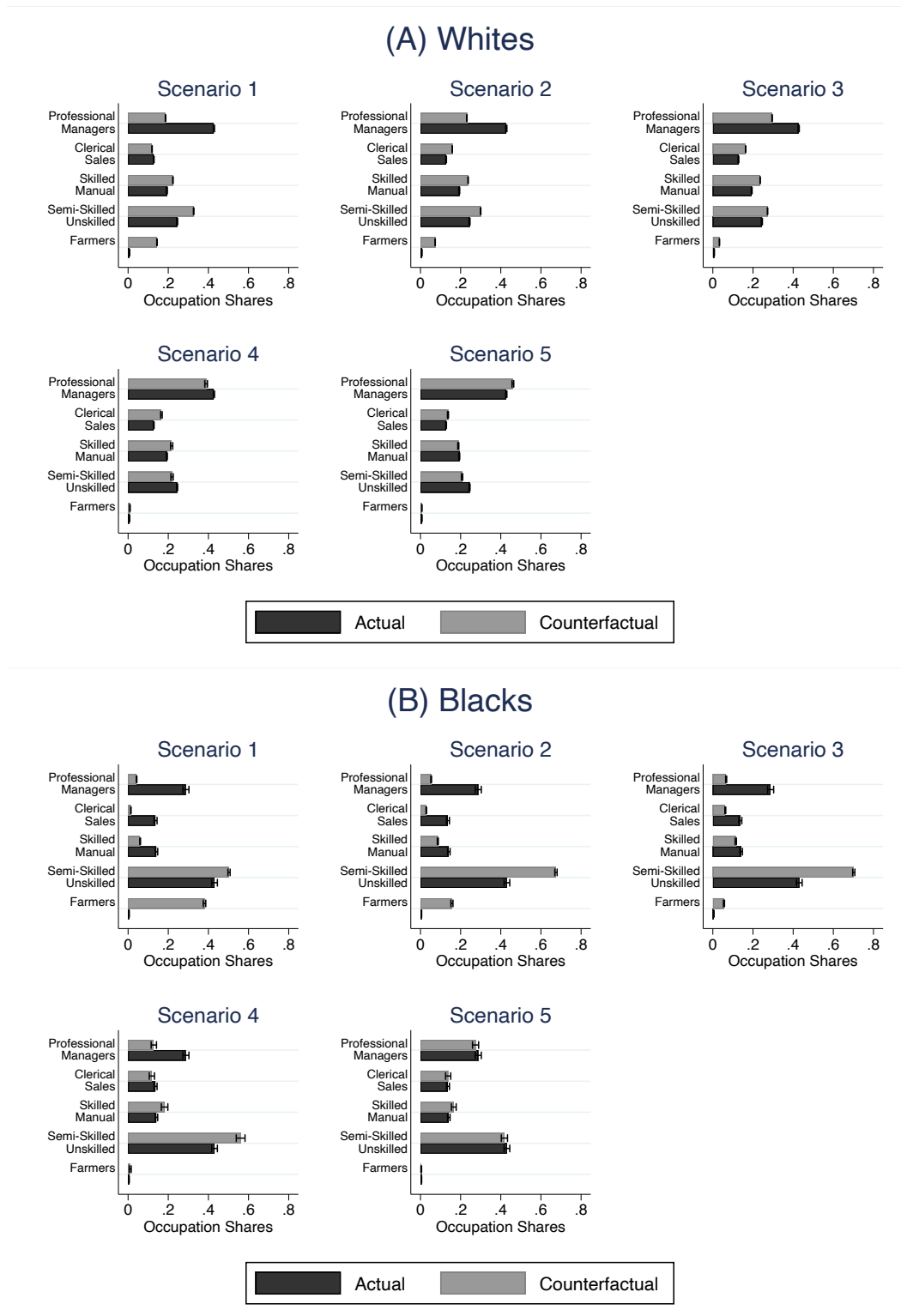


Figure B.6: Counterfactual Occupational Distributions: 5 categories

Notes: The graphs show the counterfactual occupational distributions for White (top) and Black men (bottom) across five scenarios based on Equation (5), which generates offspring outcomes by sequentially updating transition matrices over time. In each case, the counterfactual distribution (dark gray bars) is compared to the actual distribution in 2010 (black bars), which is achieved when the transition matrices fully evolve up to the 1960–1970 birth cohort. Our results are based on 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

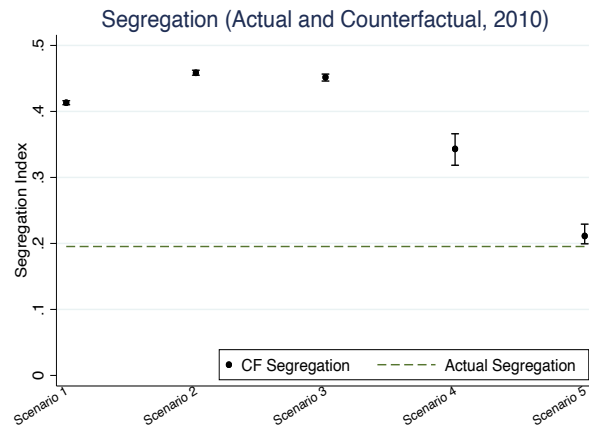


Figure B.7: Segregation (Actual and Counterfactual, 2010): 5 categories

Notes: The graph shows the level of occupational segregation by race for each counterfactual scenario, which we calculate using the corresponding counterfactual distributions in Figure B.6 separately obtained for Black and White men. The dashed horizontal line indicates the actual segregation level in 2010. Our results are based on 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

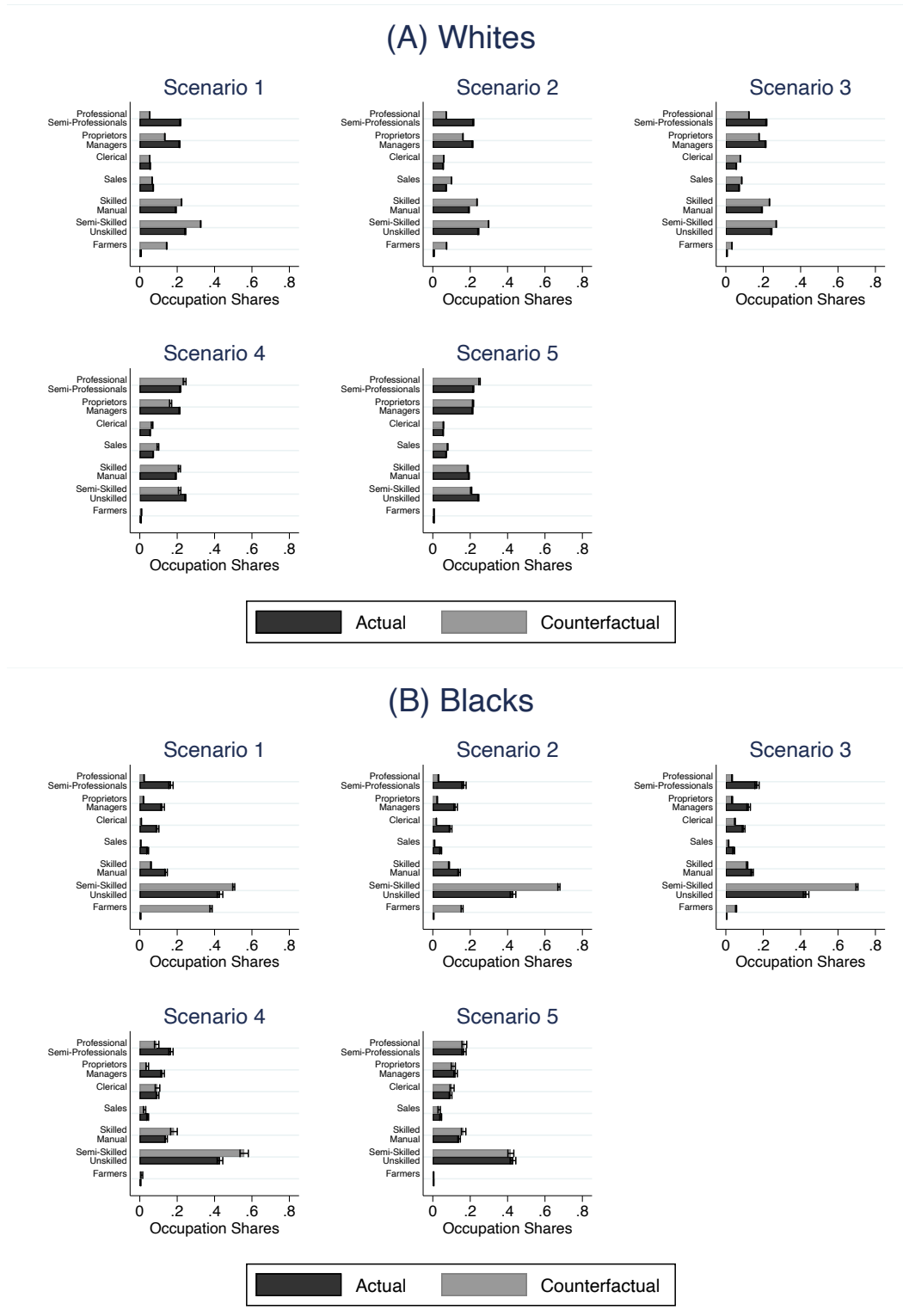


Figure B.8: Counterfactual Occupational Distributions: 7 categories

Notes: The graphs show the counterfactual occupational distributions for White (top) and Black men (bottom) across five scenarios based on Equation (5), which generates offspring outcomes by sequentially updating transition matrices over time. In each case, the counterfactual distribution (dark gray bars) is compared to the actual distribution in 2010 (black bars), which is achieved when the transition matrices fully evolve up to the 1960–1970 birth cohort. Our results are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

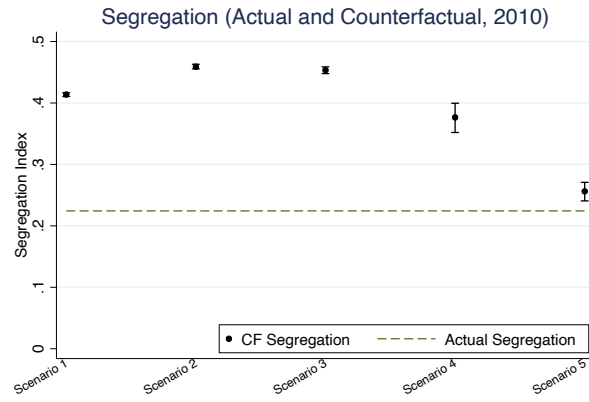


Figure B.9: Segregation (Actual and Counterfactual, 2010): 7 categories

Notes: The graph shows the level of occupational segregation by race for each counterfactual scenario, which we calculate using the corresponding counterfactual distributions in Figure B.8 separately obtained for Black and White men. The dashed horizontal line indicates the actual segregation level in 2010. Our results are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Counterfactual Scenarios

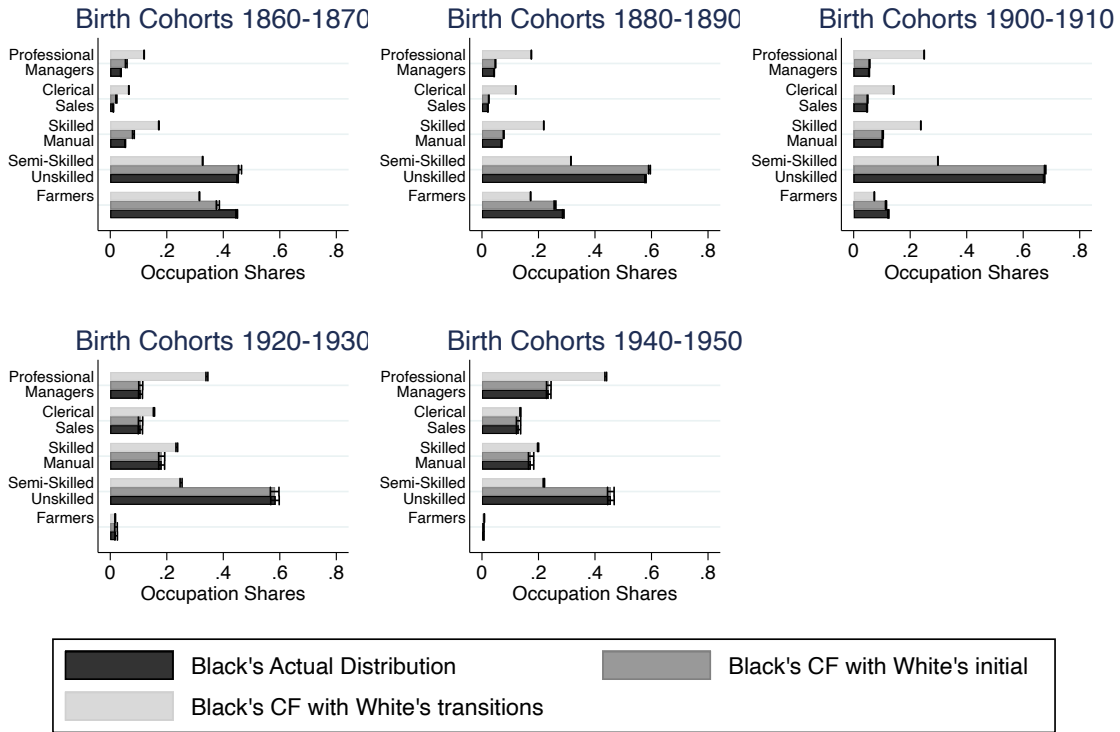


Figure B.10: Counterfactual Occupational Distributions (Black Men): 5 categories

Notes: The graph presents the occupational distributions of Black men in each time period (μ_t^B , black bars), and the corresponding counterfactual distributions using the initial conditions of White men ($\mu_t^{B'} = \mathbf{P}_{t-1}^B \mathbf{P}_{t-2}^B \dots \mathbf{P}_1^B \mathbf{P}_0^B \mu_0^W$, dark gray bars) and the mobility dynamics of White men ($\mu_t^{B''} = \mathbf{P}_{t-1}^W \mathbf{P}_{t-2}^W \dots \mathbf{P}_1^W \mathbf{P}_0^W \mu_0^B$, light gray bars). Our results are based on 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Counterfactual Scenarios



Figure B.11: Counterfactual Occupational Distributions (Black Men): 7 categories

Notes: The graph presents the occupational distributions of Black men in each time period (μ_t^B , black bars), and the corresponding counterfactual distributions using the initial conditions of White men ($\mu_t^{B'} = \mathbf{P}_{t-1}^B \mathbf{P}_{t-2}^B \dots \mathbf{P}_1^B \mathbf{P}_0^B \mu_0^W$, dark gray bars) and the mobility dynamics of White men ($\mu_t^{B''} = \mathbf{P}_{t-1}^W \mathbf{P}_{t-2}^W \dots \mathbf{P}_1^W \mathbf{P}_0^W \mu_0^B$, light gray bars). Our results are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

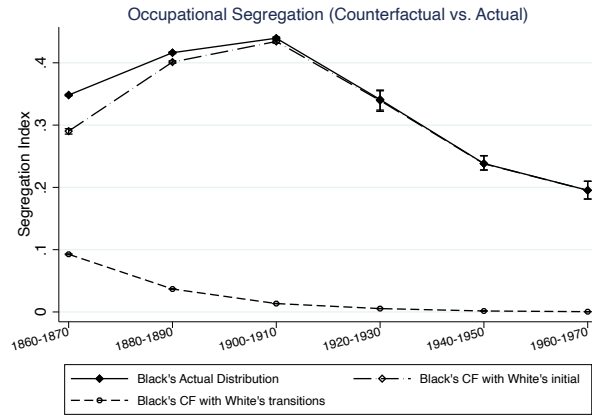


Figure B.12: Occupational Segregation with Counterfactuals: 5 categories

Notes: The graph shows changes in the degree of occupational segregation by race calculated using the actual distribution of White men (μ_t^W) and that of Black men generated in each scenario presented in Figure B.10. Our results are based on 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

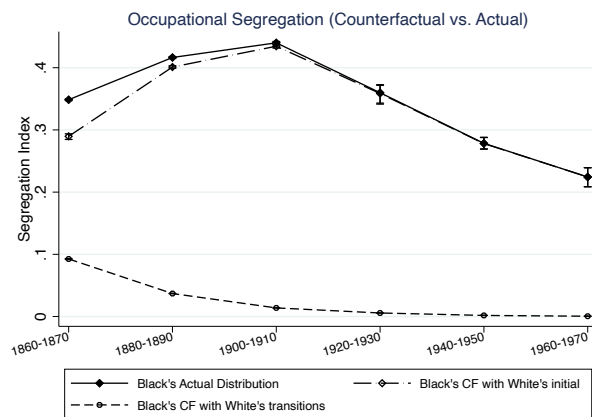


Figure B.13: Occupational Segregation with Counterfactuals: 7 categories

Notes: The graph shows changes in the degree of occupational segregation by race calculated using the actual distribution of White men (μ_t^W) and that of Black men generated in each scenario presented in Figure B.11. Our results are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

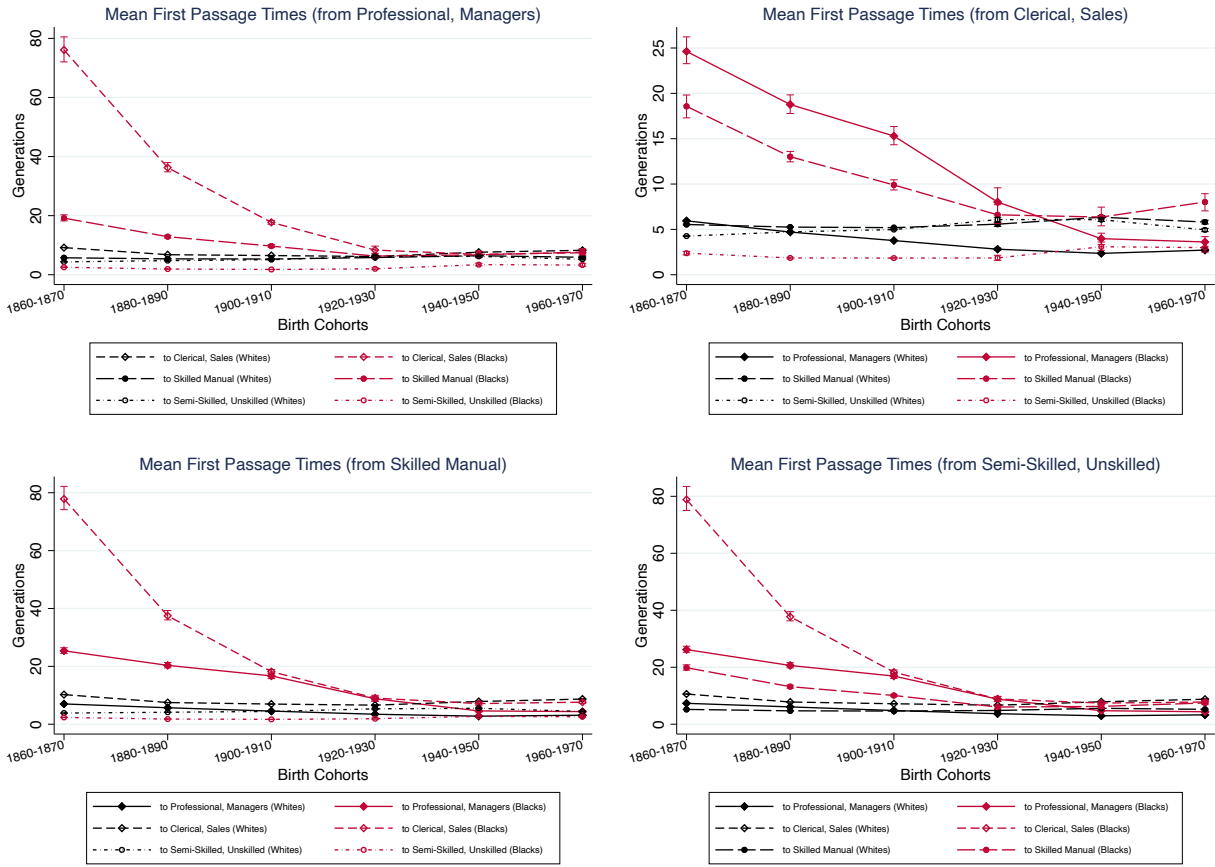


Figure B.14: Mean First Passage Times: 5 categories except Farmers

Notes: The graphs show the mean first passage times transitioning from Professional and Managerial occupations to others (top left); Clerical and Sales occupations to others (top right); Skilled Manual occupations to others (bottom left); Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Manual occupations to others (bottom right), estimated using period-specific transition matrices for Black and White men. Our results are based on 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

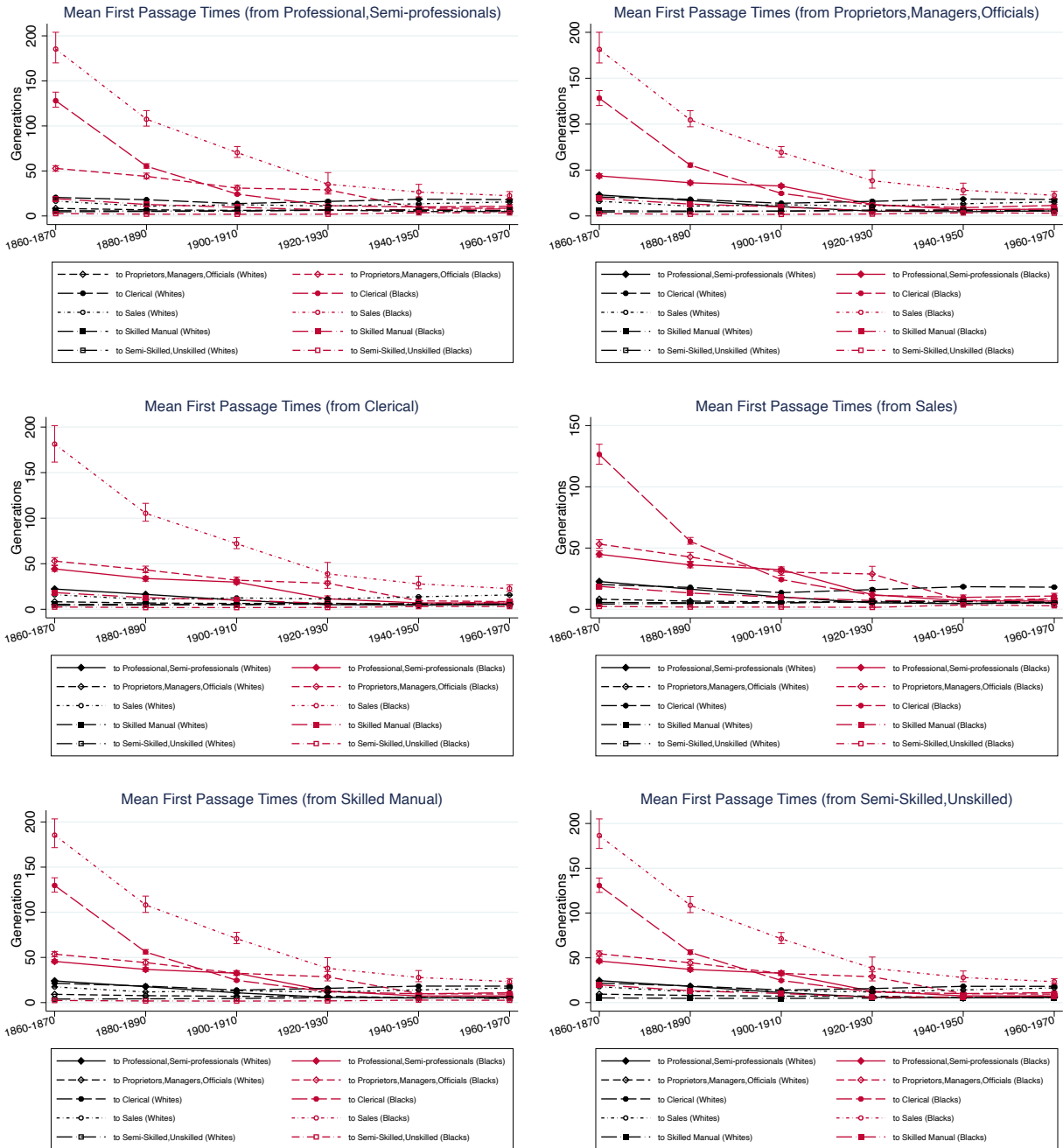


Figure B.15: Mean First Passage Times: 7 categories except Farmers

Notes: The graphs show the mean first passage times transitioning from Professional and Semi-professional occupations to others (top left); Proprietors, Managers, Officials to others (top right); Clerical occupations to others (middle left); Sales occupations to others (middle right); Skilled Manual (bottom left); and Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Manual occupations to others (bottom right) estimated using period-specific transition matrices for Black and White men. Our results are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

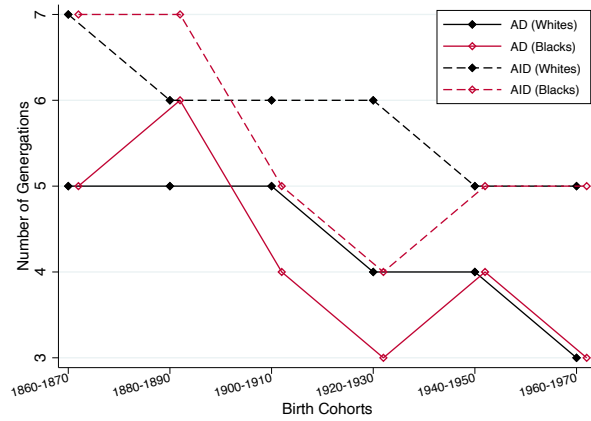


Figure B.16: Number of Generations Required in Convergence to Steady State

Notes: The graph presents the number of generations required for AD and AID to fall below 0.01. Our results are based on 3-category occupations.

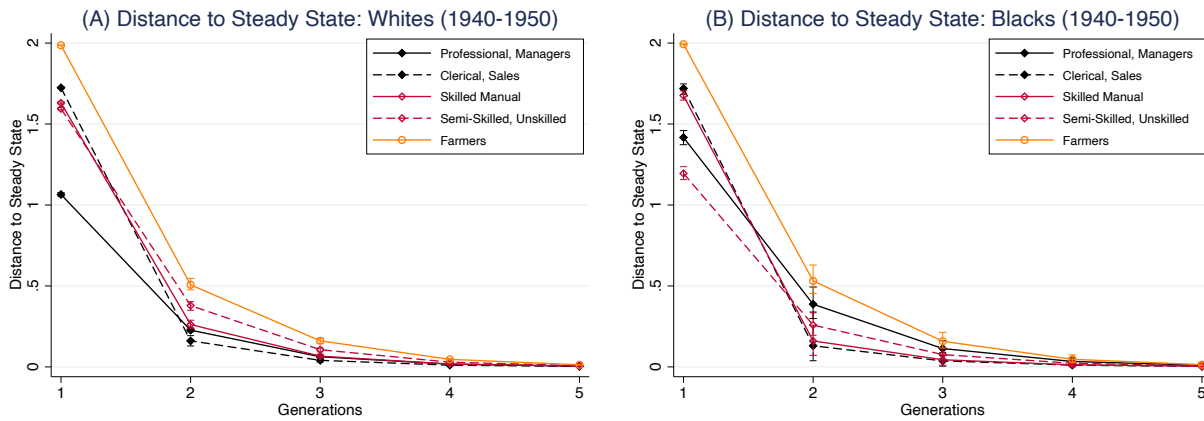


Figure B.17: Memory in Mobility (1940–1950 Birth Cohorts)

Notes: The graphs present estimates of Individual Deviation (ID) by occupation: Professional, Managers (solid black diamonds with solid lines), Clerical, Sales (solid black diamonds with dashed lines), Skilled Manual (hollow red diamonds with solid lines), Semi-Skilled, Unskilled (hollow red diamonds with dashed lines), and Farming (hollow orange circles with solid lines). Each measure is plotted across generations $s = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$. Our results are based on 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

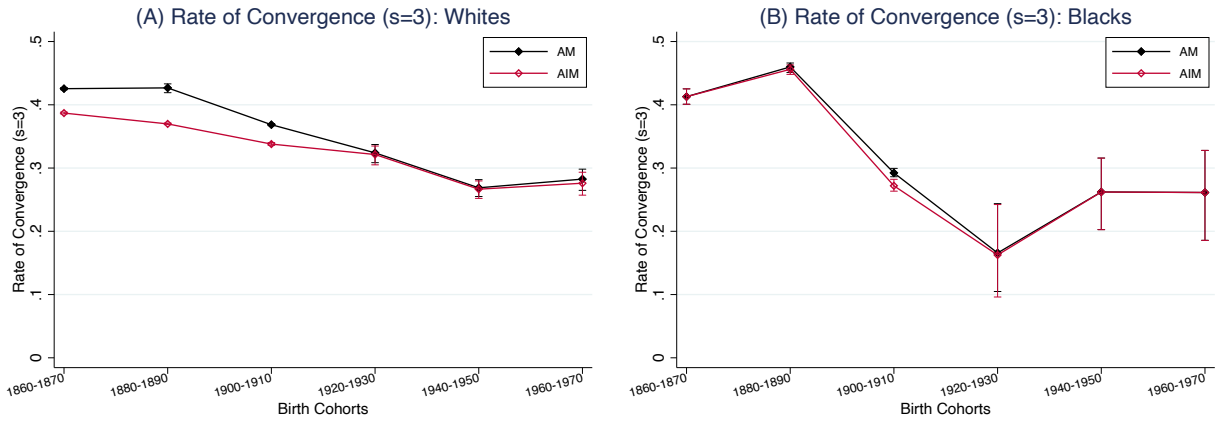


Figure B.18: Dissipation of Memory (All Birth Cohorts, Medium-Run)

Notes: The graphs present mobility estimates based on mobility as independence of origin—estimates of *AM* and *AIM* in the medium run ($s = 3$). Smaller values correspond to faster dissipation and, thus, greater mobility rates. Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

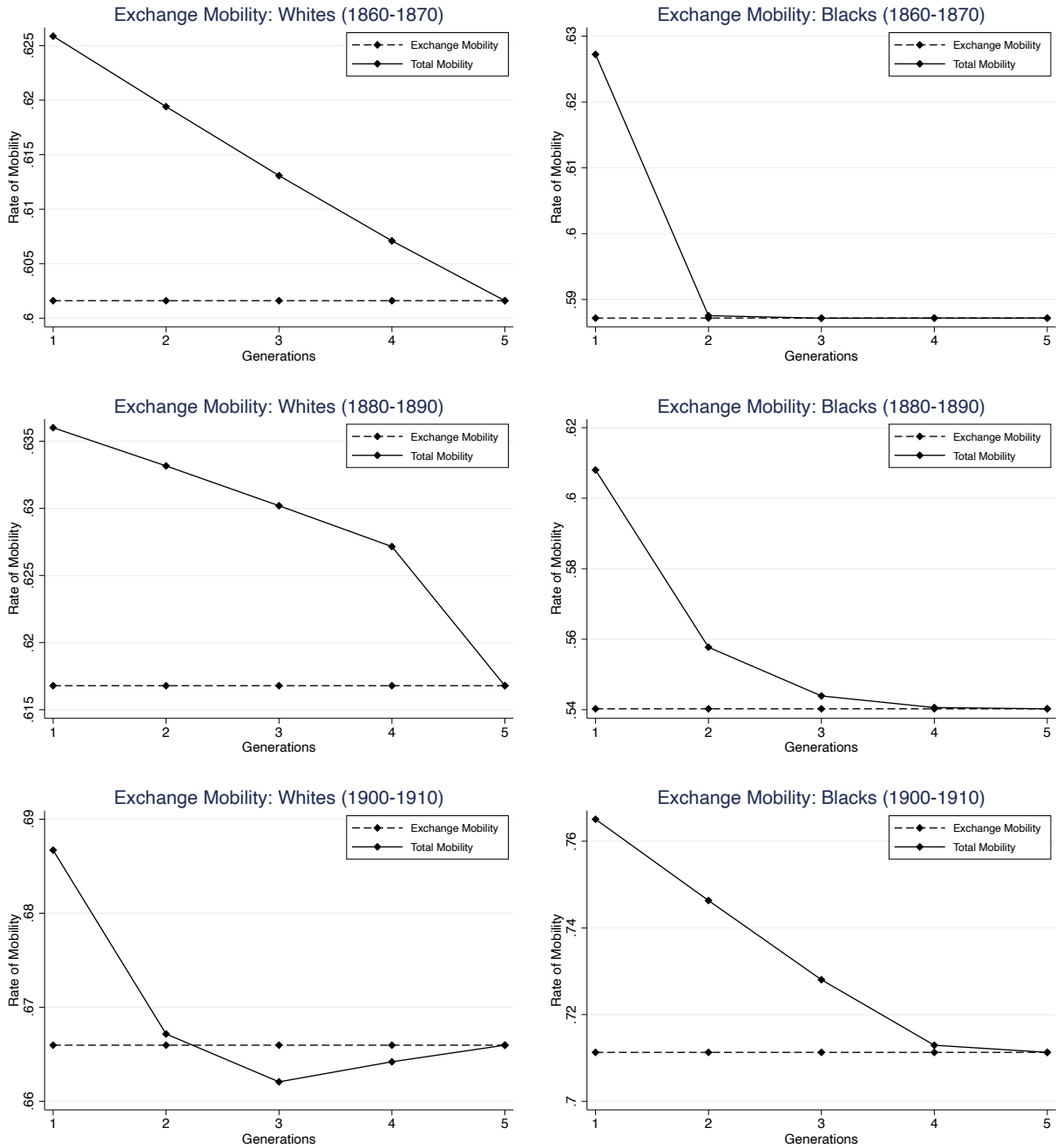


Figure B.19: Exchange versus Structural Mobility (Birth Cohorts 1860-1910)

Notes: The graphs present total mobility rates ($1 - AIM$, in solid black) and exchange mobility rates ($1 - EM$ in dashed black) estimated across generations $s = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ for our sample of White and Black men (birth cohorts 1860-1910). Our results are based on 3-category occupations.

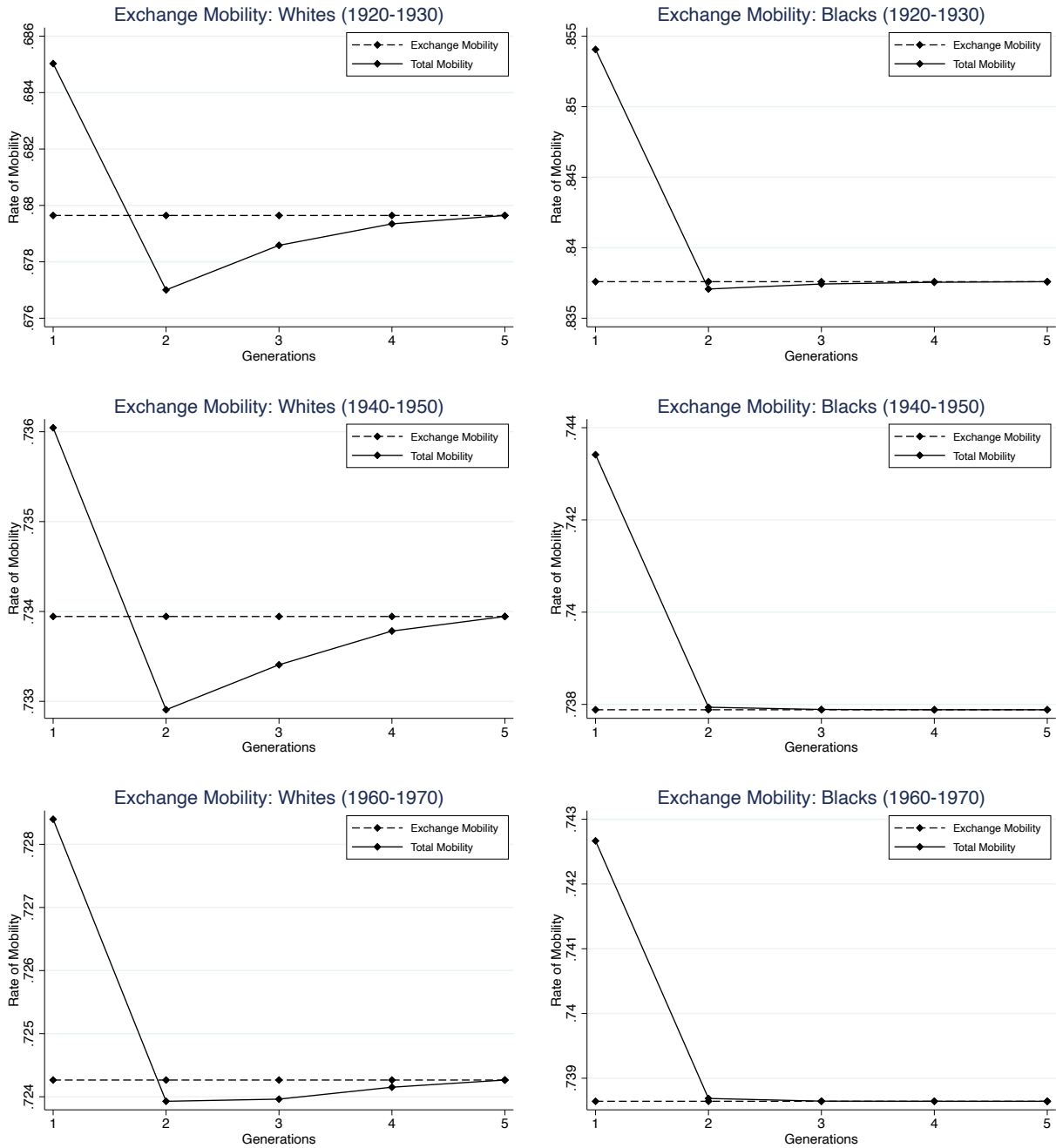


Figure B.20: Exchange versus Structural Mobility (Birth Cohorts 1920-1970)

Notes: The graphs present total mobility rates ($1 - AIM$, in solid black) and exchange mobility rates ($1 - EM$ in dashed black) estimated across generations $s = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ for our sample of White and Black men (birth cohorts 1920-1970). Our results are based on 3-category occupations.

Appendix B Additional Tables

Table B.1: Matching Rates by Linking Methods

Linking Method	Year	Whites				Blacks			
		Linked	IG Linked		Linked	IG Linked			
			Any	w/Occ _s		w/Occ _{sf}	Any	w/Occ _s	w/Occ _{sf}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
CLP	1910	0.244	0.097	0.090	0.071	0.138	0.036	0.034	0.029
	1920	0.273	0.095	0.088	0.065	0.134	0.032	0.030	0.023
	1930	0.303	0.108	0.101	0.074	0.142	0.033	0.031	0.024
	1940	0.232	0.125	0.118	0.089	0.101	0.040	0.037	0.026
MLP	1910	0.647	0.184	0.173	0.154	0.405	0.057	0.055	0.047
	1920	0.669	0.178	0.166	0.142	0.389	0.054	0.052	0.043
	1930	0.694	0.195	0.184	0.157	0.385	0.056	0.054	0.044
	1940	0.547	0.216	0.207	0.181	0.279	0.064	0.060	0.049
Census Tree	1910	0.810	0.323	0.303	0.270	0.657	0.147	0.140	0.120
	1920	0.823	0.311	0.291	0.243	0.635	0.147	0.141	0.116
	1930	0.854	0.409	0.386	0.339	0.644	0.191	0.184	0.160
	1940	0.782	0.501	0.480	0.447	0.551	0.240	0.225	0.205

Notes: The table reports various definitions of linking rates for each census year from 1910 onward for each of the three linking methods (CLP, MLP, and Census Tree). This starting point corresponds to our sample's earliest cohort, born between 1860 and 1870, who were aged 35 to 55 in 1910. Note that the linked censuses 1850-1900 are also used for the linking process. We focus on Black and White men in their prime age (35 to 55) in each census year for constructing these rates. Columns (1) and (5) show the probability of men linked across different censuses; Columns (2) and (6) show the probability of men matched to their fathers; Columns (3) and (7) show the probability of men with valid occupation information matched to their fathers; and Columns (4) and (8) show the probability of men with valid occupation information matched to their fathers with valid occupation information.

Table B.2: Period and Birth Cohort Definitions

Period (Benchmark Year)	Birth Years (Data)	Birth Cohorts (Definition)
1910	1856-1875	1860-1870
1930	1876-1895	1880-1890
1950	1896-1915	1900-1910
1970	1916-1935	1920-1930
1990	1936-1955	1940-1950
2010	1956-1975	1960-1970

Notes: The table shows how our definitions of periods and birth cohorts of individuals correspond to one another. To construct our sample, we restrict to Black and White men born between 1856 and 1975. We group them into six birth cohorts (1856–1875, 1876–1895, 1896–1915, 1916–1935, 1936–1955, and 1956–1975), which are labeled in our analysis by midyears (1860–1870, 1880–1890, 1900–1910, 1920–1930, 1940–1950, and 1960–1970). This is equivalent to focusing on individuals aged between 35 and 55 in six snapshot years: 1910, 1930, 1950, 1970, 1990, and 2010.

Table B.3: Occupational Groupings

Occupation Groups (3)	Occupation Groups (5)	Occupation Groups (7)	Census 1950 Occupation Codes (269)
White-Collar	Professional & Managerial	Professional, Semi-professionals	0-99
		Proprietors, Managers, Officials	200-290
	Clerical & Sales	Clerical	300-390
		Sales	400-490
Blue-Collar	Skilled Manual	Skilled Manual	500-594, 762, 773, 781, 782
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled Manual	595, 600-690, 700-790, 910-970
Farming	Farming	Farming	100, 123, 810-840

Notes: The table shows the mapping of the 3-digit Census occupation codes to our 3-, 5-, and 7-category occupational groups.

Table B.4: Summary Statistics

Race	Birth Cohorts	Counts	Region of Residence		Education Groups		
			Non-South	South	Less than HS	HS Grads	Any College
Whites	1860-1870	9027300	0.806	0.194			
	1880-1890	13264290	0.795	0.205			
	1900-1910	16600957	0.765	0.235	0.885	0.061	0.054
	1920-1930	19538700	0.814	0.186	0.398	0.322	0.280
	1940-1950	24944226	0.701	0.299	0.110	0.292	0.598
	1960-1970	30215466	0.666	0.334	0.089	0.371	0.540
Blacks	1860-1870	902891	0.208	0.792			
	1880-1890	1302202	0.320	0.680			
	1900-1910	1607281	0.424	0.576	0.963	0.021	0.017
	1920-1930	1911500	0.676	0.324	0.693	0.198	0.109
	1940-1950	2841132	0.558	0.442	0.220	0.362	0.418
	1960-1970	4277868	0.498	0.502	0.096	0.442	0.462

Notes: This table presents the summary statistics for our sample of birth cohorts by race: number of observations, share of individuals by region of residence (non-South, South), and education group (less than HS, HS graduates, any college).

Table B.5: Transition Probabilities: 3-Category Occupations (Whites, 1860-1970)

1860-1870	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.545 (0.543, 0.548)	Manual 0.373 (0.370, 0.376)	Farmers 0.081 (0.080, 0.082)
	Manual	0.216 (0.214, 0.217)	0.699 (0.698, 0.701)	0.085 (0.084, 0.086)
	Farmers	0.157 (0.156, 0.158)	0.335 (0.334, 0.336)	0.508 (0.507, 0.510)
1880-1890	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.605 (0.603, 0.607)	Manual 0.351 (0.349, 0.353)	Farmers 0.043 (0.043, 0.044)
	Manual	0.267 (0.266, 0.268)	0.691 (0.690, 0.692)	0.042 (0.042, 0.043)
	Farmers	0.166 (0.165, 0.167)	0.381 (0.380, 0.383)	0.452 (0.451, 0.453)
1900-1910	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.638 (0.637, 0.640)	Manual 0.339 (0.337, 0.341)	Farmers 0.023 (0.022, 0.023)
	Manual	0.317 (0.316, 0.318)	0.660 (0.659, 0.661)	0.023 (0.023, 0.023)
	Farmers	0.212 (0.211, 0.213)	0.473 (0.472, 0.475)	0.315 (0.314, 0.316)
1920-1930	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.701 (0.689, 0.710)	Manual 0.292 (0.283, 0.304)	Farmers 0.007 (0.005, 0.009)
	Manual	0.382 (0.376, 0.389)	0.610 (0.602, 0.616)	0.009 (0.007, 0.010)
	Farmers	0.263 (0.253, 0.274)	0.602 (0.590, 0.612)	0.135 (0.131, 0.139)
1940-1950	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.710 (0.702, 0.718)	Manual 0.284 (0.277, 0.292)	Farmers 0.006 (0.004, 0.007)
	Manual	0.445 (0.438, 0.452)	0.549 (0.542, 0.555)	0.006 (0.005, 0.007)
	Farmers	0.352 (0.336, 0.367)	0.526 (0.511, 0.542)	0.122 (0.116, 0.128)
1960-1970	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.673 (0.663, 0.683)	Manual 0.322 (0.312, 0.333)	Farmers 0.005 (0.003, 0.007)
	Manual	0.399 (0.390, 0.409)	0.595 (0.584, 0.604)	0.007 (0.005, 0.008)
	Farmers	0.326 (0.297, 0.358)	0.500 (0.463, 0.527)	0.174 (0.157, 0.192)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1860-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.6: Transition Probabilities: 3-Category Occupations (Blacks, 1860-1970)

1860-1870	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.192 (0.173, 0.215)	Manual 0.558 (0.527, 0.593)	Farmers 0.250 (0.225, 0.274)
	Manual	0.062 (0.059, 0.065)	0.719 (0.711, 0.726)	0.219 (0.211, 0.228)
	Farmers	0.033 (0.031, 0.034)	0.332 (0.327, 0.337)	0.635 (0.630, 0.640)
1880-1890	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.223 (0.207, 0.239)	Manual 0.656 (0.639, 0.675)	Farmers 0.121 (0.107, 0.135)
	Manual	0.079 (0.075, 0.082)	0.844 (0.838, 0.849)	0.078 (0.074, 0.082)
	Farmers	0.031 (0.029, 0.033)	0.425 (0.421, 0.429)	0.544 (0.539, 0.548)
1900-1910	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.269 (0.253, 0.289)	Manual 0.676 (0.654, 0.693)	Farmers 0.055 (0.047, 0.064)
	Manual	0.111 (0.107, 0.115)	0.854 (0.850, 0.858)	0.035 (0.033, 0.037)
	Farmers	0.045 (0.042, 0.048)	0.618 (0.614, 0.623)	0.336 (0.333, 0.340)
1920-1930	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.363 (0.292, 0.437)	Manual 0.633 (0.557, 0.701)	Farmers 0.003 (0, 0.013)
	Manual	0.212 (0.196, 0.227)	0.775 (0.758, 0.791)	0.012 (0.007, 0.019)
	Farmers	0.094 (0.081, 0.107)	0.825 (0.811, 0.841)	0.081 (0.074, 0.087)
1940-1950	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.576 (0.525, 0.622)	Manual 0.424 (0.378, 0.475)	Farmers 0 (0, 0)
	Manual	0.318 (0.306, 0.330)	0.676 (0.663, 0.689)	0.006 (0.003, 0.008)
	Farmers	0.166 (0.135, 0.199)	0.795 (0.763, 0.826)	0.039 (0.031, 0.047)
1960-1970	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.590 (0.531, 0.647)	Manual 0.409 (0.352, 0.469)	Farmers 0.001 (0, 0.005)
	Manual	0.330 (0.316, 0.349)	0.663 (0.644, 0.678)	0.007 (0.004, 0.008)
	Farmers	0.258 (0.149, 0.356)	0.720 (0.603, 0.834)	0.022 (0, 0.056)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1860-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.7: Transition Probabilities: 5-Category Occupations (Whites, 1860-1910)

	Professional, Managers	Clerical, Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farmers	
1860-1870	Professional, Managers	0.369 (0.366, 0.372)	0.179 (0.176, 0.181)	0.154 (0.152, 0.157)	0.210 (0.207, 0.213)	0.088 (0.087, 0.090)
	Clerical, Sales	0.269 (0.264, 0.275)	0.268 (0.263, 0.275)	0.182 (0.177, 0.187)	0.224 (0.219, 0.230)	0.057 (0.054, 0.060)
	Skilled Manual	0.148 (0.146, 0.150)	0.101 (0.099, 0.102)	0.370 (0.368, 0.373)	0.297 (0.295, 0.300)	0.084 (0.083, 0.085)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.114 (0.112, 0.115)	0.076 (0.075, 0.078)	0.224 (0.222, 0.226)	0.501 (0.498, 0.503)	0.085 (0.084, 0.087)
	Farmers	0.109 (0.108, 0.109)	0.048 (0.048, 0.049)	0.119 (0.118, 0.120)	0.216 (0.215, 0.217)	0.508 (0.507, 0.510)
1880-1890	Professional, Managers	0.405 (0.403, 0.407)	0.204 (0.202, 0.206)	0.162 (0.160, 0.163)	0.181 (0.179, 0.183)	0.048 (0.047, 0.049)
	Clerical, Sales	0.318 (0.315, 0.322)	0.279 (0.275, 0.282)	0.180 (0.176, 0.182)	0.190 (0.186, 0.195)	0.033 (0.032, 0.034)
	Skilled Manual	0.177 (0.176, 0.178)	0.133 (0.132, 0.134)	0.365 (0.363, 0.367)	0.288 (0.286, 0.290)	0.037 (0.037, 0.038)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.128 (0.127, 0.129)	0.106 (0.105, 0.107)	0.250 (0.249, 0.252)	0.470 (0.469, 0.472)	0.046 (0.045, 0.046)
	Farmers	0.105 (0.104, 0.106)	0.061 (0.061, 0.062)	0.136 (0.135, 0.137)	0.245 (0.244, 0.246)	0.452 (0.451, 0.453)
1900-1910	Professional, Managers	0.461 (0.459, 0.464)	0.188 (0.187, 0.190)	0.160 (0.158, 0.162)	0.166 (0.164, 0.168)	0.025 (0.024, 0.025)
	Clerical, Sales	0.361 (0.357, 0.365)	0.254 (0.251, 0.257)	0.181 (0.178, 0.184)	0.185 (0.182, 0.188)	0.019 (0.018, 0.020)
	Skilled Manual	0.216 (0.214, 0.218)	0.140 (0.139, 0.141)	0.348 (0.346, 0.350)	0.277 (0.275, 0.279)	0.019 (0.019, 0.020)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.168 (0.167, 0.169)	0.117 (0.116, 0.118)	0.259 (0.257, 0.260)	0.430 (0.428, 0.432)	0.026 (0.026, 0.027)
	Farmers	0.150 (0.148, 0.151)	0.062 (0.062, 0.063)	0.177 (0.176, 0.179)	0.296 (0.295, 0.297)	0.315 (0.314, 0.316)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1860-1910 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.8: Transition Probabilities: 5-Category Occupations (Whites, 1920-1970)

	Professional, Managers	Clerical, Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farmers	
1920-1930	Professional, Managers	0.532 (0.518, 0.547)	0.185 (0.173, 0.197)	0.140 (0.129, 0.152)	0.135 (0.123, 0.146)	0.008 (0.006, 0.011)
	Clerical, Sales	0.445 (0.418, 0.471)	0.219 (0.197, 0.239)	0.178 (0.158, 0.199)	0.151 (0.131, 0.168)	0.006 (0.003, 0.010)
	Skilled Manual	0.284 (0.274, 0.296)	0.136 (0.127, 0.146)	0.318 (0.305, 0.330)	0.253 (0.242, 0.265)	0.009 (0.007, 0.011)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.221 (0.214, 0.232)	0.130 (0.122, 0.136)	0.272 (0.263, 0.280)	0.369 (0.358, 0.381)	0.009 (0.006, 0.011)
	Farmers	0.175 (0.166, 0.184)	0.088 (0.083, 0.095)	0.255 (0.245, 0.264)	0.347 (0.334, 0.358)	0.135 (0.131, 0.139)
1940-1950	Professional, Managers	0.579 (0.569, 0.591)	0.140 (0.132, 0.147)	0.134 (0.127, 0.142)	0.141 (0.133, 0.150)	0.005 (0.004, 0.007)
	Clerical, Sales	0.494 (0.474, 0.513)	0.192 (0.174, 0.207)	0.145 (0.131, 0.158)	0.163 (0.148, 0.179)	0.007 (0.003, 0.011)
	Skilled Manual	0.357 (0.346, 0.367)	0.118 (0.110, 0.126)	0.281 (0.273, 0.292)	0.237 (0.228, 0.247)	0.007 (0.005, 0.008)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.301 (0.291, 0.313)	0.116 (0.109, 0.124)	0.240 (0.231, 0.249)	0.337 (0.329, 0.348)	0.006 (0.005, 0.008)
	Farmers	0.259 (0.244, 0.272)	0.093 (0.083, 0.103)	0.221 (0.210, 0.236)	0.305 (0.291, 0.320)	0.122 (0.116, 0.128)
1960-1970	Professional, Managers	0.549 (0.538, 0.564)	0.139 (0.129, 0.146)	0.148 (0.138, 0.157)	0.159 (0.151, 0.170)	0.004 (0.003, 0.006)
	Clerical, Sales	0.439 (0.413, 0.462)	0.184 (0.165, 0.203)	0.158 (0.141, 0.178)	0.210 (0.190, 0.232)	0.008 (0.004, 0.012)
	Skilled Manual	0.324 (0.309, 0.342)	0.102 (0.092, 0.114)	0.270 (0.258, 0.282)	0.297 (0.282, 0.310)	0.007 (0.005, 0.009)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.274 (0.259, 0.290)	0.096 (0.088, 0.106)	0.238 (0.226, 0.250)	0.385 (0.370, 0.399)	0.006 (0.004, 0.009)
	Farmers	0.248 (0.217, 0.280)	0.078 (0.058, 0.096)	0.170 (0.142, 0.193)	0.330 (0.293, 0.365)	0.174 (0.157, 0.192)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1920-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.9: Transition Probabilities: 5-Category Occupations (Blacks, 1860-1910)

	Professional, Managers	Clerical, Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farmers	
1860-1870	Professional, Managers	0.145 (0.121, 0.171)	0.046 (0.034, 0.058)	0.088 (0.070, 0.105)	0.457 (0.419, 0.493)	0.265 (0.236, 0.296)
	Clerical, Sales	0.094 (0.059, 0.127)	0.104 (0.075, 0.138)	0.113 (0.076, 0.155)	0.493 (0.432, 0.557)	0.197 (0.150, 0.251)
	Skilled Manual	0.067 (0.055, 0.078)	0.024 (0.018, 0.029)	0.211 (0.195, 0.227)	0.499 (0.473, 0.525)	0.199 (0.177, 0.216)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.041 (0.038, 0.045)	0.014 (0.012, 0.016)	0.057 (0.053, 0.062)	0.663 (0.653, 0.673)	0.224 (0.215, 0.233)
	Farmers	0.027 (0.026, 0.029)	0.005 (0.005, 0.006)	0.034 (0.032, 0.036)	0.298 (0.294, 0.303)	0.635 (0.630, 0.640)
1880-1890	Professional, Managers	0.150 (0.134, 0.169)	0.064 (0.053, 0.074)	0.106 (0.090, 0.121)	0.547 (0.519, 0.575)	0.133 (0.116, 0.150)
	Clerical, Sales	0.131 (0.104, 0.165)	0.117 (0.094, 0.139)	0.092 (0.069, 0.115)	0.573 (0.539, 0.617)	0.088 (0.062, 0.114)
	Skilled Manual	0.061 (0.051, 0.074)	0.033 (0.027, 0.040)	0.210 (0.193, 0.227)	0.601 (0.579, 0.619)	0.094 (0.082, 0.107)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.049 (0.045, 0.052)	0.027 (0.025, 0.029)	0.080 (0.076, 0.085)	0.770 (0.763, 0.776)	0.074 (0.069, 0.079)
	Farmers	0.024 (0.022, 0.025)	0.008 (0.007, 0.009)	0.039 (0.037, 0.041)	0.386 (0.381, 0.391)	0.544 (0.539, 0.548)
1900-1910	Professional, Managers	0.167 (0.145, 0.187)	0.083 (0.070, 0.097)	0.133 (0.114, 0.154)	0.557 (0.533, 0.587)	0.060 (0.051, 0.071)
	Clerical, Sales	0.138 (0.113, 0.170)	0.177 (0.148, 0.206)	0.111 (0.084, 0.138)	0.531 (0.494, 0.568)	0.043 (0.029, 0.055)
	Skilled Manual	0.064 (0.054, 0.075)	0.059 (0.049, 0.069)	0.233 (0.214, 0.253)	0.603 (0.579, 0.624)	0.040 (0.034, 0.046)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.054 (0.051, 0.057)	0.054 (0.051, 0.058)	0.097 (0.093, 0.103)	0.760 (0.753, 0.766)	0.034 (0.032, 0.037)
	Farmers	0.030 (0.028, 0.032)	0.016 (0.014, 0.017)	0.070 (0.066, 0.074)	0.548 (0.543, 0.553)	0.336 (0.333, 0.340)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1860-1910 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.10: Transition Probabilities: 5-Category Occupations (Blacks, 1920-1970)

	Professional, Managers	Clerical, Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farmers	
1920-1930	Professional, Managers	0.211 (0.137, 0.284)	0.162 (0.084, 0.240)	0.145 (0.081, 0.205)	0.477 (0.370, 0.589)	0.005 (0, 0.020)
	Clerical, Sales	0.189 (0.101, 0.290)	0.157 (0.074, 0.249)	0.095 (0.024, 0.166)	0.559 (0.453, 0.674)	0 (0, 0)
	Skilled Manual	0.106 (0.074, 0.135)	0.093 (0.063, 0.132)	0.271 (0.205, 0.334)	0.526 (0.450, 0.601)	0.004 (0, 0.015)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.104 (0.093, 0.118)	0.111 (0.095, 0.128)	0.181 (0.164, 0.203)	0.589 (0.558, 0.609)	0.014 (0.008, 0.023)
	Farmers	0.045 (0.036, 0.052)	0.049 (0.039, 0.059)	0.158 (0.141, 0.174)	0.667 (0.646, 0.688)	0.081 (0.074, 0.087)
1940-1950	Professional, Managers	0.457 (0.381, 0.516)	0.168 (0.125, 0.231)	0.122 (0.078, 0.162)	0.253 (0.199, 0.312)	0 (0, 0)
	Clerical, Sales	0.344 (0.257, 0.439)	0.142 (0.070, 0.217)	0.173 (0.093, 0.252)	0.341 (0.255, 0.424)	0 (0, 0)
	Skilled Manual	0.211 (0.178, 0.254)	0.151 (0.120, 0.190)	0.194 (0.156, 0.235)	0.438 (0.389, 0.483)	0.005 (0.001, 0.010)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.187 (0.173, 0.208)	0.115 (0.100, 0.128)	0.175 (0.161, 0.192)	0.517 (0.496, 0.541)	0.006 (0.004, 0.009)
	Farmers	0.080 (0.057, 0.100)	0.086 (0.063, 0.109)	0.226 (0.195, 0.253)	0.569 (0.537, 0.608)	0.039 (0.031, 0.047)
1960-1970	Professional, Managers	0.455 (0.382, 0.532)	0.151 (0.106, 0.187)	0.131 (0.092, 0.174)	0.261 (0.197, 0.323)	0.002 (0, 0.007)
	Clerical, Sales	0.370 (0.267, 0.468)	0.186 (0.121, 0.268)	0.083 (0.044, 0.138)	0.360 (0.253, 0.475)	0 (0, 0.001)
	Skilled Manual	0.206 (0.164, 0.247)	0.139 (0.107, 0.170)	0.180 (0.152, 0.220)	0.469 (0.417, 0.514)	0.006 (0, 0.015)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.208 (0.183, 0.232)	0.115 (0.100, 0.131)	0.148 (0.132, 0.164)	0.523 (0.498, 0.552)	0.007 (0.002, 0.010)
	Farmers	0.221 (0.123, 0.326)	0.037 (0.006, 0.087)	0.142 (0.076, 0.208)	0.578 (0.458, 0.704)	0.022 (0, 0.056)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1920-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.11: Transition Probabilities: 7-Category Occupations (Whites, 1860-1910)

	Professional, Semi-Pros	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farmers	
1860-1870	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.248 (0.242, 0.254)	0.168 (0.162, 0.173)	0.075 (0.072, 0.079)	0.087 (0.083, 0.090)	0.143 (0.138, 0.148)	0.162 (0.157, 0.169)	0.117 (0.113, 0.120)
	Proprietors, Managers	0.070 (0.068, 0.072)	0.283 (0.280, 0.287)	0.072 (0.070, 0.074)	0.112 (0.110, 0.114)	0.158 (0.156, 0.161)	0.226 (0.222, 0.229)	0.079 (0.077, 0.080)
	Clerical	0.094 (0.088, 0.099)	0.180 (0.172, 0.189)	0.163 (0.156, 0.171)	0.115 (0.109, 0.122)	0.191 (0.183, 0.199)	0.209 (0.200, 0.220)	0.048 (0.044, 0.052)
	Sales	0.079 (0.075, 0.083)	0.188 (0.181, 0.194)	0.091 (0.086, 0.095)	0.172 (0.165, 0.178)	0.177 (0.170, 0.184)	0.232 (0.224, 0.241)	0.061 (0.058, 0.065)
	Skilled Manual	0.038 (0.037, 0.039)	0.110 (0.108, 0.112)	0.048 (0.047, 0.049)	0.052 (0.051, 0.054)	0.370 (0.368, 0.373)	0.297 (0.295, 0.300)	0.084 (0.083, 0.085)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.024 (0.023, 0.025)	0.090 (0.088, 0.091)	0.036 (0.035, 0.037)	0.040 (0.039, 0.041)	0.224 (0.222, 0.226)	0.501 (0.498, 0.503)	0.085 (0.084, 0.087)
	Farmers	0.029 (0.029, 0.030)	0.079 (0.078, 0.080)	0.018 (0.018, 0.018)	0.030 (0.030, 0.031)	0.119 (0.118, 0.120)	0.216 (0.215, 0.217)	0.508 (0.507, 0.510)
	1880-1890	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.256 (0.251, 0.260)	0.199 (0.194, 0.204)	0.067 (0.065, 0.069)	0.131 (0.128, 0.135)	0.145 (0.141, 0.148)	0.146 (0.141, 0.151)
Proprietors, Managers		0.084 (0.083, 0.086)	0.307 (0.304, 0.309)	0.061 (0.060, 0.062)	0.145 (0.143, 0.147)	0.166 (0.164, 0.168)	0.191 (0.189, 0.194)	0.046 (0.045, 0.047)
Clerical		0.108 (0.105, 0.112)	0.200 (0.196, 0.205)	0.127 (0.123, 0.130)	0.137 (0.133, 0.141)	0.195 (0.190, 0.200)	0.203 (0.197, 0.210)	0.029 (0.027, 0.031)
Sales		0.100 (0.097, 0.103)	0.225 (0.221, 0.229)	0.075 (0.073, 0.078)	0.213 (0.210, 0.217)	0.170 (0.165, 0.173)	0.182 (0.178, 0.188)	0.035 (0.034, 0.037)
Skilled Manual		0.052 (0.051, 0.053)	0.125 (0.123, 0.126)	0.058 (0.057, 0.059)	0.075 (0.074, 0.076)	0.365 (0.363, 0.367)	0.288 (0.286, 0.290)	0.037 (0.037, 0.038)
Semi-Skilled, Unskilled		0.031 (0.031, 0.032)	0.097 (0.096, 0.098)	0.047 (0.046, 0.048)	0.059 (0.058, 0.060)	0.250 (0.249, 0.252)	0.470 (0.469, 0.472)	0.046 (0.045, 0.046)
Farmers		0.027 (0.027, 0.028)	0.078 (0.077, 0.078)	0.022 (0.022, 0.023)	0.039 (0.038, 0.039)	0.136 (0.135, 0.137)	0.245 (0.244, 0.246)	0.452 (0.451, 0.453)
1900-1910		Professional, Semi-Pros	0.334 (0.329, 0.340)	0.199 (0.194, 0.204)	0.077 (0.075, 0.080)	0.097 (0.094, 0.100)	0.135 (0.130, 0.139)	0.133 (0.129, 0.136)
	Proprietors, Managers	0.129 (0.127, 0.130)	0.311 (0.308, 0.313)	0.074 (0.073, 0.075)	0.119 (0.117, 0.120)	0.168 (0.166, 0.170)	0.175 (0.173, 0.178)	0.025 (0.024, 0.025)
	Clerical	0.143 (0.140, 0.147)	0.191 (0.186, 0.196)	0.141 (0.137, 0.145)	0.104 (0.101, 0.107)	0.198 (0.193, 0.203)	0.204 (0.199, 0.209)	0.018 (0.017, 0.020)
	Sales	0.144 (0.140, 0.148)	0.237 (0.233, 0.242)	0.092 (0.089, 0.094)	0.169 (0.166, 0.173)	0.167 (0.164, 0.171)	0.171 (0.167, 0.174)	0.019 (0.018, 0.020)
	Skilled Manual	0.085 (0.083, 0.086)	0.131 (0.130, 0.133)	0.075 (0.075, 0.076)	0.064 (0.063, 0.065)	0.348 (0.346, 0.350)	0.277 (0.275, 0.279)	0.019 (0.019, 0.020)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.058 (0.057, 0.059)	0.110 (0.108, 0.111)	0.065 (0.064, 0.066)	0.052 (0.052, 0.053)	0.259 (0.257, 0.260)	0.430 (0.428, 0.432)	0.026 (0.026, 0.027)
	Farmers	0.047 (0.046, 0.048)	0.102 (0.102, 0.103)	0.029 (0.028, 0.029)	0.034 (0.033, 0.034)	0.177 (0.176, 0.179)	0.296 (0.295, 0.297)	0.315 (0.314, 0.316)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1860-1910 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.12: Transition Probabilities: 7-Category Occupations (Whites, 1920-1970)

	Professional, Semi-Prof	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farmers	
1920-1930	Professional, Semi-Prof	0.445 (0.417, 0.476)	0.170 (0.150, 0.189)	0.054 (0.040, 0.067)	0.103 (0.083, 0.124)	0.116 (0.098, 0.135)	0.106 (0.085, 0.125)	0.007 (0.003, 0.010)
	Proprietors, Managers	0.236 (0.217, 0.254)	0.259 (0.245, 0.276)	0.063 (0.052, 0.072)	0.134 (0.123, 0.145)	0.151 (0.137, 0.167)	0.148 (0.135, 0.165)	0.008 (0.005, 0.012)
	Clerical	0.270 (0.240, 0.299)	0.163 (0.140, 0.186)	0.098 (0.079, 0.121)	0.093 (0.074, 0.114)	0.207 (0.176, 0.240)	0.162 (0.133, 0.191)	0.006 (0.002, 0.011)
	Sales	0.229 (0.197, 0.251)	0.227 (0.200, 0.259)	0.055 (0.042, 0.069)	0.189 (0.160, 0.216)	0.154 (0.131, 0.180)	0.141 (0.119, 0.167)	0.006 (0.002, 0.010)
	Skilled Manual	0.152 (0.144, 0.162)	0.132 (0.124, 0.139)	0.068 (0.062, 0.076)	0.068 (0.061, 0.076)	0.318 (0.305, 0.330)	0.253 (0.242, 0.265)	0.009 (0.007, 0.011)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.120 (0.113, 0.130)	0.101 (0.095, 0.107)	0.073 (0.068, 0.078)	0.057 (0.051, 0.061)	0.272 (0.263, 0.280)	0.369 (0.358, 0.381)	0.009 (0.006, 0.011)
	Farmers	0.081 (0.075, 0.088)	0.094 (0.088, 0.102)	0.046 (0.041, 0.050)	0.043 (0.038, 0.047)	0.255 (0.245, 0.264)	0.347 (0.334, 0.358)	0.135 (0.131, 0.139)
	1940-1950	Professional, Semi-Prof	0.397 (0.381, 0.415)	0.227 (0.209, 0.244)	0.045 (0.037, 0.053)	0.080 (0.069, 0.091)	0.122 (0.108, 0.132)	0.126 (0.111, 0.135)
Proprietors, Managers		0.241 (0.228, 0.254)	0.304 (0.291, 0.317)	0.054 (0.047, 0.062)	0.098 (0.089, 0.109)	0.143 (0.132, 0.153)	0.153 (0.140, 0.164)	0.007 (0.004, 0.009)
Clerical		0.274 (0.248, 0.302)	0.204 (0.178, 0.230)	0.091 (0.077, 0.110)	0.072 (0.055, 0.091)	0.163 (0.143, 0.184)	0.185 (0.161, 0.208)	0.010 (0.004, 0.019)
Sales		0.254 (0.230, 0.275)	0.254 (0.232, 0.274)	0.052 (0.041, 0.063)	0.164 (0.147, 0.187)	0.129 (0.111, 0.147)	0.144 (0.125, 0.164)	0.004 (0.001, 0.007)
Skilled Manual		0.186 (0.176, 0.195)	0.171 (0.162, 0.179)	0.059 (0.055, 0.065)	0.059 (0.053, 0.065)	0.281 (0.273, 0.292)	0.237 (0.228, 0.247)	0.007 (0.005, 0.008)
Semi-Skilled, Unskilled		0.151 (0.143, 0.159)	0.150 (0.142, 0.158)	0.063 (0.059, 0.069)	0.053 (0.047, 0.059)	0.240 (0.231, 0.249)	0.337 (0.329, 0.348)	0.006 (0.005, 0.008)
Farmers		0.132 (0.119, 0.142)	0.128 (0.116, 0.141)	0.046 (0.039, 0.053)	0.047 (0.039, 0.054)	0.221 (0.210, 0.236)	0.305 (0.291, 0.320)	0.122 (0.116, 0.128)
1960-1970		Professional, Semi-Prof	0.351 (0.333, 0.376)	0.242 (0.225, 0.262)	0.054 (0.045, 0.062)	0.073 (0.062, 0.084)	0.131 (0.117, 0.144)	0.145 (0.130, 0.160)
	Proprietors, Managers	0.220 (0.203, 0.235)	0.280 (0.260, 0.300)	0.061 (0.051, 0.072)	0.092 (0.080, 0.102)	0.168 (0.150, 0.181)	0.176 (0.160, 0.195)	0.004 (0.002, 0.007)
	Clerical	0.241 (0.203, 0.287)	0.194 (0.164, 0.228)	0.070 (0.051, 0.086)	0.069 (0.048, 0.090)	0.186 (0.156, 0.219)	0.233 (0.194, 0.270)	0.007 (0.001, 0.013)
	Sales	0.203 (0.170, 0.228)	0.240 (0.205, 0.279)	0.058 (0.042, 0.073)	0.158 (0.135, 0.190)	0.138 (0.117, 0.164)	0.195 (0.169, 0.222)	0.008 (0.003, 0.014)
	Skilled Manual	0.151 (0.136, 0.162)	0.173 (0.160, 0.190)	0.051 (0.044, 0.059)	0.051 (0.043, 0.062)	0.270 (0.258, 0.282)	0.297 (0.282, 0.310)	0.007 (0.005, 0.009)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.127 (0.117, 0.139)	0.147 (0.134, 0.161)	0.055 (0.049, 0.063)	0.040 (0.035, 0.047)	0.238 (0.226, 0.250)	0.385 (0.370, 0.399)	0.006 (0.004, 0.009)
	Farmers	0.114 (0.092, 0.139)	0.134 (0.105, 0.159)	0.031 (0.020, 0.043)	0.047 (0.032, 0.062)	0.170 (0.142, 0.193)	0.330 (0.293, 0.365)	0.174 (0.157, 0.192)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1920-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.13: Transition Probabilities: 7-Category Occupations (Blacks, 1860-1910)

	Professional, Semi-Prof	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farmers	
1860-1870	Professional, Semi-Prof	0.084 (0.055, 0.109)	0.049 (0.032, 0.067)	0.028 (0.016, 0.041)	0.010 (0.003, 0.020)	0.090 (0.067, 0.116)	0.430 (0.374, 0.475)	0.310 (0.262, 0.357)
	Proprietors, Managers	0.076 (0.055, 0.101)	0.080 (0.057, 0.101)	0.024 (0.015, 0.036)	0.030 (0.018, 0.043)	0.086 (0.062, 0.109)	0.483 (0.441, 0.538)	0.221 (0.181, 0.258)
	Clerical	0.059 (0.017, 0.099)	0.043 (0.009, 0.083)	0.088 (0.052, 0.135)	0.029 (0.007, 0.059)	0.123 (0.066, 0.193)	0.463 (0.373, 0.564)	0.194 (0.109, 0.267)
	Sales	0.049 (0.024, 0.081)	0.039 (0.011, 0.070)	0.038 (0.019, 0.060)	0.057 (0.029, 0.094)	0.106 (0.054, 0.169)	0.513 (0.430, 0.589)	0.199 (0.148, 0.272)
	Skilled Manual	0.035 (0.026, 0.042)	0.032 (0.023, 0.040)	0.014 (0.010, 0.019)	0.010 (0.007, 0.013)	0.211 (0.195, 0.227)	0.499 (0.473, 0.525)	0.199 (0.177, 0.216)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.021 (0.019, 0.024)	0.020 (0.018, 0.023)	0.009 (0.008, 0.010)	0.005 (0.004, 0.006)	0.057 (0.053, 0.062)	0.663 (0.653, 0.673)	0.224 (0.215, 0.233)
	Farmers	0.016 (0.015, 0.018)	0.011 (0.010, 0.012)	0.002 (0.002, 0.003)	0.003 (0.002, 0.003)	0.034 (0.032, 0.036)	0.298 (0.294, 0.303)	0.635 (0.630, 0.640)
	1880-1890	Professional, Semi-Prof	0.137 (0.111, 0.161)	0.032 (0.018, 0.047)	0.034 (0.025, 0.043)	0.018 (0.010, 0.028)	0.111 (0.088, 0.133)	0.524 (0.493, 0.564)
Proprietors, Managers		0.048 (0.035, 0.062)	0.085 (0.066, 0.106)	0.033 (0.023, 0.043)	0.043 (0.029, 0.058)	0.101 (0.081, 0.121)	0.567 (0.534, 0.600)	0.123 (0.102, 0.147)
Clerical		0.106 (0.073, 0.141)	0.047 (0.021, 0.073)	0.096 (0.072, 0.126)	0.034 (0.015, 0.055)	0.106 (0.076, 0.140)	0.545 (0.497, 0.604)	0.066 (0.041, 0.092)
Sales		0.046 (0.022, 0.076)	0.060 (0.033, 0.093)	0.030 (0.015, 0.047)	0.072 (0.042, 0.103)	0.074 (0.041, 0.108)	0.605 (0.549, 0.675)	0.113 (0.072, 0.161)
Skilled Manual		0.035 (0.027, 0.044)	0.026 (0.019, 0.034)	0.021 (0.016, 0.026)	0.012 (0.007, 0.017)	0.210 (0.193, 0.227)	0.601 (0.579, 0.619)	0.094 (0.082, 0.107)
Semi-Skilled, Unskilled		0.026 (0.024, 0.029)	0.023 (0.020, 0.025)	0.019 (0.018, 0.021)	0.008 (0.007, 0.009)	0.080 (0.076, 0.085)	0.770 (0.763, 0.776)	0.074 (0.069, 0.079)
Farmers		0.012 (0.010, 0.013)	0.012 (0.011, 0.013)	0.003 (0.003, 0.004)	0.004 (0.003, 0.005)	0.039 (0.037, 0.041)	0.386 (0.381, 0.391)	0.544 (0.539, 0.548)
1900-1910		Professional, Semi-Prof	0.118 (0.098, 0.139)	0.073 (0.045, 0.094)	0.059 (0.040, 0.079)	0.024 (0.013, 0.038)	0.141 (0.113, 0.171)	0.519 (0.485, 0.562)
	Proprietors, Managers	0.030 (0.022, 0.041)	0.118 (0.089, 0.144)	0.045 (0.032, 0.060)	0.038 (0.026, 0.051)	0.127 (0.103, 0.152)	0.586 (0.546, 0.620)	0.056 (0.044, 0.069)
	Clerical	0.102 (0.072, 0.134)	0.043 (0.015, 0.077)	0.213 (0.176, 0.260)	0.003 (0, 0.010)	0.092 (0.050, 0.129)	0.519 (0.470, 0.574)	0.027 (0.015, 0.044)
	Sales	0.037 (0.018, 0.058)	0.092 (0.052, 0.136)	0.058 (0.030, 0.088)	0.070 (0.039, 0.105)	0.135 (0.089, 0.185)	0.545 (0.490, 0.616)	0.062 (0.040, 0.087)
	Skilled Manual	0.033 (0.027, 0.040)	0.032 (0.023, 0.040)	0.041 (0.033, 0.049)	0.019 (0.013, 0.027)	0.233 (0.214, 0.253)	0.603 (0.579, 0.624)	0.040 (0.034, 0.046)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.027 (0.024, 0.029)	0.027 (0.024, 0.031)	0.041 (0.039, 0.045)	0.013 (0.011, 0.015)	0.097 (0.093, 0.103)	0.760 (0.753, 0.766)	0.034 (0.032, 0.037)
	Farmers	0.012 (0.011, 0.014)	0.018 (0.015, 0.020)	0.009 (0.008, 0.011)	0.006 (0.005, 0.007)	0.070 (0.066, 0.074)	0.548 (0.543, 0.553)	0.336 (0.333, 0.340)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1860-1910 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.14: Transition Probabilities: 7-Category Occupations (Blacks, 1920-1970)

	Professional, Semi-Pros	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farmers
1920-1930	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.181 (0.105, 0.253)	0.029 (0, 0.054)	0.102 (0.025, 0.200)	0.094 (0.032, 0.175)	0.094 (0.032, 0.172)	0 (0, 0)
	Proprietors, Managers	0.078 (0, 0.166)	0.134 (0.033, 0.258)	0.076 (0, 0.190)	0.018 (0, 0.069)	0.247 (0.136, 0.373)	0.432 (0.254, 0.594)
	Clerical	0.155 (0.049, 0.280)	0.042 (0, 0.102)	0.177 (0.087, 0.305)	0 (0, 0)	0.130 (0.033, 0.237)	0.496 (0.369, 0.637)
	Sales	0.131 (0, 0.333)	0.037 (0, 0.151)	0.103 (0, 0.276)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	0.730 (0.411, 0.905)
	Skilled Manual	0.063 (0.036, 0.087)	0.043 (0.026, 0.064)	0.064 (0.038, 0.096)	0.029 (0.008, 0.048)	0.271 (0.205, 0.334)	0.526 (0.450, 0.601)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.072 (0.060, 0.083)	0.032 (0.026, 0.041)	0.091 (0.078, 0.106)	0.020 (0.012, 0.026)	0.181 (0.164, 0.203)	0.589 (0.558, 0.609)
	Farmers	0.027 (0.020, 0.034)	0.018 (0.013, 0.023)	0.040 (0.030, 0.051)	0.009 (0.003, 0.015)	0.158 (0.141, 0.174)	0.667 (0.646, 0.688)
							0.081 (0.074, 0.087)
1940-1950	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.365 (0.258, 0.442)	0.152 (0.085, 0.232)	0.081 (0.044, 0.140)	0.067 (0.027, 0.112)	0.094 (0.037, 0.154)	0 (0, 0)
	Proprietors, Managers	0.174 (0.100, 0.258)	0.208 (0.127, 0.300)	0.171 (0.068, 0.279)	0.022 (0, 0.049)	0.157 (0.089, 0.229)	0.268 (0.187, 0.366)
	Clerical	0.178 (0.121, 0.272)	0.127 (0.052, 0.219)	0.123 (0.060, 0.200)	0.029 (0, 0.083)	0.177 (0.090, 0.267)	0.366 (0.274, 0.463)
	Sales	0.179 (0, 0.361)	0.367 (0.151, 0.608)	0.092 (0, 0.241)	0 (0, 0)	0.148 (0.022, 0.326)	0.213 (0.051, 0.403)
	Skilled Manual	0.140 (0.114, 0.172)	0.071 (0.049, 0.098)	0.118 (0.085, 0.149)	0.034 (0.017, 0.055)	0.194 (0.156, 0.235)	0.438 (0.389, 0.483)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.115 (0.102, 0.128)	0.072 (0.061, 0.084)	0.086 (0.072, 0.098)	0.029 (0.022, 0.037)	0.175 (0.161, 0.192)	0.517 (0.496, 0.541)
	Farmers	0.044 (0.030, 0.060)	0.036 (0.021, 0.051)	0.068 (0.049, 0.089)	0.018 (0.008, 0.030)	0.226 (0.195, 0.253)	0.569 (0.537, 0.608)
							0.039 (0.031, 0.047)
1960-1970	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.344 (0.256, 0.441)	0.152 (0.085, 0.208)	0.116 (0.056, 0.175)	0.057 (0.020, 0.101)	0.119 (0.072, 0.175)	0.003 (0, 0.014)
	Proprietors, Managers	0.125 (0.064, 0.197)	0.281 (0.187, 0.373)	0.061 (0.021, 0.100)	0.065 (0.020, 0.116)	0.146 (0.089, 0.210)	0.323 (0.219, 0.413)
	Clerical	0.198 (0.118, 0.274)	0.173 (0.083, 0.266)	0.138 (0.067, 0.206)	0.052 (0.014, 0.112)	0.089 (0.042, 0.145)	0.351 (0.238, 0.464)
	Sales	0.213 (0.042, 0.424)	0.158 (0, 0.338)	0.111 (0, 0.253)	0.060 (0, 0.207)	0.063 (0, 0.152)	0.396 (0.176, 0.658)
	Skilled Manual	0.122 (0.090, 0.152)	0.085 (0.057, 0.111)	0.104 (0.078, 0.131)	0.034 (0.017, 0.049)	0.180 (0.152, 0.220)	0.469 (0.417, 0.514)
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.127 (0.107, 0.146)	0.081 (0.065, 0.099)	0.082 (0.069, 0.097)	0.033 (0.024, 0.042)	0.148 (0.132, 0.164)	0.523 (0.498, 0.552)
	Farmers	0.134 (0.044, 0.220)	0.087 (0.021, 0.162)	0.037 (0.006, 0.087)	0 (0, 0)	0.142 (0.076, 0.208)	0.578 (0.458, 0.704)
							0.022 (0, 0.056)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1920-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.15: Transition Probabilities: 8-Category Occupations (Whites, 1860-1890)

		Professional, Semi-Pros	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farm Laborer	Farmers (others)	
1860-1870	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.248 (0.242, 0.254)	0.168 (0.162, 0.173)	0.075 (0.072, 0.079)	0.087 (0.083, 0.090)	0.143 (0.138, 0.148)	0.162 (0.157, 0.169)	0.012 (0.011, 0.013)	0.105 (0.101, 0.108)	
	Proprietors, Managers	0.070 (0.068, 0.072)	0.283 (0.280, 0.287)	0.072 (0.070, 0.074)	0.112 (0.110, 0.114)	0.158 (0.156, 0.161)	0.226 (0.222, 0.229)	0.008 (0.008, 0.009)	0.070 (0.068, 0.072)	
	Clerical	0.094 (0.088, 0.099)	0.180 (0.172, 0.189)	0.163 (0.156, 0.171)	0.115 (0.109, 0.122)	0.191 (0.183, 0.199)	0.209 (0.200, 0.220)	0.008 (0.006, 0.009)	0.040 (0.036, 0.044)	
	Sales	0.079 (0.075, 0.083)	0.188 (0.181, 0.194)	0.091 (0.086, 0.095)	0.172 (0.165, 0.178)	0.177 (0.170, 0.184)	0.232 (0.224, 0.241)	0.009 (0.008, 0.011)	0.052 (0.049, 0.056)	
	Skilled Manual	0.038 (0.037, 0.039)	0.110 (0.108, 0.112)	0.048 (0.047, 0.049)	0.052 (0.051, 0.054)	0.370 (0.368, 0.373)	0.297 (0.295, 0.300)	0.011 (0.010, 0.011)	0.073 (0.072, 0.075)	
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.024 (0.023, 0.025)	0.090 (0.088, 0.091)	0.036 (0.035, 0.037)	0.040 (0.039, 0.041)	0.224 (0.222, 0.226)	0.501 (0.498, 0.503)	0.015 (0.015, 0.015)	0.070 (0.069, 0.072)	
	Farm Laborer	0.015 (0.014, 0.017)	0.055 (0.052, 0.058)	0.016 (0.015, 0.019)	0.021 (0.020, 0.023)	0.146 (0.142, 0.152)	0.318 (0.311, 0.325)	0.086 (0.083, 0.089)	0.341 (0.335, 0.347)	
	Farmers (others)	0.030 (0.030, 0.031)	0.081 (0.080, 0.081)	0.018 (0.018, 0.018)	0.031 (0.030, 0.031)	0.118 (0.117, 0.119)	0.210 (0.209, 0.211)	0.072 (0.072, 0.072)	0.441 (0.440, 0.442)	
			Professional, Semi-Pros	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farm Laborer	Farmers (others)
	1880-1890	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.256 (0.251, 0.260)	0.199 (0.194, 0.204)	0.067 (0.065, 0.069)	0.131 (0.128, 0.135)	0.145 (0.141, 0.148)	0.146 (0.141, 0.151)	0.007 (0.006, 0.008)	0.050 (0.047, 0.051)
Proprietors, Managers		0.084 (0.083, 0.086)	0.307 (0.304, 0.309)	0.061 (0.060, 0.062)	0.145 (0.143, 0.147)	0.166 (0.164, 0.168)	0.191 (0.189, 0.194)	0.006 (0.006, 0.007)	0.040 (0.039, 0.041)	
Clerical		0.108 (0.105, 0.112)	0.200 (0.196, 0.205)	0.127 (0.123, 0.130)	0.137 (0.133, 0.141)	0.195 (0.190, 0.200)	0.203 (0.197, 0.210)	0.005 (0.004, 0.006)	0.024 (0.022, 0.026)	
Sales		0.100 (0.097, 0.103)	0.225 (0.221, 0.229)	0.075 (0.073, 0.078)	0.213 (0.210, 0.217)	0.170 (0.165, 0.173)	0.182 (0.178, 0.188)	0.005 (0.005, 0.006)	0.030 (0.028, 0.032)	
Skilled Manual		0.052 (0.051, 0.053)	0.125 (0.123, 0.126)	0.058 (0.057, 0.059)	0.075 (0.074, 0.076)	0.365 (0.363, 0.367)	0.288 (0.286, 0.290)	0.007 (0.006, 0.007)	0.031 (0.030, 0.032)	
Semi-Skilled, Unskilled		0.031 (0.031, 0.032)	0.097 (0.096, 0.098)	0.047 (0.046, 0.048)	0.059 (0.058, 0.060)	0.250 (0.249, 0.252)	0.470 (0.469, 0.472)	0.010 (0.010, 0.011)	0.036 (0.035, 0.036)	
Farm Laborer		0.018 (0.017, 0.020)	0.060 (0.058, 0.063)	0.022 (0.020, 0.023)	0.032 (0.029, 0.034)	0.163 (0.158, 0.168)	0.349 (0.343, 0.356)	0.085 (0.083, 0.088)	0.271 (0.266, 0.275)	
Farmers (others)		0.028 (0.027, 0.028)	0.079 (0.078, 0.080)	0.022 (0.022, 0.023)	0.039 (0.039, 0.040)	0.134 (0.133, 0.135)	0.238 (0.237, 0.239)	0.074 (0.074, 0.075)	0.385 (0.384, 0.386)	

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1860-1890 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 8-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.16: Transition Probabilities: 8-Category Occupations (Whites, 1900-1930)

		Professional, Semi-Pros	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farm Laborer	Farmers (others)	
1900-1910	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.334 (0.329, 0.340)	0.199 (0.194, 0.204)	0.077 (0.075, 0.080)	0.097 (0.094, 0.100)	0.135 (0.130, 0.139)	0.133 (0.129, 0.136)	0.004 (0.004, 0.005)	0.020 (0.019, 0.022)	
	Proprietors, Managers	0.129 (0.127, 0.130)	0.311 (0.308, 0.313)	0.074 (0.073, 0.075)	0.119 (0.117, 0.120)	0.168 (0.166, 0.170)	0.175 (0.173, 0.178)	0.005 (0.004, 0.005)	0.020 (0.019, 0.021)	
	Clerical	0.143 (0.140, 0.147)	0.191 (0.186, 0.196)	0.141 (0.137, 0.145)	0.104 (0.101, 0.107)	0.198 (0.193, 0.203)	0.204 (0.199, 0.209)	0.004 (0.003, 0.004)	0.015 (0.014, 0.016)	
	Sales	0.144 (0.140, 0.148)	0.237 (0.233, 0.242)	0.092 (0.089, 0.094)	0.169 (0.166, 0.173)	0.167 (0.164, 0.171)	0.171 (0.167, 0.174)	0.004 (0.003, 0.004)	0.016 (0.015, 0.016)	
	Skilled Manual	0.085 (0.083, 0.086)	0.131 (0.130, 0.133)	0.075 (0.075, 0.076)	0.064 (0.063, 0.065)	0.348 (0.346, 0.350)	0.277 (0.275, 0.279)	0.005 (0.005, 0.005)	0.014 (0.014, 0.014)	
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.058 (0.057, 0.059)	0.110 (0.108, 0.111)	0.065 (0.064, 0.066)	0.052 (0.052, 0.053)	0.259 (0.257, 0.260)	0.430 (0.428, 0.432)	0.008 (0.008, 0.009)	0.018 (0.017, 0.018)	
	Farm Laborer	0.036 (0.034, 0.039)	0.078 (0.074, 0.082)	0.031 (0.029, 0.033)	0.030 (0.028, 0.032)	0.215 (0.209, 0.220)	0.398 (0.393, 0.406)	0.063 (0.061, 0.065)	0.148 (0.145, 0.152)	
	Farmers (others)	0.048 (0.047, 0.049)	0.104 (0.103, 0.105)	0.029 (0.028, 0.029)	0.034 (0.033, 0.034)	0.174 (0.173, 0.176)	0.288 (0.286, 0.289)	0.054 (0.053, 0.054)	0.269 (0.268, 0.270)	
	1920-1930	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.445 (0.417, 0.476)	0.170 (0.150, 0.189)	0.054 (0.040, 0.067)	0.103 (0.083, 0.124)	0.116 (0.098, 0.135)	0.106 (0.085, 0.125)	0.001 (0, 0.002)	0.006 (0.003, 0.009)
		Proprietors, Managers	0.236 (0.217, 0.254)	0.259 (0.245, 0.276)	0.063 (0.052, 0.072)	0.134 (0.123, 0.145)	0.151 (0.137, 0.167)	0.148 (0.135, 0.165)	0.002 (0.000, 0.004)	0.006 (0.004, 0.010)
Clerical		0.270 (0.240, 0.299)	0.163 (0.140, 0.186)	0.098 (0.079, 0.121)	0.093 (0.074, 0.114)	0.207 (0.176, 0.240)	0.162 (0.133, 0.191)	0.001 (0, 0.005)	0.005 (0.001, 0.010)	
Sales		0.229 (0.197, 0.251)	0.227 (0.200, 0.259)	0.055 (0.042, 0.069)	0.189 (0.160, 0.216)	0.154 (0.131, 0.180)	0.141 (0.119, 0.167)	0 (0, 0)	0.006 (0.002, 0.010)	
Skilled Manual		0.152 (0.144, 0.162)	0.132 (0.124, 0.139)	0.068 (0.062, 0.076)	0.068 (0.061, 0.076)	0.318 (0.305, 0.330)	0.253 (0.242, 0.265)	0.003 (0.001, 0.005)	0.006 (0.004, 0.008)	
Semi-Skilled, Unskilled		0.120 (0.113, 0.130)	0.101 (0.095, 0.107)	0.073 (0.068, 0.078)	0.057 (0.051, 0.061)	0.272 (0.263, 0.280)	0.369 (0.358, 0.381)	0.005 (0.003, 0.007)	0.004 (0.003, 0.005)	
Farm Laborer		0.060 (0.044, 0.077)	0.063 (0.048, 0.077)	0.044 (0.031, 0.060)	0.039 (0.025, 0.059)	0.258 (0.235, 0.287)	0.443 (0.408, 0.474)	0.055 (0.038, 0.074)	0.038 (0.026, 0.049)	
Farmers (others)		0.084 (0.078, 0.092)	0.099 (0.092, 0.106)	0.046 (0.040, 0.051)	0.043 (0.038, 0.049)	0.254 (0.243, 0.265)	0.332 (0.320, 0.345)	0.029 (0.026, 0.034)	0.112 (0.108, 0.117)	

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1900-1930 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 8-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.17: Transition Probabilities: 8-Category Occupations (Whites, 1940-1970)

		Professional, Semi-Prof	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farm Laborer	Farmers (others)	
1940-1950	Professional, Semi-Prof	0.397 (0.381, 0.415)	0.227 (0.209, 0.244)	0.045 (0.037, 0.053)	0.080 (0.069, 0.091)	0.122 (0.108, 0.132)	0.126 (0.111, 0.135)	0.001 (0.000, 0.002)	0.003 (0.001, 0.005)	
	Proprietors, Managers	0.241 (0.228, 0.254)	0.304 (0.291, 0.317)	0.054 (0.047, 0.062)	0.098 (0.089, 0.109)	0.143 (0.132, 0.153)	0.153 (0.140, 0.164)	0.002 (0.001, 0.003)	0.005 (0.003, 0.008)	
	Clerical	0.274 (0.248, 0.302)	0.204 (0.178, 0.230)	0.091 (0.077, 0.110)	0.072 (0.055, 0.091)	0.163 (0.143, 0.184)	0.185 (0.161, 0.208)	0.003 (0.000, 0.006)	0.007 (0.001, 0.016)	
	Sales	0.254 (0.230, 0.275)	0.254 (0.232, 0.274)	0.052 (0.041, 0.063)	0.164 (0.147, 0.187)	0.129 (0.111, 0.147)	0.144 (0.125, 0.164)	0.002 (0.000, 0.005)	0.002 (0, 0.004)	
	Skilled Manual	0.186 (0.176, 0.195)	0.171 (0.162, 0.179)	0.059 (0.055, 0.065)	0.059 (0.053, 0.065)	0.281 (0.273, 0.292)	0.237 (0.228, 0.247)	0.002 (0.001, 0.004)	0.004 (0.003, 0.006)	
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.151 (0.143, 0.159)	0.150 (0.142, 0.158)	0.063 (0.059, 0.069)	0.053 (0.047, 0.059)	0.240 (0.231, 0.249)	0.337 (0.329, 0.348)	0.003 (0.002, 0.004)	0.003 (0.002, 0.004)	
	Farm Laborer	0.114 (0.091, 0.143)	0.085 (0.059, 0.112)	0.035 (0.020, 0.049)	0.024 (0.010, 0.040)	0.247 (0.213, 0.281)	0.411 (0.376, 0.453)	0.061 (0.047, 0.080)	0.023 (0.012, 0.037)	
	Farmers (others)	0.135 (0.122, 0.148)	0.137 (0.123, 0.152)	0.049 (0.040, 0.056)	0.051 (0.044, 0.059)	0.216 (0.203, 0.232)	0.282 (0.267, 0.300)	0.024 (0.020, 0.029)	0.105 (0.099, 0.112)	
	1960-1970	Professional, Semi-Prof	0.351 (0.333, 0.376)	0.242 (0.225, 0.262)	0.054 (0.045, 0.062)	0.073 (0.062, 0.084)	0.131 (0.117, 0.144)	0.145 (0.130, 0.160)	0.002 (0.001, 0.004)	0.002 (0.001, 0.004)
		Proprietors, Managers	0.220 (0.203, 0.235)	0.280 (0.260, 0.300)	0.061 (0.051, 0.072)	0.092 (0.080, 0.102)	0.168 (0.150, 0.181)	0.176 (0.160, 0.195)	0.002 (0.001, 0.004)	0.002 (0.001, 0.004)
Clerical		0.241 (0.203, 0.287)	0.194 (0.164, 0.228)	0.070 (0.051, 0.086)	0.069 (0.048, 0.090)	0.186 (0.156, 0.219)	0.233 (0.194, 0.270)	0.004 (0, 0.009)	0.003 (0, 0.006)	
Sales		0.203 (0.170, 0.228)	0.240 (0.205, 0.279)	0.058 (0.042, 0.073)	0.158 (0.135, 0.190)	0.138 (0.117, 0.164)	0.195 (0.169, 0.222)	0.005 (0.001, 0.009)	0.004 (0.000, 0.008)	
Skilled Manual		0.151 (0.136, 0.162)	0.173 (0.160, 0.190)	0.051 (0.044, 0.059)	0.051 (0.043, 0.062)	0.270 (0.258, 0.282)	0.297 (0.282, 0.310)	0.005 (0.003, 0.007)	0.002 (0.001, 0.004)	
Semi-Skilled, Unskilled		0.127 (0.117, 0.139)	0.147 (0.134, 0.161)	0.055 (0.049, 0.063)	0.040 (0.035, 0.047)	0.238 (0.226, 0.250)	0.385 (0.370, 0.399)	0.003 (0.002, 0.006)	0.003 (0.001, 0.004)	
Farm Laborer		0.068 (0.029, 0.116)	0.067 (0.022, 0.114)	0.047 (0.017, 0.077)	0.050 (0.017, 0.095)	0.226 (0.158, 0.301)	0.393 (0.301, 0.484)	0.125 (0.080, 0.175)	0.024 (0.005, 0.052)	
Farmers (others)		0.125 (0.098, 0.153)	0.149 (0.111, 0.180)	0.028 (0.016, 0.041)	0.046 (0.031, 0.063)	0.158 (0.125, 0.185)	0.316 (0.278, 0.353)	0.070 (0.055, 0.087)	0.109 (0.095, 0.125)	

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1940-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 8-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.18: Transition Probabilities: 8-Category Occupations (Blacks, 1860-1890)

		Professional, Semi-Pros	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farm Laborer	Farmers (others)	
1860-1870	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.084 (0.055, 0.109)	0.049 (0.032, 0.067)	0.028 (0.016, 0.041)	0.010 (0.003, 0.020)	0.090 (0.067, 0.116)	0.430 (0.374, 0.475)	0.060 (0.039, 0.081)	0.250 (0.203, 0.292)	
	Proprietors, Managers	0.076 (0.055, 0.101)	0.080 (0.057, 0.101)	0.024 (0.015, 0.036)	0.030 (0.018, 0.043)	0.086 (0.062, 0.109)	0.483 (0.441, 0.538)	0.073 (0.053, 0.098)	0.148 (0.111, 0.175)	
	Clerical	0.059 (0.017, 0.099)	0.043 (0.009, 0.083)	0.088 (0.052, 0.135)	0.029 (0.007, 0.059)	0.123 (0.066, 0.193)	0.463 (0.373, 0.564)	0.024 (0, 0.054)	0.169 (0.101, 0.243)	
	Sales	0.049 (0.024, 0.081)	0.039 (0.011, 0.070)	0.038 (0.019, 0.060)	0.057 (0.029, 0.094)	0.106 (0.054, 0.169)	0.513 (0.430, 0.589)	0.042 (0.015, 0.076)	0.157 (0.102, 0.229)	
	Skilled Manual	0.035 (0.026, 0.042)	0.032 (0.023, 0.040)	0.014 (0.010, 0.019)	0.010 (0.007, 0.013)	0.211 (0.195, 0.227)	0.499 (0.473, 0.525)	0.053 (0.044, 0.062)	0.146 (0.126, 0.162)	
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.021 (0.019, 0.024)	0.020 (0.018, 0.023)	0.009 (0.008, 0.010)	0.005 (0.004, 0.006)	0.057 (0.053, 0.062)	0.663 (0.653, 0.673)	0.061 (0.056, 0.066)	0.163 (0.154, 0.171)	
	Farm Laborer	0.012 (0.009, 0.014)	0.009 (0.007, 0.011)	0.002 (0.001, 0.003)	0.002 (0.001, 0.003)	0.032 (0.027, 0.037)	0.316 (0.304, 0.331)	0.147 (0.139, 0.156)	0.480 (0.468, 0.492)	
	Farmers (others)	0.018 (0.016, 0.020)	0.012 (0.010, 0.013)	0.002 (0.002, 0.003)	0.003 (0.003, 0.004)	0.035 (0.032, 0.037)	0.292 (0.285, 0.298)	0.147 (0.144, 0.151)	0.491 (0.486, 0.497)	
	1880-1890	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.137 (0.111, 0.161)	0.032 (0.018, 0.047)	0.034 (0.025, 0.043)	0.018 (0.010, 0.028)	0.111 (0.088, 0.133)	0.524 (0.493, 0.564)	0.027 (0.018, 0.038)	0.117 (0.096, 0.139)
		Proprietors, Managers	0.048 (0.035, 0.062)	0.085 (0.066, 0.106)	0.033 (0.023, 0.043)	0.043 (0.029, 0.058)	0.101 (0.081, 0.121)	0.567 (0.534, 0.600)	0.022 (0.015, 0.032)	0.101 (0.079, 0.124)
Clerical		0.106 (0.073, 0.141)	0.047 (0.021, 0.073)	0.096 (0.072, 0.126)	0.034 (0.015, 0.055)	0.106 (0.076, 0.140)	0.545 (0.497, 0.604)	0.022 (0.009, 0.038)	0.044 (0.023, 0.069)	
Sales		0.046 (0.022, 0.076)	0.060 (0.033, 0.093)	0.030 (0.015, 0.047)	0.072 (0.042, 0.103)	0.074 (0.041, 0.108)	0.605 (0.549, 0.675)	0.026 (0.012, 0.044)	0.086 (0.050, 0.126)	
Skilled Manual		0.035 (0.027, 0.044)	0.026 (0.019, 0.034)	0.021 (0.016, 0.026)	0.012 (0.007, 0.017)	0.210 (0.193, 0.227)	0.601 (0.579, 0.619)	0.024 (0.019, 0.030)	0.070 (0.059, 0.081)	
Semi-Skilled, Unskilled		0.026 (0.024, 0.029)	0.023 (0.020, 0.025)	0.019 (0.018, 0.021)	0.008 (0.007, 0.009)	0.080 (0.076, 0.085)	0.770 (0.763, 0.776)	0.021 (0.019, 0.024)	0.053 (0.049, 0.058)	
Farm Laborer		0.008 (0.005, 0.011)	0.012 (0.009, 0.015)	0.003 (0.002, 0.004)	0.005 (0.002, 0.007)	0.042 (0.037, 0.049)	0.436 (0.419, 0.451)	0.135 (0.127, 0.145)	0.359 (0.343, 0.375)	
Farmers (others)		0.012 (0.011, 0.014)	0.012 (0.010, 0.014)	0.004 (0.003, 0.004)	0.004 (0.003, 0.005)	0.038 (0.036, 0.041)	0.376 (0.370, 0.382)	0.114 (0.111, 0.116)	0.440 (0.435, 0.445)	

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1860-1890 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 8-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.19: Transition Probabilities: 8-Category Occupations (Blacks, 1900-1930)

		Professional, Semi-Pros	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farm Laborer	Farmers (others)	
1900-1910	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.118 (0.098, 0.139)	0.073 (0.045, 0.094)	0.059 (0.040, 0.079)	0.024 (0.013, 0.038)	0.141 (0.113, 0.171)	0.519 (0.485, 0.562)	0.018 (0.013, 0.025)	0.048 (0.036, 0.062)	
	Proprietors, Managers	0.030 (0.022, 0.041)	0.118 (0.089, 0.144)	0.045 (0.032, 0.060)	0.038 (0.026, 0.051)	0.127 (0.103, 0.152)	0.586 (0.546, 0.620)	0.018 (0.013, 0.023)	0.038 (0.028, 0.050)	
	Clerical	0.102 (0.072, 0.134)	0.043 (0.015, 0.077)	0.213 (0.176, 0.260)	0.003 (0, 0.010)	0.092 (0.050, 0.129)	0.519 (0.470, 0.574)	0.008 (0.003, 0.014)	0.020 (0.008, 0.035)	
	Sales	0.037 (0.018, 0.058)	0.092 (0.052, 0.136)	0.058 (0.030, 0.088)	0.070 (0.039, 0.105)	0.135 (0.089, 0.185)	0.545 (0.490, 0.616)	0.018 (0.011, 0.029)	0.044 (0.025, 0.065)	
	Skilled Manual	0.033 (0.027, 0.040)	0.032 (0.023, 0.040)	0.041 (0.033, 0.049)	0.019 (0.013, 0.027)	0.233 (0.214, 0.253)	0.603 (0.579, 0.624)	0.013 (0.010, 0.016)	0.027 (0.022, 0.033)	
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.027 (0.024, 0.029)	0.027 (0.024, 0.031)	0.041 (0.039, 0.045)	0.013 (0.011, 0.015)	0.097 (0.093, 0.103)	0.760 (0.753, 0.766)	0.016 (0.014, 0.017)	0.018 (0.017, 0.020)	
	Farm Laborer	0.011 (0.008, 0.015)	0.016 (0.010, 0.022)	0.016 (0.010, 0.021)	0.008 (0.004, 0.012)	0.067 (0.052, 0.078)	0.612 (0.590, 0.630)	0.126 (0.119, 0.136)	0.145 (0.133, 0.159)	
	Farmers (others)	0.013 (0.011, 0.014)	0.018 (0.015, 0.021)	0.008 (0.007, 0.010)	0.006 (0.005, 0.007)	0.071 (0.066, 0.075)	0.537 (0.530, 0.542)	0.094 (0.091, 0.096)	0.254 (0.251, 0.258)	
	1920-1930	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.181 (0.105, 0.253)	0.029 (0, 0.054)	0.102 (0.025, 0.200)	0.094 (0.032, 0.175)	0.094 (0.032, 0.172)	0.500 (0.365, 0.637)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)
		Proprietors, Managers	0.078 (0, 0.166)	0.134 (0.033, 0.258)	0.076 (0, 0.190)	0.018 (0, 0.069)	0.247 (0.136, 0.373)	0.432 (0.254, 0.594)	0.015 (0, 0.061)	0 (0, 0)
Clerical		0.155 (0.049, 0.280)	0.042 (0, 0.102)	0.177 (0.087, 0.305)	0 (0, 0)	0.130 (0.033, 0.237)	0.496 (0.369, 0.637)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	
Sales		0.131 (0, 0.333)	0.037 (0, 0.151)	0.103 (0, 0.276)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	0.730 (0.411, 0.905)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	
Skilled Manual		0.063 (0.036, 0.087)	0.043 (0.026, 0.064)	0.064 (0.038, 0.096)	0.029 (0.008, 0.048)	0.271 (0.205, 0.334)	0.526 (0.450, 0.601)	0.004 (0, 0.015)	0 (0, 0)	
Semi-Skilled, Unskilled		0.072 (0.060, 0.083)	0.032 (0.026, 0.041)	0.091 (0.078, 0.106)	0.020 (0.012, 0.026)	0.181 (0.164, 0.203)	0.589 (0.558, 0.609)	0.013 (0.007, 0.021)	0.001 (0.000, 0.003)	
Farm Laborer		0.040 (0.019, 0.064)	0.023 (0.012, 0.038)	0.059 (0.032, 0.091)	0.010 (0, 0.024)	0.203 (0.148, 0.254)	0.594 (0.530, 0.653)	0.063 (0.036, 0.097)	0.009 (0.003, 0.018)	
Farmers (others)		0.024 (0.016, 0.031)	0.017 (0.011, 0.023)	0.035 (0.025, 0.047)	0.009 (0.002, 0.016)	0.148 (0.131, 0.168)	0.684 (0.660, 0.710)	0.061 (0.051, 0.071)	0.022 (0.019, 0.024)	

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1900-1930 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 8-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.20: Transition Probabilities: 8-Category Occupations (Blacks, 1940-1970)

		Professional, Semi-Pros	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	Farm Laborer	Farmers (others)	
1940-1950	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.365 (0.258, 0.442)	0.152 (0.085, 0.232)	0.081 (0.044, 0.140)	0.067 (0.027, 0.112)	0.094 (0.037, 0.154)	0.241 (0.170, 0.324)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	
	Proprietors, Managers	0.174 (0.100, 0.258)	0.208 (0.127, 0.300)	0.171 (0.068, 0.279)	0.022 (0, 0.049)	0.157 (0.089, 0.229)	0.268 (0.187, 0.366)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	
	Clerical	0.178 (0.121, 0.272)	0.127 (0.052, 0.219)	0.123 (0.060, 0.200)	0.029 (0, 0.083)	0.177 (0.090, 0.267)	0.366 (0.274, 0.463)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	
	Sales	0.179 (0, 0.361)	0.367 (0.151, 0.608)	0.092 (0, 0.241)	0 (0, 0)	0.148 (0.022, 0.326)	0.213 (0.051, 0.403)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	
	Skilled Manual	0.140 (0.114, 0.172)	0.071 (0.049, 0.098)	0.118 (0.085, 0.149)	0.034 (0.017, 0.055)	0.194 (0.156, 0.235)	0.438 (0.389, 0.483)	0.003 (0.001, 0.007)	0.002 (0, 0.006)	
	Semi-Skilled, Unskilled	0.115 (0.102, 0.128)	0.072 (0.061, 0.084)	0.086 (0.072, 0.098)	0.029 (0.022, 0.037)	0.175 (0.161, 0.192)	0.517 (0.496, 0.541)	0.006 (0.003, 0.009)	0.000 (0, 0.001)	
	Farm Laborer	0.028 (0.010, 0.046)	0.026 (0.005, 0.052)	0.047 (0.018, 0.079)	0.004 (0, 0.014)	0.271 (0.198, 0.333)	0.576 (0.514, 0.644)	0.042 (0.023, 0.062)	0.005 (0, 0.013)	
	Farmers (others)	0.051 (0.034, 0.070)	0.040 (0.022, 0.061)	0.077 (0.053, 0.106)	0.024 (0.009, 0.042)	0.206 (0.166, 0.251)	0.566 (0.524, 0.611)	0.024 (0.017, 0.035)	0.011 (0.007, 0.016)	
	1960-1970	Professional, Semi-Pros	0.344 (0.256, 0.441)	0.152 (0.085, 0.208)	0.116 (0.056, 0.175)	0.057 (0.020, 0.101)	0.119 (0.072, 0.175)	0.207 (0.130, 0.304)	0.003 (0, 0.013)	0 (0, 0.001)
		Proprietors, Managers	0.125 (0.064, 0.197)	0.281 (0.187, 0.373)	0.061 (0.021, 0.100)	0.065 (0.020, 0.116)	0.146 (0.089, 0.210)	0.323 (0.219, 0.413)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0.001)
Clerical		0.198 (0.118, 0.274)	0.173 (0.083, 0.266)	0.138 (0.067, 0.206)	0.052 (0.014, 0.112)	0.089 (0.042, 0.145)	0.351 (0.238, 0.464)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0.001)	
Sales		0.213 (0.042, 0.424)	0.158 (0, 0.338)	0.111 (0, 0.253)	0.060 (0, 0.207)	0.063 (0, 0.152)	0.396 (0.176, 0.658)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0.001)	
Skilled Manual		0.122 (0.090, 0.152)	0.085 (0.057, 0.111)	0.104 (0.078, 0.131)	0.034 (0.017, 0.049)	0.180 (0.152, 0.220)	0.469 (0.417, 0.514)	0.004 (0, 0.011)	0.003 (0, 0.005)	
Semi-Skilled, Unskilled		0.127 (0.107, 0.146)	0.081 (0.065, 0.099)	0.082 (0.069, 0.097)	0.033 (0.024, 0.042)	0.148 (0.132, 0.164)	0.523 (0.498, 0.552)	0.007 (0.002, 0.010)	0 (0, 0.001)	
Farm Laborer		0.083 (0, 0.211)	0 (0, 0)	0.029 (0, 0.081)	0 (0, 0)	0.178 (0.058, 0.322)	0.677 (0.462, 0.841)	0.033 (0, 0.107)	0 (0, 0.001)	
Farmers (others)		0.158 (0.047, 0.280)	0.128 (0.030, 0.234)	0.041 (0, 0.106)	0 (0, 0)	0.125 (0.046, 0.208)	0.532 (0.384, 0.669)	0 (0, 0)	0.017 (0, 0.046)	

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1940-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 8-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.21: Transition Probabilities: 3-Category Occupations (Farmer Laborers in Manual, Whites, 1860-1970)

1860-1870	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.545 (0.543, 0.548)	Manual 0.383 (0.379, 0.385)	Farmers 0.072 (0.071, 0.073)
	Manual	0.208 (0.207, 0.210)	0.701 (0.700, 0.702)	0.090 (0.089, 0.091)
	Farmers	0.159 (0.159, 0.161)	0.400 (0.398, 0.401)	0.441 (0.440, 0.442)
1880-1890	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.605 (0.603, 0.607)	Manual 0.357 (0.355, 0.359)	Farmers 0.037 (0.037, 0.038)
	Manual	0.258 (0.257, 0.259)	0.693 (0.693, 0.694)	0.048 (0.048, 0.049)
	Farmers	0.168 (0.167, 0.169)	0.447 (0.446, 0.448)	0.385 (0.384, 0.386)
1900-1910	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.638 (0.637, 0.640)	Manual 0.343 (0.342, 0.345)	Farmers 0.018 (0.018, 0.019)
	Manual	0.309 (0.308, 0.310)	0.668 (0.667, 0.669)	0.023 (0.023, 0.023)
	Farmers	0.215 (0.214, 0.216)	0.516 (0.515, 0.517)	0.269 (0.268, 0.270)
1920-1930	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.701 (0.689, 0.710)	Manual 0.293 (0.284, 0.305)	Farmers 0.006 (0.004, 0.008)
	Manual	0.370 (0.365, 0.377)	0.623 (0.616, 0.629)	0.007 (0.006, 0.008)
	Farmers	0.272 (0.261, 0.282)	0.616 (0.604, 0.627)	0.112 (0.108, 0.117)
1940-1950	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.710 (0.702, 0.718)	Manual 0.286 (0.278, 0.294)	Farmers 0.004 (0.003, 0.006)
	Manual	0.437 (0.431, 0.443)	0.559 (0.552, 0.565)	0.004 (0.003, 0.005)
	Farmers	0.372 (0.352, 0.391)	0.523 (0.502, 0.540)	0.105 (0.099, 0.112)
1960-1970	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.673 (0.663, 0.683)	Manual 0.324 (0.315, 0.335)	Farmers 0.002 (0.001, 0.003)
	Manual	0.395 (0.387, 0.405)	0.602 (0.592, 0.611)	0.003 (0.002, 0.004)
	Farmers	0.347 (0.312, 0.381)	0.544 (0.505, 0.572)	0.109 (0.095, 0.125)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1860-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.22: Transition Probabilities: 3-Category Occupations (Farmer Laborers in Manual, Blacks, 1860-1970)

1860-1870	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.192 (0.173, 0.215)	Manual 0.618 (0.589, 0.650)	Farmers 0.190 (0.163, 0.213)
	Manual	0.049 (0.047, 0.051)	0.681 (0.675, 0.687)	0.270 (0.264, 0.276)
	Farmers	0.035 (0.033, 0.038)	0.473 (0.467, 0.479)	0.491 (0.486, 0.497)
1880-1890	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.223 (0.207, 0.239)	Manual 0.680 (0.661, 0.700)	Farmers 0.096 (0.082, 0.109)
	Manual	0.067 (0.065, 0.070)	0.810 (0.804, 0.815)	0.122 (0.118, 0.128)
	Farmers	0.032 (0.030, 0.034)	0.528 (0.522, 0.533)	0.440 (0.435, 0.445)
1900-1910	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.269 (0.253, 0.289)	Manual 0.692 (0.672, 0.709)	Farmers 0.039 (0.032, 0.046)
	Manual	0.102 (0.099, 0.106)	0.860 (0.856, 0.863)	0.038 (0.036, 0.040)
	Farmers	0.045 (0.041, 0.048)	0.701 (0.696, 0.705)	0.254 (0.251, 0.258)
1920-1930	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.363 (0.292, 0.437)	Manual 0.637 (0.563, 0.708)	Farmers 0 (0, 0)
	Manual	0.200 (0.186, 0.213)	0.798 (0.785, 0.812)	0.002 (0.001, 0.004)
	Farmers	0.085 (0.069, 0.100)	0.893 (0.878, 0.909)	0.022 (0.019, 0.024)
1940-1950	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.576 (0.525, 0.622)	Manual 0.424 (0.378, 0.475)	Farmers 0 (0, 0)
	Manual	0.299 (0.287, 0.312)	0.700 (0.688, 0.712)	0.001 (0, 0.002)
	Farmers	0.193 (0.153, 0.234)	0.797 (0.755, 0.835)	0.011 (0.007, 0.016)
1960-1970	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.590 (0.531, 0.647)	Manual 0.410 (0.352, 0.469)	Farmers 0 (0, 0.001)
	Manual	0.326 (0.312, 0.344)	0.673 (0.656, 0.687)	0.001 (0, 0.002)
	Farmers	0.326 (0.178, 0.492)	0.657 (0.498, 0.800)	0.017 (0, 0.046)

Notes: The table shows the transition probabilities for the 1860-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.23: Occupational Mobility Estimates (Survey Data I)

Data Source	Birth Cohorts	Whites		Obs.	Blacks		Obs
		P(M to N)	P(N to M)		P(M to N)	P(N to M)	
GSS	1920-1930	0.389 (0.365,0.411)	0.326 (0.284,0.359)	2316	0.230 (0.183,0.283)	0.729 (0.417,0.933)	250
	1940-1950	0.448 (0.436,0.462)	0.295 (0.279,0.312)	5993	0.314 (0.279,0.349)	0.464 (0.371,0.577)	590
	1960-1970	0.403 (0.385,0.420)	0.322 (0.305,0.337)	4555	0.334 (0.299,0.362)	0.454 (0.343,0.537)	559
OCG1	1920-1930	0.368 (0.355,0.382)	0.279 (0.258,0.299)	8451	0.215 (0.168,0.259)	0.636 (0.366,0.849)	550
	1940-1950	0.407 (0.356,0.446)	0.259 (0.201,0.318)	660	0.330 (0.147,0.469)	1 (1,1)	70
OCG2	1920-1930	0.391 (0.381,0.401)	0.297 (0.279,0.315)	9652	0.214 (0.192,0.238)	0.574 (0.464,0.672)	1154
	1940-1950	0.446 (0.435,0.458)	0.269 (0.253,0.285)	7161	0.310 (0.274,0.338)	0.373 (0.277,0.481)	811
NSFH	1920-1930	0.325 (0.276,0.374)	0.278 (0.174,0.376)	345	0.149 (0.055,0.258)	0.519 (0.252,0.845)	69
	1940-1950	0.472 (0.440,0.499)	0.309 (0.265,0.349)	1305	0.290 (0.253,0.352)	0.327 (0.169,0.541)	231
	1960-1970	0.428 (0.388,0.472)	0.346 (0.310,0.393)	974	0.318 (0.248,0.372)	0.348 (0.180,0.489)	156
NLS-Young Men	1940-1950	0.435 (0.412,0.454)	0.312 (0.289,0.339)	2780	0.311 (0.279,0.338)	0.307 (0.196,0.422)	690
NLS-Older Men	1920-1930	0.411 (0.383,0.444)	0.314 (0.271,0.362)	1258	0.216 (0.173,0.257)	0.736 (0.526,0.919)	478
NLSY	1960-1970	0.411 (0.390,0.435)	0.333 (0.306,0.358)	2652	0.329 (0.305,0.353)	0.377 (0.285,0.477)	858

Notes: This table reports mobility estimates for the probability of moving from “Manual” to “Non-Manual,” P(M to N); the probability of moving from “Non-Manual” to “Manual,” P(N to M); and the number of father-son pairs included in the sample, separately calculated by survey, birth cohort, and race. The surveys include: General Social Survey (1972–2021), Occupational Changes in a Generation I and II (1962, 1973), National Survey of Families and Households (1987–1988, 1992–1994, 2001–2003), National Longitudinal Study–Young Men (1966–1981), National Longitudinal Study–Older Men (1966–1990), and National Longitudinal Study of Youth (1979–2012).

Table B.24: Occupational Mobility Estimates (Survey Data II)

Data Source	Birth Cohorts	Whites			Blacks		
		P(M to N)	P(N to M)	Obs.	P(M to N)	P(N to M)	Obs
PSID	1920-1930	0.388 (0.339,0.443)	0.346 (0.246,0.434)	432	0.151 (0,0.296)	0 (0,.)	24
	1940-1950	0.470 (0.445,0.495)	0.312 (0.274,0.345)	1349	0.339 (0.278,0.419)	0.507 (0.197,0.870)	82
	1960-1970	0.405 (0.380,0.424)	0.329 (0.305,0.351)	2176	0.360 (0.319,0.398)	0.541 (0.399,0.686)	169
SIPP	1920-1930	0.392 (0.374,0.409)	0.295 (0.262,0.326)	2844	0.248 (0.202,0.319)	0.735 (0.407,0.934)	192
	1940-1950	0.448 (0.438,0.460)	0.286 (0.271,0.301)	7198	0.336 (0.305,0.361)	0.534 (0.413,0.616)	456
	1960-1970	0.378 (0.357,0.397)	0.310 (0.295,0.329)	3268	0.341 (0.266,0.396)	0.408 (0.262,0.551)	208
NSBA	1920-1930				0.206 (0.165,0.260)	0.506 (0,0.885)	126
	1940-1950				0.355 (0.318,0.399)	0.585 (0.338,0.800)	196
AVTMH	1920-1930	0.378 (0.300,0.456)	0.296 (0.167,0.418)	182	0.496 (0,1)	1 (1,.)	12
	1940-1950	0.452 (0.406,0.499)	0.189 (0.117,0.259)	298	0.451 (0.350,0.550)	1 (1,.)	22

Notes: This table reports mobility estimates for the probability of moving from “Manual” to “Non-Manual,” P(M to N); the probability of moving from “Non-Manual” to “Manual,” P(N to M); and the number of father-son pairs included in the sample, separately calculated by survey, birth cohort, and race. The surveys include: Panel Study of Income Dynamics (1968–2019), Survey of Income and Program Participation (1986–1988), National Survey of Black Americans (1979-1980, 1987–1988, 1988-1989, 1992), and Americans View Their Mental Health (1957, 1976).

Table B.25: Kitagawa-Oaxaca-Blinder Decomposition by Race (Farmers)

Occupation (Initial Share)	Cohorts (from)	Cohorts (to)	(1) Δ Occ Shares	(2) Δ Distribution	(3) Δ Transitions
<i>Panel A: Whites</i>					
Farmers (0.297)	1860-1870	1880-1890	-0.082 (-0.083, -0.082)	-0.037 (-0.037, -0.037)	-0.045 (-0.046, -0.045)
	1880-1890	1900-1910	-0.08 (-0.08, -0.079)	-0.035 (-0.035, -0.035)	-0.045 (-0.045, -0.044)
	1900-1910	1920-1930	-0.061 (-0.062, -0.06)	-0.026 (-0.026, -0.026)	-0.035 (-0.036, -0.034)
	1920-1930	1940-1950	-0.013 (-0.014, -0.012)	-0.01 (-0.011, -0.01)	-0.003 (-0.004, -0.001)
	1940-1950	1960-1970	-0.002 (-0.003, -0.001)	-0.002 (-0.003, -0.002)	0.001 (0, 0.002)
<i>Panel B: Blacks</i>					
Farmers (0.487)	1860-1870	1880-1890	-0.14 (-0.143, -0.137)	-0.023 (-0.024, -0.023)	-0.117 (-0.12, -0.113)
	1880-1890	1900-1910	-0.165 (-0.167, -0.162)	-0.063 (-0.064, -0.062)	-0.102 (-0.104, -0.099)
	1900-1910	1920-1930	-0.118 (-0.121, -0.114)	-0.05 (-0.051, -0.049)	-0.068 (-0.072, -0.064)
	1920-1930	1940-1950	-0.018 (-0.022, -0.014)	-0.01 (-0.012, -0.009)	-0.007 (-0.013, -0.003)
	1940-1950	1960-1970	-0.001 (-0.003, 0.001)	-0.002 (-0.002, -0.002)	0.001 (-0.001, 0.003)

Notes: The table shows the results of the decomposition exercise shown in Equation (4) for Farming occupations, where each row represents changes in the occupational shares from one period to another; and how much each component contributes to the occupation-specific change in shares. We report the initial shares of each occupation in the first column in parentheses. Our calculations are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.26: Kitagawa-Oaxaca-Blinder Decomposition (All)

Occupation (Initial Share)	Cohorts (from)	Cohorts (to)	(1) Δ Occ Shares	(2) Δ Distribution	(3) Δ Transitions
Non-Manual (0.217)	1860-1870	1880-1890	0.059 (0.058, 0.059)	0.021 (0.021, 0.022)	0.037 (0.037, 0.038)
	1880-1890	1900-1910	0.068 (0.068, 0.069)	0.026 (0.026, 0.027)	0.042 (0.041, 0.043)
	1900-1910	1920-1930	0.095 (0.092, 0.098)	0.03 (0.03, 0.03)	0.065 (0.062, 0.068)
	1920-1930	1940-1950	0.079 (0.075, 0.082)	0.036 (0.035, 0.037)	0.042 (0.038, 0.047)
	1940-1950	1960-1970	-0.008 (-0.013, -0.005)	0.03 (0.029, 0.031)	-0.039 (-0.043, -0.035)
	1860-1870	1880-1890	0.029 (0.029, 0.03)	0.016 (0.015, 0.016)	0.014 (0.013, 0.014)
	1880-1890	1900-1910	0.018 (0.018, 0.019)	0.011 (0.011, 0.011)	0.007 (0.006, 0.008)
	1900-1910	1920-1930	-0.029 (-0.032, -0.026)	-0.002 (-0.002, -0.002)	-0.027 (-0.03, -0.024)
	1920-1930	1940-1950	-0.065 (-0.069, -0.061)	-0.026 (-0.027, -0.024)	-0.039 (-0.044, -0.035)
	1940-1950	1960-1970	0.01 (0.007, 0.014)	-0.028 (-0.029, -0.027)	0.038 (0.034, 0.042)

Notes: The table shows the results of the decomposition exercise shown in Equation (4) combining both racial groups (for “Non-Manual” and “Manual” occupations), where each row represents changes in the occupational shares, and how much each component contributes to the occupation-specific change in shares. We report the initial shares of each occupation in the first column in parentheses. Our calculations are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.27: Transition Probabilities: 3-Category Occupations (Counterfactual Location, Whites, 1860-1970)

1860-1870	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.545 (0.542, 0.549)	Manual 0.374 (0.370, 0.377)	Farmers 0.081 (0.079, 0.082)
	Manual	0.214 (0.213, 0.216)	0.703 (0.702, 0.704)	0.083 (0.082, 0.083)
	Farmers	0.158 (0.157, 0.159)	0.334 (0.333, 0.335)	0.508 (0.507, 0.509)
1880-1890	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.605 (0.603, 0.607)	Manual 0.352 (0.350, 0.354)	Farmers 0.043 (0.042, 0.043)
	Manual	0.264 (0.263, 0.265)	0.696 (0.694, 0.697)	0.040 (0.040, 0.041)
	Farmers	0.170 (0.169, 0.171)	0.383 (0.382, 0.384)	0.448 (0.447, 0.448)
1900-1910	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.639 (0.637, 0.641)	Manual 0.339 (0.337, 0.341)	Farmers 0.022 (0.021, 0.022)
	Manual	0.317 (0.316, 0.318)	0.661 (0.660, 0.662)	0.022 (0.022, 0.022)
	Farmers	0.215 (0.214, 0.216)	0.481 (0.480, 0.483)	0.304 (0.303, 0.304)
1920-1930	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.701 (0.688, 0.711)	Manual 0.292 (0.282, 0.304)	Farmers 0.008 (0.006, 0.009)
	Manual	0.381 (0.375, 0.388)	0.611 (0.603, 0.617)	0.009 (0.007, 0.010)
	Farmers	0.267 (0.255, 0.277)	0.599 (0.588, 0.609)	0.134 (0.130, 0.139)
1940-1950	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.712 (0.704, 0.720)	Manual 0.282 (0.275, 0.291)	Farmers 0.005 (0.004, 0.007)
	Manual	0.447 (0.441, 0.454)	0.547 (0.540, 0.553)	0.006 (0.005, 0.007)
	Farmers	0.352 (0.335, 0.366)	0.525 (0.510, 0.541)	0.123 (0.118, 0.130)
1960-1970	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.672 (0.661, 0.682)	Manual 0.323 (0.313, 0.334)	Farmers 0.005 (0.004, 0.007)
	Manual	0.404 (0.396, 0.415)	0.589 (0.578, 0.598)	0.007 (0.005, 0.009)
	Farmers	0.321 (0.285, 0.357)	0.497 (0.462, 0.528)	0.182 (0.163, 0.201)

Notes: The table shows the counterfactual transition probabilities for the 1860-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.28: Transition Probabilities: 3-Category Occupations (Counterfactual Location, Blacks, 1860-1970)

1860-1870	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.189 (0.170, 0.209)	Manual 0.558 (0.529, 0.592)	Farmers 0.253 (0.227, 0.278)
	Manual	0.062 (0.058, 0.066)	0.718 (0.709, 0.725)	0.221 (0.214, 0.230)
	Farmers	0.034 (0.032, 0.035)	0.338 (0.334, 0.343)	0.628 (0.624, 0.632)
1880-1890	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.215 (0.200, 0.231)	Manual 0.638 (0.617, 0.661)	Farmers 0.146 (0.128, 0.163)
	Manual	0.073 (0.069, 0.077)	0.833 (0.826, 0.839)	0.094 (0.088, 0.100)
	Farmers	0.030 (0.029, 0.032)	0.394 (0.389, 0.399)	0.576 (0.572, 0.580)
1900-1910	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.250 (0.233, 0.274)	Manual 0.671 (0.649, 0.693)	Farmers 0.079 (0.067, 0.089)
	Manual	0.094 (0.090, 0.099)	0.856 (0.850, 0.861)	0.050 (0.047, 0.053)
	Farmers	0.040 (0.037, 0.043)	0.564 (0.559, 0.570)	0.395 (0.391, 0.400)
1920-1930	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.388 (0.256, 0.515)	Manual 0.602 (0.475, 0.727)	Farmers 0.009 (0, 0.039)
	Manual	0.194 (0.171, 0.221)	0.782 (0.750, 0.809)	0.023 (0.013, 0.036)
	Farmers	0.071 (0.054, 0.086)	0.812 (0.792, 0.833)	0.116 (0.106, 0.129)
1940-1950	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.520 (0.457, 0.600)	Manual 0.480 (0.400, 0.543)	Farmers 0 (0, 0)
	Manual	0.288 (0.273, 0.304)	0.700 (0.683, 0.716)	0.012 (0.006, 0.018)
	Farmers	0.132 (0.105, 0.159)	0.818 (0.787, 0.846)	0.051 (0.036, 0.067)
1960-1970	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.580 (0.515, 0.643)	Manual 0.420 (0.357, 0.485)	Farmers 0.000 (0.000, 0.002)
	Manual	0.317 (0.301, 0.338)	0.674 (0.654, 0.693)	0.009 (0.005, 0.011)
	Farmers	0.224 (0.124, 0.331)	0.745 (0.624, 0.845)	0.032 (0.000, 0.085)

Notes: The table shows the counterfactual transition probabilities for the 1860-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.29: Transition Probabilities: 3-Category Occupations (Counterfactual Education, Whites, 1900-1970)

1900-1910	Non-Manual	0.606 (0.603, 0.608)	0.371 (0.369, 0.373)	0.023 (0.023, 0.024)
	Manual	0.346 (0.345, 0.347)	0.632 (0.631, 0.634)	0.022 (0.022, 0.022)
	Farmers	0.228 (0.226, 0.229)	0.465 (0.464, 0.467)	0.307 (0.306, 0.308)
1920-1930	Non-Manual	0.468 (0.440, 0.491)	0.523 (0.501, 0.551)	0.009 (0.005, 0.013)
	Manual	0.219 (0.212, 0.228)	0.769 (0.760, 0.776)	0.012 (0.009, 0.015)
	Farmers	0.161 (0.150, 0.171)	0.703 (0.691, 0.714)	0.135 (0.130, 0.141)
1940-1950	Non-Manual	0.357 (0.323, 0.391)	0.629 (0.593, 0.663)	0.014 (0.006, 0.024)
	Manual	0.173 (0.164, 0.184)	0.810 (0.800, 0.820)	0.017 (0.012, 0.021)
	Farmers	0.136 (0.118, 0.151)	0.736 (0.714, 0.759)	0.128 (0.115, 0.142)
1960-1970	Non-Manual	0.320 (0.272, 0.365)	0.653 (0.609, 0.705)	0.027 (0.007, 0.049)
	Manual	0.169 (0.153, 0.186)	0.812 (0.796, 0.829)	0.019 (0.011, 0.028)
	Farmers	0.073 (0.034, 0.128)	0.719 (0.648, 0.777)	0.209 (0.164, 0.258)

Notes: The table shows the counterfactual transition probabilities for the 1900-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.30: Transition Probabilities: 3-Category Occupations (Counterfactual Education, Blacks, 1900-1970)

1900-1910	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.237 (0.215, 0.257)	Manual 0.702 (0.682, 0.724)	Farmers 0.060 (0.053, 0.068)
	Manual	0.114 (0.110, 0.119)	0.850 (0.845, 0.855)	0.036 (0.033, 0.038)
	Farmers	0.051 (0.047, 0.055)	0.620 (0.615, 0.625)	0.329 (0.326, 0.333)
1920-1930	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.172 (0.102, 0.261)	Manual 0.820 (0.730, 0.891)	Farmers 0.007 (0, 0.031)
	Manual	0.115 (0.099, 0.129)	0.869 (0.851, 0.887)	0.016 (0.007, 0.025)
	Farmers	0.067 (0.055, 0.077)	0.842 (0.830, 0.855)	0.091 (0.085, 0.098)
1940-1950	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.244 (0.091, 0.421)	Manual 0.756 (0.579, 0.909)	Farmers 0 (0, 0.000)
	Manual	0.120 (0.096, 0.142)	0.860 (0.837, 0.886)	0.021 (0.012, 0.028)
	Farmers	0.098 (0.064, 0.134)	0.827 (0.790, 0.863)	0.075 (0.062, 0.091)
1960-1970	Non-Manual	Non-Manual 0.278 (0.061, 0.482)	Manual 0.721 (0.518, 0.939)	Farmers 0.000 (0.000, 0.017)
	Manual	0.116 (0.081, 0.164)	0.862 (0.814, 0.896)	0.022 (0.017, 0.025)
	Farmers	0.093 (0.003, 0.309)	0.901 (0.682, 0.993)	0.006 (0.000, 0.022)

Notes: The table shows the counterfactual transition probabilities for the 1900-1970 birth cohorts. Our results are based on 3-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.31: Mean First Passage Times: Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Manual

Birth Cohorts	Professional Semi-profs	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Farmers
<i>Panel A: Whites</i>						
1860-1870	24.49 (24.233, 24.761)	9.435 (9.365, 9.511)	21.802 (21.682, 21.954)	17.705 (17.572, 17.846)	5.201 (5.173, 5.238)	12.193 (12.057, 12.308)
1880-1890	18.174 (18.086, 18.283)	8 (7.965, 8.036)	18.564 (18.437, 18.658)	12.105 (12.049, 12.156)	4.725 (4.701, 4.748)	23.564 (23.359, 23.828)
1900-1910	11.207 (11.148, 11.262)	7.151 (7.113, 7.191)	14.03 (13.965, 14.087)	13.435 (13.368, 13.509)	4.668 (4.646, 4.69)	43.72 (43.157, 44.227)
1920-1930	6.069 (5.94, 6.226)	7.263 (7.029, 7.521)	15.657 (14.87, 16.56)	11.905 (11.339, 12.486)	4.991 (4.817, 5.154)	128.141 (109.482, 154.047)
1940-1950	5.235 (5.14, 5.32)	5.488 (5.383, 5.616)	18.152 (17.641, 18.743)	14.112 (13.707, 14.548)	5.65 (5.543, 5.798)	174.168 (150.768, 206.341)
1960-1970	6.231 (6.074, 6.441)	5.613 (5.458, 5.775)	18.124 (17.635, 18.532)	16.334 (15.837, 16.946)	5.202 (5.058, 5.386)	176.682 (149.365, 214.387)
<i>Panel B: Blacks</i>						
1860-1870	46.422 (44.291, 48.582)	54.479 (51.575, 57.617)	130.607 (123.065, 139.049)	186.579 (172.149, 205.127)	19.819 (18.931, 20.765)	4.467 (4.315, 4.638)
1880-1890	37.056 (34.891, 39.013)	44.462 (41.625, 48.367)	56.064 (53.952, 58.94)	108.705 (100.501, 118.481)	13.163 (12.629, 13.698)	12.488 (11.8, 13.075)
1900-1910	32.758 (30.928, 34.837)	32.645 (30.138, 35.61)	24.703 (23.763, 25.784)	71.293 (65.881, 78.23)	10.141 (9.688, 10.586)	27.069 (25.571, 28.937)
1920-1930	12.641 (11.06, 14.717)	28.869 (24.203, 34.32)	11.609 (10.357, 13.129)	38.344 (30.564, 50.863)	6.029 (5.381, 6.632)	105.113 (68.357, 189.04)
1940-1950	7.485 (6.92, 7.979)	9.921 (8.933, 11.229)	10.037 (8.973, 11.204)	27.956 (23.376, 35.266)	6.324 (5.632, 7.038)	297.825 (214.83, 512.983)
1960-1970	7.374 (6.788, 8.225)	9.432 (8.575, 10.762)	11.165 (10.161, 12.428)	23.357 (20.646, 26.813)	7.508 (6.915, 8.366)	234.501 (168.745, 341.879)

Notes: The table shows the mean first passage times transitioning from “Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Manual” to other occupations. Our calculations are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Table B.32: Mean First Passage Times: Professional, Semi-Professionals

Birth Cohorts	Proprietors, Managers	Clerical	Sales	Skilled Manual	Semi-Skilled Unskilled Manual	Farmers
<i>Panel A: Whites</i>						
1860-1870	8.395 (8.315, 8.493)	20.552 (20.387, 20.723)	16.436 (16.279, 16.604)	5.868 (5.829, 5.928)	4.63 (4.583, 4.671)	11.761 (11.636, 11.89)
1880-1890	6.841 (6.774, 6.902)	18.016 (17.879, 18.148)	10.81 (10.721, 10.88)	5.534 (5.498, 5.577)	5.027 (4.979, 5.068)	23.235 (23.015, 23.518)
1900-1910	6.22 (6.142, 6.279)	13.764 (13.648, 13.86)	12.485 (12.381, 12.605)	5.601 (5.552, 5.651)	5.423 (5.381, 5.466)	43.793 (43.2, 44.322)
1920-1930	6.527 (6.16, 6.953)	16.125 (14.946, 17.403)	11.037 (10.204, 11.844)	6.289 (5.929, 6.631)	6.776 (6.361, 7.228)	128.498 (109.392, 154.87)
1940-1950	4.931 (4.742, 5.109)	18.608 (17.944, 19.485)	13.556 (13.029, 14.173)	6.634 (6.429, 6.885)	6.444 (6.239, 6.69)	174.75 (151, 207.767)
1960-1970	4.925 (4.736, 5.091)	18.138 (17.667, 18.677)	15.555 (15.041, 16.314)	6.016 (5.853, 6.222)	5.332 (5.134, 5.483)	177.163 (149.748, 214.859)
<i>Panel B: Blacks</i>						
1860-1870	52.846 (49.679, 55.879)	128.017 (120.841, 137.545)	185.406 (170.014, 204.01)	19.148 (18.174, 20.21)	2.63 (2.477, 2.816)	4.065 (3.824, 4.318)
1880-1890	43.998 (41.304, 47.574)	55.26 (53.094, 58.071)	107.461 (99.803, 117.05)	12.778 (12.26, 13.328)	1.984 (1.888, 2.068)	11.485 (10.773, 12.136)
1900-1910	30.963 (28.922, 34.003)	24.264 (23.199, 25.278)	70.368 (65.018, 77.172)	9.647 (9.149, 10.254)	1.857 (1.766, 1.926)	26.057 (24.52, 27.991)
1920-1930	28.996 (24.312, 34.886)	11.403 (9.357, 13.506)	35.187 (25.996, 48.15)	6.719 (5.808, 7.673)	1.938 (1.628, 2.352)	106.843 (70.245, 190.92)
1940-1950	8.724 (7.172, 10.771)	10.013 (8.39, 11.475)	26.563 (21.162, 35.096)	7.04 (6.074, 8.262)	3.541 (3.104, 4.106)	300.71 (217.351, 516.018)
1960-1970	8.505 (7.202, 10.474)	10.704 (9.167, 12.847)	22.508 (19.163, 27.058)	7.832 (6.755, 9.104)	3.494 (2.967, 4.16)	235.831 (168.263, 344.93)

Notes: The table shows the mean first passage times transitioning from “Professional and Semi-Professionals” to other occupations. Our calculations are based on 7-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Appendix C Additional Exercises: Within- and Between-Race Inequality

We examine within- and between-race inequality using various deviation measures in mixing analysis defined in Equation (9). Specifically, for each racial group, we calculate differences in the occupational sorting opportunities of offspring with fathers from two distinct occupational groups,

$$ID^{wn}(\mathbf{P}, j, k, s) = \|e_j \mathbf{P}'^s - e_k \mathbf{P}'^s\|. \quad (\text{B1})$$

The measure evaluated at $s = 1$ reveals differences in the predicted occupational sorting probabilities among offspring within the same racial group. Examining the differences between “Professional, Managers” and “Semi-Skilled and Unskilled” occupations, for example, captures the within-race variance in their offspring’s sorting opportunities.

We also examine the between-race inequality by comparing offspring from different racial groups with their fathers in the same occupations,

$$ID^{bn}(\mathbf{P}_W, \mathbf{P}_B, j, t) = \|e_j \mathbf{P}_W^t - e_j \mathbf{P}_B^t\|. \quad (\text{B2})$$

Likewise, this measure captures the between-race variance in offspring’s sorting opportunities to maintain the same occupation as their fathers or to move into other occupations.



Figure B.21: Within and Between Group Convergences (Short-Run)

Notes: The graphs show the within-race deviations between “Professional and Managers” and “Semi-Skilled and Unskilled” groups (left); and the between-race deviations for “Professional and Managers” and “Semi-Skilled and Unskilled” groups separately (right). We use transition matrices for 5-category occupations. Bootstrapped 95 percent confidence intervals based on 200 draws are included.

Figure B.21 (left) shows the within-race differences in sorting probabilities for families of “Professional and Managers” and “Semi-Skilled and Unskilled” occupations. We find that the trends are similar to the dynamics of the rate of convergences shown in Figure 7 using *AIM*—which reflects within-group heterogeneity in mobility across families. For Black men, the within-race differences show a significant increase for the 1940–1950 birth cohort, followed by a decline for the most recent cohort. The opposite trend for these two birth cohort groups holds for White men—albeit with estimates that are more stable across birth cohorts compared to Black men.

Figure B.21 (right) shows the between-race differences in their sorting opportunities for families of “Professional and Managers” and “Semi-Skilled and Unskilled” occupations. We show that the trend closely follows the dynamics in the degree of occupational segregation (Figure A3), which is initially high but dramatically falls for the 1940–1950 birth cohorts. Our measurements further highlight that, while the between-race gap falls by a greater magnitude for “Professional and Managers” compared to “Semi-Skilled and Unskilled” occupations over time, the downward trend tapers off with the most recent birth cohort.

Appendix D Data Sources

General Social Survey (GSS) (Davern et al., 2022) is a large-scale, cross-sectional survey that has been implemented since 1972 by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago. The survey was conducted annually in most years before 1994 and changed to a biennial basis thereafter. It is designed to be representative of all adults in US households aged 18 and older. The data have been widely used in studies on societal changes in individual attributes and attitudes and population composition. Our analysis relies on data from the years 1972 to 2018 and applies sample weight (*wtssall*) to account for the multistage sampling design. We keep oversamples of Black respondents in GSS 1982 and 1987. Respondents were asked to report their own occupation and education at the time of the survey and their father's occupation and education while they "were growing up." The data are publicly available and can be downloaded from the GSS website: <http://gss.norc.org/get-the-data/>.

Occupational Change in a Generation (OCG) I and II (Blau et al., 1994). OCG I is a large-scale survey of U.S. social mobility, implemented as a supplement to the March 1962 Current Population Survey (CPS). The target population of OCG I was U.S. males aged 20 to 64 in the civilian, noninstitutional population. We applied a sample weight using *V24* to account for the multistage sampling design (see OCG I codebook Introduction p.3 for a description of the construction of sample weight). Occupational Changes in a Generation II (OCG II) was collected in 1973 as a supplement to the March 1973 Current Population Survey. It was designed as a strict replication of OCG I, but also incorporated some new questions about social background and career development. In both OCG I & II, Respondents were asked to report their own occupations at the time of the survey and their fathers' occupations when the respondent was 16 years old. Individuals were also asked to report their own education at the time of the survey and their fathers' education when the respondent was 16 years old. The data are publicly available and can be downloaded from the OCG website: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/6162>.

National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) was a nationally representative household survey designed to provide information on family life. It was conducted in 3 waves: 1987–1988 (Bumpass, Sweet and Call, 2017), 1992–1994 (Bumpass and Sweet, 2018a), and 2001–2002 (Bumpass and Sweet, 2018b). Households were randomly selected from 1,700 selection units that resulted from 17 enumeration districts within each of the 100 primary sampling units. For the first wave of data collection, a primary respon-

dent at least 19 years of age was randomly selected from each household to participate in a personal interview. We used data from waves 1 to 3 and applied sample weight (WEIGHT) to account for the multistage sampling design. Respondents were asked to report their own occupations in each wave and their fathers' occupations when the respondent was 16 years old. Respondents were also asked to report their own education and their fathers' education when the respondent was 16 years old in the 1987–1988 survey. The data are publicly available and can be downloaded from the NSFH website: <http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/nsfh/home2.htm>.

Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) carried out at the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan, is a longitudinal panel household survey in the US (Social Research Center, 2020). The survey collects extensive economic, social, and health items on individuals and their household members over the life course and across generations. Begun in 1968, the PSID follows over 18,000 household members from roughly 5,000 US families. The study interviewed individuals annually until 1997 and biannually thereafter. All original 1968 PSID respondents and their offspring are considered to carry the PSID “gene” and thus are permanent PSID respondents. Their demographic and socioeconomic information, such as age and occupation, is gathered in each wave of the PSID survey and can be linked across years. The PSID project also provides a “Family Identification Mapping System” (FIMS) tool designed to link family members across generations. The data consist of 2 distinct samples: SRC (Survey Research Center) is a nationally representative household sample based on a stratified, multistage selection of the civilian noninstitutional population of the US; SEO (Survey of Economic Opportunity) is a national sample of low-income families with household heads under age 60 in 1968. Occupation is collected for household heads and their spouses in all PSID waves.

We first harmonized all the occupation variables by converting them to the 1950 Census scheme and then chose individuals' occupations measured in the year closest to age 40 as the lifetime occupation. That is, if occupation at age 40 was unavailable, we then looked for occupation at ages 41, 39, 42, 38, and so forth. For individuals whose fathers were not PSID respondents and thus were not directly observed, we relied on the question that asked household heads to report the father's occupation in waves 1997–2019. If the father's occupation was reported multiple times, we chose the mode of the data values. The level of education was asked for household heads in all PSID waves. For individuals whose fathers were not PSID respondents and thus were not directly observed, we relied on the question that asked household heads to report the father's education. We chose the highest level of education for individuals and their fathers across

waves. The data are publicly available and can be downloaded from the PSID website: <https://simba.isr.umich.edu/data/data.aspx>.

National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79) (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014) was another longitudinal cohort study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics under the United States Department of Labor. The project followed the lives of a nationally representative sample of 12,686 respondents born between 1957 and 1964. The respondents were aged 14–22 when first interviewed in 1979 and revisited annually until 1994 and biennially thereafter. We used data from 1979 to 2012 and applied sample weight (R0216100) to account for the multistage sampling design. Respondents were asked to report their occupations in each survey year and their fathers' (or stepfathers') longest jobs in 1978 during the first wave. Individuals were also asked to report their own education in each survey year and their fathers' (or stepfathers') education in 1979. We relied on respondents' highest education across survey years. The data are publicly available and can be downloaded from the NLS website: <http://www.nlsinfo.org/investigator/pages/login.jsp>.

National Longitudinal Survey of Young Men (NLS–YM) (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1992) was another dataset among the several longitudinal cohort studies conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics under the United States Department of Labor between 1966 and 1981. The project began with a nationally representative sample of 5,225 American males aged 14 to 24 in 1966 and was discontinued in 1981 when the respondents were 29 to 39, at the time of their last interview. Respondents were surveyed annually between 1966 and 1971, and in the subsequent years of 1973, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1980, and 1981. The data have been used to study the education and labor market experiences of men during their early careers, such as their educational attainment and expectations, school-to-work transitions, labor market attachment, and activities related to crime, delinquency, and school discipline. We used data from the years 1966 to 1981 (12 rounds) and applied the sample weight (R0000200) to account for the multistage sampling design. Respondents were asked to report their current or the last occupations and those of their fathers in each survey year between 1966 and 1969. To make the data comparable with other datasets used in the analysis, we relied on respondents' occupations reported in the last wave of the survey and their fathers' occupations reported in 1966. If the father's information was missing in the first wave, occupation in the next available year was used. Respondents were asked to report their highest levels of education in each survey year and those of their fathers in 1966. We relied on respondents' highest education ever reported

across survey years. The data are publicly available and can be downloaded from the NLS website: <http://www.nlsinfo.org/investigator/pages/login.jsp>.

National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men (NLS-OM) (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1999) is one of a set of longitudinal cohort studies conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics under the United States Department of Labor from 1966 to 1990. The project began with a nationally representative sample of 5,020 American men aged 45 to 59 in 1966 and was discontinued when respondents were 69 to 83 at the time of their last interviews in 1990. Respondents were surveyed annually between 1966 and 1969, and in the subsequent years of 1971, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1983, and 1990. The final interview was conducted with both living older male respondents and widows or other family members of deceased respondents. The data have mainly been used to study labor market activities of middle-aged men and men close to retirement, such as their work and unemployment experiences, retirement planning, work and health insurance, and job evaluation and satisfaction. We used data from the years 1966 to 1976 (8 rounds) and applied the sample weight variable R0000200 to account for the multistage sampling design. Respondents were asked to report their own occupations in each survey year, and in the year 1966, they were asked about their fathers' occupations when the respondents were 15 years old. Respondents who did not live with their fathers at age 15 were asked to report household heads' occupations. The mobility analysis relies on respondents' occupations reported in the year 1966. If this information was missing, occupation in the next available year was used. The data are publicly available and can be downloaded from the NLS website: <http://www.nlsinfo.org/investigator/pages/login.jsp>.

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), conducted by the United States Census Bureau, is a longitudinal panel survey that is designed to provide income of individuals and households and their participation in income transfer programs (Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2008). Other topics include education, occupation, family dynamics, health insurance, childcare, and food security. The SIPP survey design is a continuous series of national panels, with the sample size ranging from approximately 14,000 to 52,000 interviewed households. The original goal was to have all panels participate for a 32-month period (8 waves), with each panel randomly divided into one of 4 rotation groups. Each rotation group is interviewed in a separate month. Four rotation groups constitute one wave of interviewing. At each interview, respondents provide information covering the 4 months since the previous interview. The first interview began in October 1983 for the 1984 panel. Subsequent panels began

interviews in February of each year. We used data from survey years 1986, 1987, and 1988 because the information about fathers' occupations and education was collected only in a topical module in wave 2 during these years. We applied the sample weight (FNLWGT₅) to account for the multistage sampling design and kept respondents aged 25 to 64. Respondents were asked to report their own occupations during each survey year as well as their fathers' occupations when the respondent was 16 years old. Respondents were also asked to report their own education during each survey year as well as their fathers' education when the respondent was 16 years old. The data are publicly available and can be downloaded from the SIPP website: <http://www.census.gov/sipp/>. These files are also accessible in STATA format from the NBER SIPP data archive page: <https://www.nber.org/research/data/survey-income-and-program-participation-sipp>.

Americans View Their Mental Health (Veroff, Douvan and Kulka, 2005) was sponsored by the US Congress Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, and the first survey was conducted in 1957 by the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan. A sample of Americans were interviewed on marriage, parenthood, employment, and general social relationships. The second survey was implemented in 1976 with the sponsorship of the National Institute of Mental Health. All the variables used in our project are taken from the publicly available data set (Americans View Their Mental Health, 1957 and 1976: Selected Variables (ICPSR 7949)). The dataset includes variables for respondents' occupation (V133) and respondents' father's occupation (V256) from the 1976 survey round. Both variables code occupation in the 1970 US Census Classification System. We recode the 1970 Census occupation codes into the 1950 Census occupation codes using the IPUMS crosswalk. Race and ethnicity variable in the dataset (V244) classifies respondents into three groups (White, Black, and others). We use the same grouping and only recode the group numbers (1 for White, 2 for Black, and 3 for others). The data are freely available to data users at the ICPSR member institutions: <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/studies/3503> and <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/studies/7948>

National Survey of Black Americans (Jackson and Neighbors, 2005) is a series of surveys conducted in 4 waves (1979-1980, 1987-1988, 1988-1989, and 1992). The survey's target population is Black US citizens 18 years of age or older. Our project uses Wave-1 variables from a publicly available data set (National Survey of Black Americans, Waves 1-4, 1979-1980, 1987-1988, 1988-1989, 1992 (ICPSR 6668)). Respondent's occupation variable (V307) classifies respondents' occupation into the 1970 Census 3-digit codes. We recoded this variable into the 1950 Census occupation codes using the IPUMS crosswalk. The data set

also includes variables for the occupation of the respondents' father (V1471) and mother (V1477). The parents' occupation variables assign two-digit codes and have substantially fewer categories than the 1970 US Census occupation classification. We mapped these variables to a new occupation variable (*occ_b*) that we constructed by collapsing the 1950 Census occupation codes. The data are publicly available and can be downloaded from: <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACDA/studies/6668>.

Appendix E Theory and Proofs

E.1 Mixing Analysis: Example

To illustrate our measures of mixing calculations (AD, AID), this section provides a simple example. Let $\mathbf{P}_\alpha = \alpha \mathbf{I} + (1 - \alpha) \frac{ii'}{N}$, where I is the identity matrix with dimension N , i is an N -dimensional column vector consisting of 1's, and $\alpha \in [0, 1)$. Note that $\frac{ii'}{N}$ is the transition matrix that makes the next period's distribution equal to i' , since $\mu_0 \cdot \frac{ii'}{N} = (\mu_0 \cdot i) \cdot \frac{i'}{N} = \frac{i'}{N}$, where the last equation uses $\mu_0 \cdot i = \sum_k \mu_{0,k} = 1$ for any distribution μ_0 . In other words, \mathbf{P}_α is a combination of maintaining the original distribution ("immobility") with probability α and fully randomizing ("full mobility") with probability $(1 - \alpha)$.

Claim: $\mathbf{P}_\alpha \cdot \mathbf{P}_\beta = \mathbf{P}_{\alpha\beta}$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_\alpha \cdot \mathbf{P}_\beta &= \left(\alpha \mathbf{I} + (1 - \alpha) \frac{ii'}{N} \right) \left(\beta \mathbf{I} + (1 - \beta) \frac{ii'}{N} \right) \\ &= \alpha \beta \mathbf{I} + \left(\alpha(1 - \beta) + \beta(1 - \alpha) + (1 - \alpha)(1 - \beta) \right) \frac{ii'}{N} \\ &= \alpha \beta \mathbf{I} + (1 - \alpha\beta) \frac{ii'}{N} = \mathbf{P}_{\alpha\beta} \end{aligned}$$

where the second equation uses the fact that $\frac{ii'}{N} \cdot \frac{ii'}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \cdot i \cdot \left(\frac{i'i}{N} \right) \cdot i' = \frac{1}{N} ii'$.

A corollary of this is that $(\mathbf{P}_\alpha)^t = \mathbf{P}_{(\alpha^t)}$. That is, $(\mathbf{P}_\alpha)^t = \alpha^t \mathbf{I} + (1 - \alpha^t) \frac{ii'}{N}$. Also, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\mathbf{P}_\alpha)^t = \frac{ii'}{N}$, which implies that the steady-state distribution is $\mu^* = \frac{i'}{N}$.¹

To characterize the measures related to mixing using this $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}_\alpha$,

$$\begin{aligned} (AD) &= \|\mu_0 \mathbf{P}^t - \mu^*\| \\ &= \left\| \mu_0 \left(\alpha^t \mathbf{I} + (1 - \alpha^t) \frac{ii'}{N} \right) - \frac{i'}{N} \right\| \text{ since } \mu^* = \frac{i'}{N} \\ &= \left\| \alpha^t \mu_0 + (1 - \alpha^t) \frac{i'}{N} - \frac{i'}{N} \right\| \text{ since } \mu_0 \cdot i = 1 \\ &= \alpha^t \left\| \mu_0 - \frac{i'}{N} \right\| \end{aligned}$$

¹Note that $\alpha \neq 1$ is important because $\alpha = 1$ would result in $\mu^* = \mu_0 \neq \frac{i'}{N}$. This is because $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1^-} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \alpha^t = 0$, whereas $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 1^t = 1$, resulting in a discontinuity at $\alpha = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
(AID) &= \sum_k m_k \|e_k \mathbf{P}^t - \mu^*\| \\
&= \sum_k m_k \|e_k (\alpha^t \mathbf{I} + (1 - \alpha^t) \frac{ii'}{N}) - \frac{i'}{N}\| \text{ since } \mu^* = \frac{i'}{N} \\
&= \sum_k m_k \alpha^t \|e_k - \frac{i'}{N}\| \text{ since } e_k \cdot i = 1 \\
&= \alpha^t \|e_1 - \frac{i'}{N}\|
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equation is due to the symmetry across k embedded in \mathbf{P} , and $\sum_k m_k = 1$. Note that (AM) depends on μ_0 but (AIM) does not in this example due to symmetry (not a general property), and that they both converge to zero with the decay rate of α . Finally,

$$(AID) - (AD) = \alpha^t \left(\|e_1 - \frac{i'}{N}\| - \|\mu_0 - \frac{i'}{N}\| \right) \geq 0$$

since e_k is the most uneven distribution possible, $\frac{i'}{N}$ is the most even distribution, and μ_0 would lie somewhere in between (general proof in the next section).

E.2 Mixing Analysis: Bounds

Let $\mu_0 = (m_1, \dots, m_N)$ where m_j 's are scalar, and $\mathbf{P}^t = (r_1; \dots; r_N)$ where r_j 's are row vectors for which the sum of N elements is equal to 1. Let e_j denote the row vector with j -th element equal to 1 and 0 otherwise. Then the following equations hold:

$$\begin{aligned}
e_j \mathbf{P}^t &= r_j \\
\mu_0 &= \sum_k m_k e_k \\
\mu_0 \mathbf{P}^t &= \sum_k m_k e_k \mathbf{P}^t = \sum_k m_k r_k
\end{aligned}$$

The mixing measures can be rewritten as:

$$\begin{aligned}
AD &= \|\mu_0 \mathbf{P}^t - \mu^*\| = \left\| \sum_k m_k r_k - \mu^* \right\| \in [0, M] \\
ID &= \|e_j \mathbf{P}^t - \mu^*\| = \|r_j - \mu^*\| \in [0, M] \\
AID &= \sum_k m_k \|e_k \mathbf{P}^t - \mu^*\| = \sum_k m_k \|r_k - \mu^*\| \in [0, M]
\end{aligned}$$

where M is the upper bound of the distance between two discrete distributions. For a standard L^p norm with $p \geq 1$, $M = 2^{1/p}$.²

Now, consider the difference between AID and AD.

$$\begin{aligned}
AID - AD &= \sum_k m_k \underbrace{\|r_k - \mu^*\|}_{v_k} - \left\| \sum_k m_k r_k - \mu^* \right\| \\
&= \sum_k m_k \|v_k\| - \left\| \sum_k m_k v_k \right\| \\
&\geq 0 \text{ by triangular inequality (Minkowski)}
\end{aligned}$$

Equality holds if: (1) $\mu_0 = e_k$ for some k so that the initial condition is fully concentrated in one of the occupations k , or (2) $r_i = r_j$ for all i, j — the steady state is reached at once (in t periods), which in turn implies that $r_k = \mu^*$ for all k .

For a bound in the other direction,

$$\begin{aligned}
AID - AD &= \sum_j m_j \left(\|r_j - \mu^*\| - \left\| \sum_k m_k r_k - \mu^* \right\| \right) \\
&\leq \sum_j m_j \left\| r_j - \sum_k m_k r_k \right\| \text{ by triangular inequality (Minkowski)} \\
&= \sum_j m_j \left\| \sum_k m_k (r_j - r_k) \right\| \\
&\leq \sum_{j,k} m_j m_k \|r_j - r_k\| \text{ by triangular inequality (Minkowski)} \\
&= \sum_{j \neq k} m_j m_k \|r_j - r_k\| \quad (\because \|r_j - r_j\| = 0) \\
&\leq \sum_{j \neq k} m_j m_k \cdot M \quad (M \text{ is the upper bound of these norms}) \\
&= M \left(\underbrace{\left(\sum_j m_j \right)^2}_{=1} - \underbrace{\sum_j m_j^2}_{\geq \frac{1}{N} (\sum_j m_j)^2 \text{ by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality}} \right) \\
&\leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{N} \right) M = \left(1 - \frac{1}{N} \right) \cdot 2^{1/p}
\end{aligned}$$

Equality holds if $\mu_0 = \frac{i'}{N}$ and $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}$ (which implies $\mu^* = \mu_0$).

²For example, $\|(1, 0, 0) - (0, 1, 0)\| = (|1-0|^p + |0-1|^p + |0-0|^p)^{1/p} = 2^{1/p}$

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