Online Appendix for:
Intergenerational Economic Mobility and the Racial Wealth Gap

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Table 2: First Stage Results of Younger Generation's Stock Value Influenced by Parental and Grandparental Wealth

Variables	(1) Stock Value	(2) Stock Value	(3) Stock Value
Parent's Wealth	0.0293 (0.0066)		
Paternal Grandparent's Wealth		0.0029 (0.0143)	
Maternal Grandparent's Wealth			0.0463 (0.0136)
Person-year observations	12,835	3,608	3,774
Number of children	1,948	1,032	1,107
R-squared	0.1617	0.1881	0.1950

Notes: Each column reports the first stage results of the 2SLS/IV regressions, showing that grandparental and parental wealth have some effect on third generation's stock value. See Table 1 for details.

Table 3: Results from Oaxaca-Blinder Decomposition of Income Gap

Panel A: Parent-Child

	(1) Differential	(2) Endowments	(3) Coefficients	(4) Interaction
Total		0.5863	0.4243	-0.0900
		(0.0476)	(0.1219)	(0.1049)
White Household Income(log)	12.0467			
	(0.0325)			
Black Household Income(log)	11.1261			
	(0.0987)			
White-Black Income Gap	0.9206			
	(0.1039)			
Observations	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948

Panel B: Grandparent-Grandchild

	(1) Differential	(2) Endowments	(3) Coefficients	(4) Interaction
Total		0.4125	0.1068	0.0911
		(0.0676)	(0.1153)	(0.0987)
White Household Income(log)	12.0003			
	(0.0503)			
Black Household Income(log)	11.3898			
	(0.0772)			
White-Black Income Gap	0.6104			
	(0.0921)			
Observations	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107

Notes: The reduced-form decomposition models of Panel A and Panel B contain the following covariates: educational attainment, number of children in household, age, age squared, marital status (married =1), sex (men=1), professional or manager occupational status (yes=1). Chief covariates of interest include extended family wealth (average (log) of parental wealth from 1984 and 1989 waves in Panel A; average (log) of grandparental wealth from 1984 and 1989 waves in Panel B) and extended family income (average (log) of parental income from 1984 and 1989 waves in Panel A; average (log) of grandparental income from 1984 and 1989 waves in Panel B). In Panel A, parental income and wealth variables may account for 0.2134 (0.1965/0.9206), and educational attainment may account for 0.1077 (0.0992/0.9206), of the black-white income gap. In Panel B, 0.1803 (0.1101/0.6104) of the black-white income gap may be attributed to grandparental income and wealth variables, while 0.1004 (0.0613/0.6104) may be attributed to educational attainment. The dependent variable is inverse hyperbolic sine (log) transformation applied to the child's household income.