

Appendix Table 1. Number of Observations and Intergenerational Mobility Statistics by Child's Birth Cohort

Birth Cohort	Sample Size		Fraction of Birth Cohort Represented		Rank-Rank Slope			College Attend.	College Quality	Log-Log	Log-Log	Log-Log	Consolidated Series
	SOI Sample	Population	SOI Sample	Population	Income at 29-30	Income at 26	Income at 26	Gradient	Gradient (P75-P25)	Age 29-30	Age 26	Age 26	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1971	4,331		81.5%		0.289	0.212				0.291	0.187		0.289
1972	5,629		83.0%		0.319	0.253				0.346	0.193		0.319
1973	6,179		88.4%		0.274	0.249				0.351	0.281		0.274
1974	7,102		83.7%		0.312	0.261				0.330	0.240		0.312
1975	8,222		85.8%		0.252	0.236				0.254	0.232		0.252
1976	8,257		87.1%		0.282	0.223				0.325	0.202		0.282
1977	8,160		90.4%		0.313	0.233				0.373	0.208		0.313
1978	7,973		88.5%		0.313	0.239				0.338	0.265		0.313
1979	7,593		89.2%		0.330	0.212				0.329	0.240		0.330
1980	7,762	3,092,647	96.1%	85.6%	0.274	0.219	0.273			0.266	0.213	0.274	0.274
1981	8,201	3,323,937	92.7%	91.6%	0.348	0.278	0.279			0.332	0.243	0.271	0.348
1982	9,936	3,448,021	95.8%	93.7%	0.301	0.247	0.274			0.289	0.205	0.257	0.301
1983		3,462,126		95.1%			0.268					0.232	0.300
1984		3,535,065		96.3%			0.261	0.745	0.187			0.219	0.291
1985		3,642,863		96.9%			0.262	0.745	0.190			0.217	0.293
1986		3,650,594		97.2%			0.265	0.739	0.188			0.217	0.296
1987		3,711,400		97.4%				0.751	0.192				0.296
1988		3,815,926		97.6%				0.749	0.192				0.296
1989		3,940,398		97.5%				0.746	0.191				0.294
1990		4,048,638		97.4%				0.732	0.189				0.289
1991		3,994,642		97.2%				0.711	0.182				0.281
1992		3,946,445		97.1%				0.711	0.180				0.281
1993		3,870,924		96.8%				0.692	0.174				0.273

Notes: Column 1 reports the number of children in the SOI sample by child's birth cohort (which is less than the total number of parent-child observations because of repeated parent sampling across years). Column 2 reports the number of children in the population-based sample. Columns 3 and 4 report the fraction of the birth cohort represented, which is equal to the total sample size (using SOI sampling weights for the SOI sample) divided by the size of the birth cohort, based on vital statistics from the Human Mortality Database at UC-Berkeley. Columns 5-8 present estimates from OLS regressions of child outcomes on parent income ranks by cohort. Columns 5-7 regress child income rank on parent income rank. In the population-based sample, ranks are defined within cohort. In the SOI sample, we define ranks by cohort and SOI cross-section year and use sampling weights in all regressions. Column 5 uses child income averaged across ages 29-30, while 6 and 7 use child income at age 26. Column 8 reports the slope of a regression of college attendance, measured as an indicator for the presence of a 1098-T form in the tax year where the child turns 19, on parent income rank. Column 9 reports the difference in average college quality percentile rank between children with parents around the 75th percentile (percentiles 72 to 78) and children with parents around the 25th percentile (percentiles 22 to 28). College quality, taken directly from Chetty, Friedman, and Rockoff (2013), is defined as the mean income at age 31 of children born in 1979-80 based on the college they attended at age 20; those not enrolled in any college are included in a separate category. Columns 10-12 report regressions similar to Columns 5-7, but regress log child income on log parent income in place of child and parent ranks used in Columns 5-7. These log-log regressions drop observations in which the child has zero income. Column 13 reports the consolidated series, where estimates for cohorts 1971-1982 are taken from Column 5 and the estimates for 1983-1993 are constructed based on Columns 7 and 8 as described in the text.