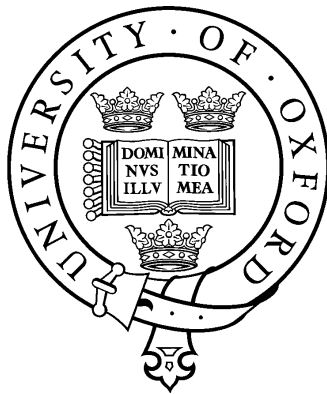


The Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort: Socioeconomic outcomes 1851-1901



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Abstract. Intergenerational outcome (IO) studies model the transmission of socioeconomic status between familial generations. Given the balancing of time horizons and future expectations implicit in migration decisions, IO studies are particularly salient to an empirical understanding of migration. However, few datasets exist which provide the necessary longitudinal observations for migrant populations, therefore such IO studies remain rare.

This paper presents a novel cohort of 288,000 individuals from fifty years of English census data (1851-1861 and 1881-1901), representing some 36,000 core family groups who originated beyond the national boundary of England prior to 1851. The intercensal linking method employed here (network persistence linkage, or NPL) is also unique. It exploits persistent coresident proximity to enrich individual identifiers and includes an equal number of females as well as males.

Socioeconomic outcomes are defined with the HISCAM scale, a measure of social proximity derived by statistical correspondence analysis of occupations within historic civil and genealogical records. Descriptive analysis of outcomes over three generations shows that immigrants had significant socioeconomic mobility, especially females, although this was not always an upward move. Immigrant families with very advantaged positions may have experienced rapid regression to the mean. An ordinary least squares (OLS) estimate of intergenerational transmission finds that both males and females transmitted a significant effect to their children's status through their own socioeconomic prestige. This effect is stronger between the immigrant and his/her child than between that child and the third generation. The country of origin had a significant effect on the status of both subsequent generations, although there is also evidence that this dissipated among the grandchildren of British Isles immigrants. This study demonstrates that it is possible to link females as well as males across historical population datasets, and that omitting them from intergenerational outcome models may overestimate inheritance and underestimate mobility.

Acknowledgements. This project examined over 150 million observations and is indebted to the painstaking ambition of others; particularly to the I-CeM team at the University of Essex and to the CAMSIS/HISCAM project group. My thanks to Paul Brimble, Meredith Paker, Andrea Ramazzotti, and Anselm Küsters who lent me perspective along the way; to Joel Thomas, Jesse Vineyard, and Leighton Lustig who read my proposal and final draft. I am grateful to Jane Humphries for making me aware of the HISCAM project and to my supervisor Kevin O'Rourke for his unerring advice.

Contents

19

List of abbreviations	3
Chapter One: Introduction	4
Chapter Two: Intergenerational Transmission and Mobility	13
Chapter Three : Sources	19
1.) The Census Enumerator's Books	20
2.) The Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM)	22
3.) The Historical CAMSIS (HISCAM)	25
4.) Under-enumeration of child and female labour	28
Chapter Four: The Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort	37
1.) Network Persistence Linkage (NPL)	38
2.) The Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort	43
Chapter Five: The Empirical Model	49
Chapter Six: Conclusion	64
List of figures and tables	68
Figures	69
Tables	80
Appendix	88
Bibliography	111

List of abbreviations

GRO – General Records Office

HISCAM – Historical CAMSIS

HISCLASS – Historical International Social Class

HISCO – Historical International Standard of Classification of Occupations

I-CeM – Integrated Census Microdata

I-PUMS – Integrated Public Use Microdata Series

IO – intergenerational outcome

NPL – network persistence linkage

VIMC – Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort

Chapter One: Introduction

The children of Robert Balmer lived in six places in 1891. Having come south from Scotland, Robert settled in first Northumberland's Scremerston district as a coal miner before 1841. A local girl named Margaret married him around this time; before his death some forty years later, they would have at least eight children—four boys and four girls.

By 1861 they were a household of seven, and by 1871 they were nine.¹ Stephen was a plasterer's labourer, while James and Thomas worked at the mine where their father had been promoted to overseer.

Between 1871 and 1881, the family decamped hundreds of miles to York Street in Bury, where at least six of them took up work in Lancashire's textile industry. Robert, now 59, was a labourer in a cotton mill along with Thomas. Stephen was a warper, Elizabeth a felt hat trimmer, and Susanna a winder. But eldest daughter Margaret, age 22, had become a schoolmistress—in socioeconomic terms, the female equivalent of becoming a doctor.²

Only James continued at the Scremerston address on Deputy Row, where he now headed his own household of nine with wife Jane. In 1881, only James' occupation was enumerated, but all five of his sons were destined for the mines and his two daughters for domestic service.

By 1891, the family split again. In Northumberland, grandson Robert, a coal hewer, lived in Restoration Hill with another local-born Margaret and a young daughter, Sarah. Stephen, still a warper, moved out to Bury's Badger Street and married Betsy with whom he raised two girls who, like their father, were working in Lancashire's mills by 1901. With the elder Robert's death, his wife Margaret became matriarch. She presided over the York Street household which included Thomas, now a vanman, and her daughter Susannah's young family—little Bella, whose mother was still a winder and whose father, William Chambers, was an overlooker in a cotton mill and also Scotland-born.

This small but complex narrative is not particularly fascinating or exceptional. But the socioeconomic fate of the Balmer family is one of thousands compiled into a unique cohort in order to answer a very particular question. Given such reshuffling between homes, counties,

¹ Figure 1.1 shows their entry in the 1871 enumerator's book.

² Figure 1.2 shows their entry in the 1881 enumerator's book.

industries, and trades, how much could the patriarch's Scottish extraction really have mattered to the outcomes of his children and grandchildren?

The Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort contains 145,000 female and 142,000 male individuals, some only observed once and others as often as five times. It is one of the largest multigenerational datasets compiled from historical population data, and required proposal and testing of a new nominal linking technique. Built from the full census of England from 1851-1901, the VIMC follows large families like the Balmers as well as households of one person; those who moved great distances, as well as those who remained within a close radius of their original destination.

Why migration?

Migration is fundamental to the modern economy. Historians understand it as a driver of social change, and as a consequence of economic change; as a source of political instability but also economic stabilisation. To the social scientist, migration offers a unique opportunity to see cultural institutions in action, both domestic and the ones which stick to the immigrant and set them apart.

Migration offers the economist a fascinating opportunity to observe the rational man. The migrant of the 19th century is often imagined balancing immediate costs against the promise of future opportunity—not only for herself, but for her children, and theirs.

This longitudinal aspiration makes migration well suited to intergenerational outcome studies, which measure the association of outcomes in one generation with those of another. If long-distance migration was a rational response, do we observe economic benefits that commend their choice? Did foreign-ness affect only the migrant, or was it felt by migrants' children, or even migrants' grandchildren? Here, the aim is not only to estimate the degree of social mobility experienced by the grandchildren of the foreign-born, but to explain the vectors through which economic inheritance was passed.

Natural experiments do not exist: datasets must be made. The possibility to create them has only existed for the past twenty or thirty years with the conversion of large-scale population data into databases. Within this data is the potential to discover whether real immigrants succeeded in the longitudinal aspirations we hypothesise for them.

Two things stand in the way. Migration is no more a male phenomenon than intergenerational transmission, but our knowledge of both is primarily limited to males. Among the ninety nations represented in the 1851 census of England, only twelve sent a noticeable majority of men. The socioeconomic mobility we associate with this period has been estimated only from fathers to sons. We have hoped, rather than demonstrated, that we can understand migration and intergenerational outcomes in Victorian Britain without including females.

Why England?

The social order and labour markets of Victorian Britain have attracted much interest from historians and economists. We know that the average citizen experienced a rise in standards of living, a decrease in the mortality rate, an expansion of labour market opportunities, and rising wages which kept safely ahead of the subsistence basket.

We also know that inequality persisted despite rising standards, and there are still open questions about the structure of the labour market, the contents of the subsistence basket, and how people obtained it.³ But the most significant problem is the newest. Are studies of adult males sufficiently representative to decide these questions? Historical estimates of GDP and labour market structures are certainly somewhat mistaken for the omission of females and children—but *how* mistaken? Estimations and counterarguments of the error have been made, but few systematic population studies have contributed direct empirical evidence.⁴

British censuses from this era have been useful in establishing the current estimates. However, the availability of digitized population data, such as the Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM) for 1851-1911, has yet to be analysed from a large-scale, intergenerational view that covers the period and includes both males and females.

Mass migration, as well as economic expansion, characterised these sixty years. With some fifty million Europeans emigrating to the New World, Britain became an empire on which the sun never set. The idea of rational migration has been best outlined by Hatton and Williamson, quantified the historical conditions that kicked off the North Atlantic experience of modern

³ Hatton, *The Age of Mass Migration*, 240–41.

⁴ For example, see the debate between Humphries, “The Lure of Aggregates and the Pitfalls of the Patriarchal Perspective”; Allen, “The High Wage Economy and the Industrial Revolution.”

migration in the late 19th century.⁵ Only a few studies have utilized an intergenerational analysis to inquire after the long-term outcomes of those who participated.⁶

The significance of internal movement in this period has also been thoroughly discussed. Immigration to England has primarily been considered in reference to the Irish emigration—and justifiably so—over 50% of England’s immigrant stock in 1851 was born in Ireland.⁷ Of the many scholars interested in 19th and 20th century migration, and those interested in England specifically, very few have exploited census data to study what happened to the foreign-born population in Victorian England.⁸

Immigrants in England, 1851

In 1851, immigrants in England were the exception, not the rule. Less than 1% of the population was born outside the national boundary. As an island nation, its baseline level of immigration had been consistently low for centuries, yet England was not isolated: a widening empire placed it at the heart of a global transport network, a point well illustrated by the ninety national origins of its migrant population in 1851.

England had been shipping all over the world for several hundred years. Migrants from the Indian subcontinent, often servants or sailors, were arriving regularly in England by the early 1700s and before Liverpool became associated with the Irish emigration, it received no small number of West Africans.⁹ The impressment of sailors abroad and the abandonment or desertion of these at home had been a problem for administrators since Tudor times, although

⁵ Hatton, *The Age of Mass Migration*.

⁶ For example Pérez, “The (South) American Dream: Mobility and Economic Outcomes of First- and Second-Generation Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century Argentina”; Abramitzky, Boustan, and Eriksson, “Europe’s Tired, Poor, Huddled Masses.”

⁷ For example Long, “Rural-Urban Migration and Socioeconomic Mobility in Victorian Britain”; Abramitzky, Boustan, and Eriksson, “Europe’s Tired, Poor, Huddled Masses”; Borjas, “Self-Selection and the Earnings of Immigrants”; Williamson, “The Impact of the Irish on British Labor Markets During the Industrial Revolution.”

⁸ For example Tabili, *Global Migrants, Local Culture*; Ferrie and Hatton, “Chapter 2 - Two Centuries of International Migration”; Szreter, “Before Windrush: Global Immigration to England and Wales, 1851-1911. Evidence from the Census.” *Unpublished thesis*.

⁹ Frost, *Work and Community among West African Migrant Workers since the Nineteenth Century*, 2; Visram, *Ayahs, Lascars, and Princes*, 2, 9.

its magnitude varied. Whether through lack of means or motivation, many of these few settled permanently in Britain.¹⁰

In the history of migration, 1851 was a unique moment. The census at mid-century was the last best glimpse of pre-mass migration movers, even though the conditions of transport and opportunity were already shifting toward the new regime. If these 1% were not the tired, huddled masses, who were they?

Laura Tabili's detailed longitudinal research on the foreign-born population of South Shields from the 1840s-1930s, has provided many insights for the present study. In particular, Tabili demonstrated that foreigners' local personal networks, whether to other migrants or long-tenured locals, could be very resilient across time and distance.¹¹

A recent study of the entire non-European population from the 1851-1911 censuses of England and Wales concluded that the total proportion of these far-born migrants held between 0.20% and 0.59% of the entire population of England and Wales during these sixty years, although this is most likely a conservative estimate.¹² Szreter noted the unusual proportion of females from colonial territories, many of them of higher than average social standing, and suggests these were likely the children of colonial administrators returning to England. However, these account for the minority of England's immigrants: just over 22,000 (2%) of the 1851 foreign-born hailed from colonial or satellite regions in the East Indies, Australasia, India, the Caribbean, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

The foreign-born in England were overwhelmingly Irish, and the catastrophic context of their migration should not be overlooked. Times were also bad in Scotland, who represent another 21%, while the Welsh account for 17%. Germany and France each had 12,000 enumerated in 1851, and over 22,000 (2%) hailed from colonial or satellite regions in the East Indies, Australasia, India, the Caribbean, Africa, and Southeast Asia. And they were mostly women. Of the 90 nations represented, only twelve sent a noticeable male majority.¹³

¹⁰ Fryer's survey of parish records around the turn of the 18th century finds a strong if small presence of Indian and African residents, often servants but not always slaves, in Plymouth, Bedfordshire, Essex, Cumberland, Suffolk, Shropshire, Bristol, and Liverpool. Fryer, *Staying Power*.

¹¹ Tabili, *Global Migrants, Local Culture*, 67–76, 142–51.

¹² Szreter, "Before Windrush: Global Immigration to England and Wales, 1851-1911. Evidence from the Census."

¹³ The most male-dominant group was Hungary (82% of 180), followed by Norway, Sweden, Poland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Denmark, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, and Russia (61% of 896).

They were in service. Over half of these nations sent at least 20% into occupations among into England's booming service sector. By comparison, only eleven had that proportion in skilled labour, which is traditionally associated with the male European immigrant.¹⁴ But immigrants in 1851 were, like the English themselves, mostly labourers. The few nations excepted from this generalisation are those which sent their plurality to the service or the management sectors, but these were unusual, and as we will see, not destined to remain there.

The decreasing cost of transport changed the terms of immigration during the span of this study, but it is possible that the more relevant effect for this study was the obverse: the opportunity of returning home. The personal papers of British Isle immigrants reveal that even before 1850, many of those who emigrated hoped or planned to return home. Nor were returners necessarily going to be better off than average—colonial administrations repatriated problematic residents to England.¹⁵ In reviewing evidence from the commonwealth, Eric Richards pointed out that even when these immigrants intended to return home, it seems few of them retained assets in England.¹⁶ By 1880, it is estimated that nearly 25% of immigrants to the New World consistently returned to Europe within thirty years, but before the mid-19th century, the structural frictions of sea travel made the return journey too expensive and too arduous for most emigrants from Britain.¹⁷

By selecting the foreign-born population in 1851, this project captures individuals who arrived in England before the major decrease in the cost of the journey. But by following outcomes over the next fifty years, it also captures the increased opportunity of migrants to leave, whether because they had succeeded or failed.

The social mobility in the VIMC belongs to a peculiar moment. This population was not necessarily the same as that which emigrated from Europe to the New World by the millions by the end of the century. They may have been trapped in England by the prohibitive cost of return, declining fortunes, or increasing dependents. Others may have chosen a right moment, and passed their gains to their children and grandchildren. The vast majority of the cohort's first generation were pressed to emigrate by hardship—famine, eviction, and economic

¹⁴ And these are not the same eleven; but Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France, Holland, Poland, the Isle of Man, St Helena, Hungary, Chile, and Burma.

¹⁵ Richards, "Running Home from Australia: Intecontinental Mobility and Migrant Expectations in the Nineteenth Century."

¹⁶ Richards, 100.

¹⁷ Wyman, *Round-Trip to America*, 5–10.

depression uprooted many in Scotland and Ireland who found their way to England. It is important to acknowledge that the difference in the context of migration might matter: some chose migration, but others were forced. Some arrived in rising circumstances but others arrived in decline.

Challenges and limitations

This study faced several significant challenges.

First, the scale and detail of the source data required consistent, methodological treatment during an intensive twelve month period. Over 151 million observations were downloaded, cleaned, and searched. It would not have been possible without previous experience in data integrity analysis. This is covered more thoroughly in Chapter Three.

Second, the under-enumeration of females and young observations in the census data has not been systematically resolved. An analysis of enumeration patterns in the occupation fields for the VIMC was undertaken. This resulted in the assignment of an individual socioeconomic status to about 40% of unenumerated observations between the ages of 9.5 and 12 and 27% of unenumerated females. This is also covered in Chapter Three.

Third, many other studies have linked individuals in historical data by their name and other identifying information between historical population datasets, but with a single exception, none have done so without first dropping female observations. On the other hand, I found no evidence that a nominal linking approach suited to both males and females has ever seriously been attempted. The VIMC is the result of an experimental nominal linking technique I developed for this study. This is described in Chapter Four.

Finally, the universal language used in many intergenerational outcome studies obscures that these model only patrilineal outcomes. Some experts omit females because they expect a transmission rate of zero; others omit them because they believe the transmission rate for females is nearly 100%. The limited availability of empirical estimates of female transmission and outcomes proved a challenge when interpreting the model. How this became standard practice, the major exceptions, and issues arising from it are covered in the next chapter.

Perhaps Robert Balmer also hoped to return to Scotland one day. An extension of this study would be required in order to produce a precise counterfactual. The present study suggests that in England at least, they were excellent. The descendants of migrants in the skilled labour

sector, which encompasses miners, experienced some of the highest potential for individual mobility in the cohort. In addition, the grandchildren of Scotland-born grandfathers experienced some of the highest mobility for descendants of male migrants, who generally experienced less than the grandchildren of female migrants. Since estimates of occupational mobility for the native-born population in this sector vary between 79% and 45%, it is unlikely that the occupational mobility experienced by the Balmers was any less than the children of England-born grandparents.¹⁸

The remainder of this paper will discuss how such a conclusion can be reached. Chapter Two reviews the literature on intergenerational outcome studies, to which this paper makes three contributions. First, it answers scepticism in the literature that females transmit outcomes: they did, although perhaps not as strongly as men but there are always exceptions. Second, it estimates how the significance of inherited effects change with the age of the child or grandchild. Third, it confirms the specific context of the original migration decision, measured by the national origin of the migrant, probably mattered by a significant magnitude even in the third generation.

Chapter Three discusses the three sources used in this study: the census enumerator's books for England from 1851-1901, the Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM) database, and the Historical CAMSIS structure. None of these sources is sufficient on its own for this study, and Chapter Three discusses the limitations of each, and how they are offset by the strength of the others. Chapter Four explains how the Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort (VIMC) was created from the I-CeM dataset using a novel nominal linkage technique, which exploits the propensity of individuals to remain in personal networks between census observations. Chapter Four also reviews the limitations and representativeness of the VIMC in the context of the original pool of 900,000 foreign-born migrants living in England in 1851.

Chapter Five presents the empirical model for intergenerational transmission and interprets its results in historical context. Chapter Six concludes by placing the historical findings in the context of the limitations both of the empirical model and the VIMC and asks questions for future research.

¹⁸ These estimates are from Long, "The Surprising Social Mobility of Victorian Britain"; Long and Ferrie, "The Path to Convergence: Intergenerational Occupational Mobility in Britain and the US in Three Eras."

Given the complexities of working with a new dataset that is by definition very diverse, it is not possible for this study to present much more than an aggregate estimation of the significance of inherited status in the context of migration. However, by tackling the aggregate question, rather than a very specific group, it suggests a baseline level of intergenerational transmission for social status which may represent a plausible estimate for England-born as well as migrants. It suggests that for most migrants, who were female, socioeconomic mobility may have been much higher than that expected for the (male) British population.

Chapter 2: Intergenerational transmission and mobility

The first literature on social mobility appeared in the 1920s and 1930s.¹⁹ The gathering strength of sociological paradigms, increasing unease about class consciousness, and demand for empirically-formed social policy brought the systematic study of modern social stratification to the attention of Oxford and the London School of Economics. These studies saw themselves building on the work of Victorian social reformers such as Seebohm Rowntree and Charles Booth, whose methods and opinions still influence the literature today.

The LSE undertook to a national retrospective study of occupational mobility between fathers and sons around 1950. A three-generation analysis of patrilineal social mobility featured among the first intergenerational outcome studies in *Social Mobility in Britain*, published as the capstone to that effort.²⁰ The next major data collection exercise in England did not follow until 1972, when the Oxford Social Mobility Group created an extensive dataset; and these two sources were much relied on for the early empirical work on intergenerational outcomes.

In the 1960s and 1970s, IO models took an economic turn, with an increasing emphasis on wages and national economies. *The American Occupational Structure* was published by Peter Blau and Otis Duncan in 1967, and Gary Becker's *Human Capital* in 1964.²¹ These two books became foundational texts as intergenerational outcome studies came into their own in the 1970s and 1980s, with the major works of Jencks, Soltow, Mortgenstern, and Williamson firmly established empirical models which excluded nonmale and non-white populations for empirical clarity. Studies which offered a more representative view of the population could not offer comparable estimates and remained on the periphery of the literature.²²

It was Charles Booth who suggested a rationalisation of British occupational classes which moved the labour of females from the productive sector to dependent classification.²³ The LSE went so far as to warn its demographers that females would be unable to accurately characterise

¹⁹ Sorokin, *Social Mobility*; Carr-Saunders, *The Professions*; Lewis, *The English Middle Classes*.

²⁰ Mukherjee, "A Study of Social Mobility Between Three Generations"; Mincer, "Investment in Human Capital and Personal Income Distribution"; Marshall, "Nature and Determinants of Social Status."

²¹ Borjas, "Ethnic Capital and Intergenerational Mobility."

²² William T. Bielby, Robert M. Hauser, and David L. Featherman, "Response Errors of Black and Nonblack Males in Models of the Intergenerational Transmission of Socioeconomic Status"; Mueller, "Applying Human Capital Theory to Women's Changing Work Patterns."

²³ Higgs, "Making Sense of the Census Revisited", 157.

the job characteristics of their sons, husbands, and fathers-in-law.²⁴ The literature continues to struggle to find a place for females. But there is also a continuing assertion across a wide historical context that females do not engage in activity with remunerative value which causes their omission in some studies, but also that their socioeconomic status is a reflection of their circumstances—not made, but reflected. In *The Inheritance of Economic Status*, John Brittain used a cohort from 1960s-1970 Cleveland, a midsize American city, and although this dataset included a relatively equal balance of females and males, Brittain focused his investigation on male transmission.²⁵ He writes: “Marital selection is a supplemental factor also found to have great importance for the perpetuation of inequality. It is interpreted [...] as the key avenue through which the influence of parental economic status is transmitted to daughters; the relationship between the economic status of daughters and their parents is almost as close as if they had married their brothers.”²⁶

In 1986, Gary Becker and Nigel Tomes published “Human Capital and the Rise and Fall of Families”, which formalised the standard intergenerational transmission model used in this study. In 1992, George Borjas answered with “Ethnic Capital and Intergenerational Mobility”, a rather provocative paper, which demonstrated that a variable representing ‘ethnic effects’ aided the accuracy of intergenerational mobility models—in some cases, outweighing the magnitude of the parent’s occupational prestige effects.²⁷

Parents and Children, published in 1983, was one of the first IO studies to make creative use of historical documents to create a longitudinal outcomes study.²⁸ The authors used Seebom Rowntree’s final 1950 survey of York as the first observation in their sample, and traced participants of both genders to the second generation in in the late 1970s, calculating a regression coefficient of 0.20 for parents to children which includes females, and 0.4 for the predictive power of father’s earnings in predicting that of his son.²⁹

In the early 1990s, Joseph Altonji and Thomas Dunn began publishing on intergenerational outcomes using education and income from sibling data within the American National

²⁴ Mukherjee, “Three Generations”, 268.

²⁵ Brittain, *The Inheritance of Economic Status*.

²⁶ Brittain, 3.

²⁷ Bojas used the Hodge-Siegel-Rossi Score, a 1989 measure of occupational prestige. Borjas, “Ethnic Capital and Intergenerational Mobility.”

²⁸ Atkinson, *Parents and Children*.

²⁹ Atkinson, 180.

Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience (NLS). They found significant explanatory relationships between the genders, the strongest predictors involving females—for example correlations of 0.56 for mother-son and mother-daughter pairs compared to 0.36 for father-son and 0.48 for father-daughter pairs.³⁰

The next major landmark in IO models was the publication in the early 1990s of several papers by Altonji and Dunn, David Zimmerman, and Gary Solon.³¹ The latter's 1992 paper on "Intergenerational Mobility in the Labour Market" is most widely cited, perhaps because it set a new standard for correcting previous estimates. The author demonstrated that American income mobility estimates had relied on unrepresentative samples or techniques which systematically overestimated the degree of income mobility between generations. He proposed 0.4 as a conservative estimate of the true correlation between father-son income markers. Similar to that calculated by Altonji and Dunn and Zimmerman, this was substantially higher than previous estimates in the range of 0.2-0.3.³²

The refinement of models.

For the last twenty years, scholars have focused on the application of IO models to more detailed questions, pursuing the critiques raised in the 1990s about the bias of data selection, the effects of historical context, and proper techniques, while engaging voluminous digitised data that was much sighed for in the 1960s.

Among the most relevant papers to the present study are those of Jason Long and Joseph Ferrie, who compared patrilineal bi-generational occupational mobility between Great Britain and the US in the 19th and 20th centuries. They found that a unique period of high mobility between 1850 and 1880 in the US downshifted to a more globally comparable standard of low mobility in the 20th century. Two features of their work are of particular interest to the present study. First, they noted the correlation between high residential mobility and high intergenerational occupational mobility prior to the downshift, and low mobilities thereafter.³³ Second, Joseph

³⁰ Altonji and Dunn, "Relationships Among the Family Incomes and Labor Market Outcomes of Relatives."

³¹ Altonji and Dunn; Zimmerman, "Regression Toward Mediocrity in Economic Stature."

³² Solon, "Intergenerational Income Mobility in the United States"; Gary S. Becker and Nigel Tomes, "Human Capital and the Rise and Fall of Families."

³³ Long and Ferrie, "Intergenerational Occupational Mobility in Great Britain and the United States Since 1850," 1133.

Ferrie's technique for record linkage in the British censuses of the period forms the template for the new technique presented in Chapter Four.³⁴

In 2012 a group of researchers in Sweden integrated the Malmö study, a longitudinal panel survey from 1938-1993, with primary data from parish registries and national educational records, and secondary sources such as measures of the earnings distributions calculated from local tax registers.³⁵ This dataset covers four generations, and the several papers associated with it represent some of the most comprehensive and creative engagement with the IO literature to date, particularly in identifying the limitations of using two generations to measure intergenerational transmission.³⁶ This work is also notable for being the first robust longitudinal IO study to cover both females and males. Transmission of educational status across generations was slightly gender-specific: the parent's predictive power was slightly higher for mother-daughter pairs than father-daughter, and on father-son than mother-son, although the mother's transmission was just as strong for the son as the daughter.³⁷ The intergenerational transmission rates for education in their results are generally between 0.3, which agrees with the longstanding literature.

Long and Ferrie agreed with the Swedish study in an update to their research project, albeit only on the patrilineal side, finding a stronger effect of grandfathers' earnings and occupational class than the effect of fathers' in the US and Britain in the 19th century. They also agreed with Lindahl *et al* by concluding that 'These empirical exercises reveal the existence of a "grandfather effect" but not its precise nature.'³⁸

Intergenerational outcome studies of emigrants, immigrants, and migrants.

Most recently, Santiago Pérez has studied a linked sample of foreign migrants in Argentina, linking fathers and sons between the 1869 and 1895 census and using shipping records to date

³⁴ Ferrie, "A New Sample of Males Linked from the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1850 U.S. Federal Census of Population to the 1860 U.S. Federal Census Manuscript Schedules"; Long and Ferrie, "Appendix 2: Linked Census Data for 'Geographic and Occupational Mobility in Britain and the US, 1850-1881.'"

³⁵ Lindahl et al., "The Intergenerational Persistence of Human Capital."

³⁶ Lindahl et al., "A Test of the Becker-Tomes Model of Human Capital Transmission Using Microdata on Four Generations."

³⁷ Lindahl et al., "The Intergenerational Persistence of Human Capital," 15.

³⁸ Long and Ferrie, "Grandfathers Matter (Ed)," 15.

migrant arrivals and assign them an occupational status prior to arrival.³⁹ Both generations experienced upward mobility, particularly among unskilled arrivals who consolidated their own early gains and passed upward momentum to their sons. A control group of native born fathers and sons allows him to confirm this momentum was not shared by the son.

Aside from one presented in a recent paper from Santiago Pérez, it does not seem that any dataset of a migrant population exists which is both intergenerational and longitudinal.⁴⁰ Many studies of migrant occupational mobility—including that of Pérez—compare a foreign-born population of the past at different points in time, but this is obviously constrained to a single generation if more than one point estimate for outcome is required, or two generations if single-point estimates are used.⁴¹ Most studies of contemporary migration rely on panels rather than population data.⁴² Panel data offer the benefit of assured matches, but are vulnerable to selection bias, demand characteristics, and other response biases.

The possibilities of nominal linking techniques continue to improve. Machine learning has been applied to improving the match rate for large population datasets.⁴³ The separate shortcomings of both types of sources have been mitigated by associating the assured matches of panel data with the comparative integrity of census information.⁴⁴ Unfortunately, with rare exceptions, females are either dropped or ignored in this literature.

Intergenerational outcome studies of foreign migrants in England in this period.

It seems likely that this paper presents the first multigenerational cohort of migrants that offers multiple point estimates and traces households after they replicate and move. To the best of my knowledge, it is the first intergenerational linked cohort that includes both males and females under the same conditions. The literature has so seldom engaged with females empirically that

³⁹ Pérez, “The (South) American Dream: Mobility and Economic Outcomes of First- and Second-Generation Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century Argentina.”

⁴⁰ Pérez.

⁴¹ Abramitzky, Boustán, and Eriksson, “Europe’s Tired, Poor, Huddled Masses”; Lubotsky, “Chutes or Ladders?” Minns, “Income, Cohort Effects, and Occupational Mobility”; Pérez, “The (South) American Dream: Mobility and Economic Outcomes of First- and Second-Generation Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century Argentina”; Long, “Rural-Urban Migration and Socioeconomic Mobility in Victorian Britain.”

⁴² Borjas, “Ethnic Capital and Intergenerational Mobility.”

⁴³ Feigenbaum, “Essays on Intergenerational Mobility and Inequality in Economic History.”

⁴⁴ Julie Park and Dowell Myers, “Intergenerational Mobility in the Post-1965 Immigration Era”; Lindahl et al., “A Test of the Becker-Tomes Model of Human Capital Transmission Using Microdata on Four Generations.”

it is difficult to predict how their inclusion in this study should affect its findings. Combining the perspective of Altonji and Atkinson, we might suspect that females transmit a high proportion of status their children—perhaps especially to their daughters, because their mobility is low. On the other, the evidence from Sweden suggests that there may not be not a wide difference between male and female effects, although there may be some gender-specific difference in transmission.

From Long and Ferrie's analysis, we would expect rising social mobility for populations with very high levels of residential mobility. If Borjas was correct, the geographic origin of migrants would be significant, although it is not clear whether this effect will translate to populations before mass migration.

On the whole, a total positive effect on the order of 0.20 – 0.30 is expected for intergenerational transmission. If third and second generation effects are unidirectional, there may be little or no statistically significant effect on the third generation from the grandparent.

This study will test whether these coefficients held true for migrants in Victorian Britain. In keeping with Borjas' approach, it will use a socioeconomic prestige scale and a control for the first generation's national origin point to test if the latter is of greater magnitude than individual socioeconomic status of either generation. It will ask whether males and females transmitted status differently, and whether the genders experienced different mobilities at different specifications of age, occupation, and migration context.

Chapter Three: The Sources

This study estimates the socioeconomic achievement of England's 19th century immigrants in light of how much of that outcome was shared by their children and grandchildren. This requires an appropriate definition of migrant; access to their longitudinal demographic information; and a clear way of quantifying socioeconomic status. The measure must be historically synchronous, but also appropriate for a period of fifty years which experienced substantial economic shifts. This chapter reviews the three sources selected to meet those needs.

The censuses of England from 1851 to 1911 are among the most complete and thorough censuses ever conducted. They enumerate the entire population, not a sample. With few exceptions, detailed, disaggregated data survives intact. These censuses – specifically, the census enumerator's books, are the fundamental source for this study. These books have been digitized, so high-quality photographs are available online.⁴⁵ This makes it practical to rely on the original source continuously, not only for systematic questions about digital transcription errors and the institutional habits of GRO clerks, but for the luxury of settling minor questions within case studies. However, building a large-scale cohort would be impossible from this source.

The Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM) is a highly refined and accurate transcription of the 180 million individual observations from the enumerator's books. By moving the enumerators' information into a database, it becomes possible to systematically search and trace such a large population. I-CeM is the practical source for this study, and although the census enumerators' books are used as the arbiter where there are discrepancies between sources, these are either rare isolated cases or they are systematically resolved.

The Historical CAMSIS data (HISCAM) are a measure of over 500 unique occupations expressed in terms of the magnitude of the social distance between all occupations in several specific historical contexts, including 19th-century Britain. HISCAM is a measure of social proximity similar to SCIOPS or the present day SCos scale, calculated from the social pairings of 2 million observations from the North Atlantic in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and

⁴⁵ Ancestry.com, "UK Census Collection."

calibrated with a further 2 million.⁴⁶⁴⁷ The statistical rigor of the Historical CAMSIS data and the availability of separate calculations for the early and late periods of the 19th century, as well as independent measures for males and females, make HISCAM better suited to quantifying and measuring the socioeconomic status of a very diverse population over the last 50 years of the 19th century than any other variable.

This chapter will explain in detail the advantages and limitations of these three sources; how the advantages are exploited; and how the limitations are mitigated.

Census Enumerator's Books: The Census of England, 1851-1901

The population of England grew from sixteen million in 1850 to thirty million in 1901. It was enumerated in its entirety and with a great level of detail, which offers the historian a remarkable opportunity for tracing subpopulations over time. The census office was concerned with migration, which explicitly ensures that questions about migration are retrievable from census data. The census undertaking was vast, and certain conveniences were necessarily taken which make retrieving information in which the GRO was not particularly interested rather tricky, but seldom impossible.

The population of England had been tabulated before, but the 1851 census is the first in a long series of comprehensive and precise demographic exercises whose primary sources survived to the present day. The general record office (GRO) was in charge of the exercise. Parliament would approve the funds a few months before census night, and the GRO would set up the bureaucratic machinery. Locals of good standing in the community would be hired as enumerators, provided with a set of detailed instructions, and a daunting stock of empty household schedules (Figure 3.1). The schedules would be given to every dwelling, from boats to shanties to workhouses. The head of the household would be given instructions on the completion of the form, and on census night, the enumerator would collect the form, completing any missing information by interviewing the head of household. The enumerators then copied the all the information from the household schedules into the enumerators books (Figure 3.2), tabulated a few pieces of data for the convenience of the GRO at the front of this book, bound all the household schedules, and sent the lot to the GRO processing.

⁴⁶ Treiman, *Occupational Prestige in Comparative Perspective*.

⁴⁷ Fan et al., "Correlation between Social Proximity and Mobility Similarity."

These were reviewed by clerks at the GRO, who began the process of categorising and aggregating the nation's data. They consulted the household schedules when they dissatisfied about the enumerators work, in some cases making changes of their own. Once the clerks were satisfied with the transcription of the schedules into the enumerators' books, the household schedules were destroyed. After the census office had completed the reports, the enumerators' books were archived either at the GRO, or the public records office, which later became The National Archives.

This is obviously a very concise description which underplays both the detail and tremendous effort that underpinned the census undertaking, but also the vast number of inevitable irregularities. There was a household schedule produced in Welsh for use in Wales, as well as in Yiddish and German; special returns were taken on ships in port and abroad; and the schedules were developed in close collaboration with the Royal Statistical Society, the board of trade in the Home Office, although the fundamental driver was the need to inform the actuarial tables. On the other hand, the GRO was never entirely satisfied with the quality of the enumerators' work, and we know there were irregularities between individual enumerators who intended to do their job well but obviously approached that end differently. The underlying uncertainty about the scope and rigor of the enumerators' work, their interaction with the households in their districts, and their personal biases are not necessarily significant in the context of the national census, especially not in the context of the questions which the GRO and the RSS were particularly intent on getting right. But it is important to consider *how* the information was conveyed to the GRO

This study does not make use of the GRO's synthesis of the census data such as the tables or aggregate statistics, but it is still susceptible to the similar institutional propensities of the clerks at the GRO where the necessity for institutional standardization to accomplish an aggregate goal may have undermined the integrity of the original variety displayed by the many households in question. This takes two forms. First, in transcribing all the household schedules into the enumerators' book, the enumerator was likely to transcribe only what the GRO was interested in observing. Second, in the census enumerators' books it is not uncommon to see that the GRO clerk had to assign a standardized designation to a rather complex reality, and this heightened the probability that information which was problematic for the GRO was permanently obscured from view. Entries such as Lucinda Shaw's, in the middle of Figure 3.2, were not permanently obscured by the clerks, but irregular marks raise the probability of errors in digital transcription.

This study is interested primarily in households whose information likely be to be unusual. In analysing the census data for the intergenerational migrants cohort developed for the study, this concern takes the form of four challenges.

First, many migrants were not household heads, but enumerators were systematically likely to record less detail about members of the household other than the household head. Second, the majority of migrants were female, but enumerators were systematically less likely to describe the occupations of females than males. Third, the occupations of the very young were also less likely to be noted, but it is equally with the children and grandchildren that the study is interested. Finally, if this study is primarily interested in migrants with children, then it is primarily interested in migrants who married, but enumerators were clearly far less likely to describe the occupations of wives than of daughters at any given age.

Integrated Census Microdata: I-CeM

The integrated census micro data (I-CeM) database was built between 2009 and 2013 by a partnership between the Department of History at the University of Essex and a commercial partner, the genealogical service FindMyPast (BrightStar). FindMyPast transcribed the text of the enumerators' books into a database of 180 million individual observations, including the reference page of the original text and a reference number to the digital image of that page. The academic team at Essex cleaned and coded the data. They preserved the exact original text in string variables, but also created alternative variables with standardized interpretations of that text, as well as digital imaging reference numbers to image record of the original source. All enumerators' books for 1851, 1861, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 are included.⁴⁹

A visual comparison of the census enumerator's page and the I-CEM database at that page immediately suggests that important information may be communicated by the placement of information on the page in a manner that is not easily transferable to a database. This is particularly true about household structure or the relationships of individuals to each other. The I-CeM team at Essex produced an almost equal number of 'enriched' variables to address this

⁴⁹ The census enumerator's records for 1871 are incomplete but the surviving records are also included in I-CeM, although they are not used in this study.

issue. The monumental task of eliciting indicators for the relationship between individuals was carried out with great thoroughness and produced several dozen enriched variables as a result.⁵⁰

All I-CeM data is available for download through the online Nestar platform and the UK Data Archive. Managing data on this scale is a challenge and requires minute attention to detail, significant computing power, and documentation.

The Nestar platform permitted users to request records for download one million at a time and provides a graphical user interface (GUI) to select records from the entire set. Files were requested by Year and Registration County, with further subdivisions by Age Group or Gender when necessary to minimize download iterations. Within four hours, Nestar dispatched an email with a link to download the file. Data requested from Nestar for the same county in the same year in quick succession were frequently missing or incorrect and had to be reconciled or re-downloaded. Often, only one or two files per county per day could be requested, spreading out the download part of this project. The files were reconstituted into complete census years and checked for accuracy using Stata 14. The number of observations per county per census was verified against the counts listed in the Nestar platform online. Where deviations were found, the files were requested again and re-appended until the counts matched.

To enable efficient use of computer memory, each census year was stored in a single master set of files containing five to seven million observations. For analysis, two separate sets of working files were required; one set with all variables of interest and the other with an extreme minimum. These two sets were themselves comprised of up to 300 files of 100,000 observations to accommodate memory-intensive operations of algorithm searches.

There are three primary challenges in this source for this study. While the I-CeM data has many unique and useful features, there are some shortcomings inherent in the use of blind algorithms to standardize information. The most significant are discrepancies, errors, or missing values in the birthplace variables. Then, there is the matter of properly identifying family groups. Finally, there is a challenge in working with the Historical International Standard Classifications of Occupations (HISCO) occupational classification data, which is necessary to link HISCAM to the observations. This is certainly not an exhaustive list of the refinements and clarifications necessary to study the socioeconomic outcomes migrants from I-CeM data, but they represent

⁵⁰ More detailed information about the enrichment process can be found in Higgs et al., “Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM) Guide.”

the most significant ones and demonstrate the different types of technical and historical research required to work with this data.

Birthplaces. Where the algorithms employed by I-CeM to derive birth parish, town, county and country failed to make a match, the algorithm returned “UNK” for “Unknown”.⁵¹ Examples include ‘North Wales’; ‘Barwick in Scotland’ which were recoded to Wales and Scotland. Birthplaces recorded as approximately ‘Cannot tell’, ‘Cannot say’, ‘Cannot Learn’ were algorithmically coded to “FOR” and recoded as UNK; while ‘Cannot tell where born only England’ was originally coded as UNK but recoded to England. Variations on ‘County and Parish not known’ were coded as FOR but were recoded to England.

Upon inspection, most of these observations had clearly identifiable birthplaces in the string data. Because these unknowns are usually omitted from studies, it was not clear if bias the algorithm may perpetuate a bias. Since the purpose of this study is to obtain a full sample of foreign-born individuals living in England, I have cross-referenced the available birthplace data with Vision of Britain database to correct the Unknown variable. Generally about 50% of unknown birthplaces in each census year were recoded to England; substantial minorities to Wales, Scotland, and places further afield; and only a small percentage of ‘UNK’ birthplaces remaining so. For example in 1851, of 308,000 unknown birthplaces, all but some 9,000 observations were refined to a known birthplace. Of this remainder, 5,000 remained utterly unknown because no information was enumerated about birthplace at all, and 4,000 had irregular text that could be recovered with individual investigation but that process would be quite outside the scope of this study. On balance, this exercise suggests that unknown or miscoded birthplaces in I-CeM are disproportionately likely to be locations beyond England.

Family structure. Visual inspection of a census enumerator's page shows that family structure is implicit in most records. But transferring this information to I-CeM seems to have proved problematic. The reference numbers used to identify related household members ultimately

⁵¹ The birthplace variable (BPSTRING) is not a literal transcription of the variable in the enumerator's books, but is transcribed from the three geographical indicators most often provided there: parish of birth, county of birth, country of birth. The I-CeM research team prioritised the parish variable over county, and provided a detailed historical study of the changes in parish boundaries, and their names. However, because any coding is to some extent subjective, and because the I-CeM birthplace values were coded ‘blind’—that is, by application of algorithms derived from a new combined string of birth parish, county, and country but without reference other data from the observation—there are errors in the I-CeM birthplace variable although these are exceptional in the population.

proved unsuitable. Instead, I turned to one of the enriched variables supplied by the Essex team and use it in tandem with the original string data to create new family coding for my purpose. I restarted family structure from 1861 and this proved far more successful. Therefore, the family patterns captured in the intergenerational migrant data set do not necessarily correspond to those indicated by I-CeM.

Occupation. The challenge of the occupational data in I-CeM is relatively minor in comparison to the magnitude of the challenge in the census itself; which is of course is imparted to the database, but not attributable to it. The only trouble with I-CeM is that it preserves occupational coding for the GRO that was not necessarily the same as that the one used by that office in each census year.

The HISCO occupational coding structure is also included in I-CeM. HISCO was developed in the 1960s as an international occupational coding scheme, and maps to the GRO's occupational codes but systematically excludes females and children. The pervasive use of HISCO in economic and social history has somewhat confused the discussion about the underrepresentation of female and child labour. The presence of the enumerator's original text string, as well as the GRO codes, enables the recovery of occupations recorded for females in children in the enumerator's books, and clarifies the difference between unenumerated occupations, and occupations which were enumerated but omitted from analysis in much later studies. It is the enumerator's original text string that is the primary source for occupational data in this study.

In summary, I-CeM is remarkably clean and free from error. It is particularly valuable for the study as researchers at Essex have standardized birthplace counties and parishes across the entire period (1851 to 1911), which allows me to be far more specific in the search for birthplaces than would otherwise be possible. I have been to some pains to refine the critical variables for the study, in particular the birthplace, family relationship, and occupation variables where these are missing, incomplete, or incorrect and I can retrieve or infer them from other variables or the enumerator pages.

HISCAM: Socioeconomic status

There are three primary ways that socioeconomic outcomes are often measured: occupation, education, and wealth. Of these, occupation is most common, and most suited to the English

census.⁵² There are over 90,000 unique occupational strings in the cohort. These are coded to 764 of the GRO's occupational codes, and these, in turn, correspond to 327 codes in the Historical International Standard Classifications of Occupations (HISCO), a classification scheme developed in the 1960s to harmonize occupational titles in the historical sources of 19th-century Europe. HISCO groups vocations into seven major economic sectors, as well as detailed minor groups and subgroups within them: Professionals (0-1), Management (2), Clerical (3), Sales (4), Service (5), Agriculture (6), Skilled Labour (7), Unskilled Labour (8), and Casual Labour (9).

Several of the authors of HISCO subsequently developed HISCLASS, which sorts the HISCO classification numbers by three additional classifications into a social stratification matrix: whether an occupation was primarily manual or not; the degree of skill required in the occupation; and the degree of supervision or seniority the role entailed.

But classification is not measurement. The Historical CAMSIS (HISCAM), by contrast, takes the opposite approach. It mobilises some two million demographic observations from the 1800s to 1938 in roughly the same territory as HISCO: Britain, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Germany, and Sweden. The 62,000 British observations it included are the genealogical data from the Cambridge Family History study, and the Miles-Vincent marriage records from their study of literacy rates.⁵³ Whereas HISCLASS derives its longitudinal relevance from the universality of the four theoretical categories, HISCAM derives its longitudinal relevance by using population data for the period in question to calculate measurement of occupations based on the probabilities of social associations observed in the data.

For example, in 1851, Thomas Penny's parents were a laundress and a woodman. In 1861, Thomas was an agricultural laborer, and in 1881 he was a butler. Given the relative number of each, how often did laundresses marry woodmen and vice versa, and with what frequency did they marry other types of occupations? Who did those occupations tend to marry? How often was a laundress' child an agricultural labourer, and with what frequency were laundress'

⁵² Occupation was explicitly enumerated in most cases, wealth was not. Information on education was increasingly of interest toward the turn of the century, but is not consistent throughout.

⁵³ Lambert et al., "The Construction of HISCAM."

children engaged in other occupations? How often was the child of a woodman an agricultural labourer or a butler, and how frequently were his sons recorded in other occupations?

The HISCAM project calculated these frequencies within many cross-sectional iterations of the two million observations, and ultimately applied a statistical technique known as correspondence analysis, which transformed the weighted joint probabilities of social pairings into factor scores for each observed occupation. What emerged was a quantitative spectrum of all observed occupations that reflected the social distances between them. Occupations with similar scores were likely to have similar social status; and occupations with a larger vector value had a higher position on the social scale. HISCAM scales were validated using a much larger set of occupational data (an additional 2.5 million records). The HISCAM spectrums were centered on a mean value of 50.00, with a standard deviation of 10.00. There is a HISCAM measure calculated for the early period (1800-1890) and for the late period (1890-1938); another calculated only for female observations and another calculated only for male. There are country-specific HISCAM measurements and a universal measure. The latter is recommended for most general uses, as the data used for each of the cross-sectional measures are subject to particular shortcomings, and by combining them all, a more reliable measure of the social positions of occupations emerges.

In this case, the distribution of scores across all two million observations in the HISCAM population is slightly positively skewed— indicating the occupational structure, measured in the social distance between occupations, resembles a garlic mouth vase: narrow at the bottom, widening quickly, with a thin, long neck up the scale with a slight bulge near the top. The average social prestige scores for agriculture, the labouring trades, service, sales, and clerks are located in the body of the vase, with the professional and managerial averages slightly above but still well below the top.⁵⁴

In this cohort, the HISCAM measure is not correlated strongly with the seven general HISCO classifications, although there is a distinct if slight increase in the average HISCAM of observations for individual occupations in the Professional, Management, Clerical and Sales occupations (Figure 3.3) compared to Service, Agriculture, and the three laboring classes. Of the twelve difference HISCAM scales available to researchers, the gender-specific is most commonly used, although the period-specific scale was also more consistent than the universal

⁵⁴ Lambert et al., 81.

scale. The gender-specific scale produced more consistent interquartile ranges in all cross-sections and was more powerful when used in empirical models, but the period-specific structure was used to double-check most estimates.⁵⁵

Deploying measures of social distance in studies of socioeconomic inequalities should give the researcher pause. The HISCO occupational coding scheme, which was developed in the 1950s and is now standard in most of the literature on class and occupational mobility in Britain, does not measure occupations, but classifies them. However, HISCAM is an empirical measurement of 536 occupations calculated from a large population, and even when used with the categorical HISCO classifications, gives little rise to unusual concerns about endogeneity.

For example, in 1861, Thomas Penny's mother Sarah had aged from 43 to 53 and declined almost three points down the HISCAM scale (from laundress to woodsman's wife). As an agricultural labourer, Thomas Penny occupied an equivalent place to both his parents on the social scale, being right above his father and just below his mother. Observed in the service sector as a butler twenty years later, he had fallen nearly eight points on the social proximity scale. Socially speaking, the three points between laundress Sarah and her woodsman husband was a marked but not significant social distance. As the vase analogy implies, they occupied a very crowded place in the social distance spectrum, some 20 points above and below 50.00 in which 68% of the population lived. Woodsman were somewhat more likely to marry nursing aides, farm workers, potters, or basket makers. Laundresses were somewhat more likely to marry seamen, cartwrights, gardeners, candle makers or street vendors. In this crowded part of the social spectrum, the difference between them was not very statistically significant, but may have mattered more than the magnitude suggests. By contrast, Thomas Penny's transition from Wiltshire-based agricultural labour into London's domestic labour pool is one which historians find unremarkable, but the practical effects of this change, socially speaking, altered Thomas' outcome rather drastically.

Under-enumeration of child and female labour

The collection of occupational information did not serve the same ends in every census. Before 1881, this information primarily served actuarial calculations. The health and mortality risk of individuals was associated to the environment of their labour, so their labour was enumerated with that end in mind. After 1881, enumeration was increasingly organized to accommodate

⁵⁵ This is discussed further in Chapter Five.

macroeconomic analysis.⁵⁷ The difference between collecting information in service of a practical research question, and collecting information in service of a theoretical one, is quite neatly observed in the under-enumeration of female and child labour the census.

Of the 900,000 observations necessary for the analysis of socioeconomic outcomes in the cohort, 422,000 presented with missing HISCO data in I-CeM. In only 250,000 of these did the enumerator appear to leave the individual's occupation line blank altogether.⁵⁸ Another 900 cohort observations for children younger than eight were assigned occupational codes, which raised the question of where to impose a correction on the source regarding age at starting work. Many of the occupations are plausible, but some are patently incorrect. Some are the result of errors in digital transcription during the I-CeM processing; but some are the result of enumerator error. Either way, it raises the necessity of correcting the source by setting the most accurate age for child employment.

These two issues are obviously of different magnitude and likely of different origin, but both had to be addressed before quantitative analysis could proceed. A wide literature has discussed the under-enumeration of females and children in these census observations without resolving it. The most common procedure is to drop these observations. But in 1851, most migrants were female, and nearly 30% of the foreign-born population was under the age of 20. Not only were all major sending nations represented by many females, but nearly all of them sent them in the majority.

This section clarifies three measures taken for doing better by the source and the research question than simply dropping these observations. First, using HISCAM permits this research question to define a socioeconomic outcome in terms that are not concerned with working hours, wage levels, or seasonal employment.⁶⁰ Its development did not exclude females and children.

In contrast to the disagreement over women's occupations, the matter of working ages and occupational characteristics of labour in childhood has been clarified in useful terms. Jane

⁵⁷ Higgs, *Making Sense of the Census Revisited*, 153–66.

⁵⁸ These are 572,000 observations for the 288,000 Cohort members, and 328,000 observations for their parents, siblings, spouses, or household heads whose occupational information is relevant to the Cohort's occupational structure.

⁶⁰ Where these conventional measurements are accurate and well established, they enrich our understanding of socioeconomic outcomes, but even at their best they never entirely describe it.

Humphries' thorough study of working class autobiographies, census data, and household budgets includes the early part of the period in question and provides several statistically robust estimates of factors contributing to a boy's age at entering the labour force and what his occupation was likely to be. Humphries' estimates are widely accepted and used to refine the young estimates.

But while a similar consensus would be useful for female occupations, it is not necessary. The rich information within the enumerators' books and I-CeM allows an internal measurement of the probability of female labour at any given point in time given any number of detailed specifications about her own characteristics, the characteristics of her context, and the characteristics of her peers. To put it another way, the demand, possibilities, and probabilities of labour among females within the cohort can be established within the cohort itself. Allowing the source to clarify female socioeconomic status on its own terms is by no means without error. It undoubtedly affects the outcome of the empirical method in Chapter Five, but its bias can be positively estimated. On the other hand, the longstanding convention of dropping these observations for the researcher's convenience has perhaps obscured that omitting them causes an indeterminate bias.

Defining under-enumeration. It is helpful to clarify what constitutes 'missing' occupational data from the outset. There are five points at which occupational data is vulnerable to error.

In this study, under-enumeration is defined not as the representation of an individual as 'unoccupied' *a priori* by the 1967 HISCO or the 1911 GRO coding, nor the *ex tempore* description of the individual as 'unoccupied' by the enumerator (not an error), but only as the absence of any occupational representation at all).

Resolving the biases these errors can introduce depends on the available information. In this study, external *a priori* biases are recoded based on the *ex tempore* data; and *ex tempore* bias can be recoded subject to the availability of other *ex tempore* sources. The enumerator's text is always preferred when available; when this is not available or not clear, other sources, such as Humphries' work with household budgets and autobiographies in the context of the census, can be brought to bear.

The error that occurs when this recoding results in either a further error or a new error is also *a priori*, and in this sense, equivalent to the incorrect HISCO coding. The intention is to

minimise *a priori* bias in the source without assuming it can be completely eradicated, and I am confident the approaches below satisfy that criteria.⁶²

Recoding socioeconomic status to children. Jane Humphries' work on child labour among England's working classes, and specifically in the period 1851 to 1878, was used as the reference point for setting occupational parameters.

The following ages for boys and for girls were implemented based on the reference category of the father's occupation if present, the mother's occupation if present, or the occupation of the household head if the child was indicated by the source as being employed. The sons of agricultural workers, miners, clerical workers, soldiers, and seafarers were assigned an age at starting work at 11.⁶³ Humphries found the sons of male domestic manufacturers (or those engaged in outwork) began work at about 9 ½, the sons of male factory and casual labourers starting work around age 10.⁶⁴ The sons of male artisans and service providers begin work at about 12, as did the sons of male working proprietors or tradesmen.⁶⁵

As to the nature of a child's first employment, Humphries finds that working-class sons were probabilistically quite likely to enter their father's occupational group. Fortunately, there is no need to select an occupation for the child, but only a socioeconomic position in society. For this, I first associated the child with his/her father or nearest relative's GRO occupational code and its associated HISCO occupational group. Children were binned into three age groups: below the minimum working age (0-9.49), the transitional years when some children arrived early into labour (9.5-12.9), and the years from 13-20 during which most children in some

⁶² In other words, I am willing to take responsibility for *a priori* error myself, rather than be obliged to follow someone else's.

⁶³ Humphries, *Childhood and Child Labour in the British Industrial Revolution*, 182, 204.

⁶⁴ The specific occupations included in outwork are outlined in Horrell and Humphries, "Old Questions, New Data, and Alternative Perspectives," 873.

⁶⁵ Humphries, *Childhood and Child Labour in the British Industrial Revolution*, 205–6. Her sources also suggest a six-month negative effect of mother's economic activity on the son's age at starting work; however, her data does not indicate statistical significance so this consideration has not been used. The number of siblings decreased the age at starting work to by about two months per each sibling, but the household unit size can be problematic to reconstruct in I-CeM, so this has not been taken into account in assigning an age at starting work, either. Humphries, *Childhood and Child Labour in the British Industrial Revolution*, 205–6. Her sources suggest a six-month negative effect of mother's economic activity on the son's age at starting work, however her data does not indicate statistical significance so this consideration has not been used. The number of siblings decreased the age at starting work to by about two months per each sibling, but the household unit size can be problematic to reconstruct in I-CeM, so this has not been taken into account in assigning an age at starting work, either.

occupational groups were likely to be working. The median socioeconomic score for cohort children *already* observed working in each of these occupational groups, gender, and age ranges calculated for children working in those groups. There was a noticeable difference in the pattern of socioeconomic prestige between boys and girls in these age groups. On the early scale, boys' occupational prestige is considerably higher in factory, domestic manufacture, and the business/trades/artisan households (as measured by the 25th percentile). However, in the independent scales for male and female labour, which enable comparative status within genders, the girls' occupations are of higher prestige within the female reference group—that is to say, from the range of occupations available to females—that those of boys within the male reference group.

Not all the occupational groups that Horrel and Humphries used are easy to distinguish in the census, but where there is ambiguity in occupations there is little practical difference in age at entering the workforce. For example, whether a worsted spinner was actually working in a factory or in outwork (or both), the effect on the coefficient for age at starting work is only six months difference, and the social proximity rating is naturally also similar.

Within the transitional age and occupational groups under particular consideration here, there are about 20,900 female and 20,800 male observations, of which only 1,500 (7%) and 2,700 (13%) were enumerated and had active occupational codes. 92% of these were enumerated before the compulsory education reforms in 1880 set the minimum age for leaving school at 12.

Some 10,600 (40%) of all children between the ages of 9.5 and 12 were assigned the median socioeconomic status of other children in their occupational household, age, and gender.

Recoding socioeconomic status for females. For these same occupational groups, the gender of observations is 37,900 females and 39,800 males. 17,000 (45%) and 28,000 (70%) of them are listed with HISCO occupation codes. Another 5,000 observations of each gender (13%) are coded to other occupational groups (0, 1, 2, 6).

From age 20 to 29, the proportion swings wildly. There are more females to males, at 49,400 to 37,700, but the ratio of enumerated observations to 16,800 (34%) and 34,300 (91%). As dramatic as this may seem, between age 30 to 39, there are 52,000 females to 39,300 males, yet the occupational enumeration shifts again to 10,000 (19%) and 35,600 (91%), and it remains much the same in the forties and fifties.

The decreasing rate of observed female participation as females age into the prime working years is practically impossible under any ordinary circumstances.⁶⁶ Yet females who were householders were dramatically less likely to be enumerated with occupational information than their unmarried counterparts of the same age and occupational group.

Within the set of occupational classes considered for recoding here, the HISCO participation rate for ‘daughters’ aged 20-29 is 63% (65% for the GRO); whereas the assignment rate for wives of the same age is 16% (26%). Sons are at 96%.

To take a benchmark of the socioeconomic status of females in a household, I analyse the structure of enumerated female labour for daughters and wives in 10-year age bands. The enumeration rates varied by sector. Daughters and wives in service, agriculture, and unskilled labour households were enumerated 30% less than in other categories.

In the clerical group, the plurality of enumerated wives and daughters were engaged as commercial or business clerks, with another 20% engaged in either the post office or poor law service, with an average score of 66.06. In the sales group, textiles and hospitality workers such as shopkeepers (12%) and hawkers (18%) were prominent among working females, with an average HISCAM score of 66.49. In the service category (5), 45% of working females were undefined indoor servants, 25% laundry workers, and 12% charwomen. This was the only category in which there seems to be a major break in the characterisation of married and unmarried labour: the entire stock of female labour in this category has an average HISCAM score of 58.45, while those observations labelled ‘wife’ were on average 49.23—nearly one

⁶⁶ Consider: At age 17, Girl lives in Household A, comprised of four people. Three of them are of working age. This household has five labour demand units; one to cover the needs of each person, and one to cover the mutual demand on the household which is shared equally between them. A likely division of labour might see a male household head covering two units, the female householder covering two units, and Girl, who is of working age, covering one unit. In the next census year, Girl is 27 and lives in Household B, comprised of five people. Three of them are of working age: Girl, her husband, and a 10-year old daughter. This household has six demand units for labour; one for each of the residents, and one comprised of mutual demand on the household which is created equally between them.

Is Girl less likely to work in Household B than in Household A? With more demand units to be covered by the same number of people, certainly not—in fact, she is likely to supply twice the demand units she did before. Assuming that her husband’s socioeconomic position was unlikely to be substantially higher than her father’s, as is often the case in this cohort, her daughter would have to supply double the labour Girl did, and her husband twice the labour her father supplied, in order for Girl to work less in the second census observation. The more likely division of labour is that the two householders each supply an additional unit of labour in Household B, and their daughter supplies one. But regardless of how the demand for labour is met, it is almost impossible that Girl is working *less* when she becomes a householder.

standard deviation lower. In the agricultural sector, nearly 90% of known female occupations were engaged on the farm, with an average social proximity score of 48.99. In the transport and production group, where nearly 50% were engaged specifically in cotton manufacture and 20% in clothing production, the average HISCAM score was in the mid-fifties (55.12 for all stock, and 52.98 for “wives”). In the skilled labour group (8), 76% of observations were in clothing manufacture, and the average HISCAM score was 62.29. The unskilled labour group had the greatest spread of occupational categories, with 21% ‘working or dealing in paper, print, books, and stationary’ and 13% in ‘conveyance of men, goods, and services’; their average score being 51.51, although ‘wives’ were slightly higher.

It was also important to decide if there was an age at which the frequency of enumerated labour for females showed a consistent change.⁶⁸ In households with heads in sectors 3-9, the majority of daughters from age 13-20 were originally denoted with occupational information by the enumerators. These rates hold steady for sectors 5-8 when daughters are in their twenties and thirties. Daughters with household heads in clerical and sales groups (3 and 4) experienced a decrease in their twenties and a slight increase in their thirties but do not recover the rate observed in the teens. Daughters with fathers in the labouring categories, however, experienced a major drop in enumerator’s attention in their twenties and thirties. (The rate of occupational enumeration for wives of the same age, is always extremely low—over 30 percentage points lower, and the difference doubles from groups 3-5 to groups 7-9.)

There was a consistent small decay on the order of 1%-2% in the percentage of enumerated wives through their forties, fifties, sixties, followed by a clear rise in the decline the seventies and eighties (7%-8%). The exception here is again category three, the clerical professions, in which there is a general small increase in the ratio of wives with enumerated occupations each decade until she reaches her 90s. I take the consistency of these proportions across all occupational groups as the best signal that the age did not majorly alter work habits did not decline until a female’s seventies.

Considering these trends, a female was recoded with a socioeconomic score if she was a daughter or wife of a male household head where the balance of data indicated she was more likely working than not. For example, a 32-year old female’s occupation was four times more

⁶⁸ (Since the enumeration of married females was so unstable, this was analysed with daughters only, until the age band at forty when there were too few daughters to justify the comparison.)

likely to be noted by the enumerator if her father was a clerk than if she were married to a clerk. This discrepancy is strikingly consistent across all occupational groups. A 20-year old female was twice as likely to be occupationally described by the enumerator if her father was a day labourer than if her husband were one; as was a 27-year old woman if the baker at the head of her household was her father rather than her husband.

This study does not need to settle whether or not the woman in question was a baker, or a day labourer, or a clerk herself; nor what kind of wage she commanded; nor how many hours she worked each year and if her marital status affected any of that. In this cohort, the underenumeration of female labour is clearly due to institutional practice—both the efficiencies taken by individual enumerators but also the instructions of the GRO—and it is a misinterpretation of the source to treat occupation lines in which the enumerator has written nothing to be the same as his/her having written ‘unemployed’.

Different occupational groups experienced very different interpretations of enumerated participation which also suggest the shortcomings of the source in accurately capturing female labour. About 90% of female householders whose husbands were skilled labourers or artisans in whose occupation the enumerator included the word “wife” were coded by the home office demographers as occupied. On the other hand, only 20% of wives of unskilled labourers so recorded were coded as occupied.

Even within the occupational groups with sufficient information to refine the source reading, this process is unable to clarify the occupations of females who are not attached to the household head by a conjugal family unit—that is to say, heads (16,000 of whom 12,000 are already enumerated), or female lodgers, visitors, or other unclassified inmates (who also have very high rates of enumeration). However, the total number of unoccupied female heads in these categories is very low—just over 100 in these groups (as compared to 51 male).

In all, some 140,000 female observations were assigned a socioeconomic score that was not indicated by the HISCO coding. 20% of these had been coded to an occupation by the GRO originally. These include 50,000 generation 1 female observations, 30,000 generation 2, and 4,000 generation 3. 26,000 observations are under the age of 20. The resulting socioeconomic variables are gender balanced at 44:54 female to male.

Conclusion

In order to measure the socioeconomic outcomes of migration decision, one needs longitudinal observations, demographic data for individuals, and their households, and an unbiased measurement of outcome. The late 19th century censuses of England enumerated the entire population and provide the opportunity to locate individuals across sixty years of publically available observations. The quality of the digitised I-CeM data makes it feasible, if ambitious, to attempt.

The HISCAM structure is the best approach to socioeconomic outcome. Although its interpretation can be a bit abstract since the structure is theoretical, several visual representations of the structure will help.

As promising as these sources are, they present serious challenges in terms of data integrity and processing at scale, additional attention to peripheral and unusual observations such as foreign-born migrants, and the systematic under-enumeration of female and child outcomes.

This chapter has discussed how these have been overcome; the next describes the challenge of creating an unbiased nominal linking technique to connect observations between census years.

The Cohort: Network Persistence Linkage and the VIMC

Chapter Four explains how the Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort (VIMC) was created using a novel linking approach which relies on an assumption that the population tend to reside with or near other people they know. Standard linking techniques do not allow the significant instability in an individual's surname that can occur either because of marriage or because of inconsistencies in the historical records. For this reason, linked historical population samples do not include a complete set of longitudinal observations for females and males. By searching for an individual in the context of their proximity to others, network persistence linkage (NPL) is able to generate very precise matches while allowing the source and research question to dictate the appropriate level of instability in individual identifiers.

Nominal linking techniques

Aside from one presented in a recent paper from Santiago Pérez, it does not seem that any dataset of a migrant population exists which is both intergenerational and longitudinal.⁷¹ Many studies of migrant occupational mobility (including that of Pérez) compare a foreign-born population of the past at different points in time. These may include co-residents but usually only if they continue to live the foreign-born migrant, and the number of point estimates is limited.⁷² In fact, most studies of contemporary migration rely on panel and survey data rather than population data.⁷³ These offer the benefit of assured matches, but are vulnerable to artefacts such as selection bias and demand characteristics.

Nominal linking techniques continue to improve with advances in machine learning and processing power.⁷⁴ Recently, the limitations of both types of sources have been mitigated by associating the assured matching of longitudinal panel data to census information.⁷⁵

⁷¹ Pérez, "The (South) American Dream: Mobility and Economic Outcomes of First- and Second-Generation Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century Argentina."

⁷² Abramitzky, Boustan, and Eriksson, "Europe's Tired, Poor, Huddled Masses"; Lubotsky, "Chutes or Ladders?" Minns, "Income, Cohort Effects, and Occupational Mobility"; Pérez, "The (South) American Dream: Mobility and Economic Outcomes of First- and Second-Generation Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century Argentina"; Long, "Rural-Urban Migration and Socioeconomic Mobility in Victorian Britain."

⁷³ Borjas, "Ethnic Capital and Intergenerational Mobility."

⁷⁴ Feigenbaum, "Essays on Intergenerational Mobility and Inequality in Economic History."

⁷⁵ Julie Park and Dowell Myers, "Intergenerational Mobility in the Post-1965 Immigration Era"; Lindahl et al., "A Test of the Becker-Tomes Model of Human Capital Transmission Using Microdata on Four Generations."

The notable exception to the omission of females from linked historical data is the I-PUMS sample of Norwegian and US historical census data. Women are included in two samples: one which matches only females whose surnames did not change and whose marital status either remained the same or did not entail a surname change; and another for married men and women whose marital pairing and surname did not change between census years.⁷⁶ In short, the I-PUMS approach includes some females, but since it truncates a female's history to the span of each of her marriages and unmarried terms, does not solve the problem of longitudinal observations. It should be possible to connect these separate observations by running them through periodised marriage records to associate the pairings, but it does not seem this has been attempted yet.

In closing, it is easy to overlook that name instability is not only a female problem. The majority of observations dropped from this study due to missing surnames were male, not female. They tended to be younger, near the bottom of the enumerator's page, and not necessarily attached to the familial household. A rigorous linking approach which is sensitive to the limitations of nominal data as part of the historical context, and the biases it introduces, would be a general improvement.

Network Persistence Linkage (NPL)

The solution to the problem of name instability was suggested by Laura Tabili's study of migrants in South Shields: 'Kin networks on which British people relied for childcare, to ease migration and for other everyday purposes, extended from local to global in scale.'⁷⁷ This observation is corroborated by social historians interested in other questions, such as the working class autobiographies studied by David Vincent and Jane Humphries.

The method I propose for linking individuals between censuses does not create a unique record identifier for each individual through the individual's personal details. In fact, the NPL token identifier is entirely non-unique within a census. Instead, this methodology relies on the persistence of co-resident groups between censuses: the combination of co-resident token identifiers creates unique identifiers called token strings. When these combinations persist over

⁷⁶ "IPUMS Linked Representative Samples, 1850-1930, Final Data Release."

⁷⁷ Tabili, *Global Migrants, Local Culture*, 111.

time, either in whole or in part, they are likely to present as a unique connection to the following dataset.

The token string contains the personal identifying information of the individual and up to twenty of the nearest members of the household, houseful, and/or immediate neighbours.⁷⁸ All nominal linking methods allow some instability in the identifying elements. Use of a numerical approximation for sounds allow words to take different spellings and still match, and that practice is also employed here through Soundex coding. It is common to allow the individual's age to vary up to three years, although some studies are even more generous. However, network persistence linkage trades instability in the surname of the individual (but not in the surname of his/her co-residents) for precision in the birth year. Traditional nominal linking methods measure the strength of a match with a Levenshtein distance or a Jaro-Winkler algorithm, which express the similarity of two text strings. Network persistence linkage requires tokens to match completely (at 100%), and measures the strength of a match by the raw number of tokens shared between two token strings regardless of the count or the sequence in either.

Figure 4.1 gives an example of a matched token string under the conditions of surname instability. It is the link between Agnes Bowater in 1861 to Agnes F Barday in 1881. Because Agnes Bowater was unmarried in 1861 and not matched strongly to any observation in 1881, the link shown here was allowed. She was identified because Agnes Bowater (now Barday) remained co-resident with her sister Annie Bowater after her marriage, and because all other required information for both sisters remained an exact match.

It is not possible to give a complete explanation of the linking method in this paper. The remainder of this chapter will summarize the approach and the results, and conclude by estimating latent error and the representativeness of the VIMC.

⁷⁸ The household is considered a family unit and any servants; the houseful also includes lodgers, visitors, apprentices and journeyman or other employees, and of course, co-tenant families. If the individual resides in a household size of one and has no proximate neighbours, that individual's token string consists of only his/her individual token. Such matches are only allowed if made by the most restrictive type of string (Type III, described below) as a single best match. Because foreign-born individuals represented an insignificant percentage of the English population in any census year, Generation 1 individuals stood an unusually good chance of being uniquely matched even if they were in a household size of one. (For example, of the 14,773 migrants who were living in a household size of one in 1851, only 4,937 generated a non-unique Type 1 token string within the 1851 census. Of those not uniquely identified, 94% were female.)

The token identifier. In this study, a ‘token’ refers to an alphanumeric identifier for each individual (observation) in the census. In the *matchit* algorithm selected for this study, a token refers to the discrete sequence of numbers or words demarcated by a space on either side.⁷⁹ Each token contains a minimum of four or a maximum of five pieces of information about the individual.⁸⁰

Each token begins with the Soundex code of the individual’s first name: an alphanumeric four-digit token that represents the sound of the word.⁸¹ For example the Soundex code for Mary is M600. Other names with the Soundex code M600 include Meyer, Moor, and Murray.

The second identifying element in each token identifier is either the letter M or F representing the individual’s gender.

The third element in each token identifier is the exact year of the individual’s birth. Most intercensal linking studies employ a year range to identify individuals; since whether by official instruction or error, the enumerators did not always consistently report the individual’s age. Given the needs of the research question, a loose interpretation of surnames was prioritized over a loose interpretation of birth year; so the exact birth year is required for a positive match.

The fourth identifying element in each token identifier is the birthplace of the individual. As already discussed in Chapter Three, this variable was refined during data cleaning. A separate research process was necessary to determine the ideal level of specificity for birthplace given different enumeration protocols over time and the changing historical contexts of the many different birthplaces themselves. Thanks to the excellent standardization of parish boundaries provided by the I-CeM team, it proved possible to specify birthplaces within England to the parish level. For the other territories in the British Isles (Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Island, and the Isle of Man), birthplaces were too inconsistently reported at anything below the country level. For those born further afield, it seems the combination of the interpretive I-CeM algorithms and the enumerator’s own information was too inconsistent at a national level. For migrants born beyond the British Isles, it is possible to preference a match at a regional level (e.g. ‘East Indies’ or ‘France’) but also allow, where the record goes unmatched, use of a binary marker for being foreign born. This was highly successful.

⁷⁹ In the sense used here, this sentence contains ten tokens.

⁸⁰ Future runs of the algorithm will employ at least three more.

⁸¹ “Soundex System.”

The final identifying element in each token identifier is the Soundex code for the individual surname. For males, the surname identifier is always included when present in the I-CeM data. (A surprising proportion of male individuals have no clear surname recorded in the enumerators books, and while I-CeM has inferred some missing surnames, some remain absent.) Type A tokens use the Soundex code of the female's surname in this fifth place and Type B omit it from the observation's token when female but include it for all other tokens in her string.

The version of NPL used to create this cohort is best evaluated as an early proof of concept. The scope of the present project has not allowed the type of extensive testing, probability analysis, and enrichment of this methodology as would be fruitful in an expansion of this project. Four different types of token strings were tested in development, and they responded to the different challenges of accurately identifying and linking individuals within and between censuses during testing. Some improvements were apparent from the beginning but too complex to implement quickly. For example, including the relationship of each co-resident to the individual would be an effective way of rendering token strings far more unique and capturing a better quantity and quality of matches. Inevitably, others improvements continue to emerge as the data is refined further and further. For example, a Soundex code includes no indication of the number of syllables a word contains, but capturing that element of its sound would also greatly increase specificity while allowing for instability.

Once the token string approach has been sufficiently improved, it will also be vastly helpful to repeat searches over unmatched observations to maximize quality matches and conduct a thorough a probabilities analysis to formally define the error rate.

To refine this process, there were three full versions of the cohort and several partial constructions run continuously over a period of four months, the final critical improvement not being achieved until January 2018.⁸² The premise of the final approach is to enable the acquisition of a balanced sample of both males and females while keeping the risk of error very low. It accomplishes this at the expense of numerical quantity of matches, as the matched results are qualified and dropped on very stringent terms.

Type A. The Type A token identified is as follows: Soundex code for the first name; M for male or F for female; birth year; birthplace; and for both males *and* females, the surname

Soundex code. The Type A token string uses the following birthplaces: for England, the I-CeM standardized parish of birth or if not available the county of birth, for British Isles migrants the country code, and for individuals born abroad with a known birthplace, the identifier “FOR”. (An example is given in Figure 4.2.)

The Type A token string is composed of the individual’s Type A token identifier followed by up to twenty type-A token identifiers of individuals listed up to ten prior to that individual in the census household and up to ten after, where their address was the same or immediately adjacent.

The Type A token string was more successful in linking females than expected, so the Type A token string was developed as an additional robustness measure.

Type B. The Type B token string employs a Type A token identifier *without* the surname for the individual, along with the Type A token identifiers for co-residents. This allows a search for females whose last name may have changed but who were co-resident with others whose last name did not change.

Type B matches are only allowed when all the following conditions are met: the match is made by at least two tokens *and* that match is stronger than the best Type B match by at least one token; when the individual is marked either as married presently or having been so in the past; and when the individual is female and between the ages of twenty and sixty in the search year.

The Type A string was used with Stata’s *matchit* algorithm for all observations, and the Type B string was searched for all female observations meeting the Type B criteria. After searching the entire census for Type A and Type B, observations with more than one best match within their originating census or within the following census were dropped.⁸³ In the rare instance that a female had a single best match to a different individual with a Type B string than a Type A string, the Type B match was only preferred if the number of tokens in common exceeded the type A match. If they had an equal number of tokens, the observation was dropped.

⁸³ Token strings that were nonunique within their own census year were dropped when the strings were generated. More than one unique best match occurred when the greatest number of tokens matched occurred in more than one potential match. For example, an 1861 observation with two possible matches at 100% within the 1861 census would be dropped for being insufficiently unique in the originating set; likewise an 1861 observation with two possible matches at 100% within 1881 census would be dropped for being insufficiently unique in the linked census set. This applies at any match rate—2 tokens, 3 tokens, etc.

This aggressive threshold for dropping non-unique best matches contributed to the very high attrition rate in the intercensal links and but achieved consistently accurate matches. Populations with a very limited name vocabulary are certainly at higher risk of attrition, but this is true of any linking algorithm. The restriction to birth year is certainly very limited, but where individuals remained co-resident with another cohort member, they were usually retained in the sample when family groups were cleaned even if their birth year had been inconsistently reported. However, it means the dropout rate in the cohort is not qualitatively useful in a historical sense. Further refinements to the methodology in future will allow an improved match rate and use of the attrition rate as an analytical tool for historical inquiry.

Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort (VIMC)

Linkage rate. One hundred fourteen thousand (114,000) of the 891,000 foreign born population of England were matched to the 1861 census. These were 58,000 females and 56,000 males with an average age of twenty-seven. They were also linked to 74,000 female and 60,000 male spouses and children in the 1861 census, who were tagged into the cohort. Their individual information was associated with the occupational information of the household head and any resident parents, siblings, or grandparents. Then the migrants and their children were searched in the 1881 census, where 21% of females and 18% of males were matched. These matched individuals were linked to 33,000 female and 24,000 male spouses and children representing 36,000 family groups. The migrants and their children and grandchildren were searched again in 1891, and 34% of females and 31% were matched. Another 18,000 females and 9,000 males were added, and 45% of females and 44% of males were matched to 1901 and linked to an additional 9,000 and 7,000 females and males. In 1891, 21,000 of 36,000 family groups persisted, and in 1901, 13,000 family groups remained active.

Retention rate. The average retention rate was 16% and was not correlated with numerical size of the original group ($r=-0.05$). It was moderately correlated with the gender balance within the original pool's national groups: those having a higher proportion of females persisted ($r=0.45$). However, this had the opposite effect on selection into the cohort: in the top forty-eight national groups with the highest retention rates, seventeen of them had a noticeable shift in the gender balance *away* from females: for example, the original pool had eighteen females from Singapore and fourteen males; the cohort retained two females and three males. In most cases, however, the change was only slight. The largest example is Antigua and Barbuda, which had eighty-nine females and sixty-four males in the original pool; and eight

females and ten males in the cohort—a change of 14%. But these are very small groups. In the larger groups, the shift in the gender balance was 3% or less, with most national groups gaining slightly in female representation in the cohort from year to year.

Representativeness. I have estimated the entire pool of persons enumerated within England in 1851 who were born outside it at less than 1% of its total population. In this sense, any sample of these migrants is unlikely to be statistically representative of England's population. This section compares the 13% of migrants selected into the cohort by the linking method to the entire pool of migrants in 1851.

This is somewhat unsatisfying for two reasons. First, the majority of individuals in the cohort are the England-born children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren of migrants. Over 250,000 of these observations (173,000 individuals) would be, in most other exercises, indistinguishable from the general population.

It is useful to understand the national representation of the cohort in the context of the total possible pool of migrants in 1851, the originating year. Chapter 4 has discussed this in some detail, here we will compare the cohort to that population. According to most estimates, there were just over one million individuals living in England in 1851 who were not born there. After the data cleaning stage, I identified 890,000 individuals, including many who were recoded from incorrect or missing birthplace information, as previously discussed.

13% of these were successfully traced to the next census year. The proportionate representation of nations did not shift meaningfully as a result of linkage: the largest proportionate change was for Scotland, who represented 6% more of the VIMC in 1861 than they did in the entire 1851 pool, while Irish representation decreased by just under 5%. With these two exceptions, the cohort retained a completely balanced numerical proportion of national origins. Gender, however, is another story.

National origin. From an original qualifying set of approximately 891,380 foreign-born migrants, 116,900 were successfully linked in the 1861 census and became Generation 1 (G1) of the VIMC. They are precisely 50% male and female, and are 48% Irish-born, 27% Scots-born, and 17% Welsh-born, leaving 8,456 Generation 1 individuals from further afield. These national composition of the cohort is tabulated in Table 4.1.

Location. The region of England in which these migrants and their families lived and worked is also some interest. In the intergenerational outcomes model which follows, these regions have strong statistical significance as controls but little interest in the empirical question. There is no strong relationship with socioeconomic status (Figure 4.6). The proportion of observations recorded in each county are very stable throughout the period, although there is a noticeable dissipation of London's share by 1901. In 1851 and 1861, 32% of observations were recorded in Lancashire; in 1881 and 1891 this only declines to 28% and in 1901 the share is 25%. London is next in importance, taking at least 18% of observations in 1851 and 14% in 1881, but by 1901, London's 9% is less than Yorkshire West Riding (8%) and Durham (10%). These two counties, as well as Northumberland and Staffordshire, took an increasing share of observations over the period. Durham in particular accounted for 3% of observations in 1851 and ended with 10% in 1901.

The cohort is designed to track families over time and not to reflect the demographic characteristics of any particular locality. Compared to the total population size of these counties, the observations in the cohort are hardly significant. In only ten counties did they account for more than 1% of the total population in 1861, the year at which the numerical count of the cohort is at its largest. They represented 3% of the population in Lancashire and Northumberland; 2% in Cumberland, Cheshire, Shropshire and Durham; and 1% in Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Westmoreland. If anything, however, these figures suggest that foreign-born migrants may have accounted for a far larger share of England's population in these counties than might be visible from birthplaces alone.

In examining the the national origin of family groups, there is a striking difference in the diffusion of observations across residential counties between home and colonial countries at the rest. Of the sixty-four national origin points with at least twenty observations, London presents the most common plurality of observations across all census years for France and Germany, most of the Commonwealth nations, Hungary, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Honduras, and the Bahamas. Lancashire is also important, as it is ranked first for ten national groups including the three primary British Isles senders, Argentina, Brazil, Ireland, Mauritius, Norway, Scotland, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, West Africa, and Wales.

About fourteen other counties also appear with a significant plurality for at least two national groups. Yorkshire West Riding and Hampshire were quite important for a large group of origins. Observations in Hampshire accounted for between 23% and 5% of migrants from

Channel Islands, India, Malta, those born abroad at sea, Dominica, South Africa, Italy, Switzerland, Australia, the Bahamas, and Mauritius. Yorkshire West Riding took between 40% and 5% for these as well as Ireland (20562 or 9%), Germany (358 or 8%), South America (142 or 7%), those born abroad of unknown location (134 or 10%), the USA (114 or 11%), the British West Indies, Gibraltar, Belgium, Poland, Italy, Spain, Holland, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Grenada, and Greece.

It is perhaps worth noting that none of the counties with a primarily agricultural economy appear with a dominant plurality in the VIMC.⁸⁴

Relocation. Of 40,000 individuals who were observed at least 3 times, only 2% remained in the same parish from one census observation to the next, with women likely to move more frequently than men. Of the 28,000 who were observed three times, only 8% of males and 4% of females remained in the same parish, and 66% of females and 57% of males moved every year.⁸⁵ Perhaps as few as 20% of females and 40% of males stayed in the county, with as many as 50% of females and 30% of males moving county at least twice.⁸⁶

Occupational structure. In the scope of this project, it was not feasible to clean and code occupational data for the entire migrant population in 1851, although it would have been helpful to compare the representativeness of 114,000 linked individuals to the remaining 777,000. Without careful cleaning, the occupational codes should be used with caution.

However, as a general estimate, no demographic was exclusively observed in a single HISCO group: 60% of Irish observations were in the labouring sectors, as were 40% of French, and 50% of German-, Scotland-, and Wales-born observations. A striking proportion of individuals were in the service sector, which represented at least 18% of observations for nearly 50 national origin points. These counts are shown in Table 4.2.

The VIMC is generally representative of the occupational distribution of the 1851 migrant population. There are a few exceptions, but these do not affect either the empirical model and are also relatively insignificant from a descriptive point of view. The 1851 census

⁸⁴ Goose, “Regions, 1700-1870.”

⁸⁵ The geographic standardisation of parish identifiers across census years was the work of Tony Wrigley.

⁸⁶ Given that some of the nominal links in this cohort will be incorrect, this is almost certainly an overestimate. About one-quarter of the family groups have been reviewed by hand, and it is certainly the exceptional family who does not show a high rate of movement. It will be necessary to conduct a closer analysis of this movement before making a formal estimation, but even assuming an improbably high error rate in the NPL links, these migrant families were certainly very frequent movers.

listed about 30% of individuals from India in the elite and professional sectors, but these sectors represent only 14% of first generation migrants from India in the VIMC. About 20% of migrants from Denmark were enumerated in sales in 1851; but represent 40% of first generation in the cohort.

Socioeconomic status: The panels in Figures 4.3-4.5 compare the distribution of status among the VIMC's first generation and the entire 1851 immigrant population.⁸⁷ Using the social prestige scales is not as vulnerable to misclassification as the HISCO sectors, although again, the coding in the VIMC is more accurate than the rough estimate from 1851.⁸⁸ The only significant difference in status between the cohort and the original pool was the in the interquartile range for the British Isles migrants, which was much wider in the cohort than the population. Those born beyond the British Isles were represented very closely, at least in socioeconomic terms, by the cohort.

Figure 4.7 highlights the median values and interquartile range for national groups with more than thirty observations in the cohort. Most fall between 50 and 60, which is about five points higher the value expected for the entire national population at 50. Most of the national groups with substantial quantities of individuals did have some proportion of maximum observations below 50, but in general were socioeconomically better off than many of the native born.

Outcomes for the British Isles. The status of migrants from the British Isles consolidated toward the middle over the following two generations, although there was a slight gain for these families in the upper 25th percentile by the third generation. The maximum status of migrants' children tended to be lower than that of their parents. The primary panel in Figure 4.8 shows the higher proportion of migrants (Generation 1) in the main part of the distribution above 55; and a higher proportion of Generation 2 in the part of the curve below it. The distribution of status among the third generation is more evenly spread, including into the narrow part of society between 75 and 95. This presents a picture of mobility that was downward in the second generation and upward in the third. The exception here is the success of grandsons in finding their way up to 63, which is the position around office clerks.

⁸⁷ Since HISCAM is linked to the data through HISCO, the same caveat about comparability applies—the VIMC data is much more accurate.

⁸⁸ For example, several hundred HISCO codes do not match to the HISCAM scale, so the most frequently occurring of these unmatched codes were manually recoded to the HISCAM scale in the cohort, but this was not undertaken for the entire 1851 migrant pool.

Females certainly experienced greater mobility, although it is clear from the structure of the female panel that they had fewer destinations along the scale, with large spikes at every five points or so between 50 and 70—or the difference between basket makers and pottery workers, with a very large amount of innkeepers and restaurant proprietors around 57. Migrant women, their daughters, and granddaughters improved their socioeconomic position. Migrant men took in a wider range of the social spectrum, and especially found their way into the upper 25% more readily than females, but the majority of each generation sat much lower in the table than females, with sons and grandsons dropping into the bottom 50%.

Outcomes for the Europeans. The outcome was rather different for the grandchildren of European migrants, where both grandsons and granddaughters took increasing shares of occupations in the lower part of the social distribution. Although females kept well above the population average at 50, increasing proportions of grandsons took up positions just above and below the mean, with a significant percentage at 48 or below. Many of these boys found their way into positions in the social scale around prestige of office clerks in the mid-60s, but few retained very advantaged positions high up the scale where their grandparents and parents had been found (Figure 4.9).

Outcomes for non-European migrants. The spread of social status was more even for grandchildren of migrants from beyond Europe, but this is partly due to the redistribution of status at the very top of the social structure, where the maximum observation for the status of grandchildren was far lower than that of their parents and grandparents (Figure 4.10). Although the availability of positions in the neck of the distribution (between 75 and 95) were limited (at least for migrants), these grandchildren had more success in finding positions there than did grandchildren from Europe or the British Isles.

Chapter 5: The Empirical Model

Five years after the playwright's emigration from Dublin to London, the census enumerator recorded George Bernard Shaw's occupation in 1881 as 'author, writer of fiction' (Figure 3.2). This results in a HISCAM score of 79.37, located in the upper 2% of scores expected in the general population. It was well into the following decade before his professional success began to increase, and by 1911 he was one of the most celebrated playwrights in England. Yet his score remained the same, as over the following years the enumerators continued to record him as an author. At first glance, Shaw's unchanging measurement highlights the shortcomings of occupational titles to convey social status.

What the HISCAM measure does capture is the statistical likelihood of Shaw's social prospects. Even though his social prestige was undoubtedly higher in 1911, the significance of that increase in relation to the population was slight. Since Shaw would not rise further on the HISCAM structure, one might wonder if his status in 1881 already reflected his rising prospects. However, just ahead of him on the enumerator's page, his mother Lucinda was placed at 71.63 by virtue of her occupation as a music teacher. Lucinda's vocation did not *cause* her son to become an author, but his place on the social scale is less remarkable than if Lucinda had been a milliner (67.21) or a language teacher (91.38). It would have been even less remarkable if she had been a governess (81.19).

This example demonstrates the analysis this chapter attempts to make *en masse*. Understanding the limitations of an occupational measure to capture socioeconomic status, how much mobility did migrant families experience? The current estimates for the population in England at this time are between 30% and 60%, as measured by 70% - 40% persistence in the occupational of fathers and sons.⁸⁹ Are foreign-born migrants the same?

The literature does not tell us how this level of persistence affected the social status of children and grandchildren, nor does it estimate in quantitative terms how strong a predictor the occupation of parents and grandparents may be. It does tell us that other vectors are likely to carry significant effects. Though we do not have estimates for this historical context, George Borjas suggested that the national origin ('ethnic capital') may be as significant for the child's socioeconomic prestige as the migrant parent's own prestige, and Lindhal et al found that the

⁸⁹ Long and Ferrie, "Grandfathers Matter (Ed)."

estimated effects of education and wages in one generation could be quite predictive up to three generations.⁹⁰

As discussed in the last chapter, the Victorian Intergenerational Migrants Cohort comprises 13% of the foreign-born population of England in 1851, and up to four generations of their England-born descendants. This chapter employs the data from the first three generations to estimate how occupational sector, national origin, and the individual status of the migrant grand/parent affected the status of grandchildren. The remainder of this chapter explains the empirical specification, the estimates, discusses the results in historical context.

Empirical analysis

This section examines the relationship between the status of children, parents, and grandparents. The scores of parents and children are correlated in both generations (0.44 for Generation 1 to Generation 2, and 0.32 for Generation 2 to Generation 3), but the scores of grandparents are weakly correlated with the scores of grandchildren (0.14, see Figure 5.1). In order to more closely estimate the effect of individual status, other inherited factors are specified by the use of a vector of controls (Z).

The following model of intergenerational transmission is specified:

$$G_{t+2}status = \alpha + \beta_1 G_t status + \beta_2 G_{t+1} status + \gamma Z_{t,t+1} + \partial F_{t+2} + \mu$$

The unit of observation (status) is the maximum observed socioeconomic score for the individual, as measured with the gender-specific Historical CAMSIS structure (HISCAM).⁹¹ This study is particularly interested in the magnitude of β_1 and β_2 , the estimated effect of the preceding generations' individual outcomes, in comparison with that of γ and ∂ , the estimations for the effects of the dependent's own characteristics F_{t+2} such as gender and age (∂); and γ , which represents the fixed effects of the preceding generation's occupational sector and national origin ($Z_{t,t+1}$). Because these observations belong to distinct intergenerational family groups which vary in size and status, the standard error is clustered at the family group

⁹⁰ Borjas, "Ethnic Capital and Intergenerational Mobility"; Lindahl et al., "The Intergenerational Persistence of Human Capital."

⁹¹ This structure of social proximity is described more fully in Chapter 3. There are several HISCAM scales available. Of the universal scale (U1), the period specific scale (UE and UL), and the gender specific scale (U2 and U3), the gender-specific scale gave the most powerful results and minimized the interquartile range for all national groups. Lambert et al., "The Construction of HISCAM."

level to mitigate the effect of exceptional outcomes within families. F_{t+2} also includes fixed effects for the year the individual was first observed and for their county of residence at the time of their maximum observation, which are useful in isolating more precisely the estimate of ∂ but are not of particular interest themselves. In the Becker-Tomes model used here, the error term μ is also of more interest than usual, since mobility is passively identified.

The unit of observation, *status*

The multiple point estimates available for most individuals in the cohort requires a determination of which best represents the most useful outcome. For example, it would be possible to choose the minimum observation or the average of all scores, but these would not likely be better estimators than the maximum observation, which is certainly vulnerable to outliers but allows a transparent selection based on the characteristics of the individual, rather than a theoretical imposition. An average would convey a less accurate estimator of magnitude as the individual's socioeconomic mobility increases. On the other, since an individual's second observation in the cohort is most often higher than the first, the minimum observation would be less informative than either of the others.

A third alternative is an age-matched score, which is the preferred approach in most intergenerational outcome studies. Comparing a father and son at the same age is assumed to give a more accurate estimator: comparing a father at 50 with a son at age 20 is likely to overestimate occupational mobility by capturing the difference in their development, as well.⁹² However, the age-matched approach is not the best estimate of outcome in this project. Most such studies use a thirty-year span for a single generation, but this study uses only fifty. In general this imposes a younger age limit on higher-order generations, but an age-matched approach drives the point estimate even younger, even if later point estimates are available for both individuals in the match.

In addition, the age-matched approach is valuable if one assumes a teleological career progression, but there are three reasons to doubt that assumption in this study. First, if the autobiographical evidence is to be believed, occupations were intermittent and changeable in the English working class in this period, among both males and females but perhaps especially the latter. This perspective is corroborated by the longitudinal information in this cohort, as the example of the Balmer family in Chapter One suggests. Perhaps foreign-born migrants were

⁹² Long, "The Surprising Social Mobility of Victorian Britain."

even less likely to experience stable career progression than the native-born working class, but occupation was not the only way of affecting one's mobility—clearly it could also be achieved through relocation or marriage, for example, and these occurred at any point in the lifecycle.

A more substantial challenge to this estimator is posed by the construction of the cohort. It is reasonable to assume that individuals who remain coresident are likely to share other socioeconomic factors, including status. However, this only presents an endogeneity problem if a.) this type of coresidence was unusual in the population and if so, then b.) their HISCAM scores are therefore more likely to be similar over time. As already discussed in Chapter Four, the qualitative evidence suggests that residential proximity was normal in this period, not unusual. It is outside the scope of the present study to assess whether duration of coresidency is correlated with HISCAM status, but it should be addressed in future investigations.

In conclusion, the maximum observed score may bias the findings by overstating achievement either by error or by capturing an aberration in the individual's overall status. The census enumerator's record is not always correct, nor does the subsequent coding always result in the most appropriate HISCAM measure, but these considerations affect any outcome estimator. In order to control for the more serious effects of such error, individuals in the upper 10% of absolute mobility are excluded from all regressions.

Immediate fixed effects, *F*

Immediate fixed effects control for individual circumstances observable at the point estimate that influence an individual's status. These include his/her age, gender, a year fixed effect, taken from the year the individual was first observed, and a location effect, taken from the registration county in which the individual was enumerated at the point estimate. The general significance of these controls confirm they are correlated with the grand/child's outcome, but given the migratory habits of this cohort, there is little reason for heterogeneity concerns.

Intergenerational fixed effects, *Z*

Two intergenerational fixed effects capture characteristics of the grand/parent that might affect the grandchild's outcome but do not necessarily cause the outcome of the grand/parent. The occupational control is the HISCO sector of the household head at the individual's first observation if that head is a relative, or their nearest relative if not. Separating the inherited sector from the effect of the individual parent's precise socioeconomic score allows us to hold

constant the mobility effect within the sector and capture more precisely the effect of the individual. The national origin control is the migrant's country of birth. It allows us to estimate individual transmission as any effect of national origin varies.

Omitted variables, individual mobility, and μ

Other controls such as marriage to a local resident, apprenticeship, servant status, and frequent relocation were only statistically significant in certain cross-sections and never on aggregate. In reality, we can be confident that other factors mattered very much, but in the scope of this project it is difficult to specify them usefully. This restrains the interpretation of μ as indicating potential for individual mobility, a usual concept in the Becker-Tomes model.

Even with these limitations, the identification of this model captures interesting estimates of intergenerational transmission that are not usually provided in intergenerational outcome studies. By using the HISCO occupational sectors along with the HISCAM measurement of occupational prestige, and implementing a control vector for national origin as well, it is possible to estimate the social mobility of migrants in the second half of the 19th century.

Beyond the outcome effects of parents and grandparents, the main results presented in Table 5.1 conceal that the controls for age, inherited sector, and national origin point are carry large and significant estimates.⁹³

Results

The main specification includes the status of three generations. However, since the status at t is correlated with status at $t + 1$ (Figure 5.1), one-generation transmission is estimated first. In columns 1-4 of Table 5.1, the effect of parents is significant, and stronger between the first and second generation than between the second and third.

When evaluating these results, it is important to keep in mind that the value of $G_t status$ is bounded between 39.9 and 99. Therefore at most values, the impact of $G_t status$ as estimated in Table 5.1 is greater than the effect of age at $t + 1$. Because the HISCAM structure is centred on 50.00 with a standard deviation of 10.00, effects of approximately 5 points are usually

⁹³ These estimates can be reviewed in the Appendix in Table A.5.3.

considered important.⁹⁴ Therefore the estimated effect of age in Table 5.1 is statistically significant but not necessarily important, while the parent's status may account for a meaningful variance in the child's status.

We have also observed that there is slight evidence of correlation between $G_t status$ and $G_{t+2} status$ (Figure 5.1). Having established that Generation 1 transmits a meaningful amount of status to Generation 2, did the social position of migrants also affect their grandchildren?

Columns 5-6 estimate this weak correlation as statistically significant but slight. Since the effect of the grandparent's socioeconomic score is evaluated independently of Z (the intergenerational fixed effects such as national origin and inherited occupation sector), the significance of the grandparent's personal status is still interesting. Columns 7 and 8, which estimate the full specification, indicate that the grandparent's status does not affect the grandchild directly when the parent's status is included.

Because females have not been included in intergenerational transmission models for this period before, matrilineal and patrilineal outcomes are presented separately in the regressions. Table 5.1 suggests that female migrants transmitted slightly less of their status to their children, particularly in column 1. Although the impact of the difference would be distinct (two to three points), it is not a large amount of social distance.

Finally, we are also interested in the magnitude of any significant values of γ , the coefficient of inherited fixed effects, especially where these approach or exceed the estimates of β_1 or β_2 which they do in Table 5.1.⁹⁵ This suggests that while the socioeconomic prestige of a parent mattered, a larger share of transmission may have been carried by the occupation into which the second or third generation was born. The magnitude of γ for the statistically significant controls in national origin are in most cases smaller than those for inherited sector, but they exceed the estimate of β_1 in columns 5 – 8, where the effect of grandparents' individual status is either very slight or not statistically significant.

Chapter Four examined the intergenerational distribution of status among the first three generations in the VIMC and found a surprising amount of mobility, especially for females.

⁹⁴ The population on which HISCAM is centered is not the migrant population, but the population of England. Because we are interested in how migrants fared in England, referencing the structural population mean and standard deviation is very informative.

⁹⁵ These are not shown in the main tables, but are available in the Appendix in Table A.5.1.

The comparative importance of γ as against β_1 or β_2 in the intergenerational model suggests that substantial intergenerational effects did not rule out a relatively high amount of individual mobility.

Intergenerational transmission by age

It is intuitive to assume that the strength of intergenerational effects may change over the course of an individual's lifetime. This section discusses that assumption. Table 5.2 evaluates the estimates separately for grandchildren whose maximum prestige observation is taken in one of nine age groups: under age 9.5 (columns 1 and 2); between age 9.5 and 12.9 (columns 3 and 4); between age 13 and 19.9 (columns 5 and 6); between age 20 and 19.9 (columns 6 and 7); between age 30 and 39.9 (columns 8 and 9), and so on.⁹⁶

The first section estimates intergenerational transmission from the migrant to his/her children. As in the aggregate, the effect of father's status was greater than that of mothers (3%-8%). The magnitude of these effects declined into ages 13-20. For observations in their thirties and forties, the power of the father's status increased again, with as much as 13% of the father's status transmitted to the child. The magnitude of the mother's status effect also increased generally, although not by the same proportion as that of fathers. The behaviour of age is positively related to status as expected, and after age 29, it is no longer statistically significant. As suggested by the main model, females at all age points tended to rank higher on the structure of female prestige than did males on the male structure.⁹⁷

There are far fewer observations in the older age ranges for grandchildren. The second section of Table 5.2 suggests that the individual status of neither generation was significant in the thirties, and there are too few observations in the forties to be confident of the estimates in columns 11 and 12. Other than that, the inverse relationship between an observation's age and the magnitude of inherited status declines as in the second generation, although the significance of gender is more pronounced in the thirties and forties, indicating that females held positions higher on their social scale than males of their age. Here, the magnitude of the estimate (β_2) for mother's status is slightly higher than that of fathers only when the paternal grandfather's

⁹⁶ The first three brackets are set according to the division of working ages discussed in Chapter 3: pre-occupational, early entry, first occupations. The 0-9.5 age group is not included in any other regressions, but they are presented in columns 1 and 2 to illustrate.

⁹⁷ When identified on the periodized HISCAM (UE and UL), the coefficient on male gender remains negative, but has a slightly smaller magnitude.

effect is statistically significant. The coefficient on grandfathers suggests that they may have transmitted 3-4% of their own status to their grandchildren, while their children transmitted 4-14% of their own scores to the third generation. Grandparents were not significant in either the 13-20 age bracket, nor the 30-39.

In the intergenerational controls (shown only in the Appendix in Table A.5.2), the inherited effects of status for the grandchildren of male migrants do not become significant until an individual's young working years (13 and older), but their magnitude for both genders in the migrant generation increases with age. This increasing magnitude with age is also observed in the service sector. The effects in the other sectors did not show a clear change with age.

While the specification of the model is useful at most age brackets, the importance of institutional and individual intergenerational effects change over the course of an individual's life.

Age and inherited factors in historical context

About 131,000 individuals in the cohort are observed only once, while others are observed up to five times (1,962). The relatively high number of children observed only once is reflected by the dominance of young ages: 40% of average female ages are under the age of 20, and 50% for male; while 55% of average female ages and 45% of males are in their prime working years between age 20 and 50; and 5% of individuals of both genders have an average observed age of 60 or more.

Average age at maximum observed socioeconomic achievement is also of interest, as it is to these that the estimates of intergenerational transmission apply. The average observed age and age at maximum observed status is similar for both males and females. Only 10% of either had a higher social ranking under the age of 20 than later in life. About 12% of females and 13% of males presented their maximum social ranking in their twenties, and another 12% and 11% in their thirties, and a similar percentage in their forties. About 6% of maximum social rankings occurred in the individual's fifties, with 4% in the sixties, and 1% to 2% in their seventies.

Therefore the estimates in columns to the left of column 6 in Table 5.2 are those which apply to the predominant number of observations in the cohort. At these ages, the level of socioeconomic mobility decreases as the magnitude on parental effects increases, which is somewhat in keeping with the teleological view of career progression, which suggests that

similarities between generations increase with age. Here, however, the realized effect of age on the dependent variable is about half of the effect of gender.

Table 5.2 indicates that even in years when the effect of grand/parents' status is at its highest, the inherited fixed effects (shown in Appendix Table A.5.2) could still to be the more powerful inherited element, especially for the third generation. The coefficients for inherited sector carry double digits in about half the HISCO categories, and even at the smallest magnitudes, they are rarely less than the combined effects of socioeconomic status in Generations 1 and 2. The coefficients on the national origin controls suggest that there, too, the effect of the first generation was likely to carry a strong effect to the third generation. It was less the parent's status that mattered, we conclude, than their occupational category; and less the grandparent's status than their national origin.

Given the emphasis in the historical literature on occupational category, it is rather surprising that parent's individual status matters at all when controlling for their occupational category, but the relative magnitude of the national origin is, as Borjas predicted, more powerful than the grandparent's individual status, although not necessarily than the parent's.

In historical context, it is also the proportion of *different types* of inherited factors which adds insight into our understanding of socioeconomic mobility for these migrants. At present, we understand mobility between occupational class or sector among fathers and sons, or in reference to of their wages. Here, holding constant the effects of their gender and occupational sector, we observe that the precise position of one's parents and grandparents in the structure of society was also quite meaningful for the position of the child. It is perhaps unsurprising that gender and occupational structure mattered, but in context, the predictive power of the grandparent's geographic origin to influence the socioeconomic position of the grandchild is surprising, especially considering the great rates of ongoing relocation in the cohort, that relatively few grandchildren were observed in the same household with their grandparent, and that grandparent-grandchild households, in which the parents are absent on census night, are excluded from these estimates. The proportional significance of individual characteristics, such as gender, age, and residential county do matter, but perhaps the liminalities of joining the workforce crowd out intergenerational effects for a time, which return later in life.

Intergenerational transmission by occupational sector

Much of what has been estimated already for the social mobility of the British in the 19th century relates to occupational categories, whether by occupational sector in the case of the HISCO classifications, or by its companion social scale, HISCLASS. This fits nicely with the wider literature on migration itself, where the occupation of migrants is always of interest.

Table 5.3 estimates transmission separately for the ten HISCO occupational groups in which the original migrant (grandparent) was observed in 1851: (0) Elite, (1) Professional, (2) Management, (3) Clerical, (4) Sales, (5) Service, (6) Agriculture, (7) Skilled labour, (8) Unskilled labour, and (9) Casual labour. The estimates in Table 5.3 suggest three important further insights into the pattern of intergenerational transmission.

Columns 4 and 12 of Table 5.3.b. show male migrants in unskilled labour and sales occupations transmitted an independent status effect to their grandchildren which, if not quite equal to the effect passed by their children, was not significantly less.

The magnitude the effects in Table 5.3 shows where individual effects might differ. Daughters of female unskilled migrants passed much more of their status to their children than did the daughters of female casual labourers (columns 1 and 3). In the sales sector, the patrilineal effects in column 12 are very strong compared to the matrilineal effects (column 11). For the grandchildren of professional and management immigrants, the status of parents and grandparents was important, but the inherited controls (Z) are very strong and might account for 80% of the grandchild's status (Figure A.5.3.b).

The estimates of (Z) for column 3 in Table A.5.3 suggest that the significance of national origin among skilled migrants from the British Isles may have converged in the third generation. In the second generation, Irish extraction still carried a negative magnitude.

This convergence in the third generation may have occurred in most occupational sectors in Table A.5.3. By the third generation, only the grandchildren from the Isle of Man were slightly different by virtue of their origin than the other British Isles migrants, with the exception of the grandchildren of Scottish migrants in the sales sector, who were less advantaged than the others by about half a standard deviation (five points). A generation before, the coefficient for Ireland showed strong negative effects for the children of casual labourers, skilled labourers, and clerical migrants from Ireland, but these effects were not renewed in the third generation. Scotland-born parents in sales passed a strong negative effect to their children through their origin, and those in service and casual labour passed a slight but distinct effect (positive for

casual labour and negative for service)—but none of these effects were repeated in the third generation.

If we allow that the HISCO categories may represent different occupational circumstances for migrants, and perhaps different stocks of human capital, these circumstances may have consolidated the impact of inherited socioeconomic factors for their grandchildren.

Finally, the first section of Table 5.3 shows an increasing magnitude of parental transmission to the right of the table. Male migrants in the clerical occupations passed 17% of their status to the children, in the management sector nearly 40%, and the professions 30%. If some occupations consolidated status more effectively than others, the four categories on the right suggest these were most successful. The ultimate sector, elite occupations, is noticeably less than the others at 22%.

Occupation and inherited factors in historical context

By comparison with the work of earlier studies, it seems likely that the cohort experienced higher rates of mobility between economic sectors than those projected for the general population. This project does not undertake a formal analysis of occupational switching as those studies do, but a brief qualitative comparison of sector at the first observation for Generation 1 and Generation 3 is possible. These are informal estimates and do not merit empirical comparisons with other work, but it is helpful to situate the mobility found here within the context of current estimates of categorical occupational mobility in England's 19th century.

These suggest that occupational class mobility was far more powerful among migrant families than in the general population, particularly when captured in decline. Long's age-matched observations for fathers and sons suggest about 35% of occupational class persistence in categories I, II, and II; and 68% and 21% in class III and V, respectively.⁹⁸ In the cohort, an age-matched rough estimate of Classes III, IV, and V all come to around 45% persistence for grandsons and granddaughters. In in Class II the rate is probably just over 30% but in Class I, the rate is around 15%.⁹⁹

⁹⁸ Long, "The Surprising Social Mobility of Victorian Britain."

⁹⁹ This estimate for Class I is not dissimilar to Long and Ferrie's estimation of 25% from a joint paper which looked at census data, rather than marriage registers. Their estimated persistence rates for the other categories are still much stronger than those in the cohort, at

If migrants experienced greater occupational mobility than the general population, how did that affect their socioeconomic prestige? Were inherited factors were unimportant? Figure 5.2 shows a relatively uniform distribution of status among the grandchildren of migrants in very different occupational sectors.

Table 5.4 shows the average change in the central tendency of status for migrant family members observed in their thirties with an occupational status. Between Generation 1 and Generation 2, the middle 50% of occupational prestige scores for the sons and daughters of migrants fell 21 points in the professions and 18 in management occupations while the interquartile range grew only two points in the former and four in the latter. In practical terms, the children of these migrants practiced vocations which were nearly two standard deviations away from the positions their parents had occupied in their thirties. The drop for children of clerical professions was less extreme but still substantial, declining seven points in the median and four in the interquartile range. The other occupational groups experienced very minimal change in the aggregate statistics between generations, and even, in the case of the skilled trades, a respectable increase in the third generation (who gained four points in the median but six in the interquartile range).

A close look at Figures 4.8-4.10 will have already indicated this decline. The second and particularly third generations drop out of the far right of the spectrum, and males do so more quickly than females. How do we explain this rather dramatic reversal of fortunes?

In general, the literature expects that rapid regressions to the mean are caused by focus on the wrong type of indicator, such as earnings, particularly when an age-matched sample is not provided.¹⁰⁰ However, age matched comparisons for this cohort, when each generation is in their thirties, still show clear intergenerational decline for these groups.

Intergenerational transmission and national origin

As it happens, these changes were most extreme for the colonial expats: the median socioeconomic score for observations from Australasia in their thirties fell 17 points in the second generation; for the East Indies, the Caribbean, and India, the median changed slightly

between 56% and 65%. Long and Ferrie, "The Path to Convergence: Intergenerational Occupational Mobility in Britain and the US in Three Eras," 1121.

¹⁰⁰ Zimmerman, "Regression Toward Mediocrity in Economic Stature"; Solon, "Intergenerational Income Mobility in the United States."

(one to seven points), but the interquartile range widened by 24 points for the Caribbean, 37 points for the East Indies, and 20 points for India. Only the West Indies seemed exempt from regressing to the mean, and rose by 12 at the median in the third generation. In the third generation, however, the India recovered 33 points and the East Indies 20, and Australasia only three—although it should be noted that in the third generation, these observations may be too few to be confident they are representative.¹⁰¹

Table 5.5 estimates transmission separately for the six national origins with the largest number of observations. Here the main estimates from Table 5.1 disaggregate into very different outcomes when observations are selected for the particular circumstances of the original migration. The predictive power of the model is constant, but interesting exceptions are evident. For example, the main model suggests that females transmit less of their status than males, but the children of Wales-born migrants transmitted noticeably more of their individual status to their children when the migrant was female (Table 5.5.c., column 3), a characteristic shared by France. The particular difference of socioeconomic prospects between the descendants of French migrants based on the migrant's gender is also quite striking; not only is the magnitude of β_2 of French females larger than most, but it is also negative.

These detailed and separate histories are obscured in the aggregate picture, but in the present study there is only room to demonstrate them, and leave interpretation for future investigation. These effects are likely to have important implications for our understanding of migration outcomes and the relationship of gender, work, and status.

National origin and inheritance in historical context.

The present project does not permit a more detailed investigation of the historical context of these outcomes, but as a closer look at the estimates of the aggregate model (Table 5.1) they are still useful, and suggest fruitful directions for future research.

¹⁰¹ There are three alternative explanations. First, it is possible that if downwardly mobile families were more likely to take jobs in the conventional sectors, upwardly mobile families could be more likely to leave the work force altogether, and pass into the unclassified group. However, only a handful of individuals in their thirties were unclassified, and very few of them were from the Commonwealth family groups. It is also possible that some of them have been misclassified into other groups, but I have looked for this error and not found it, although some incidental misclassification is inevitable. Finally, it is also possible that this measurement is showing particular sensitivity to mismatched linkages, which would be likely to increase a dramatic decline, and this should be investigated in future.

These national origins are of interest because they appear to be one of the fundamental vectors which predict different outcomes for migrants' descendants.

Even within national groups, it is important to remember that individual status varied. The range of socioeconomic status within national groups suggests that women and girls lived within a rather more fixed interval of socioeconomic opportunity than did men and boys. The exceptions are notably from regions which sent more male migrants than female migrants to the original pool: men from the Russian region, Poland, and Australia, for example, tended to have a more smaller range of socioeconomic status than did their female compatriots. The most striking ranges occur on the male side, noticeably from the wider commonwealth nations, and the wide swath of social status for these men suggests more than a straightforward return migration of the colonial elite.

If we then consider the range of status they and their descendants occupied, we find that in each generation, inequalities widened. Those working near the top of the social structure did better (raising the upper 25% benchmark), with the exception of Germany and the US, whose upper quartile decreased eight and four points, respectively. Those labouring near the bottom of the social structure also did better (raising the bottom 25% benchmark), but by less than top. That is to say, the gap between the top and bottom of the middle 50% of individuals widened. For India, the gap widened by 12 points for females and 16 points for males. For Ireland, it widened by five points for females and six for men. The aggregate rate of change in central tendencies from Table 5.4 has very much to do with a disaggregate story about national migrations.

Conclusion

Females transmitted socioeconomic status to their children; had greater socioeconomic mobility than males, and were even more successful in passing that mobility on to children, including sons. Taking either a male-only or female-only sample would alter the estimation of mobility and inherited factors—a male-only approach might overestimate occupational inheritance and underestimate mobility. The proportion of inherited factors to unexplained variance changed during different points in a grandchild's life—the evidence here suggests that inherited factors mattered less in an individual's twenties and thirties than earlier or later in life. Finally, national origin point mattered to outcomes, and as estimates of inherited factors

altered significantly from group to group, so did the inequalities of outcome between them. Despite the high rate of persistent relocation in the cohort, the migrant's origin was consistently one of the most significant explanatory factors of all.

Chapter Six. Conclusion: Findings in Context

Chapter Two discussed the development of empirical intergenerational outcome literature, which began not very long after this study's conclusion in 1901. Despite strong development of the field over the past twenty years, information on intergenerational mobility for females is still scarce. Chapter Three reviewed how the sources might be combined to tell us more about migration outcomes, including those of females. Chapter Four demonstrated that these challenges can be overcome, although the methods used to achieve this goal still require improvement. Nevertheless, this speculative exercise in network persistence linkage was successful in creating a longitudinal, multigenerational dataset.

Results

Through the use of longitudinal, individual-level analysis and a detailed measure of occupational prestige, this study offers a new insight to the lived experience of England's population and especially the individual experience of movement and labour in the 19th and early 20th century. It clarifies what is already known about mobility and elasticity of wealth and class in Victorian England. For example, previous studies for the period have estimated mobility by examining where sons depart the occupational category of their fathers. The specification of intergenerational transmission used here includes both occupational category of parents and a variable for social prestige; it indicates that that substantial intergenerational transmission did not rule out a relatively high amount of individual mobility, at least in terms of social status.

The empirical approach indicates that immigrants' individual status had a significant effect on the status of their children, even when holding the effect of national origin and occupational sector constant (Table 5.1). The effect between the second and third generation was not quite as strong.

Jason Long and Joseph Ferrie were the first to point out the correlation between residential and social mobility. In the VIMC, the high rate of location switching may help explain why intergenerational effects can be quite meaningful while individual's social position still varies. Using Long and Ferrie's estimates as a comparison, socioeconomic mobility was probably higher for foreign born migrants and their families than for the native population. With the exception of unskilled labourers, migrants arriving in occupations requiring little human capital seemed often able to increase their stock over succeeding generations, and while very few

individuals moved out of the high density portion of the social distribution, there was still independent movement of children from their grandparents and parents on the scale (Figures 4.8-4.10). In the second generation, migrants from the British Isles fared slightly worse than their parents, although the third generation gained back some ground as the effects of national origin diminished. Those who arrived in sectors with higher requirements for human capital may have been unable either to retain it or make use of it in the following two generations; although the transmission of high amounts of human capital may require large amounts of time, as the returning significance of inherited status in the male's late working years suggests (Table 5.2, columns 10-16).

The findings of this study should be interpreted in light of its limitations. The sources are themselves limited. The structure of migration changed during this period. Whereas in 1851, long-distance migrants might have found it impossible to leave England, by the late 1860s those who faced declining or rising fortunes would have found it relatively easy to leave the island and thus the study. This may create some bias in the findings but it is difficult to say what magnitude that might take. Second, while every effort is made to accurately represent outcomes, it is often accomplished by estimates (specific median values for age, gender, and occupational groups). This overstates the central tendency of median values and undermines the individual variance. It is certainly more accurate than omitting females, but would be less appropriate for a detailed study.

Finally, the nominal linking method testing here still requires refinement. There are certainly some incorrect matches here as in all nominally linked datasets. Based on my review of about 40% of persistent family groups, I have estimated it roughly at one individual in 80 but there was not sufficient scope in the project to attempt empirical specification of the error rate and a more complete sense of selection bias.

On the whole, it does seem that for the majority of migrants, the economic position of their children and grandchildren, especially on the female side, affirmed their choice to migrate. If it is not quite right to call the Irish or Scots emigration voluntary, at least their prospects in England may not have turned out worse for the individuals themselves, or their children, and grandchildren—especially if we suspect that outcomes were likely to regress to the mean in most sending contexts, as certainly occurred in England. However, the strong decline from the top of the social table for England's commonwealth immigrants contrasts sharply with general fortunes elsewhere in the table.

This is one of the more striking results of this study, and a topic for future investigation. Aside from the possibility of mis-estimation or erroneous data, which I have already addressed in Chapter Five, the most likely historical explanation would be quite provocative: long-distance migration might disrupt the institutions that transmit privilege *particularly* by softening the impact of resource scarcity—an interesting if minor qualification on Gregory Clark’s large estimations of privilege persistence.¹⁰² If we assume that many of the elite non-European migrants were returning children or grandchildren of Englishmen engaged in colonial activity, their absence from England may have weakened the social capital necessary to obtain an occupational place for their children ‘near’ their own—it is certainly feasible to suspect that the immigrant’s stock of such capital would be lower than their native social peers. It is also possible this mechanism could explain some of the fall in status among the sons of migrants in the other occupational categories, and it could also explain the rebound of the third generation, since native-born parents would presumably have acquired more.

It is easy to find examples suggesting resource scarcity among elites in the cohort. For example, the three daughters of Gertrude Cumberlidge, an East Indian annuitant, experienced quite different outcomes: one remained with her mother and retained her status, another married a clergyman, and the other an innkeeper. It is more difficult to find examples on the male side. In fact, the patrilineal view is rather less dire, suggesting that elite immigrant fathers had a far easier time finding a place for their sons than for their daughters. Unfortunately the number of observations in Table 5.5.i are too low to be very useful empirically, but it does suggest that, assuming India-born migrants had a social position worth keeping, then a father was of much more use than a mother. Of course, it would be simpler to explain this result as an artefact of the age difference between grandchildren and grandparents, since Table 5.2 suggests that inherited effects matter less in early adulthood; but this fall out of the 1% affected the second generation and not just the third; and the trend remains when using age-matched values of individuals in their thirties.

It is clear from the empirical results as well as the qualitative evidence that socioeconomic mobility is not always a positive experience. If women passed less of their status on to their daughters, this did not always mean their daughters fared better—although in the main part of the distribution, where most of Robert Balmer’s family remained, it seems they usually did.

¹⁰² Clark, “The Son Also Rises.”

It is hoped that the most significant contribution made here is demonstrating the practical and theoretical benefits of including females, who are often omitted both in linked historical datasets and in empirical estimates of intergenerational transmission. It seems clear that females do transmit economic outcomes both to sons and to daughters, and also that males and females did not always do this at the same rate or the same time, as this varied with national origin and inherited sector. Gender probably mattered most in the second generation of the migration experience, where, regardless of background, women seem to have found more and better opportunities to preserve their status through occupational selection; although they did decline from their parent's maximum level, they did not do so as sharply as their brothers.

In this context, patrilineal studies probably only slightly overestimate the rate of transmission in aggregate, although this approach is vulnerable to drawing the entirely wrong conclusion—as in the case of Welsh families, where women seemed to transmit much more of their status than men. The primary disadvantage in omitting women is not overestimating transmission, but underestimating gender's interaction with occupational prestige enroute to mobility.

List of Figures and Tables

Figure / Table	Title
Figure 1.1	<i>Census enumerator's book, Robert Balmer household, 1861</i> Source: The National Archives RG 9/3884. 1861 Census of England, Northumberland.
Figure 1.2	<i>Census enumerator's book, Robert Balmer household, 1881</i> Source: The National Archives RG 11/3863. 1881 Census of England, Lancashire.
Figure 3.1	<i>Sample household schedule and instructions for householder, 1851</i> Source: Higgs <i>et al.</i> , "Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM) Guide", 28.
Figure 3.2	<i>Census enumerator's book, Lucinda Shaw household, 1881. Occupation obscured by GRO clerk.</i> Source: The National Archives RG 11/185. 1881 Census of England, London.
Figure 3.3	<i>Average status by occupation sector</i>
Figure 4.1	<i>Example, matched token string (Type B)</i>
Figure 4.2	<i>Components of a NPL token string (Type A)</i>
Figure 4.3	<i>Status of foreign-born population in 1851, British Isles</i>
Figure 4.4	<i>Status of foreign-born population in 1851, European</i>
Figure 4.5	<i>Status of foreign-born population in 1851, non-European</i>
Figure 4.6	<i>Status by county (interquartile range)</i>
Figure 4.7	<i>Status by national group (interquartile range)</i>
Figure 4.8	<i>Intergenerational distribution of status, British Isles, Generations 1 - 3</i>
Figure 4.9	<i>Intergenerational distribution of status, European, Generations 1 - 3</i>
Figure 4.10	<i>Intergenerational distribution of status, non-European, Generations 1 - 3</i>
Figure 5.1	<i>Effect of parent, grandparent on child's status</i>
Figure 5.2	<i>Range of grandchild's status by migrant's first sector</i>
Table 4.1	VIMC composition, including generation, age, and family group
Table 4.2	1851 foreign-born sectors, by national group
Table 5.1	Regression estimates, OLS. Main (aggregate) model.
Table 5.2	Regression estimates, OLS. Age.
Table 5.3	Regression estimates, OLS. Occupation.
Table 5.4	Shifting central tendencies in status by generation and migrant's first sector
Table 5.5	Regression estimates, OLS. National origin
Table A.5.1	Regression estimates, OLS. Aggregate model. <i>Showing full sector and national origin controls.</i>
Table A.5.2	Regression estimates, OLS. Age. <i>Showing full sector and national origin controls.</i>
Table A.5.3	Regression estimates, OLS. Occupation (of migrant). <i>Showing full sector and national origin control.</i>
Table A.5.5	Regression estimates, OLS. National origin. <i>Showing full sector controls.</i>

Figure 1.1 *Census enumerator's book, Robert Balmer household, 1861*

Source: The National Archives RG 9/3884 1861 Census of England, Northumberland, Scremerston, Deputy Row. Robert Balmer household: digital images. Available at ancestry.co.uk. Accessed 20 April 2018.

Figure 1.2 *Census enumerator's book, Robert Balmer household, 1881*

Source: The National Archives. RG 11/3863. 1881 Census of England, Lancashire, York Street, Bury. Robert Balmer household; digital images. Available at ancestry.co.uk. Accessed 20 April 2018.

Figure 3.1 *Sample household schedule and instructions for householder, 1851*

[Removed at time of ORA deposit as copyright is unclear.]

Source: Higgs et al., “Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM) Guide”, 28.

Figure 3.2 Census enumerator's book, Lucinda Shaw household, 1881. Occupation obscured by GRO clerk.

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the														[Page 1]	
Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Towns or Villages or Hamlets of		Urban Sanitary District of		Rural Sanitary District of		Ecclesiastical Parish or District of	
Pancras		London		St. Seven		Marylebone								St. John	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, Lane, or No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES (No. of Tenements or Cottages) (B).	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN		(1) Deaf-and-Deaf (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Female					
1	34 Fitzroy St.	1	George B. Richard	Head	Mar.	52	Book. Binder	St. Mary Southwark							
			Anne do	Wife	Mar.	51		St. Mary Southwark							
			Henry J. do	Son	Mar.	19		St. Mary Marylebone							
2	do		George B. Richard	Head	Mar.	26	Railway Clerk	St. Mary Southwark							
			Lucinda E. do	Wife	Mar.	29	do - wife	St. Mary St. Pancras							
			John L. do	Son	Mar.	9	Scholar	do do							
			Richard E. do	Son	Mar.	8	do	do do							
			George K. do	Son	Mar.	6	do	do do							
			Frederick J. do	Son	Mar.	4	do	do do							
			Edith J. do	Son	Mar.	1	do	do do							
3	do		James do	Brother	Mar.	33	Railway Clerk	St. Mary Southwark							
			Lucinda E. Shaw	Sister	Mar.	28	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	26	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
4	35 do	1	George B. Richard	Head	Mar.	39	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			Katherine do	Wife	Mar.	31	do	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	10	Scholar	St. Mary Southwark							
			Katherine do	Son	Mar.	9	do	do do							
			Katherine do	Son	Mar.	7	do	do do							
			Katherine do	Son	Mar.	6	do	do do							
			Katherine do	Son	Mar.	2	do	do do							
5	do		George B. Richard	Head	Mar.	28	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	26	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	24	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	22	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	20	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	18	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	16	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	14	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	12	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	10	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	8	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	6	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	4	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	2	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	1	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son	Mar.	0	do - wife of George	St. Mary Southwark							
			George B. do	Son											

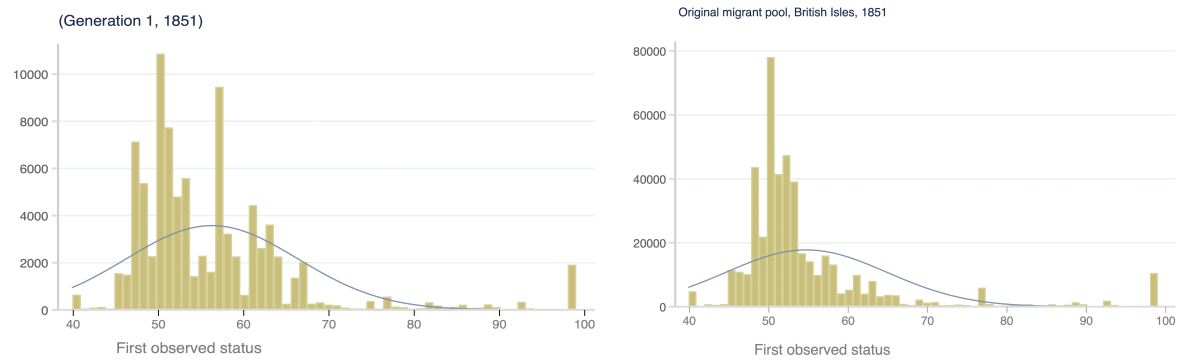
Figure 4.1 *Example, matched NPL token string (Type B)*

1861: A252F1853S315 T520M1818FORB360 M600F1818S324B360 A500F1849S315B360 T520M1856S315B360 M600F1844S324B360 I214F1841SCTG300 E421F1834A323C462	1881: A252F1853S315 A425M1848S356B630 A500F1849S315B360 J250F1861L513C620
---	---

Figure 4.2 *Components of a NPL token string (Type A)*

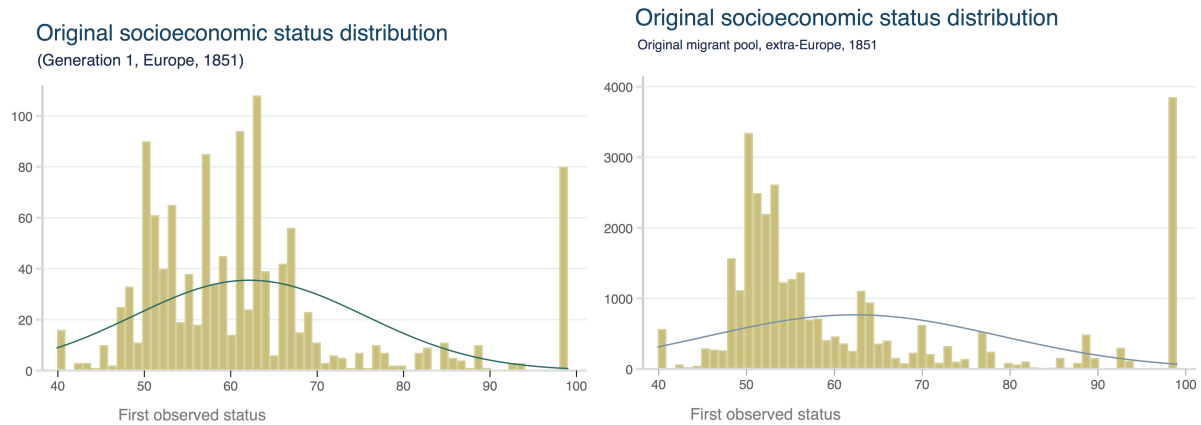
T502M1818FORB360 1 2 3 4 5	1 Soundex code, first name 2 Gender 3 Birth year 4 Birthplace 5 Soundex code, last name
--	--

Figure 4.3 *Status of foreign-born population in 1851, British Isles*



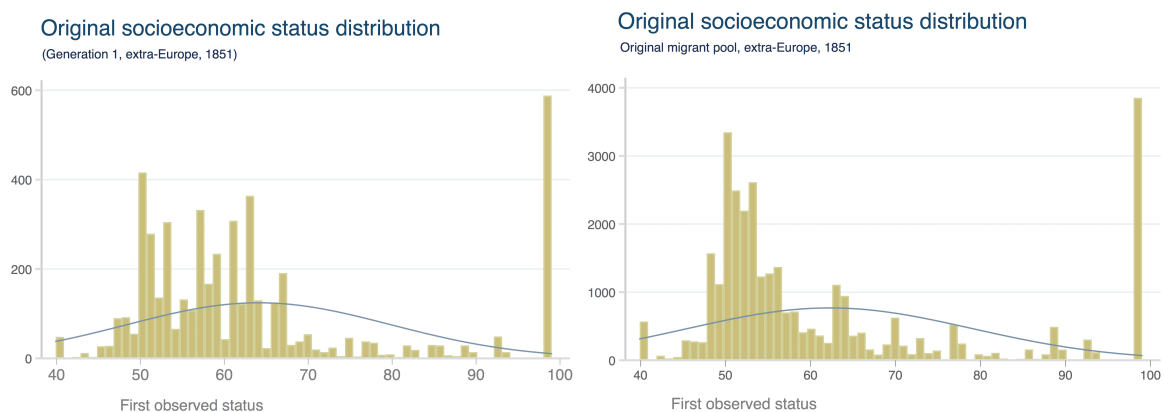
Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text.

Figure 4.4 *Status of foreign-born population in 1851, European*

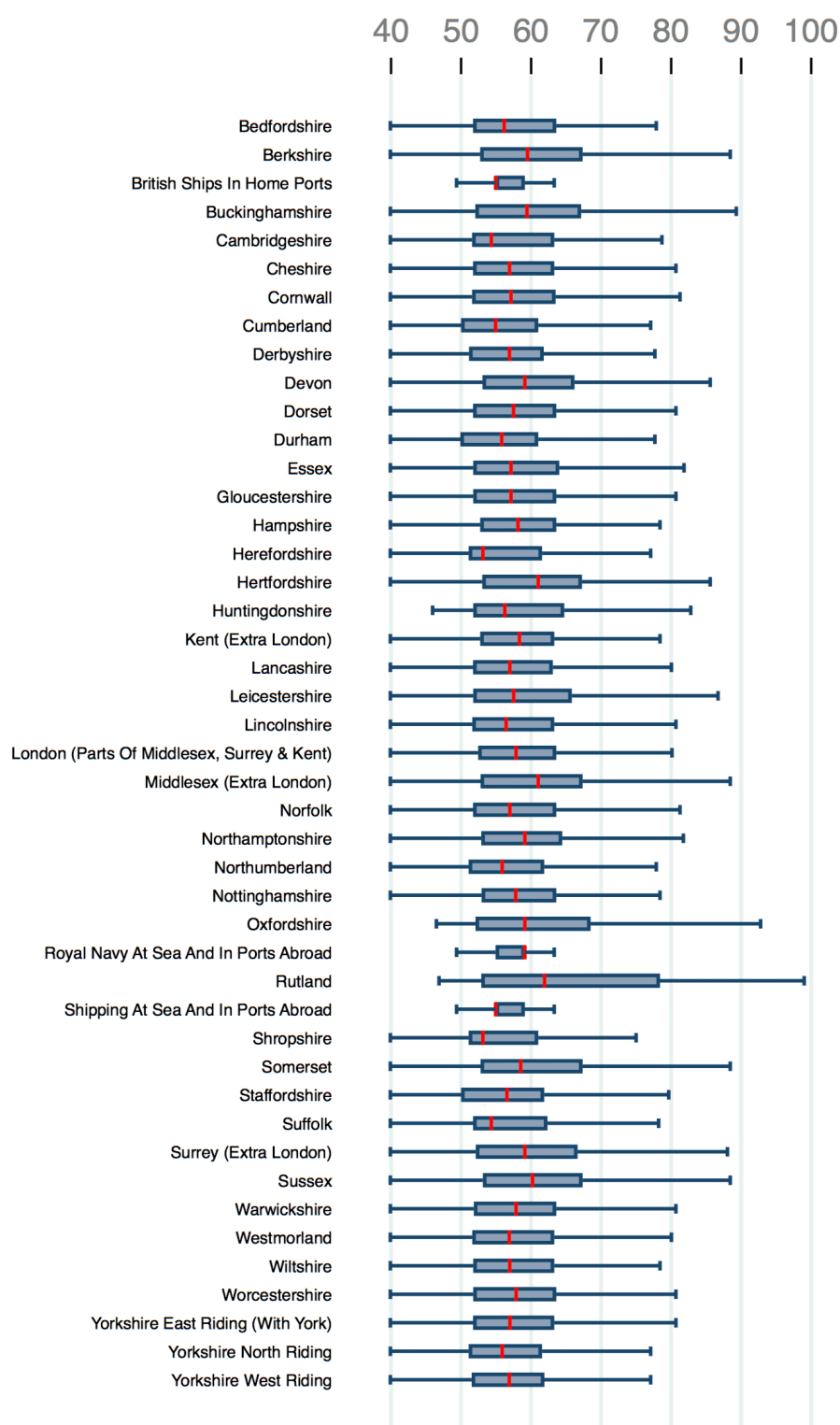


Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text.

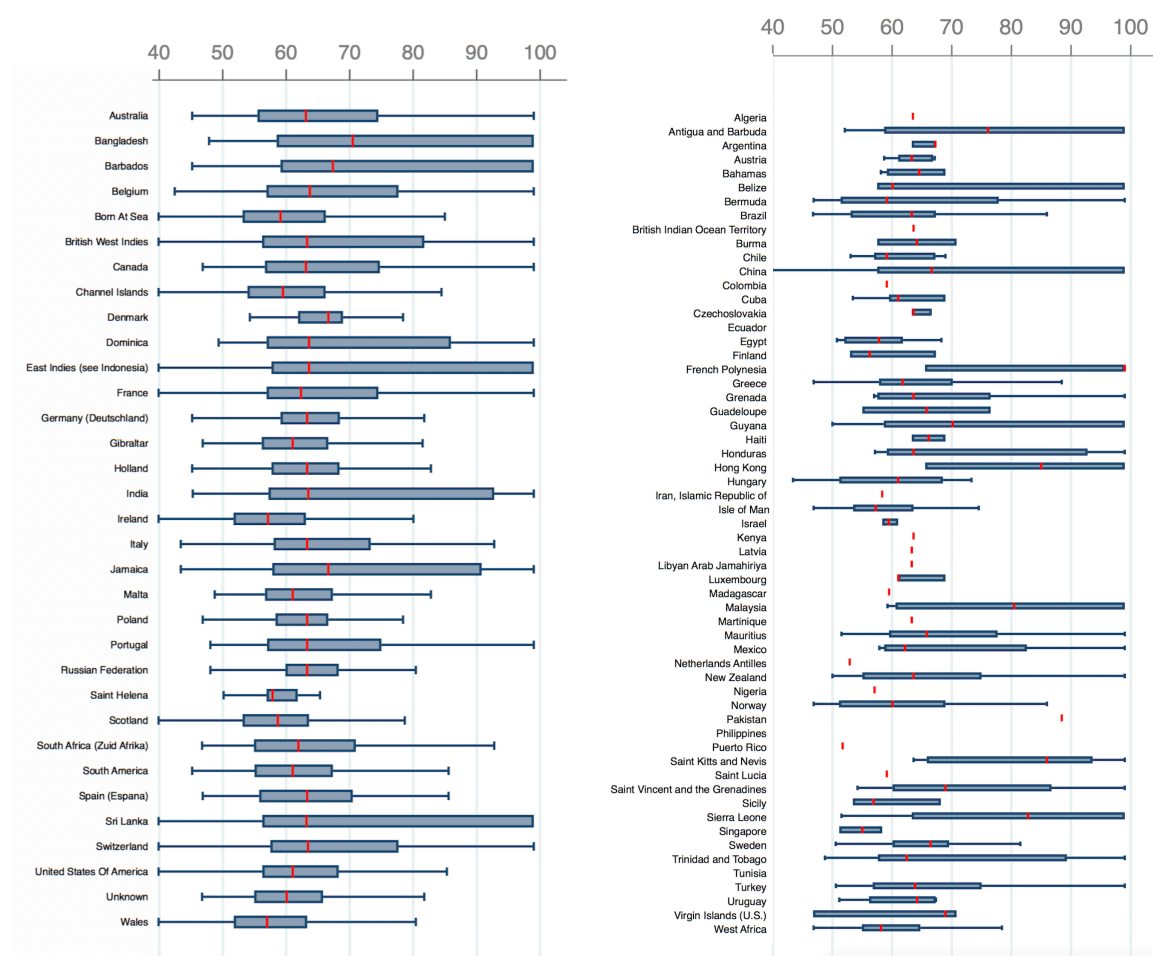
Figure 4.5 *Status of foreign-born population in 1851, non-European*



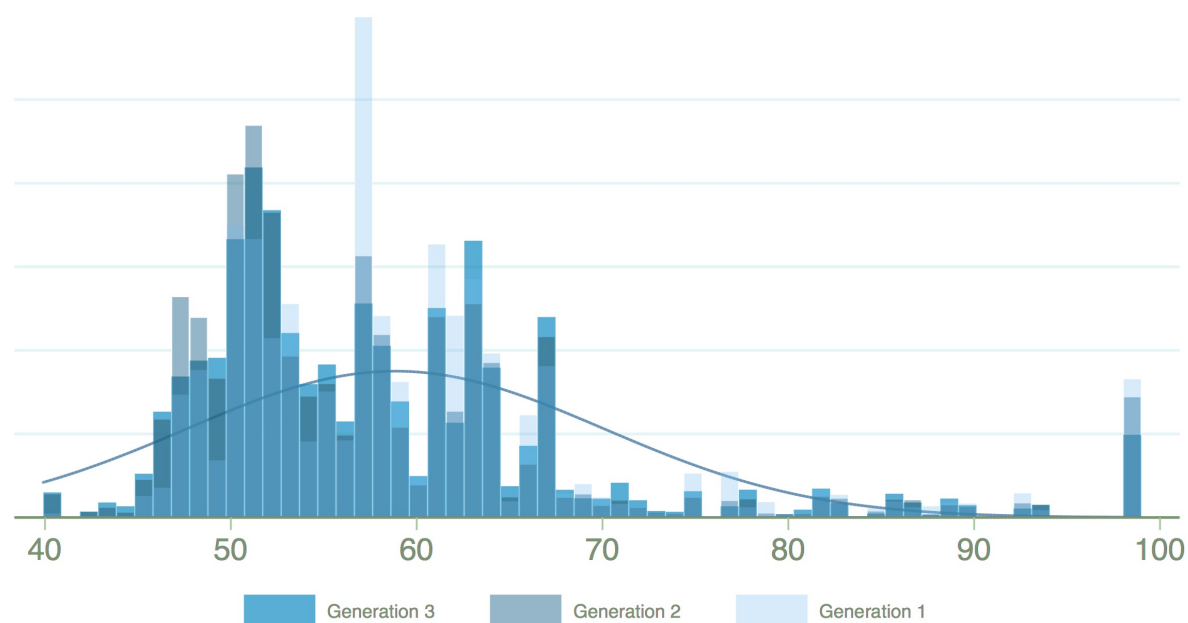
Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text.

Figure 4.6 *Status by county (interquartile range)*

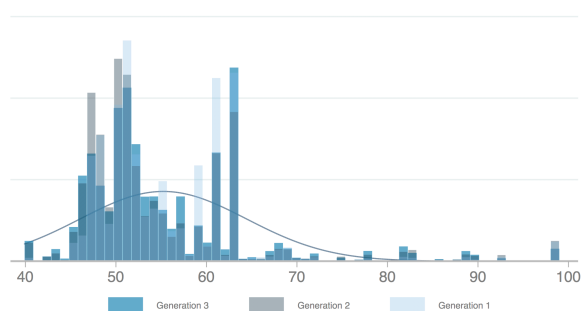
Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text.

Figure 4.7 Status by national group (interquartile range)

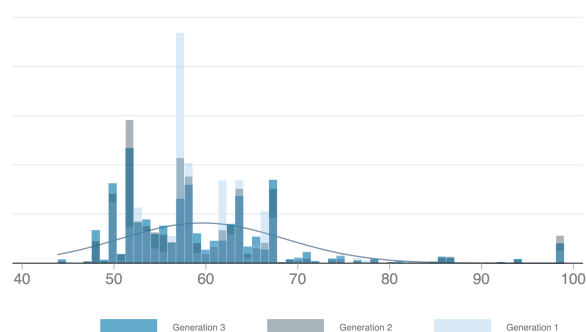
Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text.

Figure 4.8 *Intergenerational distribution of status, British Isles, Generations 1-3*

Intergenerational distribution of status
(British Isles, male generations 1 - 3)

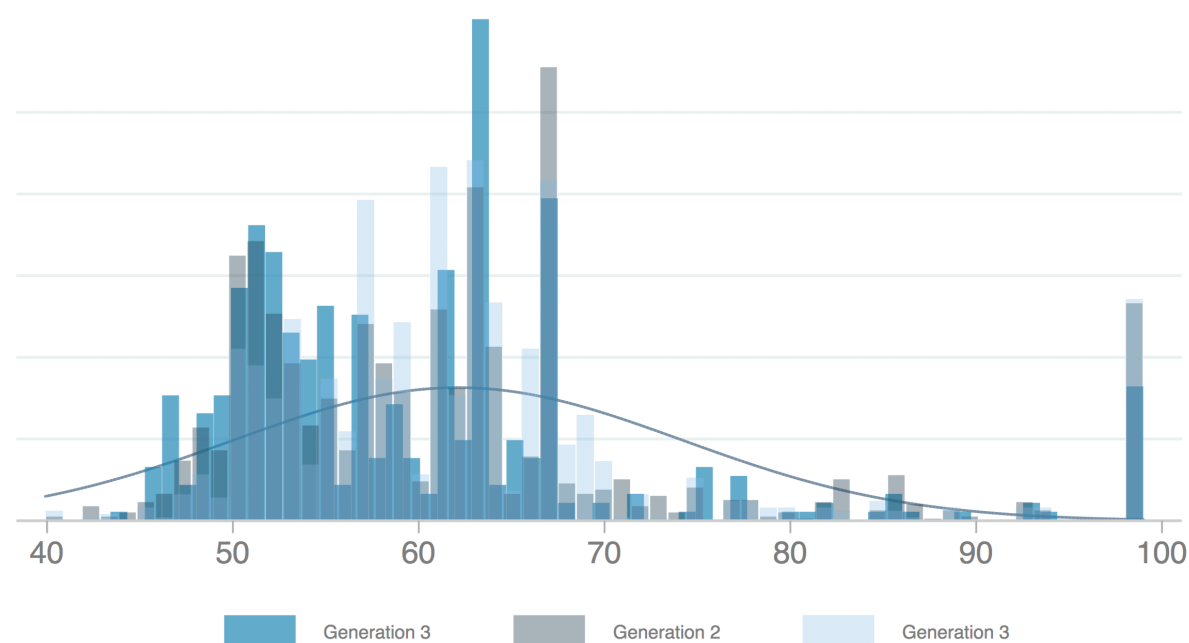


Intergenerational distribution of status
(British Isles, female generations 1 - 3)

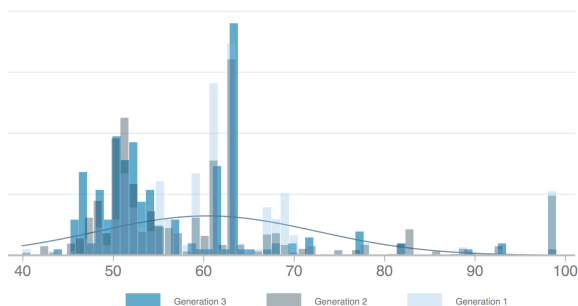


Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text.

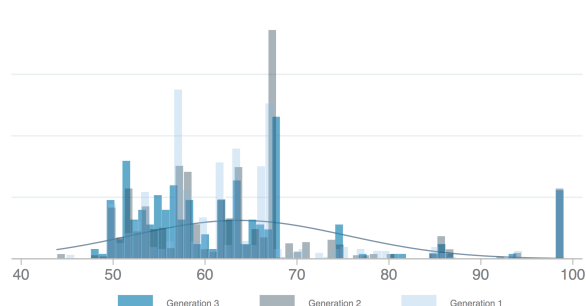
Figure 4.9 *Intergenerational distribution of status, European, Generations 1-3*



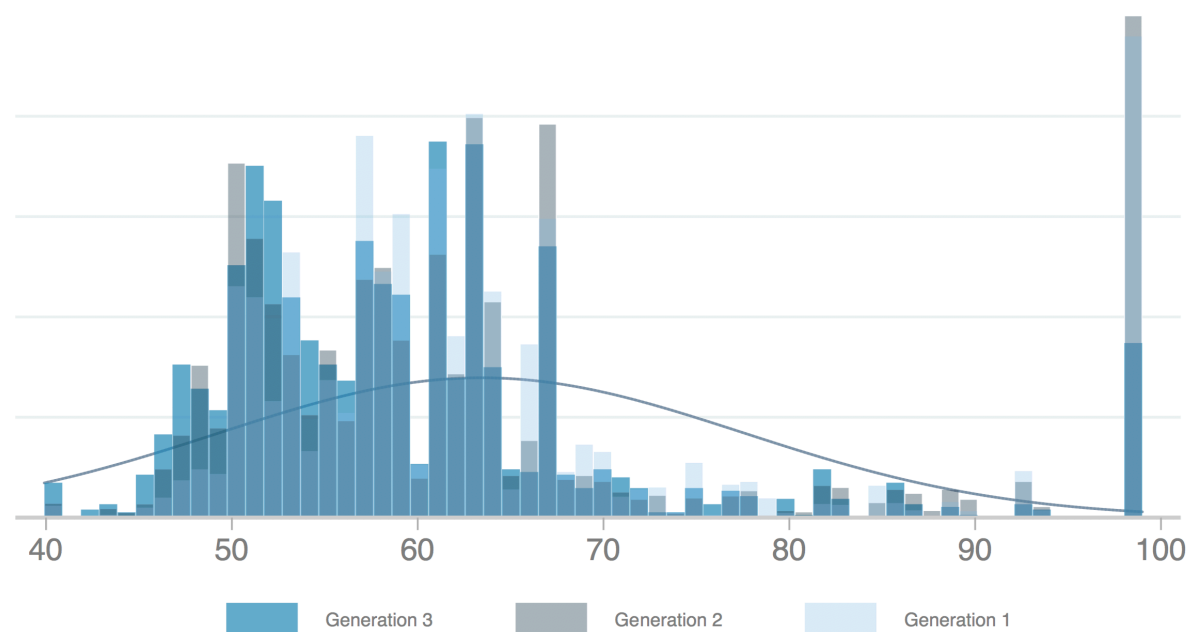
Intergenerational distribution of status
(Europe, male generations 1 - 3)



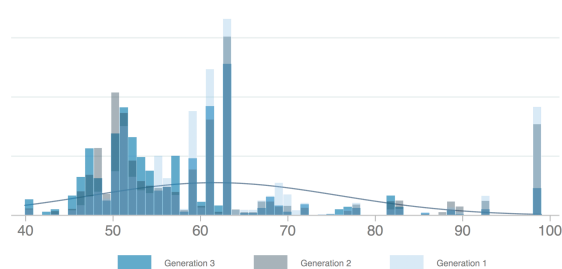
Intergenerational distribution of status
(Europe, female generations 1 - 3)



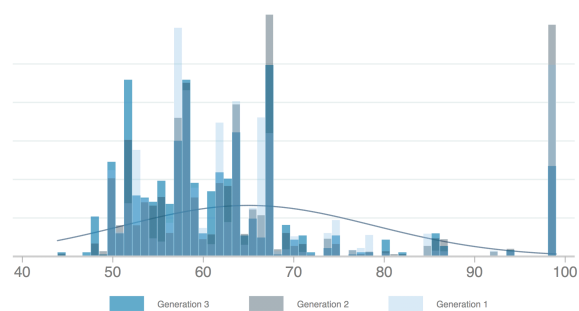
Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

Figure 4.10 *Intergenerational distribution of status, non-European, Generations 1-3*

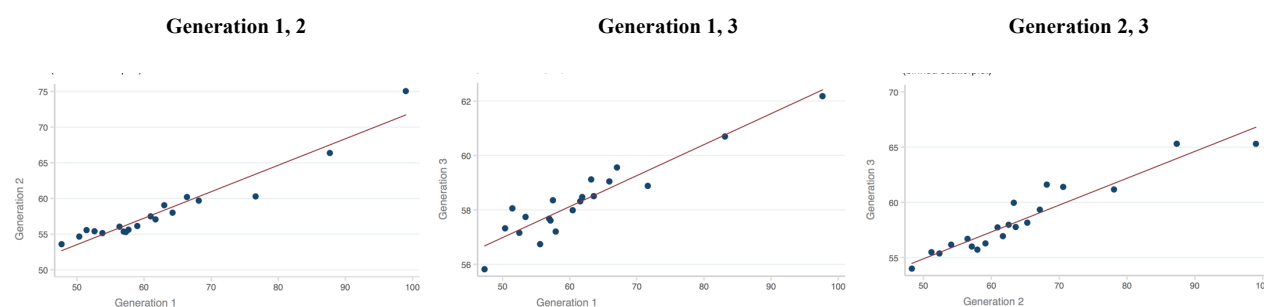
Intergenerational distribution of status
(Extra-Europe, male generations 1 - 3)



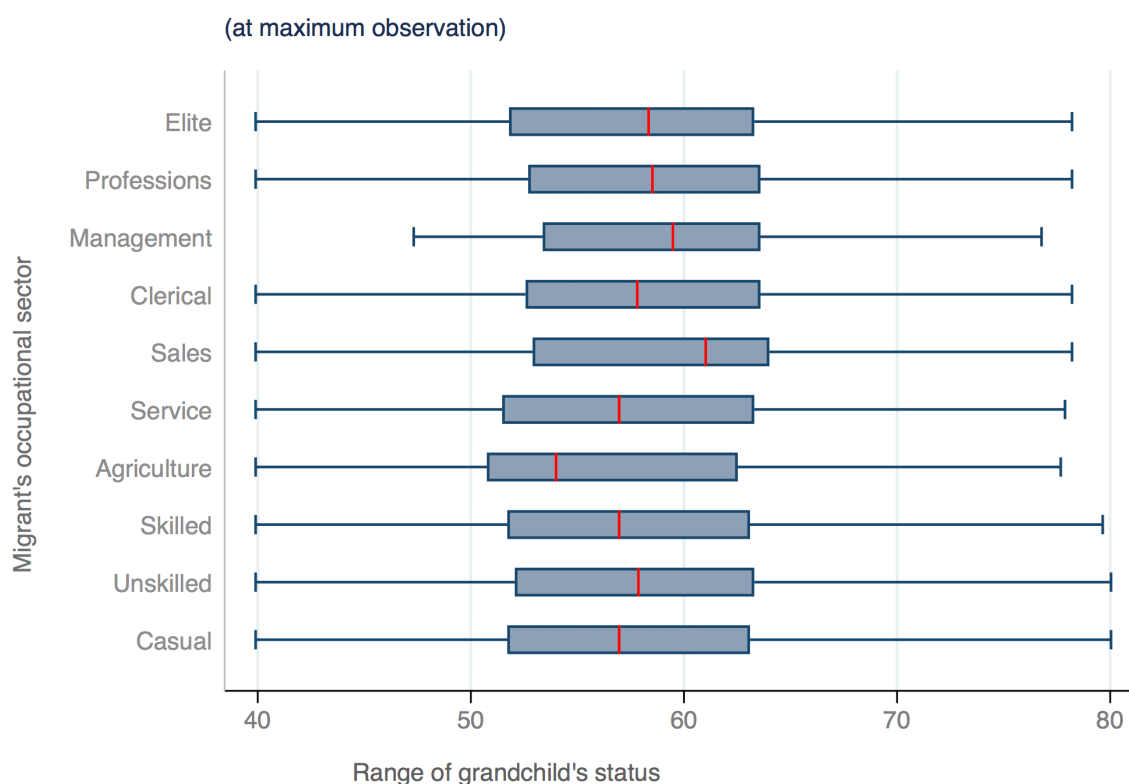
Intergenerational distribution of status
(Extra-Europe, female generations 1 - 3)



Source: *Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).*

Figure 5.1 *Effect of parent, grandparent on child's status*

Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

Figure 5.2 *Range of grandchild's status by migrant's first sector*

Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

Tables

Table 4.1 Victorian Intergenerational Migrants Cohort (VIMC)

Region	Family groups	Individuals	% Female	Observations	% Female	Generation 1			Generation 2			Generation 3			Generation 4			Generation 5		
						n	% F	Av. age	n	% F	Av. age	n	% F	Av. age	n	% F	Av. age	n	% F	Av. age
British Isles	105,529	265,230	50%	526,991	54%	289,840	55%	36	185,477	53%	15	47,118	51%	10	4,454	53%	6	100	60%	4
France	1,378	3,660	54%	7,467	57%	3,975	59%	34	2,736	57%	16	678	51%	9.5	75	49%	7	3	33%	2
East Indies	954	2,130	59%	4,380	62%	2,622	65%	34	1,416	60%	17	312	50%	12	30	50%	8			
Germany	912	2,553	45%	5,084	50%	2,725	48%	39	1,939	55%	15	384	47%	12	32	28%	6	4	25%	5.5
West Europe, other	872	2,420	54%	4,870	57%	2,544	58%	38	1,885	56%	17	396	55%	11	45	67%	4			
Carribean	846	2,158	56%	4,306	60%	2,292	61%	42	1,558	59%	19	377	52%	12	77	57%	8	2	100%	2
India	823	1,898	59%	3,773	61%	2,270	64%	33	1,264	58%	16	226	58%	7	12	58%	4.5	1	100%	13
North New World	724	1,667	53%	3,391	56%	1,976	58%	33	1,178	54%	16	202	56%	10	29	34%	12	6	50%	3
East Europe	648	1,887	51%	3,717	55%	1,832	55%	38	1,510	56%	17	324	55%	9.5	47	47%	6	4	75%	2.5
South New World	545	1,332	53%	2,724	56%	1,530	56%	32	938	58%	17	221	48%	11	33	67%	6	2	50%	11
Unknown/At Sea	489	1,388	56%	2,714	58%	1,338	64%	38	1,067	53%	18	288	49%	8.5	21	76%	2			
Australasia	181	421	55%	852	57%	485	60%	21	259	55%	14	86	40%	15	21	71%	15	1	0%	14
South Africa	128	353	63%	740	64%	383	68%	36	266	65%	17	78	47%	11	13	69%	7			
Russian Empire	89	214	52%	410	56%	243	55%	38	140	56%	16	26	58%	6.5	1	100%	0			
North Africa	47	87	53%	211	58%	132	62%	38	50	44%	26	29	66%	10						
Southeast Asia	31	62	65%	116	70%	78	78%	24	32	53%	9.5	5	40%	22	1	100%	6			
Central New World	21	34	62%	79	62%	59	61%	29	20	65%	15									
Ottoman Empire	14	23	52%	46	59%	33	64%	23	10	50%	24	3	33%	9						

Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

Table 4.2. Estimated sector distribution of original migrant pool (1851), by nationality*Odd-numbered rows (bold) are VIMC proportion; even-numbered rows are proportion in original population*

	Elite		Management		Professions		Clerical		Sales		Service		Agriculture		Skilled		Unskilled		Casual*		Total		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
Ireland	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	7%	8%	15%	18%	6%	9%	16%	20%	10%	9%	26%	30%	47,228	437,968	
Scotland	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	10%	10%	10%	15%	10%	12%	20%	23%	13%	13%	15%	16%	27,859	177,624	
Wales	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	3%	6%	6%	13%	18%	17%	20%	15%	17%	11%	11%	18%	18%	16,956	138,752	
Germany (Deutschlan..	2%	2%	11%	12%	0%	1%	3%	3%	23%	20%	8%	10%	1%	3%	17%	24%	15%	15%	8%	10%	802	11,475	
France	4%	3%	11%	18%	1%	3%	3%	3%	6%	8%	12%	18%	3%	6%	13%	18%	13%	12%	12%	11%	1,086	10,414	
Channel Islands	4%	4%	5%	6%	1%	2%	3%	3%	5%	7%	15%	18%	11%	15%	11%	17%	12%	11%	16%	17%	453	4,410	
East Indies (see In..	8%	5%	9%	18%	7%	10%	3%	4%	5%	6%	14%	23%	1%	10%	3%	10%	4%	7%	8%	8%	564	4,175	
Unknown	5%	2%	3%	6%	1%	1%	1%	4%	6%	8%	22%	22%	8%	18%	12%	14%	7%	9%	12%	16%	200	3,504	
India	16%	5%	8%	27%	3%	7%	3%	4%	5%	8%	10%	18%	2%	11%	2%	7%	3%	6%	8%	6%	397	3,405	
South America	6%	6%	6%	8%	1%	3%	3%	3%	11%	10%	16%	20%	5%	10%	10%	15%	11%	10%	13%	14%	354	2,884	
Canada	7%	7%	8%	10%	1%	3%	5%	4%	9%	9%	21%	30%	5%	7%	6%	10%	7%	9%	8%	10%	341	2,792	
Born At Sea	7%	5%	4%	5%	0%	2%	1%	2%	6%	7%	18%	22%	6%	10%	9%	18%	11%	12%	17%	18%	189	2,328	
Italy	7%	3%	14%	25%	1%	2%	3%	2%	13%	12%	11%	11%	3%	5%	2%	7%	15%	14%	10%	20%	138	2,325	
United States Of Am..	8%	10%	6%	8%	2%	2%	2%	4%	10%	12%	11%	17%	6%	7%	12%	16%	10%	10%	12%	14%	223	2,281	
Holland	5%	3%	7%	7%	1%	2%	4%	4%	26%	28%	9%	9%	2%	5%	10%	24%	15%	10%	8%	7%	147	2,140	
Poland	0%	1%	5%	5%	2%	1%	2%	1%	23%	27%	3%	8%	0%	1%	17%	23%	22%	19%	14%	13%	92	1,887	
Gibraltar	3%	3%	4%	4%	1%	3%	3%	3%	10%	9%	28%	34%	3%	6%	11%	16%	8%	10%	12%	13%	197	1,591	
Jamaica	9%	7%	15%	21%	1%	4%	5%	5%	10%	13%	9%	21%	2%	9%	3%	9%	3%	5%	11%	7%	206	1,573	
Switzerland	5%	3%	15%	23%	0%	2%	2%	3%	10%	11%	21%	27%	2%	4%	6%	7%	15%	13%	7%	6%	105	1,356	
Dominica	8%	6%	10%	15%	4%	3%	7%	5%	8%	10%	13%	21%	3%	9%	6%	10%	8%	10%	9%	11%	164	1,278	
Belgium	5%	3%	11%	15%	2%	4%	6%	4%	10%	11%	11%	21%	2%	6%	12%	12%	9%	14%	12%	9%	138	1,188	
Isle of Man	0%	4%	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	4%	5%	4%	15%	17%	0%	16%	13%	18%	15%	12%	23%	22%	31	1,030	
Spain (España)	5%	5%	4%	11%	0%	3%	6%	5%	13%	13%	16%	18%	2%	8%	14%	15%	9%	9%	17%	13%	82	873	
Malta	8%	6%	3%	7%	1%	1%	6%	4%	5%	7%	24%	31%	3%	9%	8%	16%	13%	10%	10%	10%	117	826	
Australia	16%	4%	5%	12%	2%	3%	3%	5%	8%	11%	6%	20%	6%	12%	8%	13%	4%	9%	11%	12%	90	813	
Portugal	6%	5%	8%	9%	1%	3%	6%	5%	13%	16%	11%	20%	3%	8%	7%	13%	10%	9%	10%	12%	83	810	
Russian Federation	4%	4%	8%	12%	0%	3%	4%	4%	22%	26%	8%	9%	0%	5%	4%	15%	8%	12%	9%	10%	61	771	
British West Indies	10%	5%	12%	11%	3%	3%	3%	3%	7%	12%	14%	26%	3%	9%	8%	13%	7%	7%	12%	11%	80	734	
South Africa (Zuid ..	7%	5%	7%	10%	6%	6%	4%	5%	4%	11%	19%	23%	2%	9%	5%	13%	4%	8%	13%	11%	89	667	
Greece	9%	3%	5%	6%	0%	2%	0%	6%	7%	20%	25%	29%	4%	8%	15%	11%	4%	7%	5%	6%	41	497	
Barbados	10%	8%	16%	17%	1%	5%	3%	6%	11%	13%	11%	23%	0%	9%	1%	7%	3%	5%	4%	7%	56	448	
Denmark	5%	11%	3%	6%	3%	5%	8%	8%	38%	21%	10%	11%	3%	6%	5%	8%	5%	10%	13%	15%	36	345	
Sweden	21%	28%	3%	6%	0%	3%	9%	3%	33%	14%	6%	14%	0%	2%	3%	10%	3%	11%	15%	9%	31	297	
Bangladesh	7%	6%	18%	20%	2%	12%	3%	4%	3%	8%	14%	20%	1%	8%	2%	7%	2%	8%	7%	6%	54	294	
Bermuda	0%	4%	3%	10%	3%	2%	0%	5%	3%	10%	21%	30%	6%	8%	3%	11%	0%	10%	36%	10%	25	282	
Sri Lanka	14%	3%	15%	22%	2%	9%	2%	3%	5%	5%	15%	29%	3%	9%	2%	5%	8%	9%	8%	7%	47	264	
West Africa	17%	8%	0%	16%	4%	2%	4%	2%	0%	14%	13%	23%	0%	8%	0%	8%	17%	9%	13%	11%	16	238	
Austria	12%	14%	6%	12%	0%	3%	0%	3%	18%	19%	6%	13%	6%	4%	6%	10%	18%	13%	12%	10%	14	237	
Saint Helena	0%	10%	4%	5%	0%	4%	4%	3%	0%	7%	16%	23%	4%	5%	20%	18%	8%	8%	12%	17%	17	220	
Guyana	2%	5%	17%	17%	5%	5%	5%	8%	14%	16%	7%	16%	0%	12%	2%	6%	5%	6%	17%	9%	31	214	
Brazil	2%	5%	2%	11%	0%	4%	4%	6%	20%	26%	4%	11%	0%	9%	8%	11%	6%	7%	12%	10%	29	205	
Hungary	7%	3%	7%	13%	0%	3%	0%	2%	7%	14%	47%	15%	7%	2%	7%	21%	13%	17%	7%	12%	15	156	
Norway	20%	15%	0%	5%	0%	3%	10%	7%	30%	20%	0%	12%	10%	6%	0%	12%	10%	9%	20%	10%	10	153	
Turkey	27%	10%	9%	14%	0%	1%	0%	7%	0%	30%	18%	15%	0%	4%	0%	6%	9%	7%	9%	7%	8	134	
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	6%	33%	22%	6%	2%	6%	6%	11%	6%	22%	25%	0%	9%	0%	9%	0%	9%	6%	6%	15	117	
Mauritius	31%	3%	6%	21%	0%	2%	6%	5%	6%	6%	25%	29%	0%	10%	0%	7%	0%	7%	6%	10%	13	113	
Sierra Leone	14%	5%	21%	13%	0%	6%	0%	4%	36%	8%	0%	18%	7%	8%	14%	12%	7%	15%	0%	12%	14	110	
New Zealand	17%	6%	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	14%	17%	37%	0%	8%	0%	9%	21%	7%	17%	7%	20	107	
China	16%	3%	5%	27%	0%	9%	0%	3%	0%	6%	11%	13%	0%	12%	0%	9%	5%	12%	0%	4%	7	89	
Saint Vincent and t..	0%	9%	15%	31%	0%	5%	8%	4%	8%	7%	8%	17%	0%	6%	0%	12%	0%	5%	8%	4%	6	81	
Mexico	10%	5%	10%	16%	0%	5%	0%	3%	20%	18%	0%	16%	0%	5%	10%	11%	0%	13%	0%	9%	5	80	
Trinidad and Tobago	31%	3%	13%	20%	0%	3%	0%	7%	13%	14%	6%	17%	6%	12%	6%	12%	6%	9%	0%	4%	13	76	
Egypt	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%	1%	0%	7%	14%	12%	14%	19%	14%	17%	14%	9%	14%	15%	14%	9%	6	75	
Saint Kitts and Nev..	0%	11%	14%	19%	14%	8%	0%	0%	29%	10%	14%	26%	0%	10%	0%	10%	0%	1%	29%	5%	7	73	
Grenada	0%	3%	43%	18%	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%	21%	14%	18%	0%	3%	3%	14%	10%	14%	5%	0%	13%	6	62
Bahamas	10%	7%	10%	21%	0%	7%	20%	7%	20%	13%	10%	20%	0%	10%	0%	2%	0%	2%	10%	13%	8	61	
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	33%	2%	0%	11%	0%	18%	0%	2%	0%	0%	67%	27%	0%	20%	3	45	
Czechoslovakia	0%	5%	0%	23%	0%	2%	20%	5%	0%	0%	20%	14%	20%	12%	0%	9%	0%	16%	0%	14%	3	43	
Argentina	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	5%	0%	5%	75%	53%	0%	3%	0%	11%	0%	5%	0%	3%	0%	3%	6	38	
Honduras	0%	11%	29%	19%	14%	5%	0%	3%	14%	16%	0%	19%	14%	8%	14%	8%	0%	0%	0%	11%	6	37	
Chile	0%	16%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	6%	14%	13%	0%	16%	29%	29%	0%	0%	0%	13%	3	31	
Singapore	20%	4%	20%	44%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	12%	20%	12%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%	20%	0%	4	25	
Finland	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	14%	33%	10%	0%	0%	33%	10%	33%	19%	3	21	
Peru		10%		38%		0%		0%		29%		5%		0%		10%		5%		5%		21	
Philippines	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	-	21	
Cuba	0%	5%	20%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	10%	2												

Table 5.1. Regression Estimates, OLS. Aggregate Model

VARIABLES	a.) Effect on Generation 2:		b.) Effect on Generation 3:					
	<i>of parent</i>		<i>of parent</i>		<i>of grandparent</i>		<i>of parent and grandparent</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Children of Migrant Grandmothers	Children of Migrant Grandfathers	Grandchildren of Migrant Grandmothers	Grandchildren of Migrant Grandfathers	Grandchildren of Migrant Grandmothers	Grandchildren of Migrant Grandfathers	Grandchildren of Migrant Grandmothers	Grandchildren of Migrant Grandfathers
Generation 1 status	0.0779*** (0.00595)	0.104*** (0.00571)			0.0280*** (0.0106)	0.0434*** (0.00975)	0.00438 (0.0109)	0.0146 (0.00965)
Generation 2 female status			0.0643*** (0.0105)	0.0746*** (0.0105)			0.0624*** (0.0110)	0.0685*** (0.0109)
Generation 2 male status			0.0787*** (0.0111)	0.0797*** (0.0112)			0.0770*** (0.0115)	0.0737*** (0.0115)
Child male	-5.483*** (0.0741)	-5.675*** (0.0874)	-4.819*** (0.151)	-4.921*** (0.170)	-4.862*** (0.147)	-4.954*** (0.167)	-4.818*** (0.152)	-4.927*** (0.169)
Child age	0.120*** (0.00453)	0.112*** (0.00510)	0.0998*** (0.0131)	0.0816*** (0.0136)	0.0950*** (0.0120)	0.0777*** (0.0129)	0.101*** (0.0134)	0.0824*** (0.0136)
Clusters	16,146	13,272	2,755	2,491	2,775	2,529	2,708	2,482
Observations	35,128	27,441	7,083	6,363	7,458	6,662	6,985	6,342
R-squared	0.593	0.630	0.551	0.553	0.543	0.543	0.551	0.555

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited sector. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text.

Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

Table 5.2. Regression Estimates, OLS. Age**a.) Effect of parents on Generation 2**

VARIABLES	Age 0-9.4		Age 9.5-12.9		Age 13-19.9		Age 20-29		Age 30-39		Age 40-49		Age 50-59		Age 60-69	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.203*** (0.0112)	0.286*** (0.0106)	0.173*** (0.0143)	0.227*** (0.0123)	0.0578*** (0.00850)	0.0868*** (0.00754)	0.0780*** (0.00928)	0.133*** (0.00882)	0.0526*** (0.0159)	0.125*** (0.0141)	0.108*** (0.0311)	0.130*** (0.0248)	0.0677 (0.0510)	0.146*** (0.0473)	-0.0179 (0.0786)	-0.0250 (0.105)
Child male	-3.729*** (0.0754)	-3.459*** (0.0753)	-4.758*** (0.148)	-4.644*** (0.158)	-6.260*** (0.115)	-6.289*** (0.121)	-5.384*** (0.131)	-5.066*** (0.137)	-5.420*** (0.233)	-5.225*** (0.240)	-5.654*** (0.433)	-4.753*** (0.398)	-5.612*** (0.712)	-6.515*** (0.743)	-8.978*** (1.487)	-5.803* (3.187)
Child age	0.0303** (0.0122)	0.0472*** (0.0121)	-0.943*** (0.0913)	-1.220*** (0.0963)	0.212*** (0.0269)	0.225*** (0.0274)	0.106*** (0.0216)	0.0938*** (0.0226)	0.0317 (0.0381)	0.0661 (0.0404)	0.0354 (0.0592)	0.0443 (0.0618)	0.110 (0.114)	-0.0279 (0.128)	0.338 (0.272)	0.829 (0.522)
Clusters	13,129	13,225	6,334	6,025	8,451	8,301	7,119	6,754	3,332	3,167	1,293	1,186	481	387	84	62
Observations	26,643	27,478	7,281	7,070	12,466	12,657	9,818	9,522	3,895	3,768	1,398	1,294	499	403	85	63
R-squared	0.701	0.742	0.618	0.675	0.617	0.631	0.645	0.678	0.519	0.590	0.618	0.649	0.467	0.654	0.919	0.936

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

b.) Effect of parents and grandparents on Generation 3

VARIABLES	Age 0-9.4		Age 9.5-12.9		Age 13-19.9		Age 20-29		Age 30-39		Age 40-49	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	-0.0151 (0.0131)	0.0426*** (0.0114)	-0.0124 (0.0216)	0.0383** (0.0186)	0.0184 (0.0138)	0.0103 (0.0132)	-0.00308 (0.0175)	0.0348** (0.0154)	-0.0277 (0.0432)	-0.0286 (0.0371)	1.798 (0)	-0.268*** (0)
Generation 2 female status	0.221*** (0.0141)	0.168*** (0.0143)	0.142*** (0.0235)	0.122*** (0.0214)	0.0466*** (0.0130)	0.0696*** (0.0138)	0.0516*** (0.0184)	0.0475*** (0.0174)	0.0443 (0.0422)	0.0276 (0.0351)	0.483 (0)	0.385*** (0)
Generation 2 male status	0.234*** (0.0146)	0.175*** (0.0148)	0.155*** (0.0240)	0.135*** (0.0213)	0.0634*** (0.0138)	0.0803*** (0.0146)	0.0620*** (0.0194)	0.0409** (0.0182)	0.0483 (0.0437)	0.0396 (0.0352)	0.696 (0)	0.318*** (0)
Child male	-3.503*** (0.141)	-3.260*** (0.136)	-4.167*** (0.299)	-3.907*** (0.305)	-4.883*** (0.211)	-5.142*** (0.239)	-5.197*** (0.303)	-5.649*** (0.314)	-7.144*** (0.804)	-6.247*** (0.904)	-4.990 (0)	-9.727*** (0)
Child age	0.0400* (0.0239)	0.0306 (0.0242)	-0.390** (0.171)	-0.182 (0.178)	0.193*** (0.0513)	0.0564 (0.0569)	0.0284 (0.0553)	0.118** (0.0536)	-0.0460 (0.169)	0.156 (0.177)	2.042 (0)	1.460*** (0)
Clusters	3,391	3,383	1,428	1,350	1,849	1,717	1,165	1,089	248	224	30	21
Observations	8,266	8,341	1,913	1,763	3,313	3,047	1,859	1,661	295	275	32	24
R-squared	0.674	0.689	0.584	0.594	0.559	0.562	0.592	0.597	0.710	0.723	1.000	1.000

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

Table 5.3. Regression Estimates, OLS. Occupation (of migrant).**a.) Effect on Generation 2: of parents**

	Casual		Unskilled		Skilled		Agriculture		Service		Sales		Clerical		Management		Professional		Elite	
VARIABLES	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(13) Children of migrant females	(14) Children of migrant males	(15) Children of migrant females	(16) Children of migrant males	(17) Children of migrant females	(18) Children of migrant males	(19) Children of migrant females	(20) Children of migrant males
Generation 1 female status	0.0548*** (0.0132)		0.0865*** (0.0173)		0.0632*** (0.0136)		0.0212 (0.0214)		0.0807*** (0.0146)		0.0557** (0.0250)		0.0730** (0.0334)		0.185*** (0.0587)		0.230*** (0.0412)		0.168*** (0.0269)	
Generation 1 male status		0.101*** (0.00851)		0.111*** (0.0132)		0.0846*** (0.00945)		0.0843*** (0.0150)		0.119*** (0.0137)		0.119*** (0.0124)		0.171*** (0.0196)		0.377*** (0.0402)		0.302*** (0.0305)		0.218*** (0.0213)
Child male	-6.008*** (0.120)	-5.897*** (0.106)	-5.430*** (0.165)	-5.618*** (0.137)	-5.939*** (0.139)	-6.051*** (0.117)	-5.224*** (0.174)	-5.096*** (0.166)	-5.248*** (0.175)	-4.605*** (0.207)	-5.124*** (0.234)	-5.432*** (0.190)	-5.270*** (0.439)	-4.581*** (0.324)	-4.101*** (0.877)	-3.584*** (0.714)	-3.452*** (0.740)	-3.949*** (0.552)	-4.036*** (0.625)	-4.639*** (0.547)
Child age	0.172*** (0.00688)	0.159*** (0.00592)	0.148*** (0.00873)	0.160*** (0.00780)	0.138*** (0.00762)	0.144*** (0.00639)	0.136*** (0.00859)	0.144*** (0.00839)	0.130*** (0.00907)	0.158*** (0.0115)	0.152*** (0.0132)	0.145*** (0.00950)	0.175*** (0.0266)	0.162*** (0.0186)	0.124* (0.0647)	0.0435 (0.0407)	0.0813** (0.0394)	0.118*** (0.0286)	0.213*** (0.0400)	0.103*** (0.0313)
Clusters	4,354	6,194	2,525	3,479	3,368	4,271	1,695	2,274	3,190	2,229	1,536	2,639	500	1,029	216	417	511	810	493	779
Observations	9,800	14,387	5,818	8,480	7,806	10,327	3,716	5,236	6,669	5,086	3,596	6,569	1,132	2,590	501	1,031	1,144	1,955	1,124	1,851
R-squared	0.556	0.556	0.560	0.553	0.570	0.592	0.543	0.613	0.559	0.584	0.595	0.582	0.624	0.613	0.673	0.658	0.697	0.714	0.526	0.551

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in gender-specific HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

b.) Effect on Generation 3: of parents, grandparents

	Casual		Unskilled		Skilled		Agriculture		Service		Sales		Clerical		Management		Professional		Elite	
VARIABLES	(1) Grandchildren of migrant females	(2) Grandchildren of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males	(5) Grandchildren of migrant females	(6) Grandchildren of migrant males	(7) Grandchildren of migrant females	(8) Grandchildren of migrant males	(9) Grandchildren of migrant females	(10) Grandchildren of migrant males	(11) Grandchildren of migrant females	(12) Grandchildren of migrant males	(13) Grandchildren of migrant females	(14) Grandchildren of migrant males	(15) Grandchildren of migrant females	(16) Grandchildren of migrant males	(17) Grandchildren of migrant females	(18) Grandchildren of migrant males	(19) Grandchildren of migrant females	(20) Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 female status	0.0140 (0.0253)		-0.0254 (0.0460)		-0.00722 (0.0259)		-0.00567 (0.0270)		0.0352 (0.0262)		-0.0546 (0.0389)		-0.0524 (0.0874)		-0.119** (0.0452)		-0.00500 (0.0546)		0.142** (0.0694)	
Generation 1 male status		0.0202 (0.0170)		0.0675** (0.0277)		0.00134 (0.0193)		-0.00117 (0.0266)		0.0381 (0.0307)		0.0701** (0.0329)		-0.00239 (0.0323)		-0.0283 (0.114)		0.0502 (0.0385)		-0.0594* (0.0338)
Generation 2 female status	0.0677*** (0.0203)	0.0747*** (0.0194)	0.106*** (0.0270)	0.0801*** (0.0283)	0.0773** (0.0303)	0.103*** (0.0204)	0.0818** (0.0359)	0.0878** (0.0348)	0.0703*** (0.0227)	0.0610** (0.0288)	0.0362 (0.0296)	0.0940*** (0.0309)	0.0314 (0.0508)	0.0698** (0.0297)	-0.0712* (0.0419)	0.153** (0.0688)	0.0171 (0.0358)	0.0367 (0.0325)	0.0258 (0.0712)	0.108** (0.0525)
Generation 2 male status	0.0839*** (0.0222)	0.0831*** (0.0205)	0.119*** (0.0288)	0.0840*** (0.0301)	0.0813*** (0.0302)	0.110*** (0.0202)	0.0837** (0.0368)	0.0977*** (0.0344)	0.0987*** (0.0248)	0.0651** (0.0276)	0.0402 (0.0317)	0.110*** (0.0320)	0.0827 (0.0549)	0.0762** (0.0339)	-0.114* (0.0565)	0.138** (0.0555)	0.0720 (0.0442)	0.0468 (0.0293)	0.0336 (0.0711)	0.129** (0.0581)
Child male	-4.407*** (0.261)	-5.016*** (0.279)	-4.870*** (0.373)	-4.786*** (0.308)	-4.851*** (0.321)	-5.022*** (0.280)	-5.136*** (0.497)	-4.584*** (0.393)	-4.680*** (0.366)	-5.252*** (0.488)	-4.537*** (0.444)	-4.569*** (0.420)	-4.424*** (0.851)	-4.622*** (0.699)	-5.575*** (0.850)	-4.547*** (1.401)	-4.738*** (0.907)	-5.753*** (1.096)	-4.741*** (0.934)	-4.796*** (0.678)
Child age	0.147*** (0.0230)	0.164*** (0.0205)	0.116*** (0.0307)	0.135*** (0.0268)	0.136*** (0.0292)	0.145*** (0.0243)	0.0839** (0.0359)	0.0773** (0.0331)	0.158*** (0.0307)	0.106*** (0.0364)	0.154*** (0.0404)	0.118*** (0.0323)	0.0808 (0.0710)	0.158*** (0.0589)	-0.0157 (0.0897)	0.0224 (0.134)	0.0968 (0.0886)	0.136** (0.0608)	0.0915 (0.0806)	0.226** (0.0868)
Clusters	746	981	473	606	595	723	312	385	527	358	278	451	74	179	34	69	77	120	75	111
Observations	1,959	2,627	1,312	1,583	1,641	1,958	785	1,001	1,321	861	793	1,136	206	474	91	147	225	338	209	302
R-squared	0.507	0.539	0.590	0.509	0.550	0.591	0.629	0.559	0.646	0.600	0.645	0.611	0.731	0.700	0.924	0.708	0.787	0.722	0.712	0.615

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in gender-specific HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

Table 5.4 Shifting central tendencies in status by generation and migrant's sector

	Casual	Unskilled	Skilled	Agriculture	Service	Sales	Clerical	Management	Professional	Elite
Average change in IQR, G1-2	1.57	5.12	4.02	5.37	-0.07	2.19	4.36	3.54	1.57	-9.78
Average change in median, G1-2	-1.48	-1.67	-0.67	1.12	-0.94	-1.42	-7.34	-18.84	-21.41	-1.20
Average change in IQR, G2-3	-4.29	-7.86	5.50	0.17	-0.01	0.48	-3.69	2.19	-4.86	-5.89
Average change in median, G2-3	-37.50	-34.41	3.79	2.27	2.15	-5.36	-3.50	0.37	-6.02	6.16

Notes: Observations with individual occupational status older than 28 and younger than 42. *Source:* Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

Table 5.5 Regression Estimates, OLS. National origin.**a.) Ireland-born migrants**

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0769*** (0.00920)	0.116*** (0.00809)	0.0177 (0.0187)	0.0273 (0.0176)
Generation 2 female status			0.0625*** (0.0147)	0.0799*** (0.0203)
Generation 2 male status			0.0781*** (0.0152)	0.0932*** (0.0209)
Child male	-5.880*** (0.0960)	-5.966*** (0.104)	-4.795*** (0.229)	
Child age	0.155*** (0.00572)	0.155*** (0.00631)	0.166*** (0.0195)	0.122*** (0.0232)
Clusters	8,113	6,830	1,194	954
Observations	17,216	15,147	2,979	2,408
R-squared	0.589	0.651	0.537	0.492

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

c.) Wales-born migrants

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0782*** (0.0140)	0.113*** (0.0133)	-0.0221 (0.0191)	-0.00520 (0.0226)
Generation 2 male status			0.112*** (0.0228)	0.0774*** (0.0271)
Generation 2 female status			0.102*** (0.0221)	0.0706*** (0.0257)
Child male	-5.376*** (0.185)	-5.342*** (0.193)	-5.008*** (0.321)	
Child age	0.137*** (0.00940)	0.134*** (0.00893)	0.0656*** (0.0236)	0.134*** (0.0336)
Clusters	2,892	2,299	567	439
Observations	6,226	5,305	1,574	1,177
R-squared	0.543	0.636	0.531	0.532

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

e.) German-born migrants

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.131* (0.0686)	0.277*** (0.0467)	-1.181 (1.339)	0.0986 (0.0922)
Generation 2 female status			0.195 (0.144)	-0.0408 (0.123)
Generation 2 male status			-0.0567 (0.149)	-0.0572 (0.123)
Child male	-4.753*** (1.244)	-4.964*** (0.766)	-2.112 (4.256)	
Child age	0.0925 (0.0593)	0.169*** (0.0351)	0.0763 (0.263)	0.300* (0.160)
Clusters	92	206	8	28
Observations	197	489	27	90
R-squared	0.616	0.691	0.990	0.715

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

b.) Scotland-born migrants

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0851*** (0.0115)	0.134*** (0.0101)	0.0216 (0.0209)	0.0246 (0.0154)
Generation 2 male status			0.0837*** (0.0258)	0.0895*** (0.0194)
Generation 2 female status			0.0722*** (0.0242)	0.0802*** (0.0189)
Child male	-5.205*** (0.151)	-4.851*** (0.140)	-4.715*** (0.296)	
Child age	0.142*** (0.00717)	0.142*** (0.00701)	0.147*** (0.0220)	0.109*** (0.0234)
Clusters	3,851	4,751	798	992
Observations	8,888	11,366	2,262	2,703
R-squared	0.598	0.592	0.574	0.510

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

d.) France-born migrants

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0905*** (0.0331)	0.104** (0.0418)	-0.0125 (0.0765)	-0.00780 (0.107)
Generation 2 female status			-0.124* (0.0714)	0.0991 (0.136)
Generation 2 male status			-0.123 (0.0752)	0.0390 (0.116)
Child male	-3.932*** (0.821)	-4.442*** (0.919)	-5.991*** (1.430)	
Child age	0.131*** (0.0414)	0.205*** (0.0352)	0.288*** (0.106)	-0.0341 (0.208)
Clusters	205	177	38	26
Observations	461	451	101	76
R-squared	0.668	0.751	0.754	0.730

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

f.) East Indies-born migrants

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.130** (0.0637)	0.0357 (0.0863)	0.203* (0.111)	0.0275 (0.290)
Generation 2 female status			-0.0220 (0.0625)	0.306 (0.161)
Generation 2 male status			0.0201 (0.0830)	0.425* (0.203)
Child male	-6.025*** (1.032)	-3.601* (1.906)	-5.657** (2.068)	
Child age	-0.0453 (0.0972)	0.229* (0.129)	0.625*** (0.190)	-0.225 (0.976)
Clusters	121	76	20	7
Observations	261	184	72	18
R-squared	0.789	0.796	0.907	0.983

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

Table 5.5. Regression Estimates, OLS. National origin.**h.) Channel Islands-born migrants**

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.142*** (0.0523)	0.232*** (0.0662)	-1.854*** (0.327)	0.495* (0.273)
Generation 2 female status			-0.163 (0.143)	-0.317** (0.117)
Generation 2 male status			0.127 (0.248)	-0.147** (0.0598)
Child male	-4.941*** (1.032)	-2.699 (1.626)	-5.076 (4.058)	
Child age	0.103* (0.0556)	0.0241 (0.0692)	0.497 (0.451)	0.232 (0.239)
Clusters	121	52	16	15
Observations	281	143	36	41
R-squared	0.691	0.857	0.913	0.945

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector, Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

i.) India-born migrants

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0871** (0.0405)	0.197** (0.0809)	-1.798 (1.127)	-0.348 (0.400)
Generation 2 female status			0.203 (0.442)	0.687*** (0.149)
Generation 2 male status			0.703 (0.816)	0.988*** (0.185)
Child male	-4.567*** (1.162)	-2.592 (1.635)	-0.191 (1.973)	-6.376 (6.118)
Child age	0.215*** (0.0702)	0.126** (0.0616)	0.171 (0.224)	0.915 (1.622)
Clusters	85	49	14	5
Observations	227	116	40	12
R-squared	0.796	0.871	0.979	0.567

Notes: Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Origin, Inherited Sector, Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 Source: Victorian Intergenerational Migrant Cohort. Linked records from Census of England, 1851-1861 and 1881-1901; as described in the text. Status measured in HISCAM (version 1.3.1.U2 and 1.3.1.U3).

Appendix

Table A.5.1. Regression Estimates, OLS. Aggregate Model

Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector

VARIABLES	a.) Effect on Generation 2:		b.) Effect on Generation 3:					
	<i>of parent</i>		<i>of parent</i>		<i>of grandparent</i>		<i>of parent and grandparent</i>	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males	(5) Grandchildren of migrant females	(6) Grandchildren of migrant males	(7) Grandchildren of migrant females	(8) Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0779*** (0.00595)	0.104*** (0.00571)			0.0280*** (0.0106)	0.0434*** (0.00975)	0.00438 (0.0109)	0.0146 (0.00965)
Generation 2 female status			0.0643*** (0.0105)	0.0746*** (0.0105)			0.0624*** (0.0110)	0.0685*** (0.0109)
Generation 2 male status			0.0787*** (0.0111)	0.0797*** (0.0112)			0.0770*** (0.0115)	0.0737*** (0.0115)
Child male	-5.483*** (0.0741)	-5.675*** (0.0874)	-4.819*** (0.151)	-4.921*** (0.170)	-4.862*** (0.147)	-4.954*** (0.167)	-4.818*** (0.152)	-4.927*** (0.169)
Child age	0.120*** (0.00453)	0.112*** (0.00510)	0.0998*** (0.0131)	0.0816*** (0.0136)	0.0950*** (0.0120)	0.0777*** (0.0129)	0.101*** (0.0134)	0.0824*** (0.0136)
Inherited sector: Elite	9.684*** (0.851)	9.887*** (1.108)	13.14*** (1.971)	14.88*** (2.353)	13.39*** (1.987)	14.19*** (2.339)	13.13*** (1.979)	14.83*** (2.345)
Inherited sector: Professions	-3.502*** (0.399)	-3.567*** (0.756)	-1.600*** (0.608)	-3.355*** (0.752)	-1.612*** (0.562)	-3.305*** (0.756)	-1.599** (0.630)	-3.368*** (0.768)
Inherited sector: Management	25.56*** (0.695)	24.24*** (0.925)	24.42*** (1.327)	23.57*** (1.386)	26.08*** (1.336)	24.63*** (1.388)	24.71*** (1.351)	23.58*** (1.395)
Inherited sector: Clerical	23.67*** (1.323)	19.36*** (1.512)	27.02*** (2.656)	15.82*** (3.362)	26.46*** (2.959)	16.51*** (3.387)	26.67*** (2.774)	15.91*** (3.516)
Inherited sector: Sales	2.846*** (0.439)	3.136*** (0.777)	4.827*** (0.707)	2.419*** (0.809)	5.173*** (0.679)	2.802*** (0.816)	4.807*** (0.730)	2.409*** (0.825)
Inherited sector: Service	5.717*** (0.416)	4.936*** (0.767)	7.387*** (0.646)	6.851*** (0.816)	7.647*** (0.606)	7.029*** (0.821)	7.416*** (0.666)	6.841*** (0.831)
Inherited sector: Agriculture	-5.962*** (0.414)	-7.664*** (0.767)	-4.627*** (0.666)	-5.868*** (0.823)	-4.676*** (0.616)	-5.814*** (0.821)	-4.638*** (0.686)	-5.891*** (0.838)
Inherited sector: Skilled	-5.074*** (0.407)	-5.931*** (0.763)	-4.020*** (0.650)	-4.751*** (0.808)	-4.275*** (0.597)	-4.823*** (0.812)	-4.115*** (0.670)	-4.751*** (0.824)
Inherited sector: Unskilled	-3.120*** (0.398)	-3.647*** (0.754)	-1.817*** (0.603)	-3.547*** (0.757)	-1.793*** (0.559)	-3.494*** (0.763)	-1.811*** (0.624)	-3.537*** (0.774)
Inherited sector: Casual	0.759* (0.402)	0.421 (0.757)	1.564** (0.611)	0.0503 (0.757)	1.698*** (0.566)	0.168 (0.761)	1.585** (0.632)	0.0464 (0.773)
Origin: Argentina	-3.668*** (0.562)							
Origin: Bahamas	-3.197** (1.519)	2.272* (1.331)	1.430 (2.190)	3.455*** (0.428)	1.427 (2.801)	3.554*** (0.420)	1.525 (2.269)	3.530*** (0.428)
Origin: Bangladesh		5.141 (3.346)		11.40*** (0.935)		12.10*** (0.941)		11.05*** (0.991)
Origin: Barbados	-0.962*** (0.268)	1.808*** (0.589)	9.379*** (1.796)	-3.457*** (0.715)		-4.601*** (0.915)		-3.492*** (0.727)
Origin: Belgium	-0.514	2.038	4.703*	-11.82***	4.251	-12.18***	4.574*	-11.85***

Table A.5.1. Regression Estimates, OLS. Aggregate Model
Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector

VARIABLES	a.) Effect on Generation 2:		b.) Effect on Generation 3:					
	<i>of parent</i>		<i>of parent</i>		<i>of grandparent</i>	<i>of parent and grandparent</i>		
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males	(5) Grandchildren of migrant females	(6) Grandchildren of migrant males	(7) Grandchildren of migrant females	(8) Grandchildren of migrant males
	(1.330)	(1.253)	(2.753)	(1.496)	(2.843)	(1.463)	(2.780)	(1.498)
Origin: Belize	-0.898 (5.798)	3.890 (3.015)	6.884*** (0.413)		5.721*** (0.450)		6.766*** (0.459)	
Origin: Bermuda	-10.57*** (0.604)	5.157* (2.943)						
Origin: Born At Sea	-1.332** (0.659)	0.0748 (1.032)	0.579 (0.516)	-1.787 (1.276)	0.444 (0.530)	-1.253 (1.314)	0.499 (0.533)	-1.846 (1.317)
Origin: Indian Ocean Terr	1.263** (0.626)	0.699 (1.142)	3.087 (2.586)	-2.577** (1.031)	3.903* (2.304)	-2.388*** (0.881)	3.033 (2.600)	-2.687*** (0.998)
Origin: British West Indies	2.045*** (0.649)	0.685 (1.919)	1.891*** (0.317)		0.970*** (0.295)		1.877*** (0.324)	
Origin: Burma		-9.218*** (0.894)						
Origin: Canada	4.799*** (1.686)	3.222 (2.367)	2.775*** (0.599)	-4.047*** (0.524)	4.327*** (0.767)	-3.132*** (0.453)	2.672*** (0.667)	-4.299*** (0.557)
Origin: Chile	1.419 (1.402)	3.429* (2.080)	-3.598*** (0.435)	-1.987 (1.551)	-4.346*** (0.417)	-2.389 (1.623)	-3.615*** (0.441)	-2.034 (1.570)
Origin: Colombia	-0.111 (0.487)	3.512*** (0.211)						
Origin: Czechoslovakia	4.428** (2.162)				-1.496** (0.664)			
Origin: East Indies		-0.415** (0.190)						
Origin: Ecuador	-0.375 (1.676)	0.0894 (0.800)	6.882 (4.770)	1.293** (0.533)	7.561 (5.671)	1.065** (0.504)	6.814 (4.779)	1.332** (0.534)
Origin: Finland	-3.228*** (0.421)	3.704*** (1.321)	-2.224*** (0.669)		-1.895*** (0.707)		-2.088*** (0.678)	
Origin: Germany	21.53*** (0.209)							
Origin: Gibraltar		7.693*** (0.337)						
Origin: Grenada		8.328*** (0.180)						
Origin: Haiti	-7.343*** (0.495)							
Origin: Honduras	3.366 (2.441)	-0.766 (3.016)						
Origin: Hong Kong	0.572 (1.341)	-0.103 (0.250)	-2.913*** (0.352)		-3.390*** (0.334)		-2.918*** (0.353)	

Table A.5.1. Regression Estimates, OLS. Aggregate Model
Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector

VARIABLES	a.) Effect on Generation 2:		b.) Effect on Generation 3:					
	<i>of parent</i>		<i>of parent</i>	<i>of grandparent</i>	<i>of grandparent</i>	<i>of parent and grandparent</i>		
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males	(5) Grandchildren of migrant females	(6) Grandchildren of migrant males	(7) Grandchildren of migrant females	(8) Grandchildren of migrant males
Origin: Hungary	-0.238 (0.890)	0.420 (1.653)	-1.905 (1.244)	1.673 (2.463)	-2.234* (1.273)	1.507 (2.373)	-1.932 (1.248)	1.612 (2.462)
Origin: India	-2.817*** (0.242)	-1.016 (2.105)		-1.390 (2.164)		-4.730*** (0.443)		-4.289*** (0.463)
Origin: Ireland	-3.593*** (0.719)							
Origin: Jamaica		-5.193*** (0.320)						
Origin: Kenya	-3.235 (2.383)	1.400 (1.177)	1.989 (2.720)	1.038 (1.886)	2.194 (2.568)	0.180 (1.755)	1.957 (2.720)	0.900 (1.887)
Origin: Latvia	1.206 (0.867)	-3.717 (3.078)		-5.222*** (0.553)		-3.632*** (0.668)		-5.015*** (0.586)
Origin: Malaysia		3.117*** (0.212)						
Origin: Mauritius	8.679*** (0.167)							
Origin: Netherlands Antilles	1.565 (2.051)	0.635*** (0.164)	0.269 (0.467)		0.328 (0.595)		0.169 (0.509)	
Origin: Nigeria	0.705 (2.136)			-3.797*** (0.486)		-3.401*** (0.461)		-3.953*** (0.491)
Origin: Pakistan		1.164** (0.589)						
Origin: Portugal	2.017 (1.475)	-0.269 (0.893)	-11.16*** (0.948)	-3.925 (2.653)	-9.753*** (1.008)	-4.835** (2.333)	-11.29*** (1.049)	-4.208* (2.540)
Origin: Russian Federation	-0.907 (1.108)	-0.376 (0.742)	-0.611 (0.753)	2.351* (1.372)	-0.989 (1.095)	2.398* (1.386)	-0.836 (0.850)	2.348* (1.366)
Origin: Saint Helena	-0.602 (0.975)	0.703 (1.020)	-0.212 (1.261)	1.702 (1.180)	-0.336 (1.460)	2.230* (1.212)	-0.191 (1.316)	1.756 (1.182)
Origin: Scotland	1.440 (3.435)	0.130 (2.782)	-11.07*** (1.749)	-4.969*** (1.724)		-4.831*** (1.570)		-4.984*** (1.688)
Origin: Sicily		2.221*** (0.428)						
Origin: Sierra Leone	3.535 (2.197)	0.461** (0.199)	1.028 (1.774)		1.735 (1.424)		1.006 (1.779)	
Origin: Singapore	0.556*** (0.136)	0.0912 (0.153)	0.700*** (0.267)	-0.151 (0.301)	0.714*** (0.267)	-0.139 (0.299)	0.687** (0.270)	-0.183 (0.302)
Origin: South Africa	-1.798*	6.694		7.703***		8.067***		7.758***

Table A.5.1. Regression Estimates, OLS. Aggregate Model
Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector

VARIABLES	a.) Effect on Generation 2:		b.) Effect on Generation 3:					
	<i>of parent</i>		<i>of parent</i>	<i>of grandparent</i>	<i>of grandparent</i>	<i>of parent and grandparent</i>		
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males	(5) Grandchildren of migrant females	(6) Grandchildren of migrant males	(7) Grandchildren of migrant females	(8) Grandchildren of migrant males
Origin: Sweden	(1.067) 1.739*** (0.167)	(4.427)		(0.909)		(0.879)		(0.904)
Origin: Switzerland	-0.0535 (1.591)	0.744 (2.011)	7.964*** (1.996)	0.503 (1.827)	9.660*** (1.809)	0.615 (1.892)	7.949*** (1.934)	0.540 (1.842)
Origin: Trinidad and Tobago	3.613*** (0.478)	4.022*** (0.572)						
Origin: Tunisia	2.575** (1.279)	-2.279** (1.033)		-2.702*** (0.371)		-3.595*** (0.383)		-2.952*** (0.405)
Origin: Turkey	-14.16*** (2.576)	1.159 (0.867)		3.243*** (0.325)		2.790*** (0.317)		3.093*** (0.328)
Origin: United States Of Ameri	-1.183*** (0.435)	2.163* (1.236)	-0.233 (1.022)	8.998*** (0.348)	-0.336 (1.113)	8.861*** (0.334)	0.187 (1.049)	8.942*** (0.345)
Origin: Uruguay	1.920*** (0.628)		2.932 (3.127)		2.682 (3.404)		2.963 (3.138)	
Origin: Virgin Islands	3.005*** (0.987)	0.461 (0.809)	1.978 (3.796)	-1.474 (2.482)	1.650 (3.619)	-0.540 (2.672)	1.656 (3.727)	-1.548 (2.601)
Origin: Wales		2.032*** (0.274)						
Origin: West Africa	2.958*** (0.808)			5.558*** (0.387)		5.076*** (0.382)		5.420*** (0.388)
Constant	58.15*** (1.411)	59.92*** (1.156)	53.32*** (2.371)	59.69*** (5.264)	53.75*** (1.253)	60.95*** (0.949)	51.19*** (1.495)	59.16*** (5.085)
Clusters	16146	13,272	2,755	2,491	2,775	2,529	2,708	2,482
Observations	35,128	27,441	7,083	6,363	7,458	6,662	6,985	6,342
R-squared	0.593	0.630	0.551	0.553	0.543	0.543	0.551	0.555

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Reference Groups: Inherited Sector 'Unclassified'; Origin 'Channel Islands'. Gender-specific HISCAM.

Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A.5.2. Regression Estimates, OLS. Age*Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector***a.) Effect on Generation 2: of parents**

VARIABLES	Age 0-9.4		Age 9.5-12.9		Age 13-19.9		Age 20-29		Age 30-39		Age 40-49		Age 50-59		Age 60-69	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.203*** (0.0112)	0.286*** (0.0106)	0.173*** (0.0143)	0.227*** (0.0123)	0.0578*** (0.00850)	0.0868*** (0.00754)	0.0780*** (0.00928)	0.133*** (0.00882)	0.0526*** (0.0159)	0.125*** (0.0141)	0.108*** (0.0311)	0.130*** (0.0248)	0.0677 (0.0510)	0.146*** (0.0473)	-0.0179 (0.0786)	-0.0250 (0.105)
Child male	-3.729*** (0.0754)	-3.459*** (0.0753)	-4.758*** (0.148)	-4.644*** (0.158)	-6.260*** (0.115)	-6.289*** (0.121)	-5.384*** (0.131)	-5.066*** (0.137)	-5.420*** (0.233)	-5.225*** (0.240)	-5.654*** (0.433)	-4.753*** (0.398)	-5.612*** (0.712)	-6.515*** (0.743)	-8.978*** (1.487)	-5.803* (3.187)
Child age	0.0303** (0.0122)	0.0472*** (0.0121)	-0.943*** (0.0913)	-1.220*** (0.0963)	0.212*** (0.0269)	0.225*** (0.0274)	0.106*** (0.0216)	0.0938*** (0.0226)	0.0317 (0.0381)	0.0661 (0.0404)	0.0354 (0.0592)	0.0443 (0.0618)	0.110 (0.114)	-0.0279 (0.128)	0.338 (0.272)	0.829 (0.522)
Inherited Sector: Elite	-6.279*** (0.953)	-1.995* (1.068)	-7.628*** (1.043)	-7.541*** (1.726)	-3.964*** (0.856)	-4.003*** (1.366)	-2.579*** (0.597)	-5.207*** (1.170)	-3.585*** (0.813)	-4.129*** (1.400)	-3.033** (1.445)	-1.481 (2.044)	-5.771** (2.602)	-3.782 (4.677)	-3.768 (4.643)	-50.37*** (10.65)
Inherited Sector: Professions	12.15*** (1.245)	15.79*** (1.313)	6.254*** (1.659)	8.600*** (2.073)	6.892*** (1.522)	7.132*** (1.776)	13.23*** (1.508)	11.36*** (1.690)	8.345*** (2.254)	11.06*** (2.170)	8.491*** (2.876)	10.20*** (3.870)	4.858 (5.090)	4.000 (7.233)	-2.977 (4.662)	-45.27*** (8.718)
Inherited Sector: Management	25.80*** (1.213)	25.59*** (1.253)	20.21*** (1.543)	20.01*** (1.976)	22.47*** (1.170)	22.06*** (1.555)	30.03*** (0.938)	25.23*** (1.355)	24.77*** (1.653)	23.01*** (1.899)	30.07*** (2.603)	26.69*** (2.844)	7.654 (7.638)	19.64*** (7.506)	33.33*** (9.028)	-11.51 (8.383)
Inherited Sector: Clerical	23.35*** (1.480)	24.88*** (1.391)	19.11*** (2.151)	17.60*** (2.249)	19.37*** (2.299)	19.51*** (3.251)	29.92*** (1.440)	18.38*** (2.056)	21.68*** (3.573)	15.94*** (3.121)	25.34*** (7.615)	14.82*** (4.660)	38.78*** (5.588)	18.43** (7.692)		
Inherited Sector: Sales	-0.529 (1.060)	5.033*** (1.112)	-4.106*** (1.158)	-3.440* (1.770)	2.364*** (0.890)	2.041 (1.383)	5.750*** (0.675)	2.379** (1.203)	3.335*** (0.951)	3.645** (1.478)	5.530*** (1.922)	5.057*** (2.221)	-1.712 (3.705)	0.557 (4.827)	7.984 (5.614)	-43.25*** (13.52)
Inherited Sector: Service	6.883*** (0.980)	10.06*** (1.076)	2.031* (1.090)	1.079 (1.744)	4.717*** (0.872)	4.097*** (1.375)	7.081*** (0.619)	3.944*** (1.186)	4.982*** (0.916)	3.907*** (1.434)	6.756*** (1.520)	6.987*** (2.138)	1.429 (2.856)	4.375 (4.791)	5.681 (4.659)	-37.48*** (10.85)
Inherited Sector: Agriculture	-3.623*** (0.986)	0.586 (1.087)	-6.459*** (1.077)	-7.498*** (1.754)	-9.243*** (0.865)	-9.833*** (1.375)	-5.545*** (0.635)	-8.420*** (1.206)	-4.854*** (0.830)	-5.969*** (1.433)	-5.213*** (1.587)	-4.672** (2.117)	-8.142*** (2.685)	-6.994 (4.718)	-6.270 (4.842)	-48.04*** (11.03)
Inherited Sector: Skilled	-5.498*** (0.960)	-1.158 (1.071)	-7.796*** (1.053)	-7.832*** (1.733)	-6.686*** (0.864)	-7.114*** (1.372)	-3.860*** (0.614)	-7.058*** (1.182)	-5.036*** (0.827)	-5.617*** (1.408)	-5.605*** (1.523)	-4.031** (2.030)	-8.724*** (2.751)	-6.523 (4.717)	-4.039 (4.618)	-51.33*** (8.991)
Inherited Sector: Unskilled	-4.981*** (0.956)	-0.803 (1.070)	-6.123*** (1.043)	-6.355*** (1.726)	-4.101*** (0.854)	-4.142*** (1.364)	-2.477*** (0.590)	-5.361*** (1.169)	-3.285*** (0.801)	-3.866*** (1.404)	-3.379** (1.447)	-1.435 (2.037)	-6.160*** (2.623)	-4.065 (4.523)	1.604 (4.843)	-51.99*** (12.04)
Inherited Sector: Casual	-1.850* (0.961)	2.013* (1.071)	-4.070*** (1.056)	-4.708*** (1.729)	0.722 (0.858)	0.221 (1.367)	1.470** (0.596)	-1.384 (1.172)	-0.156 (0.822)	-0.396 (1.401)	0.0519 (2.056)	1.600 (2.581)	-3.898 (4.656)	-0.685 (4.459)	4.962 (8.356)	-47.03*** (11.58)
Origin: Algeria	3.866*** (1.343)	4.097*** (0.963)	0.529 (4.088)	7.166*** (1.304)	0.866 (1.226)	1.720 (1.543)	1.138 (2.115)	2.648 (2.830)	-0.868 (0.986)	8.006* (4.311)	-5.010** (2.062)	-0.406 (15.63)	2.538 (2.133)	6.208 (8.121)	10.77 (8.356)	
Origin: Argentina					-1.105 (1.323)											
Origin: Austria	5.133*** (0.989)	-5.871 (4.245)		34.48*** (1.308)		-0.234 (1.763)		2.049 (3.769)				-0.852 (0.896)				
Origin: Bahamas	-4.437** (1.780)	3.548 (2.579)	-15.73** (6.118)	1.462 (1.461)	-2.364** (0.994)	0.263 (0.936)	-0.947 (1.699)	2.304 (2.304)	-4.728 (3.829)	6.646* (3.654)	4.209*** (1.158)		-11.19*** (4.006)	1.810 (1.327)		
Origin: Bangladesh	-3.375*** (0.655)	7.904*** (0.712)		12.33*** (0.982)		5.522 (3.385)										
Origin: Barbados	7.594*** (0.739)	0.880 (1.317)	-2.915*** (0.730)	-0.178 (2.665)	-1.260*** (0.314)	0.929 (1.109)	11.51*** (0.321)	3.607** (1.426)	-3.774*** (0.473)	3.920 (2.735)						
Origin: Belgium	1.915 (1.764)	0.276 (2.225)	-3.648 (3.191)	12.71* (7.627)	-1.278 (1.387)	1.610 (1.810)	1.129 (1.007)	3.610*** (0.986)	2.872 (3.597)	3.336*** (1.084)	4.052 (3.102)					
Origin: Belize	1.867 (2.162)	1.571 (2.506)	-0.254 (4.297)	3.182 (3.335)	-5.443 (8.474)	0.475 (2.303)	2.044 (1.801)	7.704 (6.847)	25.94*** (2.518)	1.482 (4.895)				8.941*** (1.783)		
Origin: Bermuda		-3.645*** (0.604)				3.368 (3.557)		2.315 (3.599)	-11.23*** (1.552)					6.679 (6.567)		
Origin: Born At Sea	2.752** (1.237)	0.568 (0.931)	-2.076 (1.713)	-0.00684 (1.146)	-2.443* (1.449)	0.311 (1.547)	0.220 (1.132)	1.176 (0.986)	-0.705 (1.320)	-1.562 (2.032)	-2.251 (6.156)	-2.306 (1.401)	-1.910 (5.294)	-9.019*** (1.867)		-5.164 (6.920)
Origin: Brazil		-6.705*** (1.230)														
Origin: British Indian Ocean Terr	3.372*** (1.137)	3.530*** (1.143)	1.754 (1.088)	5.240** (2.205)	2.004* (1.175)	1.453 (1.796)	0.824 (1.131)	-0.533 (1.514)	0.874 (1.427)	3.742* (2.084)	-1.939 (1.407)	0.534 (1.523)	17.03* (9.663)	2.183 (2.218)	-0.848 (5.935)	

Table A.5.2. Regression Estimates, OLS. Age*Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector***a.) Effect on Generation 2: of parents**

VARIABLES	Age 0-9.4		Age 9.5-12.9		Age 13-19.9		Age 20-29		Age 30-39		Age 40-49		Age 50-59		Age 60-69	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males
Origin: British West Indies	-8.966 (7.515)	2.322 (2.306)	8.869*** (0.324)	-4.061* (2.426)	2.287*** (0.425)	5.658 (4.769)	0.348 (1.055)	-1.723 (1.568)		0.516 (1.548)						
Origin: Burma		3.172*** (0.935)								-8.891*** (1.997)						
Origin: Canada	1.482 (2.989)	2.894 (3.785)	8.667* (4.494)	-8.674*** (0.516)	4.246 (3.646)	1.289* (0.738)	2.905*** (0.624)	3.603 (4.403)	1.693 (4.528)	9.125*** (2.020)	9.806*** (1.990)					
Origin: Chile	2.014 (1.766)	3.150 (2.372)	3.531 (2.372)	3.940 (2.767)	-1.442** (0.645)	0.926 (1.991)	-1.889 (1.342)	3.494* (1.981)	9.240*** (1.829)	20.78** (9.943)	7.638*** (2.803)	1.761** (0.779)	32.13*** (3.301)			
Origin: China	1.750** (0.861)	0.834 (1.015)	0.980 (1.398)	2.229* (1.330)	0.546 (0.991)	0.937 (0.902)	0.683 (0.973)	-0.260 (1.052)	-0.805 (1.169)	4.268** (1.731)	-2.014 (1.266)	-0.744 (2.632)	3.446 (3.033)	-6.423*** (2.388)	-13.62*** (2.195)	
Origin: Colombia	6.596*** (0.320)			5.296*** (0.343)	10.25*** (0.931)	-2.395*** (0.364)	-2.326*** (0.692)	7.361*** (0.363)	-4.998*** (1.188)							
Origin: Czechoslovakia	1.042 (4.110)	8.526*** (0.265)	0.672 (0.457)		14.01* (7.350)											
Origin: Denmark	0.885 (0.727)	0.251 (0.561)	2.079 (1.365)	-0.699 (0.749)	0.388 (0.936)	0.0368 (0.549)	0.974 (1.052)	-0.566 (0.684)	-0.955 (1.647)	-0.0976 (1.215)	-1.728 (1.509)	1.076 (1.044)	4.575*** (1.695)	-4.598 (3.414)		
Origin: Dominica		-3.325*** (0.569)		-2.438** (1.163)		-9.200*** (1.239)		-1.771*** (0.297)								
Origin: East Indies		2.519*** (0.446)		0.307 (0.371)		-1.213*** (0.295)		-0.130 (0.294)								
Origin: Ecuador		5.137** (2.308)	-0.608 (2.121)	10.65*** (3.756)	-2.136** (0.852)	-1.463 (1.656)	1.236 (2.945)	1.519 (3.280)	0.608 (0.661)	-2.012 (1.608)	-8.789*** (1.784)					
Origin: Finland						1.388*** (0.265)				5.719*** (0.555)	-3.849*** (1.132)					
Origin: France	3.126* (1.749)	1.279 (1.668)	-0.980 (2.129)	-0.213 (0.872)	0.861 (2.696)	0.649 (0.980)	-2.028 (2.067)	8.484 (7.553)	-2.757** (1.285)	-4.772*** (1.467)	4.979*** (1.051)	-4.843*** (0.886)	1.716* (0.998)			
Origin: Germany			20.27*** (0.425)													
Origin: Gibraltar		5.249*** (0.253)						8.122*** (0.319)		8.091*** (1.475)						
Origin: Greece	1.601 (1.135)	-1.413 (1.357)	-1.342 (2.104)	-0.927 (0.988)	1.172 (1.018)	1.413 (1.184)	0.754 (1.496)	-1.624 (1.656)	-3.262* (1.808)	-1.513 (2.256)	-0.975 (2.588)	-31.00*** (1.879)	-1.501 (1.685)			
Origin: Grenada								6.584*** (0.272)								
Origin: Guadeloupe	2.264*** (0.660)	1.343*** (0.498)	0.617 (0.976)	0.666 (0.656)	0.878 (0.768)	0.999 (0.813)	0.724 (0.783)	0.161 (0.709)	-0.714 (0.850)	2.812** (1.291)	1.618 (1.683)	-1.462 (1.730)	2.242 (2.469)	0.708 (1.679)		
Origin: Guyana	1.096 (0.987)	-0.225 (2.363)	9.648*** (2.988)	-4.569 (3.198)	-8.618* (5.030)	-4.897*** (0.827)	3.444** (1.694)	1.714 (2.239)	0.644 (0.815)	-5.825*** (1.494)						
Origin: Haiti		-14.51*** (1.205)			-14.40*** (1.299)			-6.296*** (0.820)		-3.437** (1.552)						
Origin: Honduras	1.685 (2.115)	2.763*** (0.249)	14.27*** (1.430)		12.91*** (1.218)	-5.056*** (0.245)	-2.839*** (0.550)		3.356* (2.010)		0.0594 (1.172)	3.103*** (1.101)				
Origin: Hong Kong	-2.655*** (0.209)	-24.11*** (1.070)	-3.860*** (0.309)	5.559*** (0.672)	1.990*** (0.241)			2.690*** (0.303)	3.114*** (0.449)	-8.155*** (1.335)						
Origin: Hungary	-0.200 (1.675)	0.351 (1.759)	1.981 (1.844)	-0.586 (1.534)	-3.081 (3.294)	0.487 (2.222)	0.908 (1.308)	1.703 (2.107)	-1.525 (1.090)	-1.278 (2.279)	-0.967 (0.919)	2.072 (1.757)		5.450*** (1.849)		
Origin: India		0.0732 (0.755)		-3.587*** (0.514)	-1.162*** (0.336)	-3.528*** (0.395)		0.840*** (0.275)		1.123** (0.526)						
Origin: Ireland	-5.728** (2.477)	0.596 (0.412)	-4.580 (3.583)	-6.229*** (0.412)	-4.337*** (0.357)		0.173 (1.292)		-4.227*** (0.537)							

Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector

VARIABLES	Age 0-9.4		Age 9.5-12.9		Age 13-19.9		Age 20-29		Age 30-39		Age 40-49		Age 50-59		Age 60-69	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males
Origin: Isle of Man	2.025** (0.887)	1.323 (1.148)	2.088* (1.068)	-0.128 (2.117)	1.086 (1.177)	0.0203 (2.019)	0.680 (0.952)	0.319 (0.986)	-2.321 (1.574)	-0.676 (2.412)	-5.722 (7.932)	0.368 (2.987)	0.519 (1.460)	16.53 (10.76)		
Origin: Israel	-0.780*** (0.168)	-0.183 (0.182)	-0.387* (0.235)	0.0665 (0.264)	0.283 (0.186)	0.164 (0.208)	-0.520*** (0.180)	-0.535** (0.211)	0.0159 (0.308)	0.623* (0.350)	-0.146 (0.518)	0.466 (0.550)	1.322 (1.004)	-0.0621 (0.952)	-0.00499 (2.737)	5.596 (4.945)
Origin: Jamaica						-6.335*** (0.435)										
Origin: Kenya	0.382 (2.133)	2.114 (1.709)	-4.054 (2.613)	0.436 (1.606)	-2.729 (4.016)	2.880 (2.193)	-2.111 (2.710)	-1.257 (1.175)	-3.819 (3.914)	3.689 (2.620)	-0.974 (3.173)	-1.297 (1.555)	-9.145* (5.206)			
Origin: Latvia	1.406 (1.131)	0.859 (1.572)	3.302 (2.471)	4.751 (3.677)	2.453*** (0.723)	-6.536* (3.606)	-0.307 (1.783)	3.845*** (0.750)		-1.298 (5.397)		0.0921 (1.616)				
Origin: Madagascar		1.274* (0.679)														
Origin: Malaysia				-6.588*** (0.426)		2.999*** (0.324)		0.606 (0.376)								
Origin: Martinique	0.120 (0.820)	-0.168 (1.259)	-1.389 (3.261)	-0.647 (0.973)	1.951 (1.860)	-0.0956 (1.077)	1.651 (1.765)	2.253 (1.424)	-0.146 (1.569)	2.200 (1.929)	-6.802*** (2.163)	2.333 (2.417)				
Origin: Mauritius	8.295*** (0.229)		8.505*** (0.323)													
Origin: Netherlands Antilles	2.747 (2.000)	-4.528*** (0.213)	5.137 (3.325)		1.588 (2.238)	-0.405 (0.251)	-0.594 (1.326)		-5.980*** (1.392)							
Origin: Nigeria	12.32** (5.696)	9.895*** (3.246)	0.290 (0.724)		-0.356 (0.659)								4.149 (3.425)			
Origin: Norway	-9.798*** (0.487)															
Origin: Pakistan		1.399 (1.150)		-1.056 (1.174)		2.705*** (0.947)		-1.325*** (0.440)		2.061*** (0.376)						
Origin: Philippines	-2.251 (1.687)	-3.197 (3.400)	-4.946*** (1.080)	-1.702*** (0.405)	1.918*** (0.441)	8.008* (4.742)	-13.38*** (1.405)		-3.749*** (0.554)		10.46*** (2.378)					
Origin: Portugal	4.025*** (1.321)	-0.366 (1.193)	1.274 (2.274)	-0.211 (2.455)	1.217 (2.172)	0.330 (1.174)	6.959*** (2.094)	-1.961 (1.548)	-1.274*** (0.469)	3.217 (3.488)		-18.69*** (1.708)				
Origin: Russian Federation	-4.141 (2.926)	-1.839 (4.659)	-2.946 (2.061)	-2.218 (2.794)	0.843 (1.323)	-1.628 (1.080)	-4.235*** (1.226)	0.497 (1.697)	4.139 (3.681)	-2.993 (2.504)	5.128 (5.286)	1.945 (2.324)	12.68 (10.65)	-2.069 (4.049)		
Origin: Saint Helena	-0.272 (1.388)	0.538 (1.445)	-0.661 (2.547)	0.891 (1.811)	-0.996 (0.747)	2.275 (1.718)	-2.308 (1.476)	-1.523 (2.615)	-5.055* (2.669)	5.398 (4.837)	2.204 (6.322)	1.245 (1.619)	2.601 (2.206)	4.344** (1.868)		
Origin: Saint Kitts and Nevis	-1.151 (1.364)	2.559 (2.081)	-1.844 (2.679)	0.224 (3.707)	-0.718 (2.163)	-6.702* (3.511)	0.0266 (1.365)	0.846 (2.848)	-2.521 (2.091)	0.625 (1.203)	-5.270** (2.413)	-1.575 (1.884)	-8.525* (4.847)	-2.136 (1.474)		12.06 (8.651)
Origin: Saint Vincent Grenadines	-4.258*** (0.632)															
Origin: Scotland	-0.00702 (4.568)	-0.866 (1.393)	-7.589*** (2.079)	0.983 (3.203)	1.042* (0.572)	-0.981 (1.456)	1.726 (3.642)	-6.295*** (2.248)		11.28 (8.914)		-0.557 (1.901)				
Origin: Sicily						1.708*** (0.596)										
Origin: Sierra Leone	2.162** (0.857)	6.669*** (1.754)	4.050 (3.562)	10.90*** (0.606)	3.883 (2.826)		2.590*** (0.581)		2.164 (1.511)	0.200 (0.466)	12.25*** (1.361)					
Origin: Singapore	0.164 (0.201)	0.0392 (0.202)	0.340 (0.273)	-0.186 (0.297)	0.734*** (0.218)	0.152 (0.230)	0.395* (0.215)	-0.314 (0.228)	0.629* (0.345)	0.166 (0.363)	-0.333 (0.520)	0.621 (0.520)	2.880*** (1.051)	-1.676* (0.937)	-1.362 (1.978)	0.573 (4.967)
Origin: South Africa	-4.058*** (0.742)	17.16*** (0.341)	-4.158*** (0.832)		0.363 (0.681)			11.09*** (0.405)				2.332* (1.277)				
Origin: South America		-5.824*** (0.846)					1.096 (1.033)									

Table A.5.2. Regression Estimates, OLS. Age*Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector***a.) Effect on Generation 2: of parents**

VARIABLES	Age 0-9.4		Age 9.5-12.9		Age 13-19.9		Age 20-29		Age 30-39		Age 40-49		Age 50-59		Age 60-69	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males
Origin: Sweden							0.294 (0.276)								-4.716 (3.505)	
Origin: Switzerland	-1.065 (1.663)	-2.073 (2.390)	3.128 (3.492)	2.655 (3.310)	1.031 (2.196)	1.826 (1.980)	0.579 (1.705)	-0.194 (3.603)	-7.829** (3.259)	-4.159 (5.480)	8.228*** (0.978)	-3.090** (1.574)	-11.20** (4.786)	1.376 (3.328)	-11.04* (5.955)	
Origin: Trinidad and Tobago	-0.315 (0.679)		10.80*** (1.120)	17.07*** (0.459)	10.48*** (0.991)				-7.427*** (0.871)			4.383** (2.094)				
Origin: Tunisia		3.944 (4.351)	10.99*** (1.089)	7.605 (4.708)	2.022*** (0.320)	-3.588*** (0.282)	-1.784*** (0.257)	-7.341*** (1.754)	-0.830 (0.733)	0.566 (1.826)		-3.437*** (1.109)				
Origin: Turkey	7.877*** (0.720)	1.331*** (0.459)	10.18*** (1.062)	3.328*** (0.336)	-31.15*** (0.938)	0.649 (0.984)	0.980 (2.668)	-1.587*** (0.546)		3.616 (2.966)						
Origin: United States Of America	-1.406** (0.699)	1.011 (1.443)	-1.593** (0.810)	4.494** (1.775)	-0.353 (0.569)	2.625 (1.762)	-2.000*** (0.543)	1.933 (1.640)	-0.789 (2.076)	0.988 (1.616)	-1.389 (2.411)		-4.626** (2.082)			
Origin: Uruguay	2.926*** (0.356)								3.340* (1.707)							
Origin: Virgin Islands	2.254* (1.317)	-0.0292 (0.654)	1.918 (1.185)	-0.360 (0.962)	3.711** (1.506)	-1.026 (1.093)	1.643 (1.655)	0.848 (0.715)	0.880 (3.681)	4.102*** (0.743)	4.899 (4.318)	-1.294 (2.334)		12.28** (5.511)		
Origin: Wales		-1.970*** (0.345)				2.463*** (0.400)										
Origin: West Africa	-4.015*** (0.880)	2.028*** (0.375)			5.763*** (1.384)											
Clusters	13129	13,225	6,334	6,025	8,451	8,301	7,119	6,754	3,332	3,167	1,293	1,186	481	387	84	62
Observations	26,643	27,478	7,281	7,070	12,466	12,657	9,818	9,522	3,895	3,768	1,398	1,294	499	403	85	63
R-squared	0.701	0.742	0.618	0.675	0.617	0.631	0.645	0.678	0.519	0.590	0.618	0.649	0.467	0.654	0.919	0.936

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Reference group for Inherited Sector is 'Unclassified'. Reference group for Origin is Channel Islands. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60.

Excludes observations with mobility in the 90th percentile. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A.5.2. Regression Estimates, OLS. Age*Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector***b.) Effect on Generation 3: of grandparents, parents**

VARIABLES	Age 0-9.4		Age 9.5-12.9		Age 13-19.9		Age 20-29		Age 30-39		Age 40-49	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	-0.0151 (0.0131)	0.0426*** (0.0114)	-0.0124 (0.0216)	0.0383** (0.0186)	0.0184 (0.0138)	0.0103 (0.0132)	-0.00308 (0.0175)	0.0348** (0.0154)	-0.0277 (0.0432)	-0.0286 (0.0371)	1.798 (0)	-0.268*** (0)
Generation 2 female status	0.221*** (0.0141)	0.168*** (0.0143)	0.142*** (0.0235)	0.122*** (0.0214)	0.0466*** (0.0130)	0.0696*** (0.0138)	0.0516*** (0.0184)	0.0475*** (0.0174)	0.0443 (0.0422)	0.0276 (0.0351)	0.483 (0)	0.385*** (0)
Generation 2 male status	0.234*** (0.0146)	0.175*** (0.0148)	0.155*** (0.0240)	0.135*** (0.0213)	0.0634*** (0.0138)	0.0803*** (0.0146)	0.0620*** (0.0194)	0.0409** (0.0182)	0.0483 (0.0437)	0.0396 (0.0352)	0.696 (0)	0.318*** (0)
Child male	-3.503*** (0.141)	-3.260*** (0.136)	-4.167*** (0.299)	-3.907*** (0.305)	-4.883*** (0.211)	-5.142*** (0.239)	-5.197*** (0.303)	-5.649*** (0.314)	-7.144*** (0.804)	-6.247*** (0.904)	-4.990 (0)	-9.727*** (0)
Child age	0.0400* (0.0239)	0.0306 (0.0242)	-0.390** (0.171)	-0.182 (0.178)	0.193*** (0.0513)	0.0564 (0.0569)	0.0284 (0.0553)	0.118** (0.0536)	-0.0460 (0.169)	0.156 (0.177)	2.042 (0)	1.460*** (0)
Inherited sector: Elite	-4.535*** (1.092)	-7.555*** (2.867)	-2.054 (1.337)	-4.827*** (1.110)	-0.164 (0.813)	-3.569*** (1.144)	-1.820* (1.072)	-2.403** (1.179)	3.072 (2.393)	2.030 (1.951)	-42.30 (0)	-3.139*** (0)
Inherited sector: Professions	11.89*** (1.794)	13.18*** (3.306)	14.34*** (2.972)	13.47*** (3.951)	13.38*** (2.356)	15.11*** (2.733)	11.69*** (4.148)	8.000** (3.966)	8.808* (5.132)	23.45*** (6.189)		
Inherited sector: Management	23.54*** (1.595)	22.82*** (3.099)	24.59*** (2.700)	25.75*** (2.349)	22.76*** (2.094)	20.61*** (1.878)	27.28*** (1.974)	27.01*** (2.339)	38.97*** (3.666)	35.54*** (3.297)		35.56*** (0)
Inherited sector: Clerical	24.34*** (2.123)	18.19*** (3.464)	33.50*** (1.775)	18.94*** (3.439)	28.43*** (4.130)	12.50*** (5.316)	18.18*** (5.157)	16.76** (6.731)	36.75*** (3.726)			
Inherited sector: Sales	4.917*** (1.244)	0.513 (2.914)	5.464*** (1.657)	0.745 (1.260)	5.107*** (0.932)	1.642 (1.210)	6.012*** (1.222)	5.427*** (1.308)	11.95*** (2.958)	9.346*** (2.231)	-48.75 (0)	
Inherited sector: Service	8.437*** (1.140)	6.174** (2.900)	8.294*** (1.436)	7.428*** (1.211)	8.225*** (0.856)	6.187*** (1.226)	7.299*** (1.140)	7.748*** (1.296)	11.85*** (2.675)	13.48*** (2.319)		
Inherited sector: Agriculture	-3.433*** (1.179)	-5.780** (2.905)	-2.052 (1.434)	-3.332** (1.338)	-4.470*** (0.904)	-8.397*** (1.196)	-5.046*** (1.159)	-5.495*** (1.332)	-1.529 (2.689)	-3.721* (2.082)	-40.29 (0)	0.621*** (0)
Inherited sector: Skilled	-4.208*** (1.118)	-6.658** (2.869)	-3.322** (1.339)	-3.785*** (1.212)	-3.653*** (0.872)	-6.607*** (1.175)	-3.654*** (1.190)	-3.388** (1.371)	0.377 (2.738)	0.597 (2.138)		
Inherited sector: Unskilled	-3.598*** (1.095)	-6.716** (2.872)	-1.601 (1.322)	-3.850*** (1.121)	-0.820 (0.804)	-4.026*** (1.147)	-2.435** (1.063)	-3.507*** (1.188)	3.340 (2.433)	2.063 (1.794)	-48.68 (0)	-6.616*** (0)
Inherited sector: Casual	-0.778 (1.106)	-3.324 (2.878)	0.881 (1.362)	-0.700 (1.144)	3.194*** (0.819)	-0.372 (1.154)	0.670 (1.081)	0.801 (1.184)	6.437** (2.673)	5.070** (1.988)	-8.500 (0)	-11.11*** (0)
Origin: Algeria	-0.686 (1.807)	-3.718* (2.235)	1.682 (1.072)	2.108 (3.250)	-0.271 (3.086)	-0.507 (3.011)	-1.278 (1.636)	0.0962 (1.738)	-12.41*** (1.622)			5.359*** (0)
Origin: Austria		-1.701 (1.069)										
Origin: Bahamas	-0.826 (1.755)	-0.173 (0.538)	4.938*** (1.295)	6.632*** (0.822)		1.842*** (0.589)	0.590 (1.603)	5.844*** (0.753)				
Origin: Bangladesh						2.414* (1.407)		15.14*** (1.583)				
Origin: Barbados		-1.315 (0.962)		1.239 (1.971)								
Origin: Belgium	0.739 (0.905)			-15.62*** (2.520)	4.040*** (1.239)		1.790 (1.701)		14.67*** (3.390)			
Origin: Belize	-1.867*** (0.604)	4.630*** (0.830)					4.807*** (0.768)					
Origin: Bermuda								5.969**				

Table A.5.2. Regression Estimates, OLS. Age*Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector***b.) Effect on Generation 3: of grandparents, parents**

VARIABLES	Age 0-9.4		Age 9.5-12.9		Age 13-19.9		Age 20-29		Age 30-39		Age 40-49	
	(1) Grandchildren of migrant females	(2) Grandchildren of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males	(5) Grandchildren of migrant females	(6) Grandchildren of migrant males	(7) Grandchildren of migrant females	(8) Grandchildren of migrant males	(9) Grandchildren of migrant females	(10) Grandchildren of migrant males	(11) Grandchildren of migrant females	(12) Grandchildren of migrant males
								(2.506)				
Origin: Born At Sea	2.574** (1.255)	1.067 (1.262)	0.609 (2.094)	0.643 (3.051)	0.670 (1.147)	-0.828 (1.112)	-0.0310 (1.261)	-2.386* (1.337)		-8.422** (3.833)		
Origin: British Indian Ocean	1.882 (2.666)	1.602 (2.200)	4.328 (2.997)	-0.677 (1.642)	5.494** (2.771)	-3.594** (1.530)	-0.868 (2.602)	-3.550 (2.524)				
Origin: British West Indies		-0.889 (0.707)			3.550*** (0.664)		1.282* (0.703)		10.77*** (1.445)			
Origin: Canada		-4.615 (4.675)			2.951*** (0.795)	-3.877*** (0.724)	5.378*** (1.828)		-1.084 (2.150)			
Origin: Chile	-5.889*** (0.891)	7.631*** (1.407)	-4.234* (2.494)			0.283 (0.653)	3.128*** (0.730)	-6.082*** (1.430)			-18.44 (0)	
Origin: China	-3.270*** (1.115)	-1.261 (1.124)	-1.984 (1.658)	-0.835 (2.410)	-0.0425 (1.693)	-1.181 (2.018)	1.091 (2.897)	-1.440 (2.157)	3.263 (2.145)	-3.229 (2.136)		
Origin: Colombia		-4.000*** (0.561)										
Origin: Denmark	1.911 (3.525)	1.266* (0.731)	3.746 (3.278)	1.342 (1.610)	5.098* (2.963)	-1.069 (0.902)	0.719 (1.662)	1.464 (0.945)	0.161 (1.927)	2.328 (2.118)		
Origin: Ecuador	8.220*** (0.857)	1.470*** (0.441)		-1.135 (0.837)	4.409 (3.474)		9.388 (9.480)					
Origin: Finland			-5.866*** (1.247)		0.0779 (1.053)		-3.852*** (1.168)					
Origin: France	4.646* (2.544)	-0.291 (0.545)	1.824 (3.689)		2.514*** (0.890)	-0.602 (0.819)	-0.713 (1.172)	0.561 (2.252)	4.425* (2.329)		-12.31 (0)	
Origin: Gibraltar		8.323*** (1.167)										
Origin: Greece	-1.749** (0.892)	-0.757 (3.422)	-1.367 (1.074)	-0.502 (2.771)	3.185 (2.466)	-2.609 (3.050)	-2.388*** (0.845)	3.658 (2.723)	18.60 (15.68)			
Origin: Guadeloupe	-0.316 (0.862)	-0.111 (1.059)	-3.551*** (1.181)	0.0586 (1.271)	-0.0895 (0.715)	-1.293 (1.495)	0.856 (0.999)	-1.322 (1.355)	-6.231*** (2.131)	-0.0215 (3.146)		
Origin: Guyana	-4.502 (2.996)	-2.542** (1.045)		-3.073*** (0.696)	-1.818** (0.914)	4.204*** (0.842)						
Origin: Hong Kong	-2.517*** (0.511)		-3.111*** (0.806)		0.699 (0.460)		-3.231*** (0.646)					
Origin: Hungary	-1.798*** (0.567)	-2.537 (2.083)	-6.203** (2.432)	-1.351 (1.228)	-2.337 (2.287)	3.489 (2.832)	2.458*** (0.724)	-3.006 (5.635)				
Origin: India		0.936** (0.419)				-5.261*** (0.624)						
Origin: Isle of Man	0.620 (1.174)	-0.374 (2.726)	-2.767 (1.739)	-2.826*** (0.879)	0.547 (0.791)	0.364 (3.787)	4.162** (1.690)	0.221 (2.416)	-1.134 (4.558)	4.793** (2.161)		
Origin: Israel	-0.201 (0.284)	0.379 (0.290)	-0.689 (0.446)	0.189 (0.520)	-0.0800 (0.310)	-0.126 (0.400)	0.340 (0.392)	-0.383 (0.519)	1.462 (0.959)	-1.824* (1.042)	-6.286 (0)	
Origin: Kenya	2.481 (2.926)	-1.079** (0.465)	9.005*** (2.698)	-3.701 (5.009)	3.435 (5.095)	4.123** (1.869)	-0.777 (1.170)	-1.809 (6.947)			-2.131 (2.326)	
Origin: Latvia	-3.880*** (0.441)	4.054 (5.172)		-6.273*** (2.342)		-5.275** (2.608)						

Table A.5.2. Regression Estimates, OLS. Age*Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector***b.) Effect on Generation 3: of grandparents, parents**

VARIABLES	Age 0-9.4		Age 9.5-12.9		Age 13-19.9		Age 20-29		Age 30-39		Age 40-49	
	(1) Grandchildren of migrant females	(2) Grandchildren of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males	(5) Grandchildren of migrant females	(6) Grandchildren of migrant males	(7) Grandchildren of migrant females	(8) Grandchildren of migrant males	(9) Grandchildren of migrant females	(10) Grandchildren of migrant males	(11) Grandchildren of migrant females	(12) Grandchildren of migrant males
Origin: Martinique	-3.104*** (1.090)	-3.623** (1.781)	-1.634 (1.056)	-0.666 (1.656)	-3.148 (2.027)	-1.511** (0.725)	-0.870 (3.162)	3.558** (1.629)	-1.054 (2.548)	2.125 (2.884)	-83.33 (0)	
Origin: Netherlands Antilles	8.215** (3.765)				0.139 (0.749)		0.534 (0.759)					
Origin: Nigeria		2.959*** (0.504)		5.345*** (0.978)		-4.239*** (0.651)						
Origin: Pakistan		-3.844*** (0.747)										
Origin: Portugal	-6.940 (5.098)	-2.244 (2.741)				-9.908*** (0.869)	-11.54*** (2.861)	4.120*** (0.731)		-4.441** (1.721)		
Origin: Russian Federation	0.266 (1.146)	-0.795 (1.631)	-0.715 (1.451)	3.645* (2.178)	-2.613*** (0.988)	1.925* (1.007)	0.983 (1.321)	1.193* (0.628)		-0.159 (4.201)		
Origin: Saint Helena	1.858 (1.947)	-2.164 (1.617)	-1.867 (1.584)	-2.391 (4.268)	1.339 (3.812)	0.786 (1.972)	1.646* (0.932)	2.485 (3.298)	2.353 (3.539)	-0.778 (3.470)		
Origin: Saint Kitts and Nevis	4.346 (2.881)	-0.137 (0.473)	3.620 (3.902)		2.458 (2.294)	2.731*** (0.552)	6.669** (2.751)	0.278 (4.552)	-5.031 (3.347)	-4.773** (2.097)		
Origin: Scotland		-8.127** (3.376)						-10.00*** (3.381)				
Origin: Sierra Leone	1.876 (2.806)	1.158 (1.059)	1.524 (3.980)		2.072 (2.365)		-1.836 (1.963)		-0.389 (2.098)			
Origin: Singapore	-0.108 (0.313)	0.187 (0.293)	-0.239 (0.502)	0.0906 (0.531)	0.651* (0.352)	0.0124 (0.405)	1.262*** (0.450)	-0.313 (0.513)	1.552* (0.887)	-0.806 (1.135)	1.313 (0)	4.882*** (0)
Origin: South Africa		-0.836 (1.664)		-0.843 (0.874)		26.72*** (2.571)		-1.481 (1.025)				
Origin: Switzerland	0.580 (5.316)	0.264 (1.149)	21.56*** (1.485)	-3.169*** (0.937)	-3.339*** (0.946)	1.363 (2.462)	3.096** (1.266)	-2.679 (4.065)		4.591 (3.555)		
Origin: Trinidad and Tobago		13.26*** (0.567)										
Origin: Tunisia	2.424*** (0.492)	3.804*** (0.454)				-3.443*** (0.556)		-6.350*** (0.902)				
Origin: Turkey		6.670*** (2.561)		-0.857 (0.645)		2.225*** (0.483)		2.364*** (0.738)				
Origin: United States Of America	-0.622 (1.023)	3.076*** (0.952)	-0.144 (1.459)	8.568*** (0.648)	-0.770 (1.806)	8.733*** (0.464)	0.334 (1.919)		2.914** (1.392)			
Origin: Uruguay	8.992*** (2.550)		0.579 (5.107)									
Origin: Virgin Islands	1.094 (2.934)	4.876 (4.563)	-1.654 (8.599)	4.694*** (0.811)	0.702 (2.197)	-1.688 (3.157)	-1.392 (7.283)	-8.501*** (2.762)		13.27*** (2.773)		
Origin: West Africa		5.305*** (0.504)		6.606*** (0.729)		5.526*** (0.500)						
Clusters	3391	3,383	1,428	1,350	1,849	1,717	1,165	1,089	248	224	30	21
Observations	8,266	8,341	1,913	1,763	3,313	3,047	1,859	1,661	295	275	32	24
R-squared	0.674	0.689	0.584	0.594	0.559	0.562	0.592	0.597	0.710	0.723	1.000	1.000

Table A.5.2. Regression Estimates, OLS. Age*Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector***b.) Effect on Generation 3: of grandparents, parents**

VARIABLES	Age 0-9.4		Age 9.5-12.9		Age 13-19.9		Age 20-29		Age 30-39		Age 40-49	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males	Grandchildren of migrant females	Grandchildren of migrant males

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Reference group for Inherited Sector is 'Unclassified'. Reference group for Origin is Channel Islands. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60.

Excludes observations with mobility in the 90th percentile. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A.5.3. Regression Estimates, OLS. Occupation (of migrant)
Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector

a.) Effect on Generation 2: of parents

	Casual Labour		Unskilled		Skilled		Agriculture		Service		Sales		Clerical		Management		Professional		Elite	
VARIABLES	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(13) Children of migrant females	(14) Children of migrant males	(15) Children of migrant females	(16) Children of migrant males	(17) Children of migrant females	(18) Children of migrant males	(19) Children of migrant females	(20) Children of migrant males
Generation 1 female status	0.0548*** (0.0132)		0.0865*** (0.0173)		0.0632*** (0.0136)		0.0212 (0.0214)		0.0807*** (0.0146)		0.0557** (0.0250)		0.0730** (0.0334)		0.185*** (0.0587)		0.230*** (0.0412)		0.168*** (0.0269)	
Generation 1 male status		0.101*** (0.00851)		0.111*** (0.0132)		0.0846*** (0.00945)		0.0843*** (0.0150)		0.119*** (0.0137)		0.119*** (0.0124)		0.171*** (0.0196)		0.377*** (0.0402)		0.302*** (0.0305)		0.218*** (0.0213)
Child age	0.172*** (0.00688)	0.159*** (0.00592)	0.148*** (0.00873)	0.160*** (0.00780)	0.138*** (0.00762)	0.144*** (0.00639)	0.136*** (0.00839)	0.144*** (0.00839)	0.130*** (0.00907)	0.158*** (0.0115)	0.152*** (0.0132)	0.145*** (0.00950)	0.175*** (0.0266)	0.162*** (0.0186)	0.124* (0.0647)	0.0435 (0.0407)	0.0813** (0.0394)	0.118*** (0.0286)	0.213*** (0.0400)	0.103*** (0.0313)
Child male	-6.008*** (0.120)	-5.897*** (0.106)	-5.430*** (0.165)	-5.618*** (0.137)	-5.939*** (0.139)	-6.051*** (0.117)	-5.224*** (0.174)	-5.096*** (0.166)	-5.248*** (0.175)	-4.605*** (0.207)	-5.124*** (0.234)	-5.432*** (0.190)	-5.270*** (0.439)	-4.581*** (0.324)	-4.101*** (0.877)	-3.584*** (0.714)	-3.452*** (0.740)	-3.949*** (0.552)	-4.036*** (0.625)	-4.639*** (0.547)
Inherited sector : Elite	-2.687*** (0.773)	-6.326*** (1.089)	-4.595*** (1.012)	-2.411** (0.947)	-3.133*** (0.982)	-2.440 (1.594)	-2.742** (1.186)	-2.574 (1.897)	-4.172*** (0.891)	-9.416*** (2.385)	-3.020*** (1.154)	-5.604*** (1.423)	-4.185 (2.911)	-2.786 (2.231)	-8.846** (4.357)	-2.469 (2.659)	-5.360** (2.610)	-8.604*** (2.796)	-5.656** (2.546)	-3.610 (2.682)
Inherited sector : Professions	10.42*** (1.715)	7.490*** (1.643)	12.79*** (2.850)	14.19*** (2.259)	11.18*** (2.033)	11.65*** (2.354)	7.857** (3.562)	8.154*** (2.731)	8.139*** (1.824)	3.023 (3.020)	15.34*** (3.455)	10.05*** (2.363)	8.703 (5.467)	11.49*** (3.780)	8.146 (5.945)	15.41*** (4.534)	5.090 (4.249)	10.22*** (3.683)	8.512*** (2.760)	11.43*** (2.713)
Inherited sector : Management	25.49*** (1.605)	19.20*** (1.461)	24.86*** (1.698)	23.72*** (1.427)	24.61*** (1.805)	25.20*** (1.976)	25.25*** (2.899)	27.20*** (2.508)	24.47*** (1.567)	20.65*** (2.664)	25.57*** (1.866)	21.34*** (1.800)	25.68*** (4.139)	22.67*** (2.467)	19.27*** (5.221)	27.70*** (3.222)	25.90*** (2.714)	21.57*** (2.761)	20.21*** (3.327)	25.46*** (2.897)
Inherited sector : Clerical	18.78*** (2.350)	11.65*** (2.237)	30.44*** (2.913)	16.99*** (3.155)	22.54*** (3.699)	22.75*** (3.770)	7.542*** (2.881)	17.79*** (4.130)	24.01*** (3.534)	18.99*** (3.714)	31.92*** (2.009)	23.51*** (2.845)	35.00*** (3.181)	25.90*** (3.574)	19.34*** (4.537)	24.42*** (2.780)	25.62*** (5.408)	24.51*** (3.311)	24.09*** (5.532)	26.91*** (4.735)
Inherited sector : Sales	3.185*** (0.873)	-0.401 (1.112)	1.705 (1.059)	3.835*** (1.024)	3.795*** (1.079)	4.287*** (1.627)	3.223** (1.308)	4.348*** (2.029)	2.313** (0.992)	-3.469 (2.405)	4.407*** (1.259)	2.597 (1.450)	2.597 (2.943)	2.832 (2.230)	-2.135 (4.502)	4.938* (2.782)	4.206 (2.635)	-0.590 (2.812)	-1.380 (2.588)	3.149 (2.884)
Inherited sector : Service	6.546*** (0.821)	2.967*** (1.123)	4.673*** (1.052)	6.365*** (0.979)	6.674*** (1.009)	7.055*** (1.623)	6.295*** (1.254)	7.509*** (1.942)	5.397*** (0.949)	0.429 (2.405)	6.326*** (1.155)	3.077** (1.414)	6.631** (3.022)	5.550** (2.266)	2.372 (4.625)	8.314*** (2.914)	4.458* (2.686)	0.947 (2.796)	2.358 (2.542)	5.437* (2.795)
Inherited sector : Agriculture	-6.004*** (0.790)	-10.21*** (1.111)	-8.138*** (1.042)	-5.805*** (0.996)	-6.123*** (1.008)	-5.887*** (1.620)	-5.567*** (1.234)	-5.315*** (1.920)	-5.810*** (0.911)	-10.56*** (2.373)	-6.019*** (1.222)	-9.739*** (1.473)	-5.009 (3.224)	-6.277*** (2.354)	-13.83*** (4.441)	-6.716** (2.906)	-8.927*** (2.663)	-12.05*** (2.871)	-6.291** (2.759)	-7.160*** (2.770)
Inherited sector : Skilled	-4.164*** (0.798)	-8.169*** (1.101)	-6.335*** (1.055)	-4.030*** (0.977)	-4.488*** (1.004)	-4.386*** (1.603)	-4.400*** (1.185)	-3.968** (1.876)	-5.679*** (0.920)	-10.54*** (2.419)	-4.370*** (1.186)	-8.102*** (1.474)	-3.793 (2.978)	-5.493** (2.313)	-12.37*** (4.645)	3.101 (2.881)	-8.208*** (2.881)	-10.79*** (2.737)	-6.109** (2.737)	-5.532* (2.847)
Inherited sector : Unskilled	-2.360*** (0.774)	-6.277*** (1.089)	-3.828*** (0.996)	-2.307** (0.951)	-2.858*** (0.969)	-2.439 (1.591)	-2.715** (1.193)	-2.615 (1.894)	-3.965*** (0.888)	-8.605*** (2.363)	-2.641** (1.150)	-5.650*** (1.421)	-3.027 (2.905)	-3.091 (2.246)	-7.879* (4.288)	-3.037 (2.641)	-6.082*** (2.624)	-8.321*** (2.845)	-4.460* (2.586)	-2.482 (2.640)
Inherited sector : Casual	1.682** (0.786)	-2.231** (1.092)	-0.530 (0.991)	1.062 (0.939)	1.635* (0.988)	1.555 (1.596)	1.927 (1.201)	2.053 (1.900)	-0.260 (0.898)	-4.975** (2.368)	0.795 (1.165)	-1.665 (1.429)	0.623 (2.950)	1.397 (2.248)	-7.244* (4.335)	2.826 (2.620)	-0.909 (2.584)	-4.493 (2.791)	-1.080 (2.597)	-0.0262 (2.668)
Origin: Algeria	1.978 (1.313)	3.542** (1.436)	3.910*** (1.345)	-0.321 (1.228)	-1.123 (3.131)	3.066* (1.701)	-3.063* (1.802)		-2.643** (1.138)	8.837 (8.846)	1.553*** (0.473)	3.710 (5.511)	-2.148 (1.741)	-5.400*** (1.960)	0.880 (2.697)	13.61*** (3.727)	-5.688 (9.330)	0.543 (2.835)	1.226 (2.254)	7.262** (3.083)
Origin: Argentina									-6.076*** (1.613)											
Origin: Austria		14.13*** (0.606)				8.859** (3.812)						6.646** (3.331)		-4.501*** (1.597)				-3.804 (2.938)		
Origin: Bahamas	-3.343*** (0.501)	0.733 (0.821)	-20.50** (8.522)	1.165 (0.827)	-1.262 (1.200)	2.069 (3.019)	0.770 (0.543)		-2.008* (1.045)	-2.025 (1.951)	-4.437** (2.238)	-1.427 (2.259)	-5.140** (2.516)	7.108*** (1.851)		13.84*** (3.567)	-3.268 (3.843)	0.127 (2.306)	-3.964*** (1.421)	-1.942 (5.364)
Origin: Bangladesh				3.647*** (1.383)		0.556** (0.265)						1.769*** (0.342)				8.717*** (2.657)				12.59** (5.516)
Origin: Barbados	-1.013*** (0.342)	1.882*** (0.695)			-4.115* (2.181)	-0.210 (1.055)		2.789*** (0.602)		-0.971 (2.371)										
Origin: Belgium	-0.0738 (1.866)	1.918** (0.818)		1.972 (1.224)	1.876*** (0.686)	4.002*** (0.384)	1.217 (1.869)		-5.647*** (1.994)		4.771** (2.098)	1.797 (1.504)						7.421*** (2.128)	-22.59*** (4.733)	25.87*** (1.633)
Origin: Belize		-4.301*** (0.303)	6.541*** (0.443)			-1.694** (0.842)				0.929 (0.814)		27.03*** (2.023)	4.138*** (0.983)		16.16*** (3.957)	-8.040 (7.228)	-17.71*** (5.754)	10.08*** (2.221)	19.19*** (3.798)	25.33*** (1.515)
Origin: Bermuda	-11.21*** (1.460)							8.541*** (1.136)				10.33*** (1.264)	-12.29*** (3.108)	5.058 (4.125)				8.408*** (2.018)		

Table A.5.3. Regression Estimates, OLS. Occupation (of migrant)
Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector

a.) Effect on Generation 2: of parents

	Casual Labour		Unskilled		Skilled		Agriculture		Service		Sales		Clerical		Management		Professional		Elite	
VARIABLES	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(13) Children of migrant females	(14) Children of migrant males	(15) Children of migrant females	(16) Children of migrant males	(17) Children of migrant females	(18) Children of migrant males	(19) Children of migrant females	(20) Children of migrant males
Origin: Born At Sea	-1.998** (0.995)	0.612 (0.804)	-0.489 (2.090)	0.0783 (1.520)	-0.589 (0.940)	0.593 (0.882)	-1.102** (0.467)	1.236** (0.509)	-2.414** (1.088)	1.297 (1.496)	-1.291 (1.059)	4.620*** (1.590)	-0.996 (1.425)	-0.636 (0.984)	-14.49*** (3.481)	-4.580 (3.909)	-1.189 (3.459)	-5.674 (6.336)	0.647 (2.614)	2.218 (1.577)
Origin: British Indian Ocean	-1.518 (0.973)	2.485 (2.373)	0.799 (0.927)	2.519** (1.276)	0.900 (0.772)	2.016** (0.945)	0.287 (1.560)	2.691*** (0.903)	2.388 (1.860)	1.310 (1.956)	1.056 (1.338)	-2.128 (1.608)	4.279 (3.245)	1.629 (1.314)	1.481 (3.673)	13.25*** (4.118)	0.864 (2.107)	2.616 (2.480)	-0.683 (1.835)	-0.355 (5.243)
Origin: British West Indies		-2.130*** (0.606)	3.037*** (0.491)			5.422** (2.521)					0.889** (0.384)	-1.357 (1.161)		-4.003*** (0.759)						
Origin: Burma										-8.312*** (1.916)		-11.36*** (2.124)								
Origin: Canada		2.576 (1.986)	4.656** (1.855)			-1.772*** (0.421)					0.783 (1.761)	11.66*** (1.572)		-2.466 (1.682)			4.019 (2.882)	1.006 (2.450)		
Origin: Channel Islands	-1.458 (1.188)	1.860* (1.004)	0.303 (1.653)	-1.243 (1.048)	-1.920* (1.073)	1.128 (2.059)	2.044* (1.136)	-1.392 (1.068)	-0.409 (2.165)	0.763 (1.612)	5.430 (3.549)	0.959 (2.736)	-2.585 (1.605)	5.789** (2.270)	1.691 (2.339)		-2.583 (2.208)	-0.495 (4.487)	3.896** (1.778)	2.611 (2.491)
Origin: Chile	-4.691*** (1.478)	5.157*** (0.338)	0.710 (1.940)	5.365*** (1.516)	-0.0848 (0.261)	2.979*** (1.096)			-3.812 (2.764)	6.477 (4.991)	1.595* (0.854)	3.667*** (1.218)	-5.527*** (0.998)	-1.203 (2.422)			-3.197 (5.800)	5.090 (4.341)	-4.569 (7.597)	
Origin: China	-0.110 (1.042)	0.457 (0.568)	2.463** (1.195)	1.050 (0.859)	-0.846 (1.527)	-0.193 (0.710)	1.078 (1.768)	-1.314 (2.145)	-0.850 (1.145)	3.761** (1.914)	3.806*** (1.214)	3.604 (2.246)	-1.561 (3.257)	-1.474 (1.930)	-29.40*** (3.130)		-2.038 (2.830)	2.392 (1.935)	-4.929 (9.261)	0.248 (7.791)
Origin: Colombia						4.608*** (0.347)			-0.690 (1.092)			4.729*** (0.516)								
Origin: Czechoslovakia									31.60*** (1.091)											
Origin: Denmark	-0.691 (1.583)	-1.164 (0.735)	2.134** (1.051)	0.362 (0.684)	-0.214 (1.261)	0.450 (0.583)	0.794 (1.170)	2.074 (1.268)	1.803 (2.051)	0.173 (1.336)	0.0975 (0.988)	-0.334 (0.602)	1.502 (4.377)	-2.413 (1.793)		-5.252*** (2.003)	5.185** (2.230)	-0.766 (1.528)	0.420 (6.489)	2.388 (2.682)
Origin: Dominica				-1.955*** (0.324)		-1.055*** (0.273)						-6.150*** (1.458)								
Origin: East Indies		0.0929 (0.237)										0.211 (0.396)								
Origin: Ecuador	11.47*** (0.442)	2.776*** (0.666)				1.286*** (0.240)			-2.989*** (0.691)	2.105*** (0.462)	-1.483 (1.549)	3.147** (1.230)	1.346* (0.804)	2.560 (1.619)						
Origin: Finland		1.699*** (0.227)							-4.268*** (0.704)	4.188*** (0.469)		7.463*** (0.556)								
Origin: France	-0.458 (2.036)	-1.440 (0.924)	2.034*** (0.304)	2.406** (1.000)	1.847*** (0.567)	2.168 (2.084)		-0.221 (3.025)			2.443*** (0.461)	4.447 (5.090)	-6.377*** (1.976)				-4.151** (2.102)	32.00*** (1.943)	-1.211 (2.019)	1.610 (2.924)
Origin: Gibraltar		8.403*** (0.440)				8.777*** (0.351)														
Origin: Greece	-0.516 (1.095)	-0.00332 (0.997)	0.219 (0.763)	0.0383 (1.056)	-1.600*** (0.538)	1.158 (2.239)	-0.929 (0.662)	0.302 (1.432)	0.847 (1.234)	-0.674 (1.455)	0.689 (1.302)	-1.381 (1.120)	-1.878 (1.766)	-3.339*** (0.757)	1.928 (2.454)		6.274*** (2.023)	10.20*** (2.236)	-3.994 (2.596)	
Origin: Grenada		8.125*** (0.222)								8.007*** (0.425)										
Origin: Guadeloupe	-0.330 (0.770)	0.295 (0.581)	0.510 (0.614)	0.672 (0.579)	1.716* (0.935)	0.837 (0.686)	0.824 (0.855)	-0.131 (0.583)	0.349 (0.935)	-1.753 (1.413)	2.438*** (0.943)	-0.107 (0.888)	-1.117 (1.036)	0.814 (1.630)	-3.153 (4.950)	0.358 (3.482)	-1.162 (2.704)	1.162 (2.204)	-1.858 (1.490)	4.424 (2.834)
Origin: Guyana			1.331 (5.928)		1.158 (4.730)			0.453 (0.384)	2.249 (1.413)	-4.139* (2.346)	-0.324 (0.448)	-7.205*** (0.921)								
Origin: Haiti																			-5.467*** (1.949)	
Origin: Honduras				-4.689*** (0.286)							0.456 (0.616)	2.827*** (0.502)					2.420 (2.868)	8.109*** (1.782)		

Table A.5.3. Regression Estimates, OLS. Occupation (of migrant)
Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector

a.) Effect on Generation 2: of parents

	Casual Labour		Unskilled		Skilled		Agriculture		Service		Sales		Clerical		Management		Professional		Elite	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
VARIABLES	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males	Children of migrant females	Children of migrant males
Origin: Hong Kong	-1.856*** (0.256)			8.461*** (0.572)					2.803*** (0.384)	6.983*** (0.861)								3.938*** (1.477)		
Origin: Hungary	2.710 (4.011)	0.186 (0.933)	1.905 (1.361)	0.533 (2.692)	-3.647*** (1.068)	-1.088 (2.099)	-4.466*** (0.598)	3.714*** (1.289)	-1.419 (1.357)	4.230* (2.551)	1.674* (0.910)	0.931 (1.841)	-0.723 (1.047)	0.344 (1.851)			-10.02*** (1.853)	-3.740 (3.936)		
Origin: India						0.905*** (0.305)			-4.723*** (0.551)			-4.319*** (0.520)					6.454** (3.154)			0.190 (1.960)
Origin: Ireland	-2.380*** (0.554)	-6.685*** (0.348)			-1.888** (0.772)				0.581* (0.311)		-4.239*** (0.719)	-5.045*** (0.420)			-2.204 (2.742)					
Origin: Isle of Man	0.335 (0.793)	1.524 (1.989)	-0.474 (1.629)	-2.514** (0.991)	1.204 (0.767)	0.363 (0.664)	0.753 (1.009)	-2.493* (1.309)	-0.802 (0.686)	-1.698 (1.456)	1.358 (2.589)	0.500 (1.613)	-2.072 (2.062)	-0.868 (1.086)	0.862 (2.302)	1.899 (8.129)	-0.239 (4.525)	-0.376 (2.100)	-11.21** (4.486)	-2.621 (3.468)
Origin: Israel	-0.397** (0.196)	-0.209 (0.181)	0.0879 (0.251)	-0.476** (0.232)	-0.0743 (0.225)	0.190 (0.210)	-0.281 (0.258)	-0.00206 (0.251)	-0.398 (0.252)	-0.288 (0.351)	-0.625* (0.358)	0.142 (0.323)	-0.845 (0.786)	-0.428 (0.514)	1.065 (2.041)	3.592*** (1.297)	1.512 (1.244)	0.779 (1.141)	-0.375 (0.868)	1.683* (0.928)
Origin: Jamaica				-5.797*** (0.500)		-5.799*** (0.565)														
Origin: Kenya	-1.825*** (0.304)	0.327 (1.524)	-8.246 (5.393)	-1.612 (1.826)		2.307* (1.180)	0.799 (0.754)	1.517 (1.516)	-0.569 (2.988)	4.430*** (1.362)	-0.989 (1.825)	-0.0940 (0.881)	-3.906*** (0.969)	-3.072*** (0.641)			2.516 (3.955)	8.336*** (2.604)		8.396* (4.592)
Origin: Latvia	3.444*** (0.278)	-0.1000 (0.897)	1.441* (0.799)	3.051*** (0.480)		2.055 (2.059)	-3.760*** (0.497)		3.856*** (0.362)	-2.576 (2.749)	1.179 (1.306)	2.162*** (0.339)					8.225*** (2.134)		-11.63*** (1.916)	
Origin: Malaysia												-0.171 (0.366)								
Origin: Martinique	-0.922*** (0.340)	1.547 (1.178)	0.251 (1.869)	-0.294 (1.151)	4.546** (1.875)	1.109* (0.627)	0.985 (0.995)	2.102 (1.575)	-1.175 (1.559)	1.458 (1.507)	1.418 (2.790)	2.252 (3.758)	-6.291*** (2.167)		-1.744 (2.528)		0.847 (2.924)		1.030 (2.963)	
Origin: Netherlands Antilles	-0.746*** (0.274)			0.177 (0.286)	0.545 (1.063)			0.212 (0.325)	3.121 (3.895)		-2.708*** (0.841)						-4.104 (2.617)		12.52*** (4.462)	
Origin: Nigeria											-4.034*** (1.121)						3.882** (1.749)			
Origin: Pakistan		1.439*** (0.184)		-1.909** (0.757)				-2.422*** (0.797)				0.281 (0.573)		1.322 (0.854)						6.792*** (0.986)
Origin: Philippines	15.10*** (1.658)	-3.092*** (0.286)				-3.317*** (0.334)												10.67*** (1.922)	-3.207* (1.944)	
Origin: Portugal	0.452 (2.124)	2.243 (2.483)	1.186 (3.001)	-0.948 (1.015)	7.748*** (0.388)	-2.587* (1.346)		-2.795*** (0.803)			3.901 (2.985)	1.788* (1.086)		-14.33*** (1.426)		1.807 (1.958)		3.385 (2.784)		
Origin: Russian Federation	-0.289 (1.349)	1.006* (0.554)	-0.957 (1.077)	2.751* (1.525)		-1.981** (0.991)	-1.808* (1.011)	-2.542*** (0.769)	0.174 (1.834)	-0.552 (1.404)	-2.720* (1.538)	-1.014 (0.704)	-2.747 (1.915)	-1.526** (0.681)			-1.355 (1.640)	1.446 (4.078)	-18.90*** (6.425)	0.925 (1.785)
Origin: Saint Helena	-4.281*** (1.044)	0.133 (0.893)	0.416 (1.178)	-4.797* (2.649)	-2.347** (1.003)	4.221* (2.491)	-0.318 (1.608)	-1.022 (1.011)	0.334 (3.337)	1.860 (1.986)	-1.024 (0.696)	2.170 (2.816)		-4.573* (2.526)			-1.809 (3.609)	-4.255 (2.938)	6.390*** (1.894)	6.417* (3.471)
Origin: Saint Kitts and Nevis	-0.0325 (1.361)	-0.126 (1.316)	-2.631* (1.567)	0.154 (5.880)	4.473* (2.628)	1.132 (1.785)	4.598 (3.177)	-34.98*** (1.910)	1.560* (0.909)	-0.122 (3.068)	-0.365 (0.861)	1.836 (1.354)	-1.707 (1.724)	-9.220*** (0.683)	-0.394 (2.999)	8.919*** (1.451)	-4.256 (3.593)	-14.67*** (5.229)	-5.800* (3.393)	-8.057 (5.385)
Origin: Scotland		1.277*** (0.236)		-1.264 (1.265)		0.567 (1.764)			-1.710*** (0.390)			-4.712** (1.888)					0.765 (4.547)			7.019 (5.695)
Origin: Sierra Leone	2.427*** (0.252)		0.178 (0.340)		-1.275 (1.024)				5.613* (2.897)	5.769 (3.979)			11.04*** (3.592)				2.744 (3.934)			
Origin: Singapore	0.490** (0.236)	0.210 (0.207)	0.601** (0.280)	-0.0112 (0.241)	0.669*** (0.255)	0.238 (0.227)	0.249 (0.291)	-0.194 (0.247)	0.0252 (0.313)	-0.0536 (0.377)	0.437 (0.383)	0.343 (0.315)	0.194 (0.858)	0.168 (0.528)	2.368 (1.840)	0.595 (1.195)	0.626 (1.277)	-1.129 (1.240)	-0.377 (0.948)	-0.176 (0.996)
Origin: South Africa	0.320 (0.252)		-4.321* (2.361)							10.00*** (0.440)				6.807* (3.920)						9.283*** (2.215)

Table A.5.3. Regression Estimates, OLS. Occupation (of migrant)
Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector

a.) Effect on Generation 2: of parents

	Casual Labour		Unskilled		Skilled		Agriculture		Service		Sales		Clerical		Management		Professional		Elite	
VARIABLES	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(13) Children of migrant females	(14) Children of migrant males	(15) Children of migrant females	(16) Children of migrant males	(17) Children of migrant females	(18) Children of migrant males	(19) Children of migrant females	(20) Children of migrant males
Origin: South America																	1.062 (3.285)			
Origin: Switzerland	2.617 (2.577)	-1.260 (1.056)		3.325 (2.481)		-3.836*** (0.598)	-0.140 (0.890)	0.940 (4.073)	-3.860 (2.495)	-3.832 (8.297)	-2.390 (3.499)	-0.552 (0.641)		-3.892*** (0.822)		9.460*** (1.784)	3.761 (4.845)	-2.279 (2.984)	6.132 (5.061)	-5.499 (3.988)
Origin: Trinidad and Tobago			2.614** (1.171)	4.509*** (1.071)								13.63** (5.663)								
Origin: Tunisia	1.124*** (0.245)	-1.935 (1.637)				-0.533* (0.321)				1.203 (3.049)	-1.447 (0.926)	5.107 (4.227)	1.374* (0.735)	3.768 (2.492)						
Origin: Turkey		2.823** (1.187)					-1.980*** (0.712)			1.585 (1.087)		0.438 (1.098)					-15.59*** (1.885)	6.423*** (1.499)		
Origin: United States Of	-0.361 (0.683)	-2.287* (1.270)	-1.970*** (0.614)	4.193*** (1.627)	-1.063 (0.705)	2.972*** (0.895)	0.984 (1.103)	0.762 (1.499)	-0.811 (1.016)	6.470*** (0.464)	-1.957 (1.226)	-0.195 (3.001)	-4.645** (1.942)	7.199*** (0.696)	1.023 (5.149)		-9.596*** (2.715)	5.620 (3.716)	-3.446 (2.635)	
Origin: Uruguay									4.849*** (1.203)											
Origin: Virgin Islands	2.860** (1.301)	-0.369 (0.956)	3.173* (1.781)	1.295 (1.688)	3.534* (1.811)	1.143 (0.838)	2.753* (1.501)	-3.444*** (0.416)	3.982 (3.015)	-0.274 (1.251)	3.306 (3.469)	0.249 (0.998)		-2.051 (2.140)	13.69*** (3.104)	2.116 (2.470)	3.264 (4.490)	5.191*** (1.403)	0.443 (1.398)	4.331 (2.656)
Origin: Wales												1.161** (0.528)								
Clusters	4,354	6,194	2,525	3,479	3,368	4,271	1,695	2,274	3,190	2,229	1,536	2,639	500	1,029	216	417	511	810	493	779
Observations	9,800	14,387	5,818	8,480	7,806	10,327	3,716	5,236	6,669	5,086	3,596	6,569	1,132	2,590	501	1,031	1,144	1,955	1,124	1,851
R-squared	0.556	0.556	0.560	0.553	0.570	0.592	0.543	0.613	0.559	0.584	0.595	0.582	0.624	0.613	0.673	0.658	0.697	0.714	0.526	0.551

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded.

Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A.5.3. Regression Estimates, OLS. Occupation (of migrant)*Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector***b.) Effect on Generation 3: of grandparent, parent**

VARIABLES	Casual Labour		Unskilled		Skilled		Agriculture		Service		Sales		Clerical		Management		Professional		Elite	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(13) Children of migrant females	(14) Children of migrant males	(15) Children of migrant females	(16) Children of migrant males	(17) Children of migrant females	(18) Children of migrant males	(19) Children of migrant females	(20) Children of migrant males
Generation 1 female status	0.0140 (0.0253)		-0.0254 (0.0460)		-0.00722 (0.0259)		-0.00567 (0.0270)		0.0352 (0.0262)		-0.0546 (0.0389)		-0.0524 (0.0874)		-0.119** (0.0452)		-0.00500 (0.0546)		0.142** (0.0694)	
Generation 1 male status		0.0202 (0.0170)		0.0675** (0.0277)		0.00134 (0.0193)		-0.00117 (0.0266)		0.0381 (0.0307)		0.0701** (0.0329)		-0.00239 (0.0323)		-0.0283 (0.114)		0.0502 (0.0385)		-0.0594* (0.0338)
Generation 2 female status	0.0677*** (0.0203)	0.0747*** (0.0194)	0.106*** (0.0270)	0.0801*** (0.0283)	0.0773** (0.0303)	0.103*** (0.0204)	0.0818** (0.0359)	0.0878** (0.0348)	0.0703*** (0.0227)	0.0610** (0.0288)	0.0362 (0.0296)	0.0940*** (0.0309)	0.0314 (0.0508)	0.0698** (0.0297)	-0.0712* (0.0419)	0.153** (0.0688)	0.0171 (0.0358)	0.0367 (0.0325)	0.0258 (0.0712)	0.108** (0.0525)
Generation 2 male status	0.0839*** (0.0222)	0.0831*** (0.0205)	0.119*** (0.0288)	0.0840*** (0.0301)	0.0813*** (0.0302)	0.110*** (0.0202)	0.0837** (0.0368)	0.0977*** (0.0344)	0.0987*** (0.0248)	0.0651** (0.0276)	0.0402 (0.0317)	0.110*** (0.0320)	0.0827 (0.0549)	0.0762** (0.0339)	-0.114* (0.0565)	0.138** (0.0555)	0.0720 (0.0442)	0.0468 (0.0293)	0.0336 (0.0711)	0.129** (0.0581)
Child male	-4.407*** (0.261)	-5.016*** (0.279)	-4.870*** (0.373)	-4.786*** (0.308)	-4.851*** (0.321)	-5.022*** (0.280)	-5.136*** (0.497)	-4.584*** (0.393)	-4.680*** (0.366)	-5.252*** (0.488)	-4.537*** (0.444)	-4.569*** (0.420)	-4.424*** (0.851)	-4.622*** (0.699)	-5.575*** (0.850)	-4.547*** (1.401)	-4.738*** (0.907)	-5.753*** (1.096)	-4.741*** (0.934)	-4.796*** (0.678)
Child age	0.147*** (0.0230)	0.164*** (0.0205)	0.116*** (0.0307)	0.135*** (0.0268)	0.136*** (0.0292)	0.145*** (0.0243)	0.0839** (0.0359)	0.0773** (0.0331)	0.158*** (0.0307)	0.106*** (0.0364)	0.154*** (0.0404)	0.118*** (0.0323)	0.0808 (0.0710)	0.158*** (0.0589)	-0.0157 (0.0897)	0.0224 (0.134)	0.0968 (0.0886)	0.136** (0.0608)	0.0915 (0.0806)	0.226** (0.0868)
Inherited sector : Elite	-0.693 (1.055)	-2.151 (1.322)	-4.032** (1.857)	-2.076* (1.143)	-2.275 (1.670)	-3.575*** (1.111)	-0.648 (1.375)	-4.017** (1.940)	-1.510 (1.678)	-4.589 (2.985)	-3.342** (1.545)	-3.976* (2.041)	-3.868* (2.032)	-3.982 (2.581)	1.822 (3.680)	-1.631 (10.55)	4.991** (2.232)	-1.279 (1.948)	-0.712 (5.675)	-4.812 (5.141)
Inherited sector : Professions	9.588*** (2.742)	14.90*** (4.222)	11.88*** (4.501)	18.31*** (5.911)	7.571* (4.203)	15.80*** (4.283)	19.70*** (5.882)	16.94*** (3.468)	17.98*** (4.581)	19.80*** (5.560)	15.11*** (3.345)	13.91** (5.537)	23.02*** (2.980)	18.61*** (5.282)		21.37 (13.34)	13.90 (10.56)	9.634 (7.073)	12.04* (6.782)	4.920 (6.126)
Inherited sector : Management	22.29*** (2.464)	23.54*** (2.282)	22.43*** (3.032)	19.74*** (3.708)	21.45*** (2.861)	20.72*** (2.189)	29.59*** (3.508)	21.86*** (4.449)	28.91*** (2.581)	26.41*** (4.246)	21.45*** (2.773)	19.89*** (2.851)	15.76*** (2.802)	25.73*** (4.351)		6.927 (12.39)	39.87*** (3.420)	24.45*** (3.609)	19.88** (8.975)	28.25*** (7.911)
Inherited sector : Clerical	28.51*** (5.532)	12.95*** (4.559)	28.14*** (3.720)	17.78*** (6.239)	31.43*** (2.040)	30.39*** (2.155)	16.81*** (6.017)	7.780* (4.255)	35.88*** (2.402)	12.42** (5.685)	28.45*** (4.091)	36.87*** (3.795)	-8.832*** (1.948)	37.41*** (12.80)				19.10*** (6.010)		
Inherited sector : Service	4.204*** (1.261)	3.948*** (1.435)	2.234 (2.034)	4.441*** (1.319)	3.450* (1.797)	1.550 (1.221)	5.696*** (1.745)	0.884 (2.135)	5.827*** (2.007)	2.142 (3.209)	4.877*** (1.862)	2.216 (2.142)	4.638* (2.370)	4.351* (2.484)	7.461** (3.337)	3.161 (13.50)	14.12*** (3.736)	4.865** (2.392)	5.454 (5.582)	-0.148 (5.603)
Inherited sector : Service	8.228*** (1.124)	8.261*** (1.475)	4.632*** (2.026)	8.320*** (1.459)	6.856*** (1.767)	6.736*** (1.291)	9.329*** (1.668)	5.926*** (2.069)	8.624*** (1.682)	5.251* (3.118)	5.177*** (1.643)	5.793*** (2.105)	8.107*** (2.113)	8.376*** (3.019)	12.71*** (3.429)	5.193 (12.00)	16.43*** (2.263)	8.155*** (5.377)	6.625 (5.400)	5.859 (5.400)
Inherited sector : Agriculture	-3.622*** (1.183)	-5.504*** (1.395)	-6.610*** (2.014)	-5.177*** (1.297)	-4.723*** (1.825)	-7.343*** (1.225)	-3.877** (1.873)	-5.475** (2.172)	-3.516** (1.668)	-6.913** (3.030)	-8.134*** (1.660)	-5.344** (2.234)	-7.902** (3.348)	-6.680** (2.919)		-9.035 (11.03)	1.985 (3.177)	-8.961*** (2.628)	-5.125 (6.758)	-11.28** (5.453)
Inherited sector : Skilled	-2.299* (1.231)	-3.286** (1.395)	-6.742*** (1.891)	-4.983*** (1.266)	-4.682*** (1.785)	-6.119*** (1.192)	-2.834** (1.412)	-5.347*** (1.973)	-3.514** (1.761)	-6.664** (3.016)	-6.582*** (1.750)	-4.577* (2.394)	-2.187 (2.831)	-3.649 (3.227)	-3.868 (4.460)	-1.612 (10.66)	2.558 (4.987)	-6.459** (2.835)	1.199 (8.193)	-5.036 (5.523)
Inherited sector : Unskilled	-1.145 (1.042)	-2.100 (1.336)	-3.546* (1.878)	-1.628 (1.210)	-2.949* (1.654)	-4.313*** (1.057)	-0.791 (1.432)	-5.706*** (1.998)	-1.829 (1.643)	-4.645 (2.943)	-3.081** (1.545)	-3.628* (2.051)	-3.820* (2.174)	-2.272 (2.616)	3.396 (3.511)	-0.677 (11.05)	3.073 (1.902)	-2.116 (5.958)	-0.913 (5.597)	-5.547 (5.126)
Inherited sector : Casual	2.571** (1.051)	1.163 (1.330)	-0.496 (1.855)	1.110 (1.173)	1.357 (1.644)	-0.0831 (1.111)	2.931** (1.469)	-1.042 (1.919)	1.809 (1.713)	-1.449 (2.944)	0.441 (1.641)	-1.363 (2.022)	-2.865 (2.649)	0.357 (2.763)	5.327 (3.528)	1.220 (10.90)	8.060*** (2.652)	0.407 (1.766)	3.861 (5.695)	-0.0736 (5.201)
Origin: Algeria			-1.062 (1.890)	-0.0567 (1.652)	4.561*** (1.735)		-1.488 (3.077)		-0.185 (1.356)				-8.817*** (2.837)			34.53*** (8.120)		-0.730 (3.366)		
Origin: Bahamas		4.191*** (0.672)			6.952*** (1.301)		4.729*** (1.215)		1.689 (1.071)											
Origin: Bangladesh																13.66 (11.82)				12.14** (5.304)
Origin: Barbados		-0.832 (1.119)								-5.748** (2.753)										
Origin: Belgium	0.449 (1.962)						4.983*** (1.384)				5.695** (2.382)									-18.71*** (6.500)
Origin: Belize																	7.057*** (2.218)			
Origin: Bermuda																		-0.236 (4.038)		
Origin: Born At Sea	-0.363 (0.651)	-1.358 (2.441)	0.638 (1.951)	-4.548 (3.367)	1.502 (1.347)	-1.205 (1.284)	2.319 (1.994)	-0.238 (2.977)		0.833 (1.774)	0.933 (0.902)	-2.659** (1.329)	-3.152 (3.316)							
Origin: British Indian Ocean Terr	10.79*** (1.166)	1.823 (1.459)	22.67*** (4.665)		3.602** (1.484)	-6.772*** (1.638)		2.984*** (1.137)	4.905*** (1.850)	1.799 (3.789)	-2.684 (4.513)				-6.062 (4.640)	-14.91 (10.70)	-4.615 (3.747)	8.673* (4.649)		
Origin: British West Indies											2.624** (1.109)									
Origin: Canada			0.865 (1.369)						1.405 (1.471)			-5.098*** (1.619)								
Origin: Channel Islands	2.783*** (0.937)	-0.828 (1.125)				1.891** (0.811)	-0.0378 (1.541)	-1.521 (1.055)	-0.495 (1.232)			1.798* (0.994)		-3.964 (3.483)			-6.736*** (2.472)	-2.841 (2.619)		4.908** (1.880)
Origin: Chile				1.580* (0.894)	-3.412*** (0.928)	-8.638*** (1.340)				2.653 (1.663)		-4.894* (2.567)					-16.35*** (2.731)			
Origin: China	0.356 (2.002)	-1.895 (1.636)	-8.603*** (0.813)	2.209 (2.359)	-2.123 (1.812)	-5.993*** (1.350)		12.03*** (1.376)	-0.839 (1.700)	3.544** (1.386)	-2.910 (2.034)	-8.066* (4.290)	-8.573* (4.701)	-1.305 (1.783)			13.78*** (2.377)	23.09*** (4.516)		14.09*** (3.974)
Origin: Denmark	-0.279	2.355**	-2.672***	1.304	-4.136***	-0.0871	-0.0124	0.137	-4.492***	4.121***	7.586**	1.823*		-3.045*				0.514		

Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector

VARIABLES	Casual Labour		Unskilled		Skilled		Agriculture		Service		Sales		Clerical		Management		Professional		Elite	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(13) Children of migrant females	(14) Children of migrant males	(15) Children of migrant females	(16) Children of migrant males	(17) Children of migrant females	(18) Children of migrant males	(19) Children of migrant females	(20) Children of migrant males
Origin: Ecuador	(0.674) 19.24*** (1.611)	(1.151) -0.187 (0.764)	(0.740)	(1.171)	(0.897)	(0.951)	(2.205)	(2.062)	(0.886)	(1.575) 0.531 (1.681)	(3.160) -1.630 (1.100)	(1.048)		(1.713)				(2.327)		
Origin: Finland									-3.072** (1.491)											
Origin: France	-0.149 (0.694)	-1.770 (1.517)			-1.208 (1.062)			-0.220 (1.325)												-7.622** (2.788)
Origin: Greece	-4.422*** (0.697)	2.864 (2.094)	-4.882*** (0.811)	-0.814 (1.008)		5.467*** (0.998)		3.124 (2.054)	3.831 (4.731)	-0.00952 (2.137)				-2.248 (2.650)						
Origin: Guadeloupe	0.381 (1.425)	-1.654 (1.136)	0.756 (1.004)	0.456 (1.417)	-0.353 (1.482)	-2.411* (1.326)	1.205 (2.197)	-0.0503 (2.153)	-0.155 (0.811)	-3.278 (4.247)	0.717 (1.187)	-1.447 (2.950)	-6.506** (2.889)	-2.032 (2.245)		2.835 (5.588)	2.662 (2.007)	-10.61*** (2.876)	-4.993 (3.369)	
Origin: Guyana					-0.328 (1.021)				-4.161*** (1.291)	-0.832 (1.413)		-0.480 (1.031)								
Origin: Hong Kong									-1.999** (0.789)											
Origin: Hungary				1.195 (0.879)	-6.898*** (1.193)	-7.446*** (1.000)	-4.782*** (1.396)	18.41*** (4.390)	-1.785** (0.878)		-3.977*** (1.512)	-0.0767 (2.294)						4.986** (2.253)		
Origin: India						-4.514*** (0.799)														
Origin: Isle of Man	-0.416 (1.992)	0.274 (1.277)	-4.067*** (1.032)		1.182 (1.114)	-4.299*** (1.008)			-1.301 (2.314)	4.680** (2.020)	-1.312 (1.475)		0.551 (2.221)	2.459 (2.449)			-5.435** (2.104)	-9.384*** (2.238)	4.314 (3.546)	
Origin: Israel	-0.309 (0.396)	-0.186 (0.488)	-0.952* (0.567)	0.538 (0.707)	0.187 (0.517)	-1.082** (0.537)	-0.256 (0.683)	-0.494 (0.739)	-0.216 (0.575)	0.241 (1.043)	0.221 (0.828)	1.157 (0.786)	0.198 (1.273)	0.844 (1.192)	-0.811 (3.014)	-0.648 (2.630)	-1.590 (1.779)	-2.323 (1.652)	2.573 (1.901)	-1.087 (1.148)
Origin: Kenya		3.362** (1.671)	22.71*** (1.075)	-1.789 (3.753)			2.187 (1.497)		-2.725** (1.078)								1.172 (2.005)	-21.52*** (3.522)	-10.54*** (2.731)	
Origin: Latvia				-4.504*** (1.415)		-6.839*** (0.938)				-2.640 (1.808)										
Origin: Martinique	-4.237** (1.898)	2.320*** (0.766)	-4.345*** (1.021)	1.979 (1.942)	-2.266 (1.767)	-0.409 (0.594)	-5.081 (3.814)	-0.675 (0.900)		-5.196** (2.190)		-2.007 (2.963)			-0.0676 (2.434)				-11.74* (6.674)	
Origin: Netherlands Antilles					-0.154 (1.239)															
Origin: Nigeria													-1.294 (1.371)							
Origin: Portugal		-8.252*** (1.066)				-10.38*** (0.962)						0.946 (1.152)	-11.81** (5.696)		-4.031 (4.548)	-3.471 (3.522)				
Origin: Russian Federation		2.330 (2.098)	-1.385* (0.711)	5.323*** (1.513)		4.061*** (0.685)					-5.271*** (1.390)	1.640 (1.294)								
Origin: Saint Helena	1.865**																			

Table A.5.3. Regression Estimates, OLS. Occupation (of migrant)*Showing full controls for Origin and Inherited Sector***b.) Effect on Generation 3: of grandparent, parent**

	Casual Labour		Unskilled		Skilled		Agriculture		Service		Sales		Clerical		Management		Professional		Elite	
VARIABLES	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Children of migrant females	(4) Children of migrant males	(5) Children of migrant females	(6) Children of migrant males	(7) Children of migrant females	(8) Children of migrant males	(9) Children of migrant females	(10) Children of migrant males	(11) Children of migrant females	(12) Children of migrant males	(13) Children of migrant females	(14) Children of migrant males	(15) Children of migrant females	(16) Children of migrant males	(17) Children of migrant females	(18) Children of migrant males	(19) Children of migrant females	(20) Children of migrant males
Origin: West Africa			(1.009)	(0.934)	(1.106)	(1.076)			(1.812)		(3.401)				7.621*** (1.336)				(7.235)	(3.812)
Clusters	746	981	473	606	595	723	312	385	527	358	278	451	74	179	34	69	77	120	75	111
Observations	1,959	2,627	1,312	1,583	1,641	1,958	785	1,001	1,321	861	793	1,136	206	474	91	147	225	338	209	302
R-squared	0.507	0.539	0.590	0.509	0.550	0.591	0.629	0.559	0.646	0.600	0.645	0.611	0.731	0.700	0.924	0.708	0.787	0.722	0.712	0.615

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County, Gender-specific HISCAM, Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded.

Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A.5.4. Regression Estimates, OLS. National origin.*Showing full controls for Inherited Sector***a.) Ireland-born migrants**

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0769*** (0.00920)	0.116*** (0.00809)	0.0177 (0.0187)	0.0273 (0.0176)
Generation 2 female status			0.0625*** (0.0147)	0.0799*** (0.0203)
Generation 2 male status			0.0781*** (0.0152)	0.0932*** (0.0209)
Child male	-5.880*** (0.0960)	-5.966*** (0.104)	-4.795*** (0.229)	
Child age	0.155*** (0.00572)	0.155*** (0.00631)	0.166*** (0.0195)	0.122*** (0.0232)
Inherited sector: Elite	-3.901*** (0.597)	-5.304*** (1.133)	-0.583 (0.795)	-4.396*** (1.280)
Inherited sector: Professional	11.85*** (1.366)	11.45*** (1.663)	15.70*** (2.619)	16.26*** (3.775)
Inherited sector: Management	25.49*** (1.122)	25.10*** (1.346)	25.17*** (2.188)	23.82*** (2.460)
Inherited sector: Clerical	28.97*** (2.494)	26.14*** (1.919)	19.13*** (6.472)	16.97*** (4.775)
Inherited sector: Sales	2.151*** (0.673)	0.274 (1.163)	6.366*** (1.026)	0.534 (1.445)
Inherited sector: Service	5.426*** (0.633)	3.122*** (1.148)	8.874*** (0.880)	6.177*** (1.371)
Inherited sector: Agriculture	-6.356*** (0.613)	-8.344*** (1.148)	-3.290*** (0.859)	-6.731*** (1.346)
Inherited sector: Skilled	-4.929*** (0.614)	-6.626*** (1.142)	-2.862*** (0.928)	-5.230*** (1.423)
Inherited sector: Unskilled	-3.160*** (0.597)	-5.054*** (1.132)	-0.626 (0.786)	-4.379*** (1.251)
Inherited sector: Casual	0.605 (0.605)	-1.390 (1.136)	2.695*** (0.814)	-0.442 (1.289)
Clusters	8,113	6,830	1,194	954
Observations	17,216	15,147	2,979	2,408
R-squared	0.589	0.651	0.537	0.492

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

b.) Scotland-born migrants

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0851*** (0.0115)	0.134*** (0.0101)	0.0216 (0.0209)	0.0246 (0.0154)
Generation 2 female status			0.0837*** (0.0258)	0.0895*** (0.0194)
Generation 2 male status			0.0722*** (0.0242)	0.0802*** (0.0189)
Child male	-5.205*** (0.151)	-4.851*** (0.140)	-4.715*** (0.296)	
Child age	0.142*** (0.00717)	0.142*** (0.00701)	0.147*** (0.0220)	0.109*** (0.0234)
Inherited sector: Elite	-3.459*** (0.717)	-3.327*** (1.252)	-2.430** (1.140)	-4.415*** (1.227)
Inherited sector: Professional	8.285*** (1.547)	9.485*** (1.700)	12.40*** (3.246)	11.73*** (3.773)
Inherited sector: Management	24.67*** (1.161)	22.61*** (1.540)	25.63*** (2.309)	24.46*** (1.963)
Inherited sector: Clerical	23.47*** (2.033)	14.91*** (2.060)	30.00*** (2.287)	9.473** (4.372)
Inherited sector: Sales	2.763*** (0.778)	3.026** (1.287)	4.139*** (1.274)	1.064 (1.335)
Inherited sector: Service	5.431*** (0.733)	4.909*** (1.268)	5.846*** (1.247)	6.354*** (1.310)
Inherited sector: Agriculture	-6.385*** (0.765)	-6.666*** (1.278)	-4.722*** (1.300)	-6.332*** (1.388)
Inherited sector: Skilled	-5.916*** (0.725)	-5.643*** (1.261)	-4.861*** (1.165)	-5.952*** (1.319)
Inherited sector: Unskilled	-3.780*** (0.710)	-3.240*** (1.250)	-2.882** (1.149)	-4.426*** (1.244)
Inherited sector: Casual	0.172 (0.715)	0.367 (1.252)	0.607 (1.139)	-1.224 (1.240)
Clusters	3,851	4,751	798	992
Observations	8,888	11,366	2,262	2,703
R-squared	0.598	0.592	0.574	0.510

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A.5.4. Regression Estimates, OLS. National origin.*Showing full controls for Inherited Sector***c.) Wales-born migrants**

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0782*** (0.0140)	0.113*** (0.0133)	-0.0221 (0.0191)	-0.00520 (0.0226)
Generation 2 female status			0.112*** (0.0228)	0.0774*** (0.0271)
Generation 2 male status			0.102*** (0.0221)	0.0706*** (0.0257)
Child male	-5.376*** (0.185)	-5.342*** (0.193)	-5.008*** (0.321)	
Child age	0.137*** (0.00940)	0.134*** (0.00893)	0.0656*** (0.0236)	0.134*** (0.0336)
Inherited sector: Elite	-3.832*** (1.040)	-5.737*** (1.820)	-1.647 (1.453)	-2.355 (1.695)
Inherited sector: Professional	5.191*** (1.893)	4.761* (2.577)	5.659 (3.611)	13.54*** (4.275)
Inherited sector: Management	23.93*** (1.786)	22.61*** (2.212)	22.13*** (3.114)	22.78*** (3.636)
Inherited sector: Clerical	15.92*** (2.591)	16.05*** (3.055)	25.81*** (7.607)	30.75*** (4.510)
Inherited sector: Sales	2.386** (1.114)	1.300 (1.850)	4.933*** (1.572)	3.795** (1.839)
Inherited sector: Service	5.220*** (1.082)	3.602* (1.846)	8.043*** (1.474)	9.813*** (1.933)
Inherited sector: Agriculture	-6.554*** (1.092)	-9.151*** (1.857)	-4.910*** (1.459)	-2.020 (1.853)
Inherited sector: Skilled	-5.499*** (1.042)	-7.807*** (1.829)	-4.228*** (1.478)	-2.483 (1.868)
Inherited sector: Unskilled	-3.881*** (1.035)	-5.654*** (1.825)	-2.136 (1.421)	-1.172 (1.770)
Inherited sector: Casual	0.0980 (1.047)	-1.775 (1.820)	2.069 (1.425)	0.904 (1.749)
Clusters	2,892	2,299	567	439
Observations	6,226	5,305	1,574	1,177
R-squared	0.543	0.636	0.531	0.532

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

d.) France-born migrants

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0905*** (0.0331)	0.104** (0.0418)	-0.0125 (0.0765)	-0.00780 (0.107)
Generation 2 female status			-0.124* (0.0714)	0.0991 (0.136)
Generation 2 male status			-0.123 (0.0752)	0.0390 (0.116)
Child male	-3.932*** (0.821)	-4.442*** (0.919)	-5.991*** (1.430)	
Child age	0.131*** (0.0414)	0.205*** (0.0352)	0.288*** (0.106)	-0.0341 (0.208)
Inherited sector: Elite	-7.456** (3.032)	-7.174 (4.896)	0.119 (2.723)	-0.757 (3.324)
Inherited sector: Professional	4.750 (4.419)	20.13*** (5.388)	6.390 (5.573)	21.89** (10.03)
Inherited sector: Management	22.42*** (5.659)	24.48*** (5.580)	14.81*** (3.306)	7.960** (3.813)
Inherited sector: Clerical	23.46*** (7.151)	20.78** (8.699)		
Inherited sector: Sales	-2.152 (3.432)	0.693 (5.115)	7.084** (3.458)	-0.325 (4.908)
Inherited sector: Service	1.387 (3.269)	1.566 (5.037)	9.818* (4.957)	31.72*** (4.727)
Inherited sector: Agriculture	-7.594** (3.275)	-10.53** (4.886)	-4.296 (3.657)	-4.050 (3.447)
Inherited sector: Skilled	-8.201*** (3.044)	-9.085* (5.005)	4.630 (5.363)	-3.957 (5.644)
Inherited sector: Unskilled	-6.447** (3.041)	-4.381 (4.845)	2.590 (3.563)	-0.955 (3.943)
Inherited sector: Casual	-3.125 (2.990)	-2.203 (4.851)	3.458 (2.711)	0.467 (3.672)
Clusters	205	177	38	26}
Observations	461	451	101	76
R-squared	0.668	0.751	0.754	0.730

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A.5.4. Regression Estimates, OLS. National origin.*Showing full controls for Inherited Sector***d.) German-born migrants**

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.131* (0.0686)	0.277*** (0.0467)	-1.181 (1.339)	0.0986 (0.0922)
Generation 2 female status			0.195 (0.144)	-0.0408 (0.123)
Generation 2 male status			-0.0567 (0.149)	-0.0572 (0.123)
Child male	-4.753*** (1.244)	-4.964*** (0.766)	-2.112 (4.256)	
Child age	0.0925 (0.0593)	0.169*** (0.0351)	0.0763 (0.263)	0.300* (0.160)
Inherited sector: Elite	2.658 (3.018)	2.402 (1.999)	-8.937 (5.554)	-4.734 (3.430)
Inherited sector: Professional	21.55** (9.514)	14.55*** (4.019)		
Inherited sector: Management	28.52*** (7.774)	22.95*** (2.727)	47.66*** (12.25)	7.456*** (2.278)
Inherited sector: Clerical	39.66*** (3.112)	24.32*** (8.183)		38.26*** (5.456)
Inherited sector: Sales	11.33*** (3.914)	8.542*** (2.269)	34.34 (30.58)	-4.079*** (1.401)
Inherited sector: Service	10.20*** (2.866)	8.968*** (2.021)	32.36 (29.61)	0.229 (2.980)
Inherited sector: Agriculture	6.842 (4.847)	-2.151 (2.168)	25.45 (31.77)	-9.280** (3.643)
Inherited sector: Skilled	6.853** (2.965)	-2.231 (3.068)		-7.220* (4.083)
Inherited sector: Unskilled	3.870 (2.802)	3.746* (2.000)	-5.862 (3.949)	-6.545* (3.558)
Inherited sector: Casual	6.367** (2.514)	7.164*** (1.986)		-2.558 (4.048)
Clusters	92	206	8	28
Observations	197	489	27	90
R-squared	0.616	0.691	0.990	0.715

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

e.) East Indies-born migrants

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.130** (0.0637)	0.0357 (0.0863)	0.203* (0.111)	0.0275 (0.290)
Generation 2 female status			-0.0220 (0.0625)	0.306 (0.161)
Generation 2 male status			0.0201 (0.0830)	0.425* (0.203)
Child male	-6.025*** (1.032)	-3.601* (1.906)	-5.657** (2.068)	
Child age	-0.0453 (0.0972)	0.229* (0.129)	0.625*** (0.190)	-0.225 (0.976)
Inherited sector: Elite	-3.543 (2.627)	-5.349 (8.576)	-11.01 (6.701)	3.409 (5.367)
Inherited sector: Professional	14.01*** (4.927)	10.49 (10.43)	0.355 (8.253)	-15.52* (6.692)
Inherited sector: Management	27.88*** (6.156)	25.40*** (8.364)	26.96*** (5.258)	
Inherited sector: Clerical	38.15*** (2.606)	26.51*** (8.131)		
Inherited sector: Sales	2.440 (2.738)	0.199 (8.056)	2.550 (4.023)	
Inherited sector: Service	5.667** (2.823)	1.539 (8.465)	4.828 (5.450)	8.473 (7.807)
Inherited sector: Agriculture	-4.076 (3.082)	-11.47 (8.244)	-18.22** (6.877)	
Inherited sector: Skilled	-4.920 (6.119)	-12.45 (8.851)	-5.255 (6.658)	
Inherited sector: Unskilled	-2.982 (2.380)	-8.161 (8.545)	-6.872 (4.471)	
Inherited sector: Casual	2.260 (2.404)	-5.426 (8.452)	1.942 (7.554)	-17.95*** (3.276)
Clusters	121	76	20	7
Observations	261	184	72	18
R-squared	0.789	0.796	0.907	0.983

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A.5.4. Regression Estimates, OLS. National origin.*Showing full controls for Inherited Sector***f.) Channel Islands-born migrants**

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.142*** (0.0523)	0.232*** (0.0662)	-1.854*** (0.327)	0.495* (0.273)
Generation 2 female status			-0.163 (0.143)	-0.317** (0.117)
Generation 2 male status			0.127 (0.248)	-0.147** (0.0598)
Child male	-4.941*** (1.032)	-2.699 (1.626)	-5.076 (4.058)	
Child age	0.103* (0.0556)	0.0241 (0.0692)	0.497 (0.451)	0.232 (0.239)
Inherited sector: Elite	3.058 (1.978)	-20.26*** (3.435)	-2.222 (29.60)	-6.747 (3.982)
Inherited sector: Professional	18.94** (7.672)	-13.75** (6.340)		5.543** (2.122)
Inherited sector: Management	24.93*** (4.184)	12.00*** (2.756)		39.77** (15.83)
Inherited sector: Clerical	21.19 (16.47)			
Inherited sector: Sales	14.00*** (3.078)	-18.41*** (3.462)		-3.240 (3.204)
Inherited sector: Service	14.93*** (2.233)	-10.24*** (3.345)	43.65 (54.38)	5.721* (2.799)
Inherited sector: Agriculture	4.449* (2.260)	-22.54*** (3.891)	27.12 (44.87)	-6.340*** (1.656)
Inherited sector: Skilled	1.868 (1.715)	-24.05*** (3.899)	3.462 (30.03)	
Inherited sector: Unskilled	3.818* (1.978)	-23.56*** (3.796)	-16.62 (19.95)	2.487 (4.609)
Inherited sector: Casual	8.162*** (1.947)	-16.37*** (3.834)	7.004 (31.85)	2.537 (4.508)
Clusters	121	52	16	15
Observations	281	143	36	41
R-squared	0.691	0.857	0.913	0.945

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

g.) India-born migrants

VARIABLES	Effect on Generation 2:		Effect on Generation 3:	
	(1) Children of migrant females	(2) Children of migrant males	(3) Grandchildren of migrant females	(4) Grandchildren of migrant males
Generation 1 status	0.0871** (0.0405)	0.197** (0.0809)	-1.798 (1.127)	-0.348 (0.400)
Generation 2 female status			0.203 (0.442)	0.687*** (0.149)
Generation 2 male status			0.703 (0.816)	0.988*** (0.185)
Child male	-4.567*** (1.162)	-2.592 (1.635)	-0.191 (1.973)	-6.376 (6.118)
Child age	0.215*** (0.0702)	0.126** (0.0616)	0.171 (0.224)	0.915 (1.622)
Inherited sector: Elite	2.803 (3.284)	-12.96 (20.15)	-10.99 (8.632)	-27.57** (9.585)
Inherited sector: Professional	14.34** (6.157)	-24.77 (20.20)		
Inherited sector: Management	35.97*** (4.094)	15.81 (19.14)	33.80 (21.01)	
Inherited sector: Clerical	40.49*** (4.020)	18.78 (20.13)		
Inherited sector: Sales	8.680*** (3.273)	-8.553 (19.67)	-26.20 (22.89)	-12.55 (8.821)
Inherited sector: Service	9.680*** (3.025)	-2.995 (18.51)	-34.81 (35.73)	
Inherited sector: Agriculture	-1.876 (2.976)	-18.63 (19.29)	13.77* (7.601)	
Inherited sector: Skilled	-1.019 (3.305)	-12.62 (19.39)		
Inherited sector: Unskilled	0.267 (2.939)	-13.90 (19.67)	18.41*** (5.342)	
Inherited sector: Casual	4.265 (2.950)	-9.202 (19.33)	-1.457 (8.645)	-14.50 (13.69)
Clusters	85	49	14	5
Observations	227	116	40	12
R-squared	0.796	0.871	0.979	0.567

Fixed effects not shown: Year, County. Gender-specific HISCAM. Ages 9.5 - 60. Observations with mobility in the 90th percentile and above excluded. Standard errors and p values corrected for clustering at the family group level.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

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