

Supplement to:

Engzell, Per, Carina Mood, and Jan O. Jonsson. 2020. "It's All about the Parents: Inequality Transmission across Three Generations in Sweden." *Sociological Science* 7: 242-267.

Table S1: Grandparent and parent coverage, sample size, and parent and grandparent age at child's birth.

C cohort	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
N (children)	109,248	109,061	107,412	100,045	94,569	95,525	99,126	95,898
% with data on income for								
Father (earnings)	96	96	96	97	97	97	97	97
Mother (earnings)	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Paternal grandfather	46	51	55	59	63	67	70	73
Paternal grandmother	54	60	65	69	73	76	79	82
Maternal grandfather	59	64	67	71	74	76	79	81
Maternal grandmother	69	74	77	80	83	85	87	89
Any parent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Any grandparent	81	85	88	91	93	95	97	98
Valid sample $P+GP+C$	87,977	92,544	94,775	90,937	87,985	90,664	95,574	93,457
Mean age at birth								
Father	30	30	30	29	29	29	29	29
Mother	27	26	26	26	27	27	26	27
Paternal grandfather	59	59	59	60	60	60	61	61
Paternal grandmother	55	55	55	56	56	56	57	57
Maternal grandfather	57	57	58	58	58	59	59	59
Maternal grandmother	53	53	54	54	54	55	55	55

*Note:* The top panel shows the number of children, the coverage of income data for parents and grandparents, and the effective sample size each cohort. The bottom panel shows the mean age at the child's birth for both parents and four grandparents.

Table S2: Regression of *C* earnings on *GP* income with and without *P* controls, by *C* cohort.

<i>C</i> Cohort	Men		Women	
	<i>GP</i> only	<i>GP</i>   <i>P</i> control	<i>GP</i> only	<i>GP</i>   <i>P</i> control
1965	0.159	0.028	0.131	0.015
1966	0.160	0.024	0.133	0.010
1967	0.153	0.022	0.128	0.010
1968	0.156	0.020	0.138	0.017
1969	0.162	0.027	0.129	0.007
1970	0.172	0.035	0.143	0.017
1971	0.161	0.032	0.138	0.016
1972	0.159	0.030	0.142	0.008

*Note:* The table shows regression coefficients of *C* earnings on *GP* income with and without control variables, separated by *C* gender. Income and earnings have been z-standardized so that regression coefficients can be interpreted as correlations. Controls include the earnings, occupation, education, and wealth of both parents; parent age and age squared; and child birth cohort. N per cohort = 87,977–95,574 (see Table S1).

Table S3: Overview of key studies.

Study	Source	C outcome	GP predictor	P education	P income	P occupation	P other	Both parents	Error correction	Method	Result
Chan & Boliver (2013)	British cohort studies	Social class	Social class (mother's father)	Age at school leaving	Annual income (banded)	Social class (father only)	Home ownership	Class: father only: education, income: both.	No	Ordered logistic regression	Logit coefficients of 0.10–0.17 (Table 3, p. 674)
Hällsten & Pfeifer (2017)	Swedish population registers	Educational achievement (GPA)	Wealth (percentiles; deciles in MSM)	Percentiles	Percentiles	Microclass	Cognitive and non-cognitive ability; wealth (percentiles; deciles in MSM)	Skills: father only; other variables: both.	No	Regression, cousin fixed-effects, MSM	Rank correlation of 0.03; in MSM 0.10 (Table 4, p. 348)
Jaeger (2012)	Wisconsin Longitudinal Study	Years of schooling	Years of schooling	Years of schooling	Annual income (partly imputed)	Duncan SEI scale (father only)	Family size, cognitive ability, health	Occupation: father only; other variables: both.	No	Regression, cousin correlations	No net GP association, but some nonzero PCGP interactions (Tables 3–4, pp. 915–916)
Kriegler (2016)	Dutch Marriage Certificates	Occupational status	Occupational status	No	No	HISEI status scale (father only)	Family size	No	No	Regression, cousin correlations	Regression coefficients of 0.14–0.18 (Table 2, p. 1234)
Liu (2018)	Framingham Heart Study, Health and Retirement Study	Years of schooling	Years of schooling, education PCS	Years of schooling	No	No	Polygenic education scores	No	Polygenic scores: yes; other variables: no.	Regression	Regression coefficients of 0.03–0.08 for GP education, no net association for PCS (Table 4, p. 291)
Sharkey & Elwert (2011)	Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement	Cognitive ability	Parent neighborhood poverty in youth	Years of schooling	Annual income	Percentage college educated within occupation	Disability, welfare receipt, vocabulary score, hours worked, home ownership, ever married, attitudinal measures	No	No	Regression, MSM sensitivity analysis	"Direct comparison to previous research is complicated" (p. 1970)
Song (2016)	Panel Study of Income Dynamics	Years of schooling	Years of schooling	Years of schooling	Annual income	Duncan SEI scale	Family structure, disability status, homeownership	Occupation: average of both; education: highest only.	No	Mixed-effect models, MSM	Regression coefficient 0.02 and non-significant; in MSM 0.06 (Table 5, p. 1922)
Song & Mare (2017)	Panel Study of Income Dynamics	Education level, 3 categories	Education level, 3 categories	Education level, 3 categories	No	No	No	Yes	No	Logistic regression	Categorical models; no single estimate but some associations significant (Table 5, p. 1162)
Zeng & Xie (2014)	Chinese Household Income Project	School dropout	Education level, percentile rank	Education level, percentile rank	No	Social class, 3 categories	Family size	Yes	No	Logistic regression	Going from min to max (p0 to p100) associated with a 12% lower dropout risk (Table 3, p. 612)

Note: The table shows the results from a search of articles published since 2010 in *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, or *Demography* using the words "multigenerational", "three-generation", or "grandparents", and screening out irrelevant results. MSM = marginal structural model; PCS = polygenic scores.