

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
The Association Between Childhood Exposure to
Local Wealth Inequality and Intergenerational
Income Mobility in the United States

Manuel Schechtl^{*1,2}

¹University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

²Carolina Population Center

*Email: schechtl@unc.edu

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Supplementary Information

Table S1: Descriptive statistics

	mean	sd	min	max
Upward mobility	0.43	0.06	0.23	0.67
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	0.77	0.03	0.70	0.86
Income inequality [Gini index]	0.41	0.08	0.25	0.85
Median household wealth [log]	11.60	0.34	10.73	12.98
Mean household income [log]	11.13	0.17	10.67	11.81
Population [log]	11.62	1.55	7.83	16.61
Income growth [2000-10]	-0.00	0.01	-0.12	0.04
Black [share]	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.61
Racial Segregation	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.55
College degree [share]	0.23	0.06	0.10	0.50
Age [mean]	51.18	1.88	43.93	57.67
Migration Inflow Rate	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.08
Share Working in Manufacturing	0.14	0.08	0.00	0.45
Married	0.41	0.10	0.10	0.77
Father present	0.68	0.09	0.44	0.94
CZ stayers	0.61	0.12	0.23	0.84
Single motherhood	0.20	0.05	0.08	0.43
Observations	724			

Note: Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Further variables at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S2: Full model results (low-income some college degree)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.159 (0.001) [-0.252,-0.067]	-0.161 (0.001) [-0.261,-0.062]	-0.223 (p<0.001) [-0.299,-0.148]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.058 (0.297) [-0.166,0.051]	0.083 (0.022) [0.012,0.154]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.295 (p<0.001) [-0.436,-0.154]	-0.260 (p<0.001) [-0.404,-0.116]
Mean household income [log]		-0.022 (0.760) [-0.161,0.118]	0.100 (0.112) [-0.023,0.224]
Population [log]		-0.219 (0.001) [-0.348,-0.091]	0.313 (p<0.001) [0.153,0.473]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.142 (0.050) [-0.000,0.284]	0.029 (0.722) [-0.130,0.187]
Black [share]		-0.000 (0.991) [-0.070,0.069]	0.164 (p<0.001) [0.087,0.241]
Racial Segregation		-0.013 (0.677) [-0.074,0.048]	-0.002 (0.948) [-0.070,0.065]
College degree [share]		0.713 (p<0.001) [0.575,0.850]	0.441 (p<0.001) [0.286,0.596]
Age [mean]		0.323 (p<0.001) [0.241,0.405]	0.180 (p<0.001) [0.088,0.271]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.114 (p<0.001) [-0.174,-0.054]	-0.112 (p<0.001) [-0.170,-0.054]
Share Working in Manufacturing		0.001 (0.977) [-0.100,0.103]	-0.048 (0.326) [-0.145,0.048]
Married			0.491 (p<0.001) [0.332,0.650]
Father present			0.006 (0.931) [-0.139,0.151]
CZ stayers			-0.526 (p<0.001) [-0.652,-0.401]
Single motherhood			0.060 (0.327) [-0.060,0.181]
Constant	-0.000 (0.996) [-0.066,0.066]	-0.013 (0.667) [-0.074,0.047]	-0.014 (0.558) [-0.061,0.033]
Observations	724	724	724

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with share of children with some college degree as the dependent variable. Some college degree is measured as the predicted average share of children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile that complete some college. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S3: Full model results (low-income community college degree)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.196 (p<0.001) [-0.291,-0.100]	-0.151 (0.003) [-0.250,-0.052]	-0.202 (p<0.001) [-0.296,-0.108]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.105 (0.112) [-0.235,0.025]	0.049 (0.360) [-0.056,0.154]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.308 (p<0.001) [-0.439,-0.177]	-0.244 (0.001) [-0.385,-0.103]
Mean household income [log]		0.045 (0.514) [-0.090,0.180]	0.141 (0.071) [-0.012,0.294]
Population [log]		-0.177 (0.001) [-0.280,-0.073]	0.272 (0.002) [0.101,0.443]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.145 (0.001) [0.056,0.233]	0.000 (1.000) [-0.075,0.075]
Black [share]		-0.012 (0.749) [-0.088,0.063]	0.251 (p<0.001) [0.169,0.333]
Racial Segregation		0.011 (0.793) [-0.069,0.090]	0.053 (0.075) [-0.005,0.111]
College degree [share]		0.687 (p<0.001) [0.583,0.791]	0.417 (p<0.001) [0.300,0.534]
Age [mean]		0.379 (p<0.001) [0.307,0.452]	0.228 (p<0.001) [0.156,0.299]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.186 (p<0.001) [-0.263,-0.109]	-0.166 (p<0.001) [-0.205,-0.126]
Share Working in Manufacturing		0.071 (0.107) [-0.015,0.157]	-0.018 (0.627) [-0.091,0.055]
Married			0.618 (p<0.001) [0.413,0.822]
Father present			-0.029 (0.694) [-0.171,0.114]
CZ stayers			-0.413 (p<0.001) [-0.542,-0.285]
Single motherhood			-0.014 (0.857) [-0.171,0.142]
Constant	-0.000 (0.996) [-0.081,0.081]	-0.014 (0.600) [-0.065,0.038]	-0.013 (0.506) [-0.053,0.026]
Observations	724	724	724

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with share of children with a completed community college degree as the dependent variable. Community college degree is measured as the predicted average share of children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile that complete community college. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S4: Full model results (low-income college degree)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.055 (0.119) [-0.124,0.014]	-0.079 (0.219) [-0.204,0.047]	-0.100 (0.055) [-0.201,0.002]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.011 (0.834) [-0.114,0.092]	0.142 (0.002) [0.052,0.231]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.275 (0.003) [-0.457,-0.093]	-0.170 (0.028) [-0.321,-0.018]
Mean household income [log]		0.051 (0.571) [-0.126,0.228]	0.018 (0.831) [-0.149,0.185]
Population [log]		-0.103 (0.082) [-0.219,0.013]	0.268 (0.015) [0.052,0.483]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.080 (0.168) [-0.034,0.193]	-0.048 (0.396) [-0.160,0.063]
Black [share]		-0.017 (0.569) [-0.075,0.041]	0.225 (p<0.001) [0.139,0.311]
Racial Segregation		-0.069 (0.059) [-0.141,0.003]	-0.016 (0.670) [-0.091,0.058]
College degree [share]		0.689 (p<0.001) [0.547,0.831]	0.461 (p<0.001) [0.320,0.602]
Age [mean]		0.318 (p<0.001) [0.219,0.416]	0.185 (p<0.001) [0.095,0.275]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.211 (p<0.001) [-0.275,-0.147]	-0.207 (p<0.001) [-0.276,-0.137]
Share Working in Manufacturing		-0.037 (0.423) [-0.127,0.053]	-0.126 (0.002) [-0.203,-0.048]
Married			0.434 (p<0.001) [0.242,0.625]
Father present			-0.132 (0.063) [-0.271,0.007]
CZ stayers			-0.372 (p<0.001) [-0.565,-0.179]
Single motherhood			-0.202 (0.017) [-0.368,-0.037]
Constant	-0.000 (0.999) [-0.067,0.067]	-0.022 (0.347) [-0.067,0.023]	-0.021 (0.287) [-0.059,0.018]
Observations	724	724	724

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with share of children with a completed college degree as the dependent variable. College degree is measured as the predicted average share of children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile that complete college. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

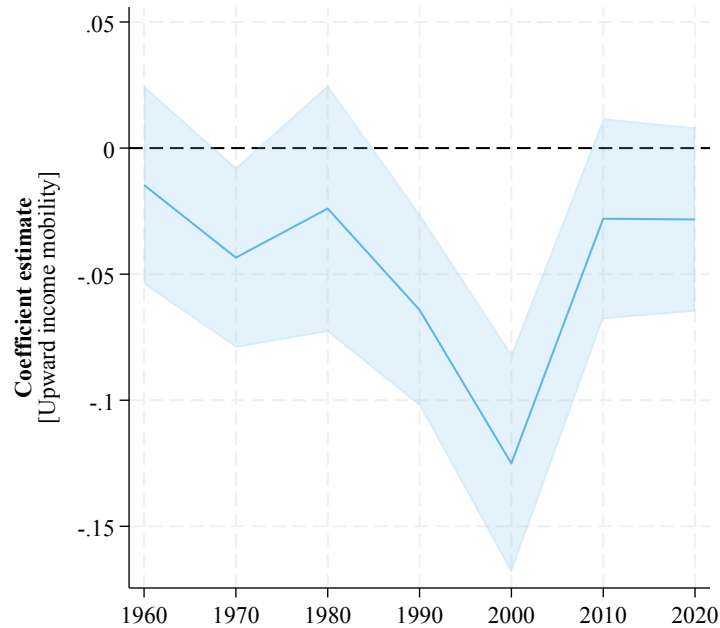
Table S5: Mediation analysis (low-income education)

Proportion mediated by	
Community college degree	.29 (0.035) [0.204,0.568]
Some college degree	.40 (0.031) [0.036,0.767]
College degree	.11 (0.213) [-0.063,0.283]

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Mediation analysis using Stata's *mediate* package. Coefficients indicate the proportion mediated by three different indicators of educational attainment. Models adjust for the following set of covariates: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Figure S1: Wealth inequality exposure timing



Note: Estimated coefficients on upward income mobility based on seven separate OLS models, each measuring wealth inequality in 10-year intervals from 1960 to 2020. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S6: Full model results (bottom 25th to top 25th)

	Model 1	Model 2
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.325 (p<0.001) [-0.390,-0.259]	-0.158 (0.001) [-0.249,-0.068]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.181 (p<0.001) [-0.259,-0.102]
Mean household wealth [log]		-0.379 (p<0.001) [-0.507,-0.250]
Mean household income [log]		0.409 (p<0.001) [0.271,0.547]
Population [log]		-0.183 (0.001) [-0.296,-0.071]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.299 (p<0.001) [0.205,0.393]
Black [share]		-0.201 (p<0.001) [-0.254,-0.149]
Racial Segregation		-0.159 (p<0.001) [-0.233,-0.086]
College degree [share]		0.107 (0.036) [0.007,0.207]
Age [mean]		0.138 (p<0.001) [0.070,0.205]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.159 (p<0.001) [-0.211,-0.107]
Share Working in Manufacturing		-0.143 (p<0.001) [-0.206,-0.080]
Constant	0.016 (0.669) [-0.058,0.091]	0.019 (0.503) [-0.036,0.073]
Observations	712	704

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with the probability that a child born to parents in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution climbs up to the top quintile in adulthood as the dependent variable. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S7: Full model results (causal place effect)

	Model 1	Model 2
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.436 (p<0.001) [-0.508,-0.363]	-0.126 (0.005) [-0.213,-0.038]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.268 (p<0.001) [-0.370,-0.167]
Mean household wealth [log]		-0.350 (p<0.001) [-0.470,-0.231]
Mean household income [log]		0.474 (p<0.001) [0.358,0.590]
Population [log]		-0.203 (p<0.001) [-0.300,-0.106]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.216 (p<0.001) [0.146,0.286]
Black [share]		-0.303 (p<0.001) [-0.369,-0.238]
Racial Segregation		-0.233 (p<0.001) [-0.301,-0.166]
College degree [share]		0.034 (0.533) [-0.073,0.141]
Age [mean]		0.135 (p<0.001) [0.079,0.191]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.138 (p<0.001) [-0.193,-0.083]
Share Working in Manufacturing		-0.065 (0.155) [-0.156,0.025]
Constant	0.020 (0.571) [-0.050,0.091]	0.041 (0.075) [-0.004,0.086]
Observations	702	697

Two-sided t-test, p-values in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with the causal effect of place for children born to families at the 25percentile as the dependent variable. This measure indicates the estimated percentage increase in income from experiencing one additional year of childhood exposure to a given commuting zone. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S8: Full model results (White children)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.178 (p<0.001) [-0.249,-0.107]	-0.147 (p<0.001) [-0.228,-0.065]	-0.178 (p<0.001) [-0.236,-0.121]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.162 (p<0.001) [-0.236,-0.088]	-0.061 (0.030) [-0.115,-0.006]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.477 (p<0.001) [-0.626,-0.328]	-0.306 (p<0.001) [-0.417,-0.195]
Mean household income [log]		0.466 (p<0.001) [0.334,0.597]	0.408 (p<0.001) [0.284,0.531]
Population [log]		-0.492 (p<0.001) [-0.569,-0.416]	0.114 (0.029) [0.012,0.217]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.225 (p<0.001) [0.143,0.306]	0.136 (0.013) [0.029,0.242]
Black [share]		-0.074 (0.011) [-0.132,-0.017]	0.038 (0.284) [-0.031,0.107]
Racial Segregation		0.120 (p<0.001) [0.061,0.180]	0.046 (0.054) [-0.001,0.093]
College degree [share]		0.350 (p<0.001) [0.246,0.455]	0.158 (p<0.001) [0.076,0.239]
Age [mean]		0.267 (p<0.001) [0.188,0.346]	0.178 (p<0.001) [0.119,0.236]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.128 (p<0.001) [-0.190,-0.066]	-0.110 (p<0.001) [-0.148,-0.072]
Share Working in Manufacturing		-0.119 (0.001) [-0.189,-0.048]	-0.108 (0.036) [-0.209,-0.007]
Married [White]			0.520 (p<0.001) [0.397,0.643]
Father present [White]			-0.031 (0.708) [-0.195,0.132]
CZ stayers [White]			-0.387 (p<0.001) [-0.485,-0.288]
Single motherhood			-0.052 (0.193) [-0.130,0.026]
Constant	-0.030 (0.409) [-0.101,0.041]	0.006 (0.801) [-0.039,0.050]	0.001 (0.958) [-0.039,0.042]
Observations	741	724	724

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with upward income mobility as the dependent variable. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that white children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of white children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of white children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of white children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S9: Full model results (Black Americans)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	0.038 (0.078) [-0.004,0.080]	-0.186 (p<0.001) [-0.245,-0.127]	-0.171 (p<0.001) [-0.214,-0.127]
Income inequality [Gini index]		0.110 (p<0.001) [0.063,0.158]	0.092 (p<0.001) [0.053,0.130]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.331 (p<0.001) [-0.416,-0.245]	-0.316 (p<0.001) [-0.382,-0.251]
Mean household income [log]		0.287 (p<0.001) [0.208,0.366]	0.413 (p<0.001) [0.348,0.478]
Population [log]		0.010 (0.789) [-0.066,0.087]	0.005 (0.861) [-0.053,0.063]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.284 (p<0.001) [0.228,0.341]	0.254 (p<0.001) [0.211,0.297]
Black [share]		-0.050 (0.002) [-0.081,-0.018]	-0.034 (0.074) [-0.071,0.003]
Racial Segregation		-0.172 (p<0.001) [-0.212,-0.133]	-0.015 (0.380) [-0.048,0.018]
College degree [share]		0.171 (p<0.001) [0.110,0.232]	0.097 (p<0.001) [0.050,0.145]
Age [mean]		0.148 (p<0.001) [0.110,0.186]	0.101 (p<0.001) [0.070,0.133]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.112 (p<0.001) [-0.144,-0.080]	-0.088 (p<0.001) [-0.112,-0.063]
Share Working in Manufacturing		-0.059 (0.038) [-0.114,-0.003]	0.017 (0.425) [-0.025,0.060]
Married [Black]			0.710 (p<0.001) [0.608,0.811]
Father present [Black]			0.239 (p<0.001) [0.167,0.311]
CZ stayers [Black]			-0.061 (0.003) [-0.101,-0.021]
Single motherhood			0.053 (0.046) [0.001,0.105]
Constant	-0.460 (p<0.001) [-0.513,-0.406]	-0.312 (p<0.001) [-0.394,-0.231]	0.066 (0.072) [-0.006,0.138]
Observations	568	568	568

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with upward income mobility as the dependent variable. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of Black Americans from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of Black Americans from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of Black Americans from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. Models weight commuting zones by the inverse variance of the underlying mobility estimates to account for greater uncertainty of Black American's estimates due to the vast differences in the number of Black children across commuting zones. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S10: Full model results (inverse variance weighting)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.176 (p<0.001) [-0.219,-0.133]	-0.123 (p<0.001) [-0.184,-0.063]	-0.094 (p<0.001) [-0.139,-0.050]
Income inequality [Gini index]		0.024 (0.327) [-0.024,0.072]	-0.002 (0.921) [-0.044,0.040]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.206 (p<0.001) [-0.289,-0.123]	-0.188 (p<0.001) [-0.251,-0.125]
Mean household income [log]		0.259 (p<0.001) [0.183,0.335]	0.258 (p<0.001) [0.194,0.322]
Population [log]		-0.001 (0.985) [-0.063,0.062]	0.239 (p<0.001) [0.180,0.299]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.329 (p<0.001) [0.268,0.391]	0.211 (p<0.001) [0.164,0.258]
Black [share]		-0.331 (p<0.001) [-0.366,-0.297]	-0.052 (0.014) [-0.094,-0.010]
Racial Segregation		-0.139 (p<0.001) [-0.179,-0.100]	-0.039 (0.016) [-0.072,-0.007]
College degree [share]		0.119 (p<0.001) [0.059,0.178]	0.060 (0.012) [0.013,0.107]
Age [mean]		0.127 (p<0.001) [0.088,0.167]	0.093 (p<0.001) [0.060,0.125]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.168 (p<0.001) [-0.197,-0.139]	-0.133 (p<0.001) [-0.156,-0.111]
Share Working in Manufacturing		-0.074 (0.005) [-0.126,-0.023]	-0.113 (p<0.001) [-0.152,-0.074]
Married			0.440 (p<0.001) [0.358,0.523]
Father present			0.065 (0.032) [0.006,0.125]
CZ stayers			-0.314 (p<0.001) [-0.373,-0.255]
Single motherhood			-0.104 (0.001) [-0.165,-0.043]
Constant	-0.319 (p<0.001) [-0.370,-0.268]	-0.177 (p<0.001) [-0.229,-0.124]	-0.025 (0.239) [-0.066,0.017]
Observations	741	724	724

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with upward income mobility as the dependent variable. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S11: Full model results (winsorized)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.374 (p<0.001) [-0.437,-0.310]	-0.135 (p<0.001) [-0.211,-0.060]	-0.116 (p<0.001) [-0.166,-0.065]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.196 (p<0.001) [-0.284,-0.109]	-0.071 (0.017) [-0.129,-0.013]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.364 (p<0.001) [-0.486,-0.242]	-0.227 (p<0.001) [-0.324,-0.131]
Mean household income [log]		0.308 (p<0.001) [0.181,0.434]	0.306 (p<0.001) [0.205,0.407]
Population [log]		-0.268 (p<0.001) [-0.347,-0.189]	0.044 (0.492) [-0.082,0.171]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.241 (p<0.001) [0.182,0.300]	0.086 (0.026) [0.011,0.161]
Black [share]		-0.295 (p<0.001) [-0.356,-0.234]	0.053 (0.114) [-0.013,0.120]
Racial Segregation		-0.085 (p<0.001) [-0.130,-0.039]	-0.006 (0.786) [-0.047,0.036]
College degree [share]		0.381 (p<0.001) [0.295,0.466]	0.158 (p<0.001) [0.092,0.224]
Age [mean]		0.290 (p<0.001) [0.229,0.351]	0.159 (p<0.001) [0.106,0.212]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.124 (p<0.001) [-0.175,-0.073]	-0.092 (p<0.001) [-0.128,-0.057]
Share Working in Manufacturing		0.004 (0.895) [-0.052,0.060]	-0.102 (p<0.001) [-0.148,-0.057]
Married			0.556 (p<0.001) [0.458,0.654]
Father present			-0.015 (0.762) [-0.112,0.082]
CZ stayers			-0.240 (p<0.001) [-0.343,-0.137]
Single motherhood			-0.171 (p<0.001) [-0.245,-0.096]
Constant	0.000 (1.000) [-0.078,0.078]	0.033 (0.143) [-0.011,0.077]	0.036 (0.006) [0.010,0.062]
Observations	741	724	724

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with upward income mobility as the dependent variable. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S12: Full model results (individual-level)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.249 (p<0.001) [-0.323,-0.175]	-0.200 (p<0.001) [-0.279,-0.120]	-0.204 (p<0.001) [-0.277,-0.130]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.198 (p<0.001) [-0.283,-0.113]	-0.077 (0.056) [-0.156,0.002]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.518 (p<0.001) [-0.637,-0.398]	-0.419 (p<0.001) [-0.547,-0.292]
Mean household income [log]		0.552 (p<0.001) [0.423,0.680]	0.500 (p<0.001) [0.359,0.640]
Population [log]		-0.316 (p<0.001) [-0.441,-0.191]	0.089 (0.386) [-0.112,0.290]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.215 (p<0.001) [0.103,0.326]	0.107 (0.061) [-0.005,0.219]
Black [share]		-0.109 (0.003) [-0.182,-0.037]	0.115 (0.003) [0.039,0.191]
Racial Segregation		-0.045 (0.167) [-0.109,0.019]	0.006 (0.859) [-0.055,0.066]
College degree [share]		0.424 (p<0.001) [0.323,0.526]	0.237 (p<0.001) [0.124,0.350]
Age [mean]		0.331 (p<0.001) [0.254,0.408]	0.230 (p<0.001) [0.159,0.301]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.129 (p<0.001) [-0.171,-0.087]	-0.134 (p<0.001) [-0.184,-0.084]
Share Working in Manufacturing		-0.051 (0.192) [-0.126,0.025]	-0.104 (0.003) [-0.174,-0.034]
Married			0.215 (0.003) [0.073,0.357]
Father present			-0.016 (0.822) [-0.152,0.121]
CZ stayers			-0.399 (p<0.001) [-0.550,-0.249]
Single motherhood			-0.261 (p<0.001) [-0.369,-0.153]
Constant	-0.000 (1.000) [-0.066,0.066]	-0.003 (0.916) [-0.053,0.048]	-0.001 (0.981) [-0.043,0.042]
Observations	741	724	724

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with upward income mobility as the dependent variable. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S13: Full model results (males)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.288 (p<0.001) [-0.371,-0.204]	-0.082 (0.037) [-0.159,-0.005]	-0.120 (p<0.001) [-0.181,-0.059]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.199 (p<0.001) [-0.289,-0.109]	-0.068 (0.032) [-0.129,-0.006]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.391 (p<0.001) [-0.518,-0.264]	-0.279 (p<0.001) [-0.372,-0.185]
Mean household income [log]		0.272 (p<0.001) [0.168,0.377]	0.275 (p<0.001) [0.182,0.368]
Population [log]		-0.271 (p<0.001) [-0.374,-0.168]	-0.053 (0.394) [-0.175,0.069]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.267 (p<0.001) [0.186,0.347]	0.106 (0.038) [0.006,0.207]
Black [share]		-0.294 (p<0.001) [-0.352,-0.237]	0.050 (0.077) [-0.005,0.105]
Racial Segregation		-0.069 (0.010) [-0.121,-0.017]	0.017 (0.421) [-0.025,0.060]
College degree [share]		0.370 (p<0.001) [0.241,0.500]	0.195 (p<0.001) [0.125,0.265]
Age [mean]		0.278 (p<0.001) [0.185,0.372]	0.169 (p<0.001) [0.126,0.211]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.106 (p<0.001) [-0.156,-0.057]	-0.065 (p<0.001) [-0.099,-0.032]
Share Working in Manufacturing		0.050 (0.276) [-0.040,0.139]	-0.076 (p<0.001) [-0.116,-0.036]
Married [males]			0.591 (p<0.001) [0.494,0.689]
Father present [males]			-0.053 (0.286) [-0.149,0.044]
CZ stayers [males]			-0.137 (0.013) [-0.244,-0.029]
Single motherhood			-0.174 (p<0.001) [-0.269,-0.079]
Constant	-0.000 (1.000) [-0.063,0.063]	0.001 (0.963) [-0.044,0.046]	0.005 (0.782) [-0.028,0.038]
Observations	741	724	724

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with upward income mobility as the dependent variable. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of boys from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of boys from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of boys from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S14: Full model results (females)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.303 (p<0.001) [-0.383,-0.222]	-0.120 (p<0.001) [-0.183,-0.057]	-0.115 (p<0.001) [-0.176,-0.054]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.192 (p<0.001) [-0.262,-0.121]	-0.025 (0.295) [-0.071,0.022]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.375 (p<0.001) [-0.510,-0.239]	-0.279 (p<0.001) [-0.378,-0.180]
Mean household income [log]		0.277 (p<0.001) [0.171,0.382]	0.316 (p<0.001) [0.210,0.421]
Population [log]		-0.220 (p<0.001) [-0.313,-0.127]	0.133 (0.001) [0.052,0.215]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.239 (p<0.001) [0.152,0.327]	0.066 (0.099) [-0.012,0.144]
Black [share]		-0.249 (p<0.001) [-0.296,-0.202]	0.124 (p<0.001) [0.066,0.182]
Racial Segregation		-0.066 (0.029) [-0.125,-0.007]	0.008 (0.732) [-0.036,0.051]
College degree [share]		0.453 (p<0.001) [0.325,0.580]	0.178 (p<0.001) [0.124,0.232]
Age [mean]		0.346 (p<0.001) [0.260,0.432]	0.176 (p<0.001) [0.139,0.214]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.114 (p<0.001) [-0.163,-0.065]	-0.082 (p<0.001) [-0.106,-0.057]
Share Working in Manufacturing		0.054 (0.250) [-0.038,0.145]	-0.069 (0.003) [-0.114,-0.023]
Married [females]			0.710 (p<0.001) [0.607,0.812]
Father present [females]			-0.087 (0.047) [-0.173,-0.001]
CZ stayers [females]			-0.318 (p<0.001) [-0.388,-0.247]
Single motherhood			-0.139 (p<0.001) [-0.217,-0.061]
Constant	0.000 (1.000) [-0.060,0.060]	-0.005 (0.844) [-0.059,0.049]	-0.007 (0.620) [-0.033,0.020]
Observations	741	724	724

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with upward income mobility as the dependent variable. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of girls from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of girls from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of girls from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S15: Full model results (bottom 99% Gini index)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.300 (p<0.001) [-0.379,-0.221]	-0.003 (0.936) [-0.069,0.064]	-0.103 (0.001) [-0.163,-0.043]
Income Inequality [Gini index bottom 99%]		-0.438 (p<0.001) [-0.523,-0.352]	-0.098 (0.002) [-0.161,-0.035]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.293 (p<0.001) [-0.401,-0.185]	-0.264 (p<0.001) [-0.360,-0.167]
Mean household income [log]		0.098 (0.114) [-0.024,0.220]	0.264 (p<0.001) [0.171,0.357]
Population [log]		-0.113 (0.014) [-0.203,-0.023]	0.122 (0.017) [0.022,0.222]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.309 (p<0.001) [0.252,0.367]	0.166 (p<0.001) [0.117,0.215]
Black [share]		-0.144 (p<0.001) [-0.195,-0.092]	0.104 (0.001) [0.045,0.163]
Racial Segregation		-0.050 (0.025) [-0.094,-0.006]	0.002 (0.906) [-0.032,0.036]
College degree [share]		0.317 (p<0.001) [0.202,0.432]	0.151 (p<0.001) [0.088,0.214]
Age [mean]		0.264 (p<0.001) [0.200,0.328]	0.161 (p<0.001) [0.120,0.203]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.081 (0.001) [-0.128,-0.034]	-0.076 (p<0.001) [-0.109,-0.044]
Share Working in Manufacturing		-0.036 (0.236) [-0.096,0.024]	-0.098 (p<0.001) [-0.147,-0.048]
Married			0.662 (p<0.001) [0.555,0.769]
Father present			-0.078 (0.061) [-0.160,0.004]
CZ stayers			-0.245 (p<0.001) [-0.325,-0.165]
Single motherhood			-0.124 (0.001) [-0.195,-0.053]
Constant	-0.000 (1.000) [-0.063,0.063]	-0.032 (0.052) [-0.063,0.000]	-0.013 (0.356) [-0.041,0.015]
Observations	741	707	707

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with upward income mobility as the dependent variable. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income (bottom 99 percent), median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S16: Full model results (regional)

	South	Non-South
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.108 (0.009) [-0.190,-0.027]	-0.088 (0.015) [-0.159,-0.017]
Income inequality [Gini index]	0.027 (0.509) [-0.053,0.106]	-0.084 (0.031) [-0.160,-0.008]
Median household wealth [log]	-0.380 (p<0.001) [-0.512,-0.247]	-0.238 (p<0.001) [-0.331,-0.146]
Mean household income [log]	0.327 (p<0.001) [0.157,0.498]	0.333 (p<0.001) [0.236,0.430]
Population [log]	-0.090 (0.255) [-0.245,0.065]	-0.045 (0.549) [-0.190,0.101]
Income growth [2000-10]	0.096 (0.035) [0.007,0.186]	0.061 (0.259) [-0.045,0.168]
Black [share]	-0.026 (0.512) [-0.105,0.052]	-0.096 (0.207) [-0.245,0.053]
Racial Segregation	-0.007 (0.832) [-0.075,0.061]	0.051 (0.017) [0.009,0.092]
College degree [share]	0.042 (0.400) [-0.056,0.141]	0.237 (p<0.001) [0.158,0.316]
Age [mean]	0.163 (p<0.001) [0.082,0.244]	0.241 (p<0.001) [0.187,0.295]
Migration Inflow Rate	-0.064 (0.003) [-0.107,-0.021]	-0.029 (0.234) [-0.077,0.019]
Share Working in Manufacturing	-0.157 (p<0.001) [-0.222,-0.093]	-0.044 (0.073) [-0.092,0.004]
Married	0.201 (0.037) [0.012,0.389]	0.695 (p<0.001) [0.580,0.809]
Father present	0.028 (0.726) [-0.127,0.182]	-0.044 (0.301) [-0.128,0.039]
CZ stayers	-0.105 (0.086) [-0.226,0.015]	-0.081 (0.213) [-0.209,0.046]
Single motherhood	-0.219 (p<0.001) [-0.329,-0.110]	-0.200 (p<0.001) [-0.280,-0.119]
Constant	-0.344 (p<0.001) [-0.439,-0.249]	-0.101 (0.003) [-0.167,-0.035]
Observations	270	454

Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses

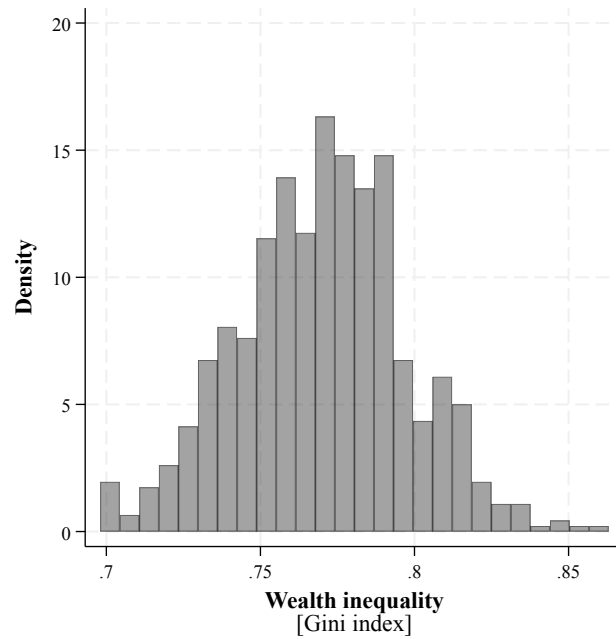
Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with upward income mobility as the dependent variable. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S17: Full model results (State fixed-effects)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.202 (p<0.001) [-0.265,-0.138]	-0.092 (0.061) [-0.189,0.004]	-0.055 (0.009) [-0.095,-0.015]
Income inequality [Gini index]		-0.073 (0.084) [-0.156,0.010]	-0.009 (0.735) [-0.062,0.044]
Median household wealth [log]		-0.033 (0.746) [-0.240,0.173]	-0.061 (0.364) [-0.194,0.073]
Mean household income [log]		0.139 (0.089) [-0.022,0.301]	0.121 (0.034) [0.010,0.233]
Population [log]		-0.147 (p<0.001) [-0.212,-0.083]	-0.011 (0.786) [-0.095,0.072]
Income growth [2000-10]		0.099 (0.006) [0.030,0.167]	0.036 (0.228) [-0.023,0.096]
Black [share]		-0.155 (p<0.001) [-0.233,-0.078]	0.258 (p<0.001) [0.134,0.382]
Racial Segregation		-0.110 (p<0.001) [-0.149,-0.071]	-0.003 (0.866) [-0.041,0.035]
College degree [share]		0.119 (0.178) [-0.056,0.295]	0.074 (0.092) [-0.013,0.161]
Age [mean]		0.061 (0.246) [-0.044,0.167]	0.060 (0.102) [-0.012,0.131]
Migration Inflow Rate		-0.111 (p<0.001) [-0.169,-0.054]	-0.059 (0.003) [-0.097,-0.021]
Share Working in Manufacturing		-0.019 (0.744) [-0.138,0.099]	-0.035 (0.362) [-0.110,0.041]
Married			0.697 (p<0.001) [0.528,0.866]
Father present			-0.105 (0.020) [-0.193,-0.017]
CZ stayers			-0.068 (0.229) [-0.180,0.044]
Single motherhood			-0.182 (0.001) [-0.286,-0.077]
Constant	-1.941 (p<0.001) [-2.086,-1.797]	-1.889 (p<0.001) [-2.371,-1.407]	-0.135 (0.539) [-0.572,0.303]
Observations	741	724	724
Two-sided t-test, p-values and confidence intervals in parentheses			

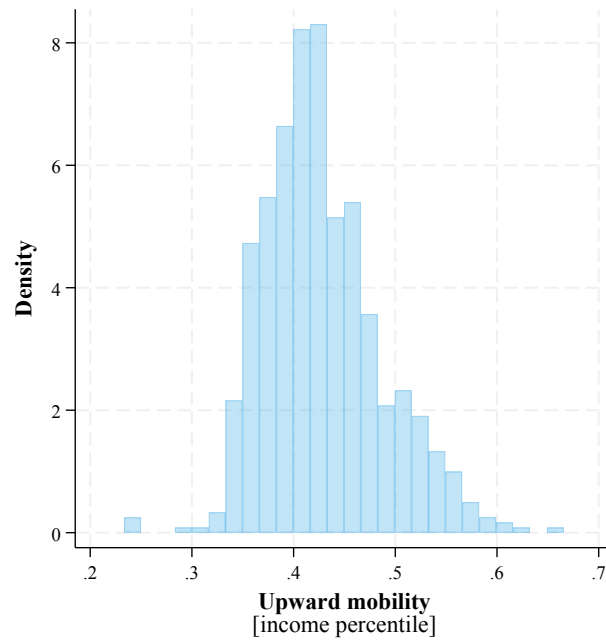
Note: Linear models estimated by OLS with upward income mobility as the dependent variable. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. All models include state level fixed-effects. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Figure S2: Distribution of wealth inequality (Gini index)



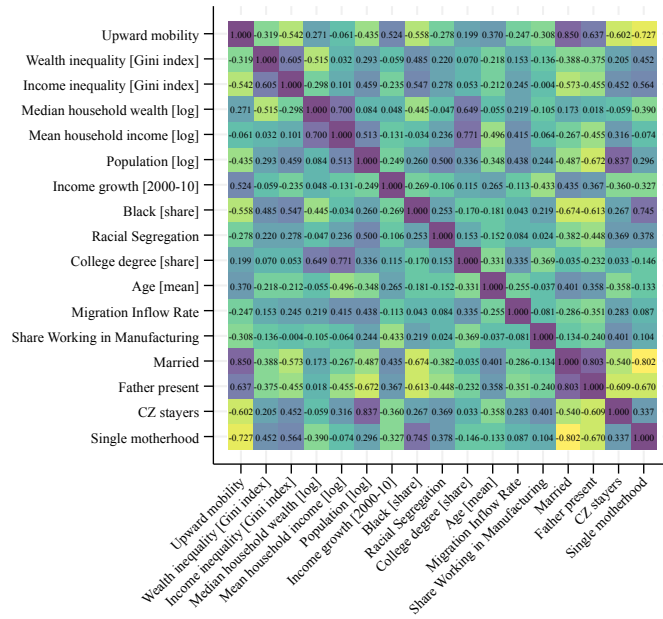
Note: Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Figure S3: Distribution of upward income mobility



Note: Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Figure S4: Correlation matrix



Note: Correlation matrix between all variables in the main models. Upward income mobility is measured as the predicted average percentile rank in the national income distribution that children growing up to parents at the 25th percentile achieve in adulthood. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Covariates at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.

Table S18: Partial correlations with upward mobility of low-income children

	Partial correlation
Wealth inequality [Gini index]	-0.1794 (p<0.001)
Income inequality [Gini index]	-0.0823 (0.028)
Median household wealth [log]	-0.254 (p<0.001)
Mean household income [log]	0.2586 (p<0.001)
Population [log]	0.0291 (0.439)
Income growth [2000-10]	0.185 (p<0.001)
Black [share]	0.1297 (p<0.001)
Racial Segregation	0.0291 (0.439)
College degree [share]	0.2378 (p<0.001)
Age [mean]	0.3162 (p<0.001)
Migration Inflow Rate	-0.1624 (p<0.001)
Share Working in Manufacturing	-0.1356 (p<0.001)
Married	0.5681 (p<0.001)
Father present	-0.0701 (0.062)
CZ stayers	-0.225 (p<0.001)
Single motherhood	-0.1766 (p<0.001)

Two-sided t-test, p-values in parentheses

Note: Partial correlations estimated using Stata's *pcorr* package. Wealth inequality is measured as the commuting zone level Gini coefficient in household net wealth. Other characteristics at the CZ-level include: Income inequality measured as the Gini coefficient in household income, median household net wealth (log), average household income (log), total population (log), average growth in incomes between 2000 and 2010, population share Black, racial segregation measured as the Theil index, population share with a college degree, average age, share of immigrants, share of employees working in manufacturing, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who are claimed by married parents on their income tax returns in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort with a father present in the household in the late 90s, share of children from the 1978-1983 cohort who live in the same commuting zone they grew up in, share of single motherhood. *Source:* GEOWEALTH-US and Opportunity insights.