

**The intergenerational effects of a large wealth shock:  
White Southerners after the Civil War**

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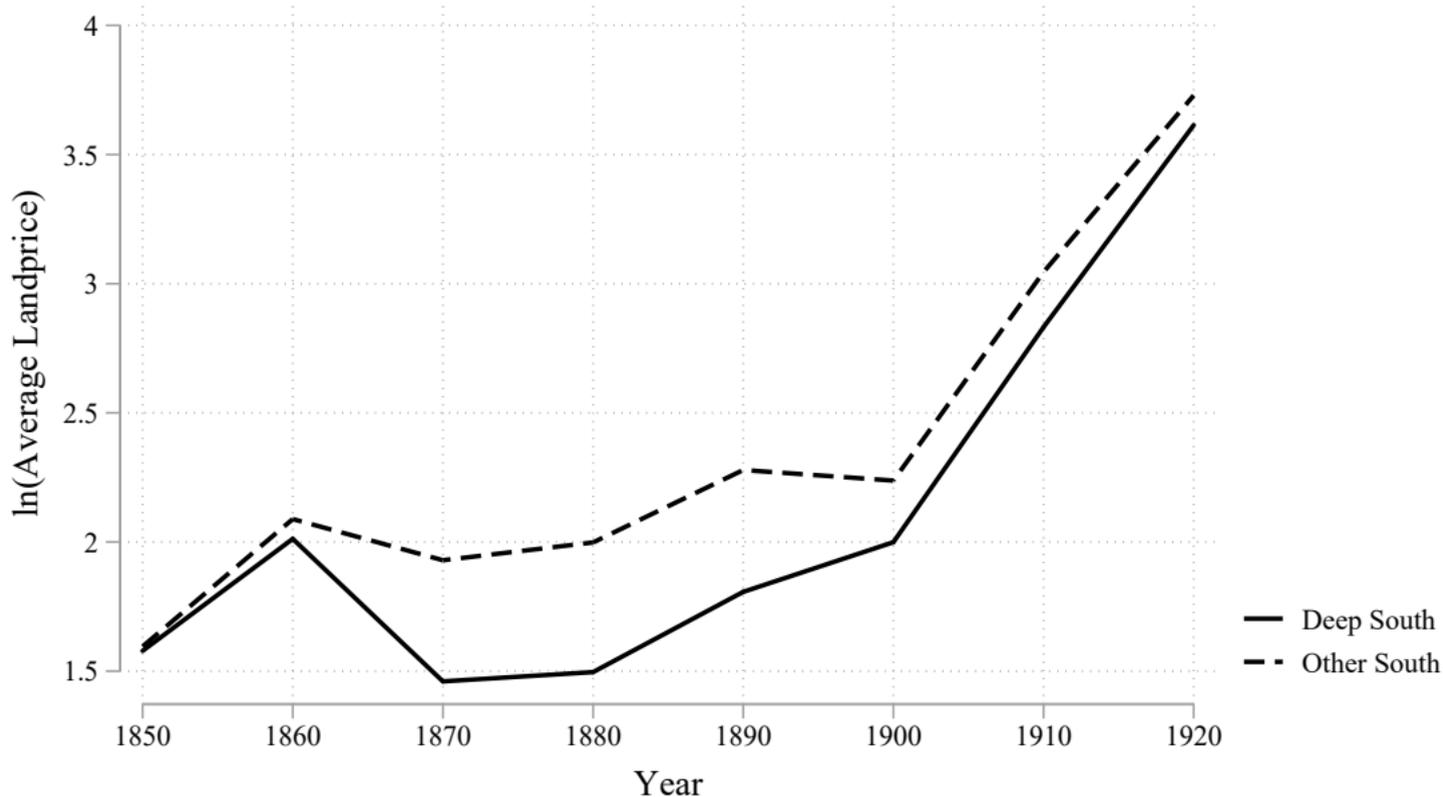
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UC-Davis and NBER

May 2021

**Online appendix materials**

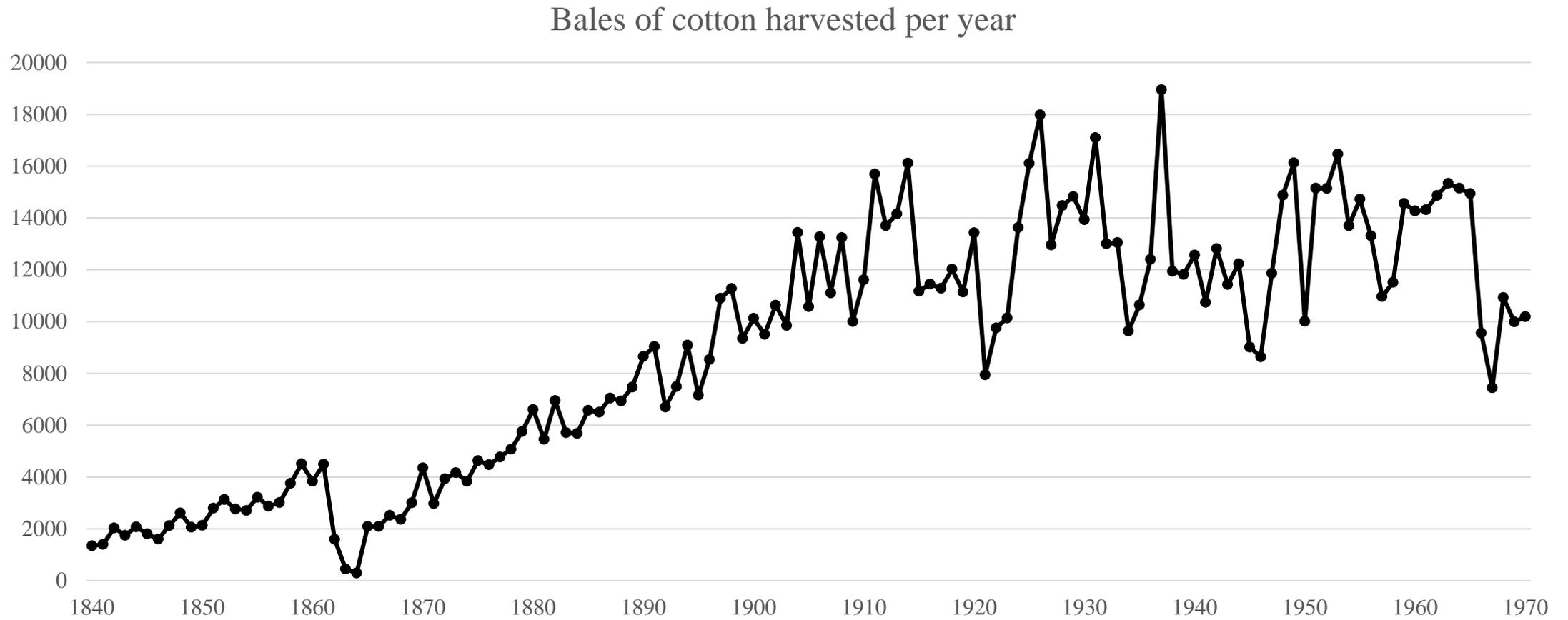
Appendix Figure 1a:  
Land prices -- Deep South vs other South



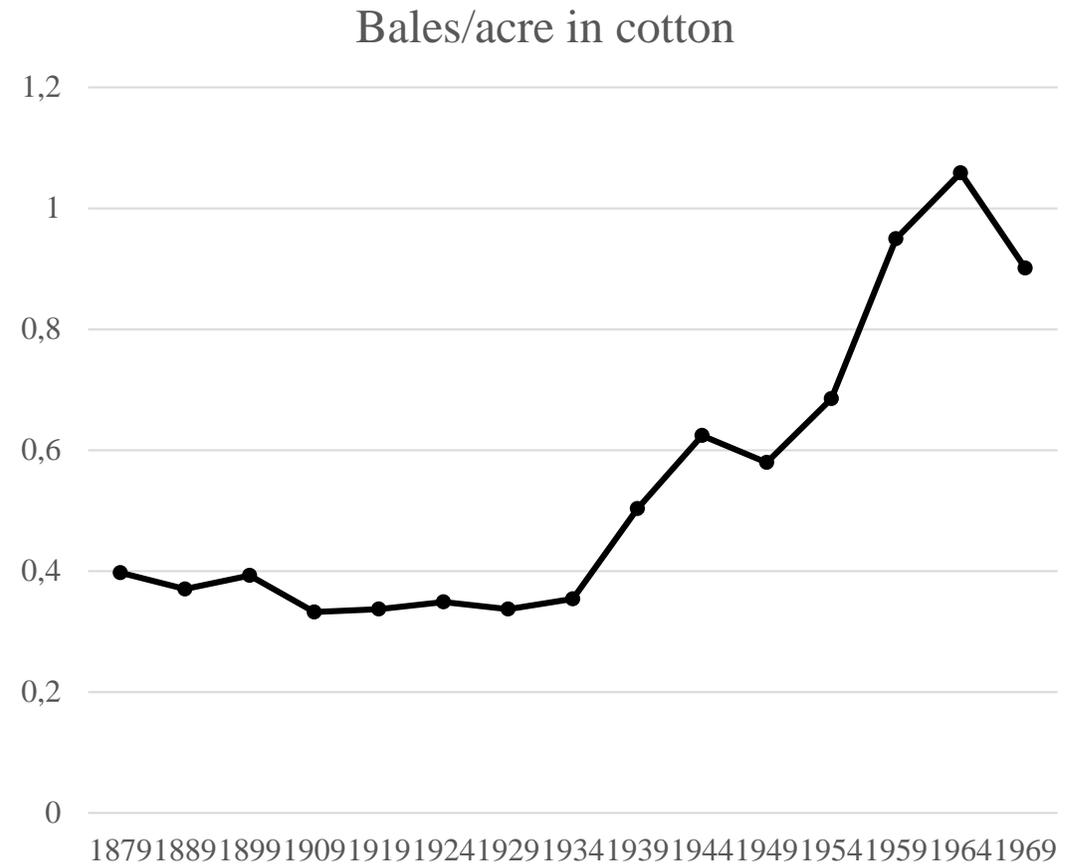
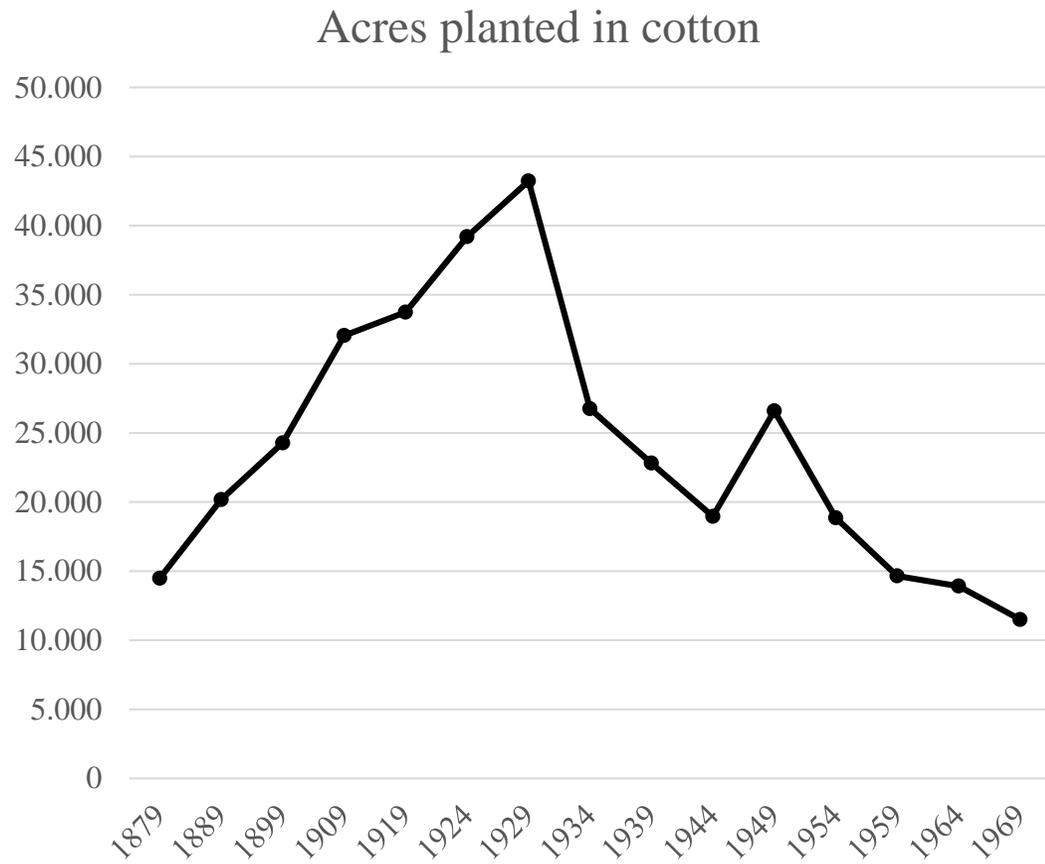
Notes: Appendix Figure 1a plots the evolution of land prices by geographic region (Deep South, Other South).

Source: Haines, Fishback, and Rhode (2014). United States Agriculture Data, 1840 - 2012, <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR35206.v4>.

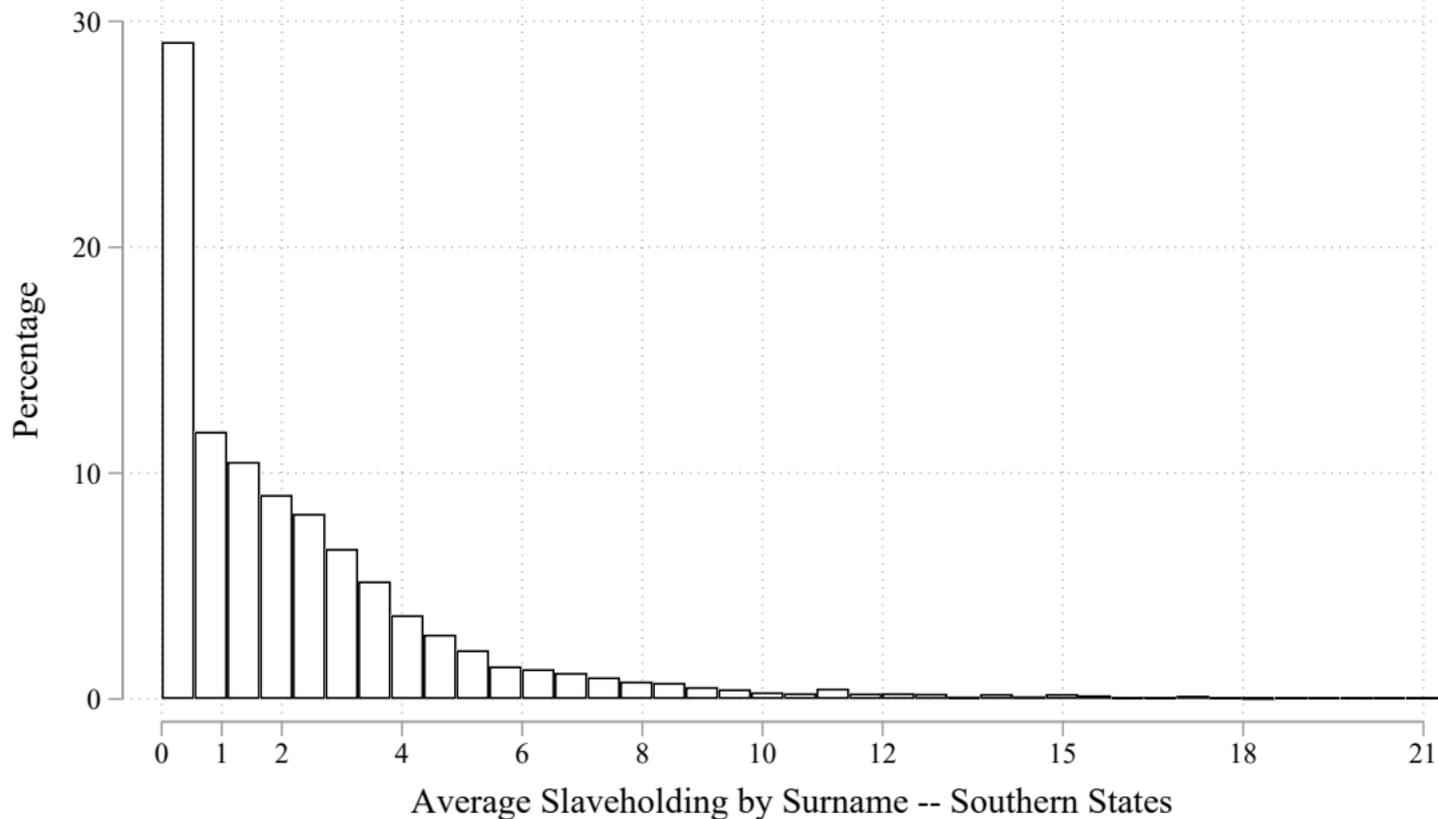
Appendix Figure 1b: Trends in cotton production



Appendix Figure 1c: Trends in cotton acreage and yields



Appendix Figure 2:  
Distribution of average slaveholding by surname



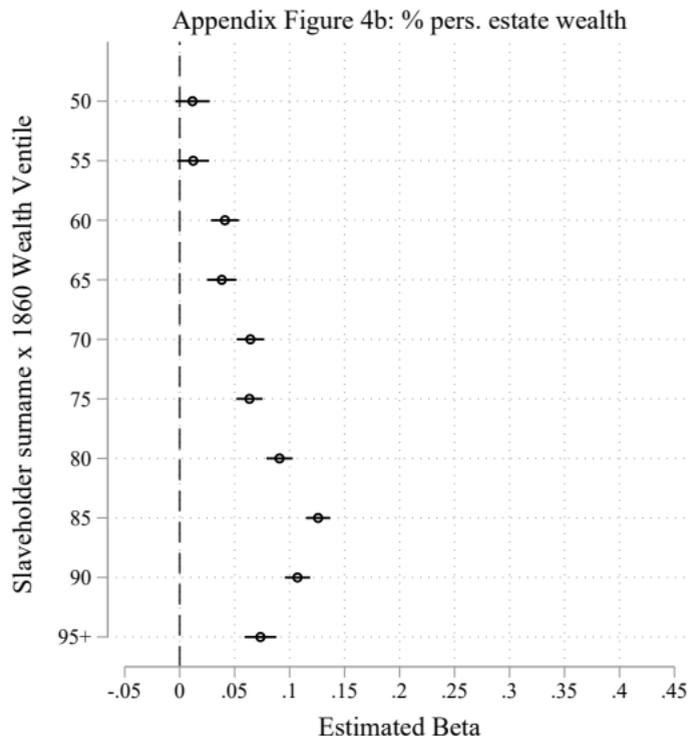
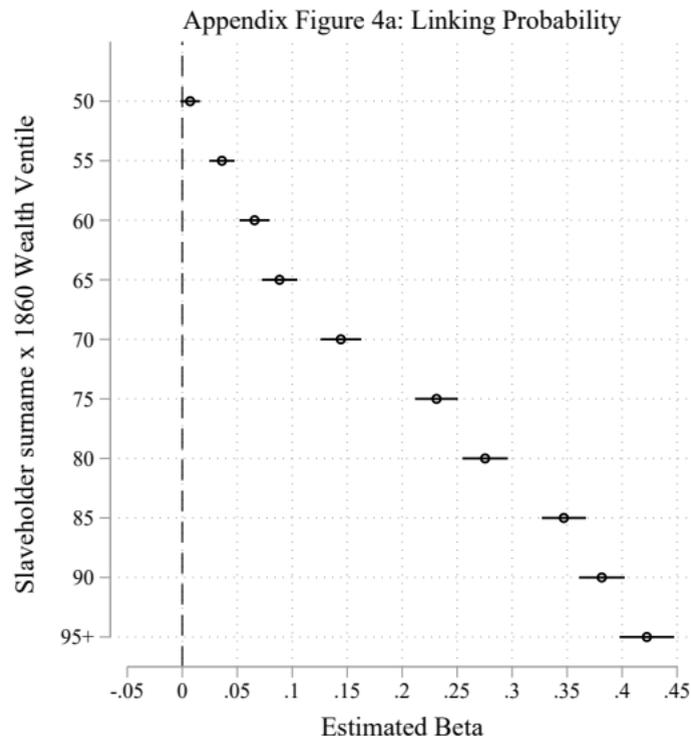
Notes: Appendix Figure 2 shows the distribution of average slaveholdings by surname in the US South.

Appendix Figure 3:  
Probability of reporting zero wealth in 1870



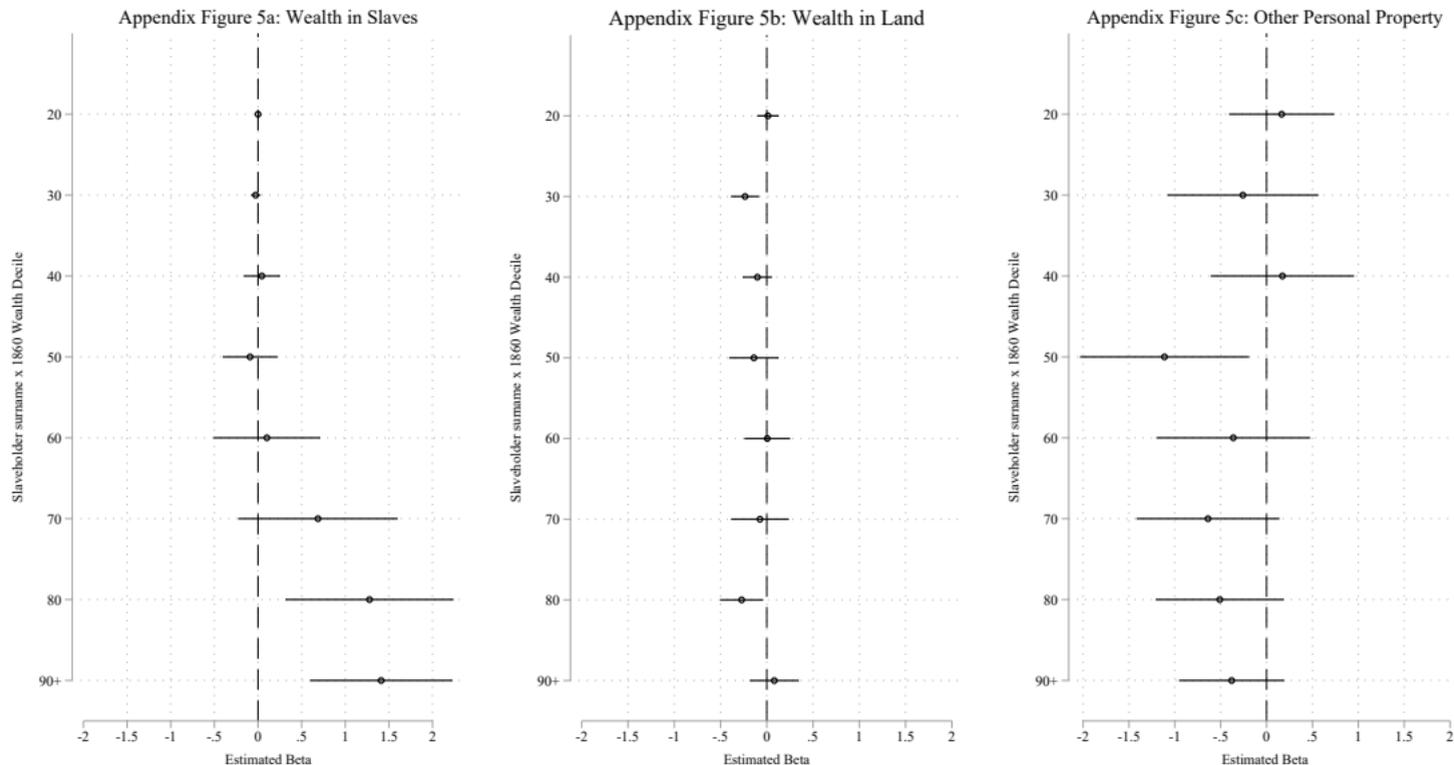
Notes: Appendix Figure 5 displays the probability of reporting zero wealth in 1870 by percentile in the 1860 wealth distribution.

## Appendix Figure 4: Slaveholder surnames as a proxy for actual slaveholding



Notes: Appendix Figure 4a (N=81680) reports the probability that a white southern household head in our linked 1860-1870 sample matches to the 1860 slave schedule. Appendix Figure 4b (N=) shows the relationship between the share of personal estate wealth in 1860 and slaveholder surname. Slaveholder surnames are defined as names that are associated with above median slaveholding within the US South. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for the interaction between slaveholder surname and ventile of the 1860 wealth distribution. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

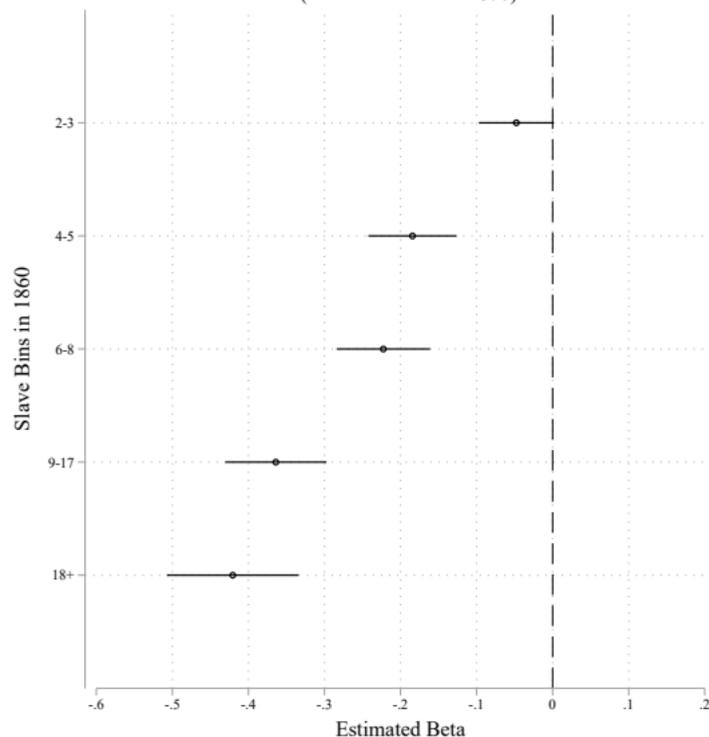
## Appendix Figure 5: Texas wealth portfolio in 1859, controlling for wealth decile



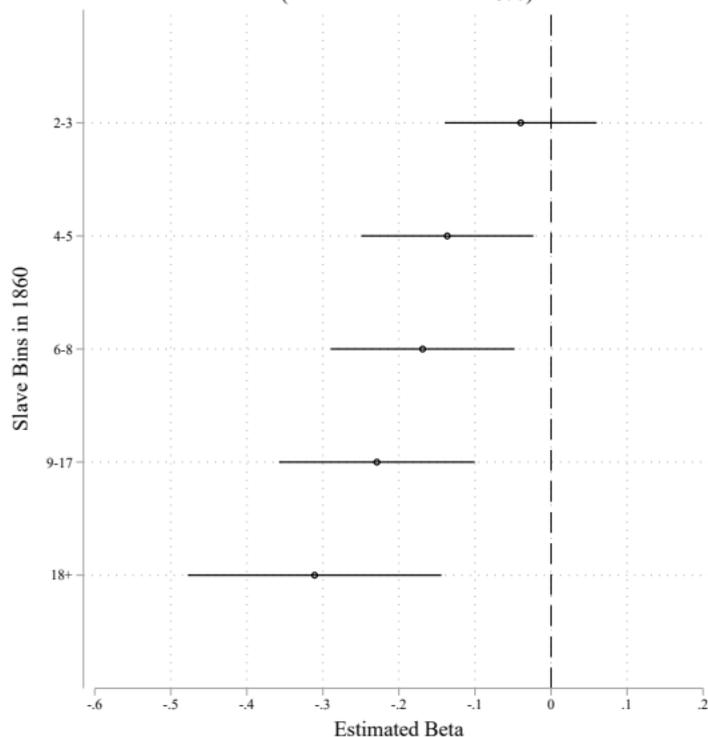
Notes: Appendix Figures 5a-c (N=2015) report coefficients from regressions run on wealth data from the state of Texas, controlling for the wealth decile. The dependent variable is ln wealth held in slave value (Appendix Fig. 5a); ln wealth held in land value per acre (Appendix Fig. 5b); and ln wealth held in personal property other than slaves (Appendix Fig. 5c). The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for the interaction between slaveholder surname and decile of the 1859 wealth distribution.

## Appendix Figure 6: The relationship of known slave property in 1860 and real and personal estate wealth in 1870

Appendix Figure 6a -- Fathers:  
ln(Real estate wealth 1870)



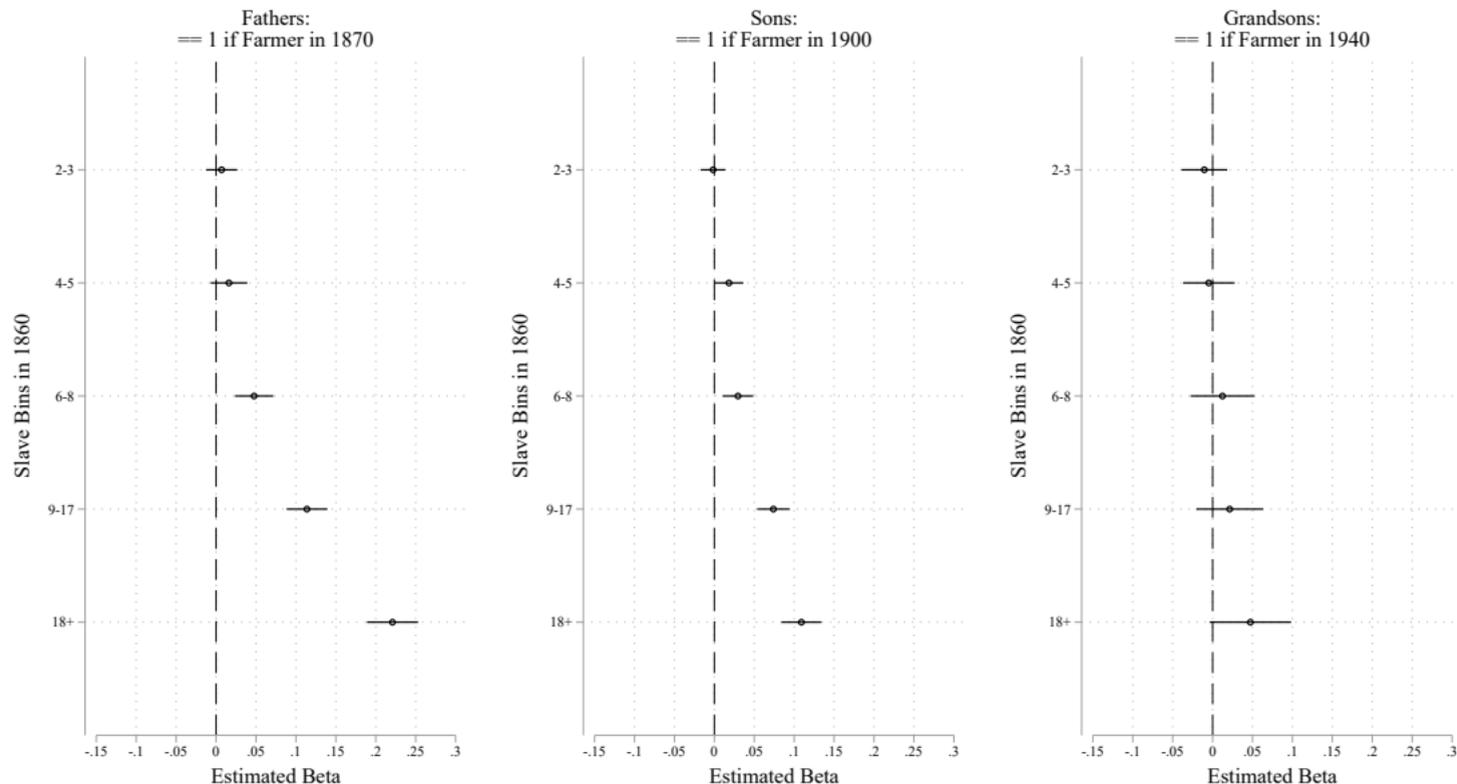
Appendix Figure 6b -- Fathers:  
ln(Personal estate wealth 1870)



Notes: Appendix Figures 6a-b (N=19731/19733) report coefficients from equation (1). The dependent variable is ln real estate wealth in 1870 (Appendix Figure 6a) and ln personal estate wealth in 1870 (Appendix Figure 6b). The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

## Appendix Figure 7a:

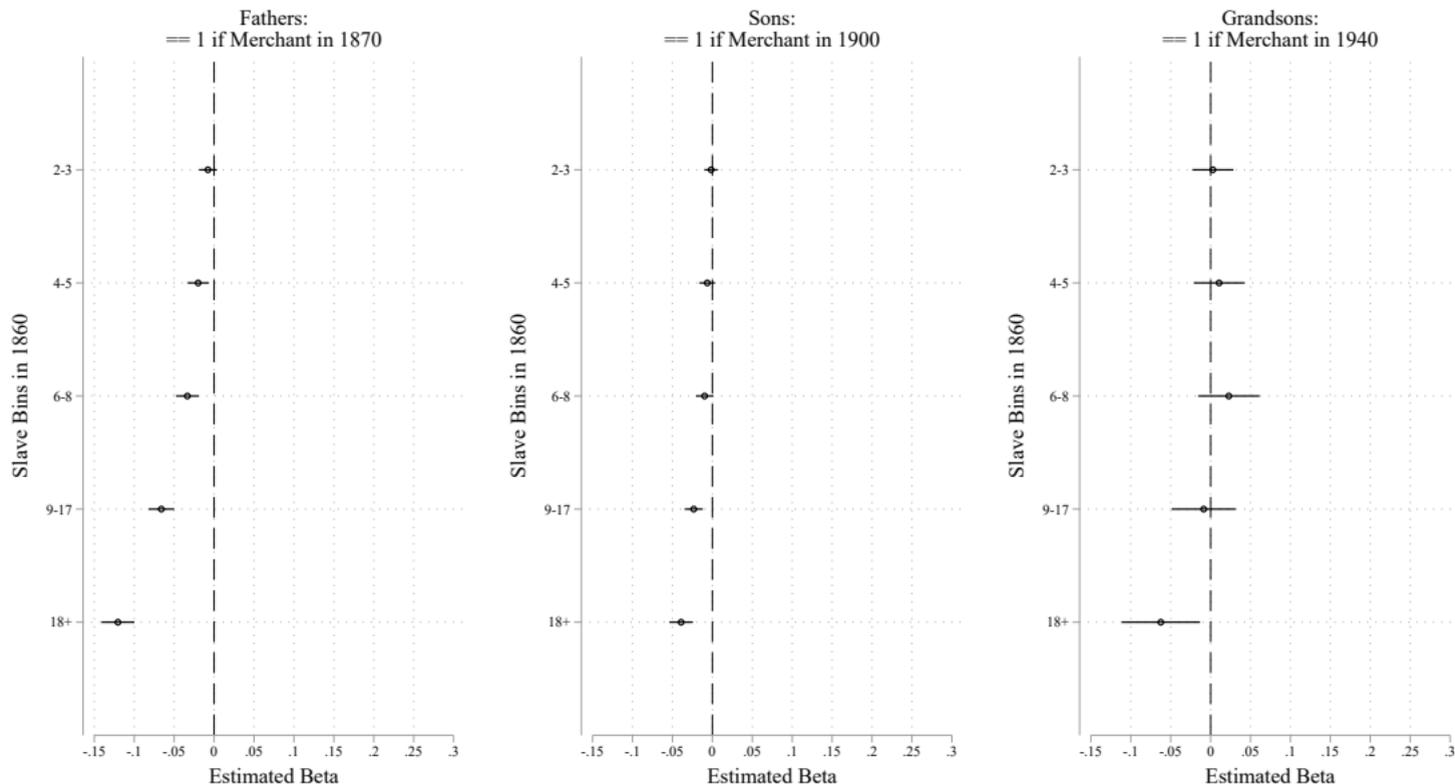
The relationship of known slave property in 1860 and the likelihood of working as a farmer



Notes: Appendix Figure 7a (N=21337/40148/15523) reports coefficients from equation (1). The dependent variable is a dummy variable if the father/son/grandson worked as a farmer (IPUMS code OCC1950 = 100). Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

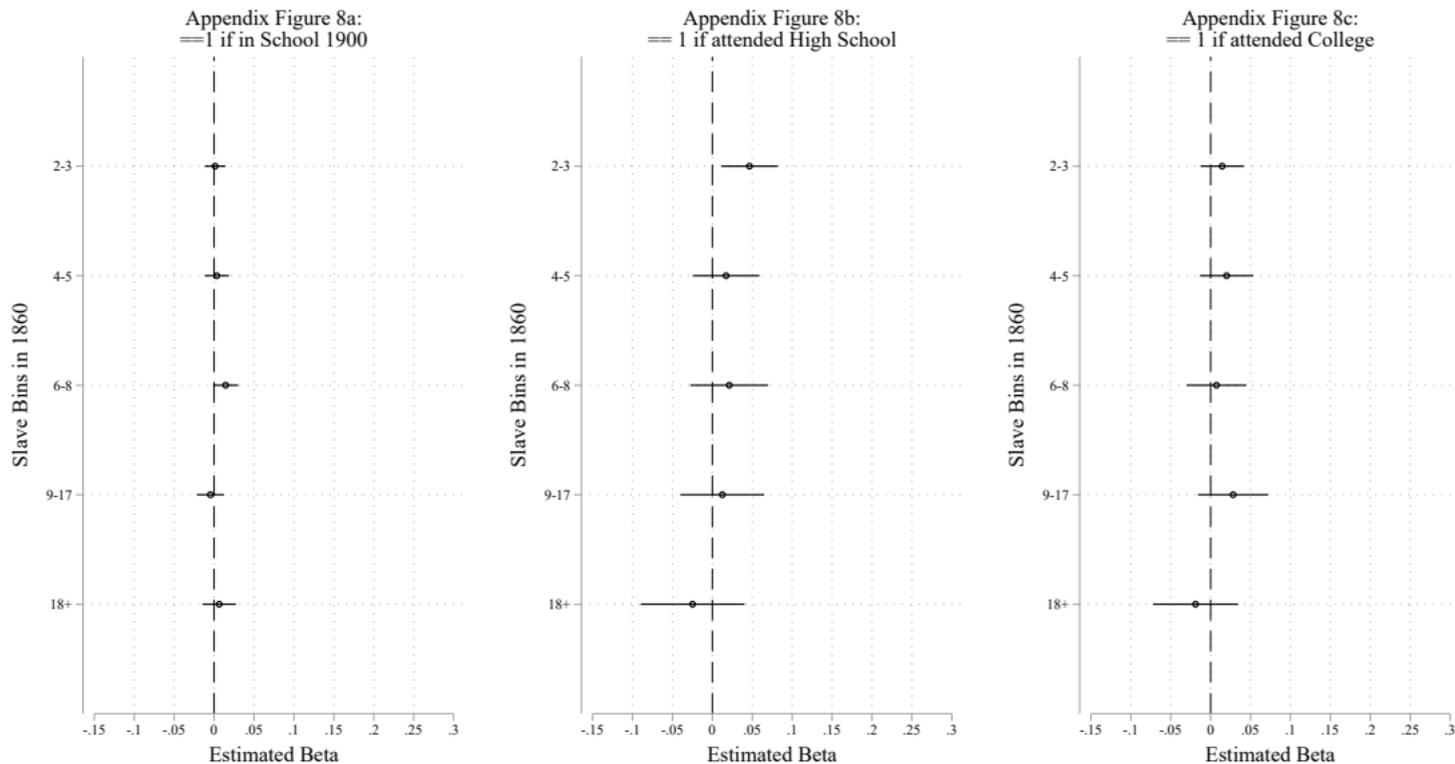
## Appendix Figure 7b:

The relationship of known slave property in 1860 and the likelihood of working as a merchant



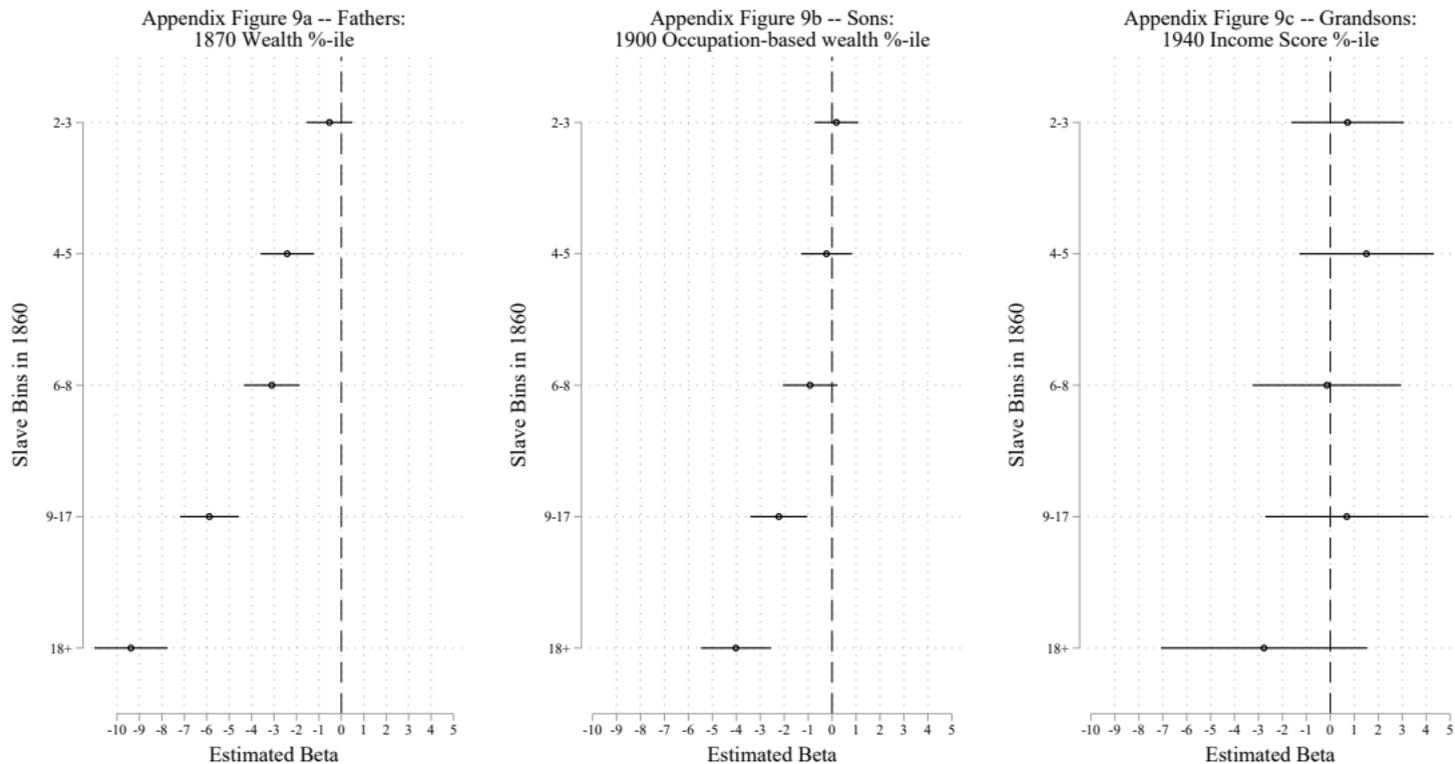
Notes: Appendix Figure 7b (N=21337/40148/15523) reports coefficients from equation (1). The dependent variable is a dummy variable if the father/son/grandson worked as a merchant (IPUMS code OCC1950 == 290). Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

## Appendix Figure 8: The relationship of known slave property in 1860 and grandsons' educational outcomes



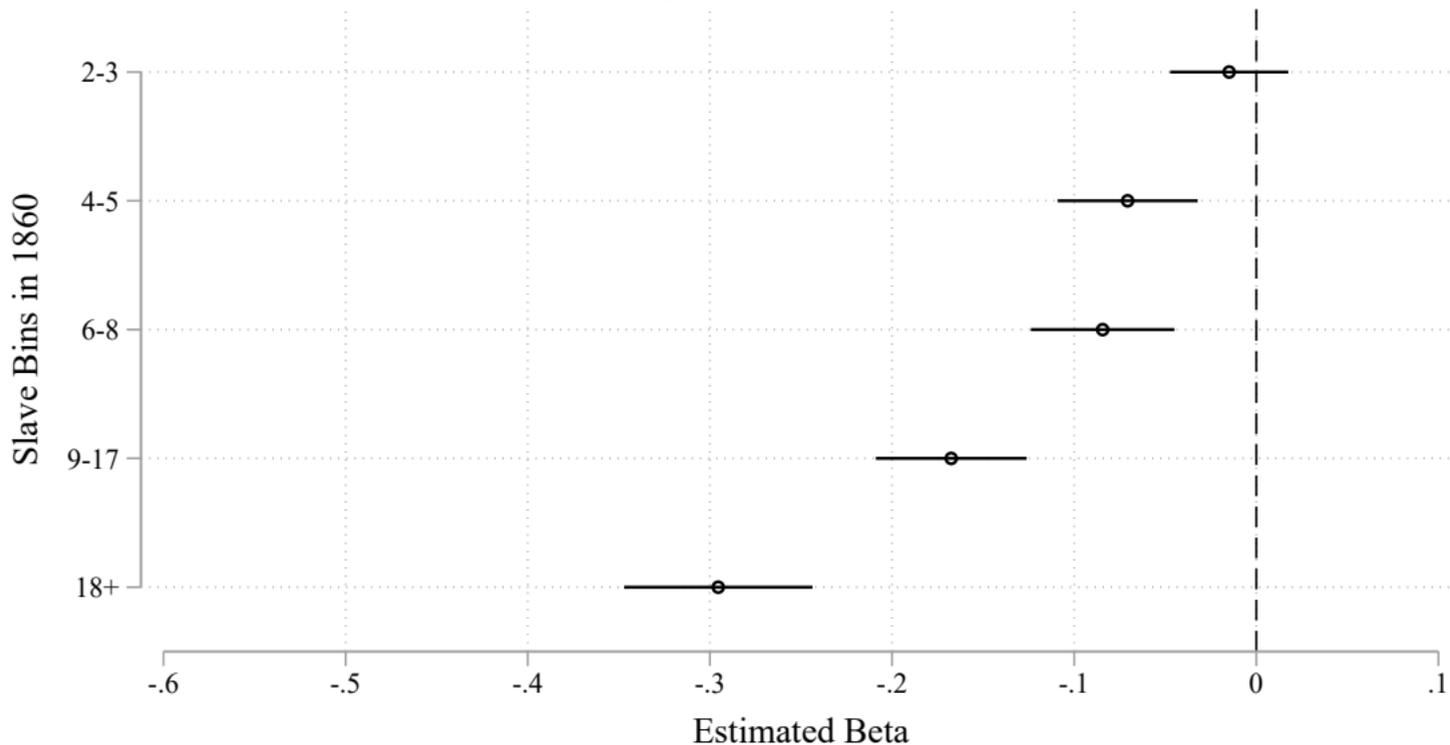
Notes: Appendix Figures 8a-c (N=31932/15523/15523) report coefficients from equation (1). The dependent variable is a dummy if the grandson attended school in 1900 (Appendix Figure 8a); a dummy if he attended high school by 1940 (Appendix Figure 8b); and a dummy if he attended college by 1940 (Appendix Figure 8c). Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

## Appendix Figure 9: Replication of Figure 2 using wealth/income percentile rank as outcome variable



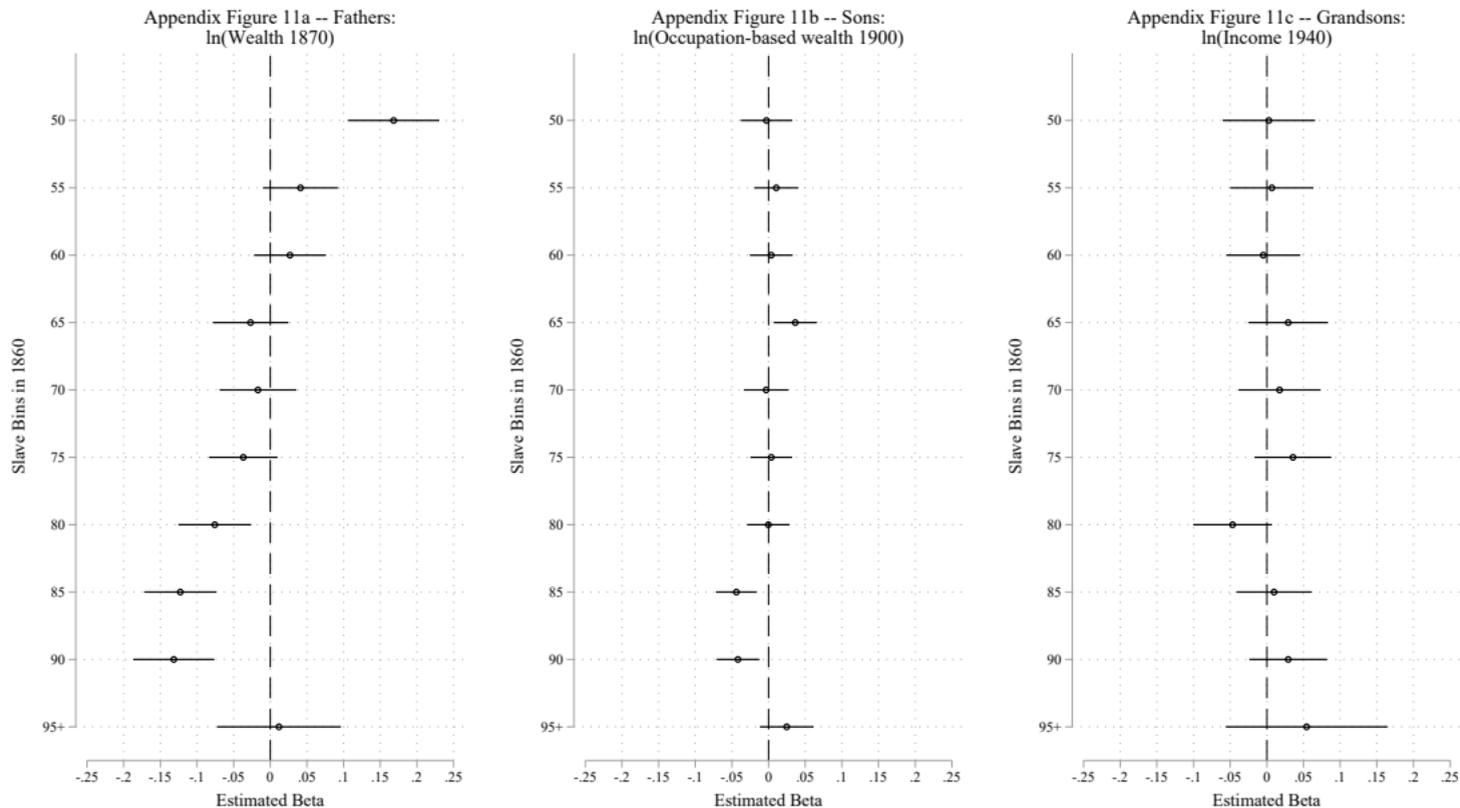
Notes: Appendix Figures 9a-c (N=21434/N=40915/N=15523) report coefficients from equation (1). The dependent variable is the percentile rank of the father's wealth in 1870; the percentile rank of the son's occupation-based wealth in 1900; and the percentile rank of the grandson's income score in 1940. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

Appendix Figure 10:  
The relationship of known slave property in 1860 and occupation-based wealth in 1870  
 $\ln(\text{occupation-based wealth } 1870)$



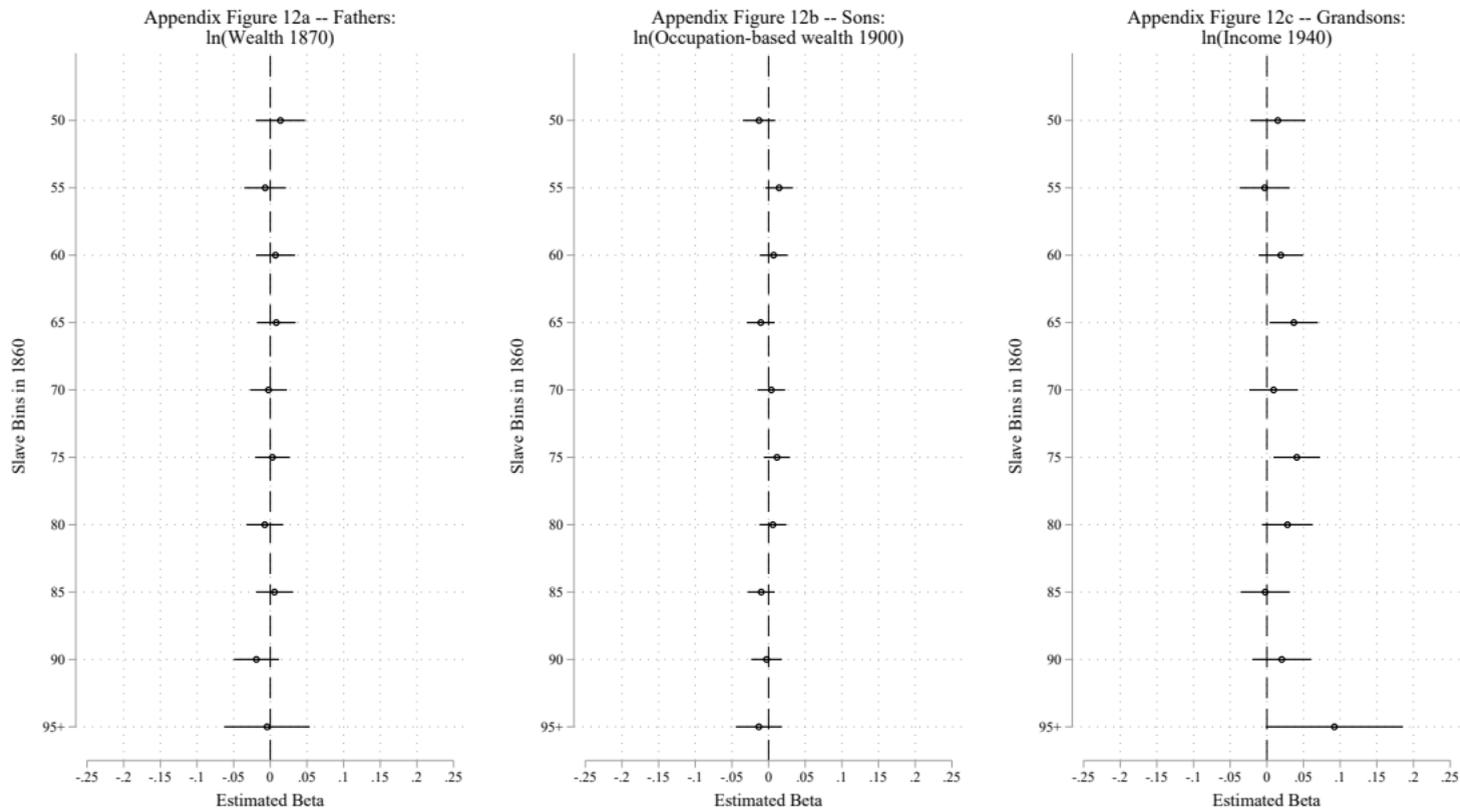
Notes: Appendix Figure 10 (N=21337) replicates Figure 2a using a occupation-based wealth score in 1870 as outcome variable instead. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

# Appendix Figure 11: Estimating Equation 2 for Southern states only (including state fixed effects)



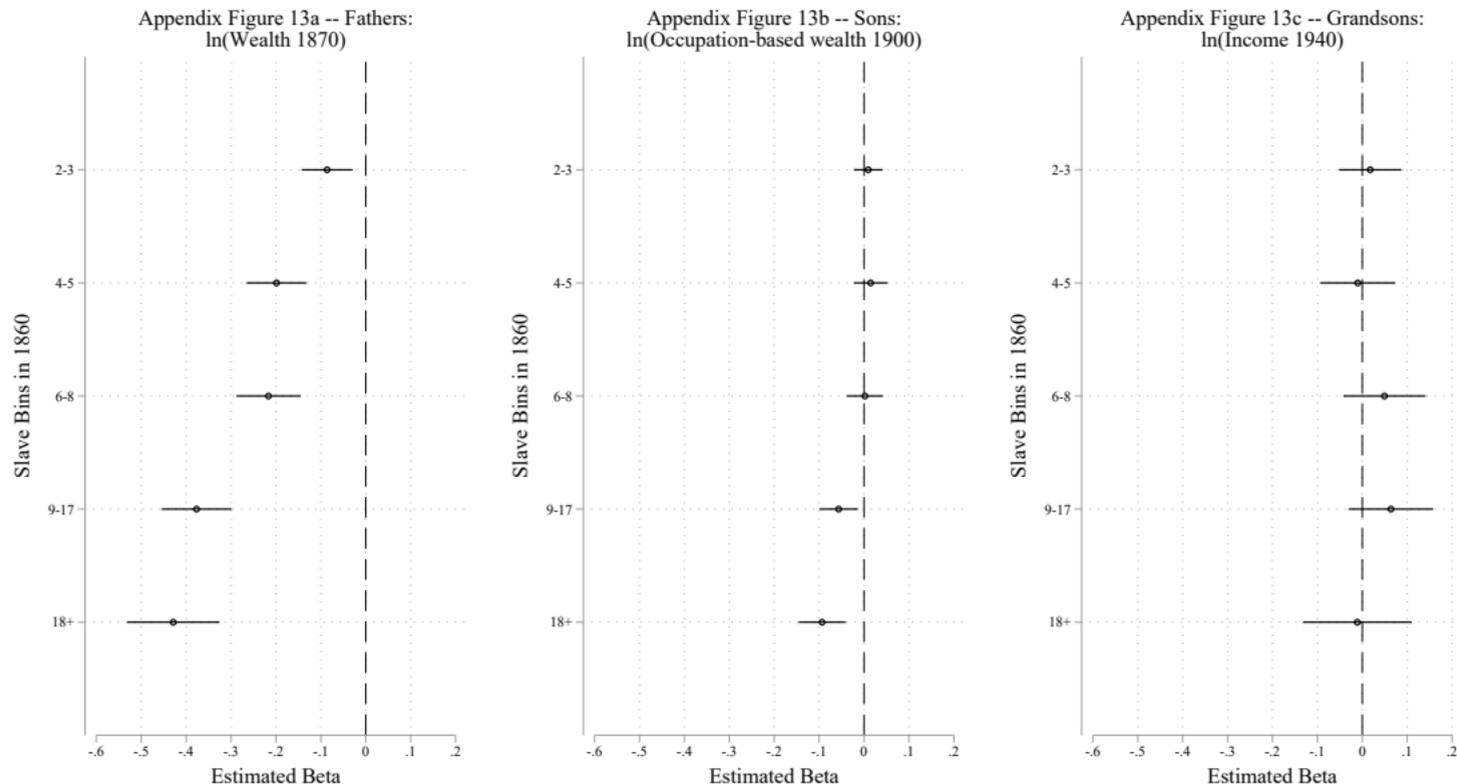
Notes: Appendix Figure 11 (N=81677/162722/53725) presents the estimates of estimating equation 2 only for southern states. All specifications additionally include fixed effects for state of residence in 1860. See Figure 3 in the main text for further details. Estimates are reported with their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals.

## Appendix Figure 12: Estimating Equation 2 for Northern states only (including state fixed effects)



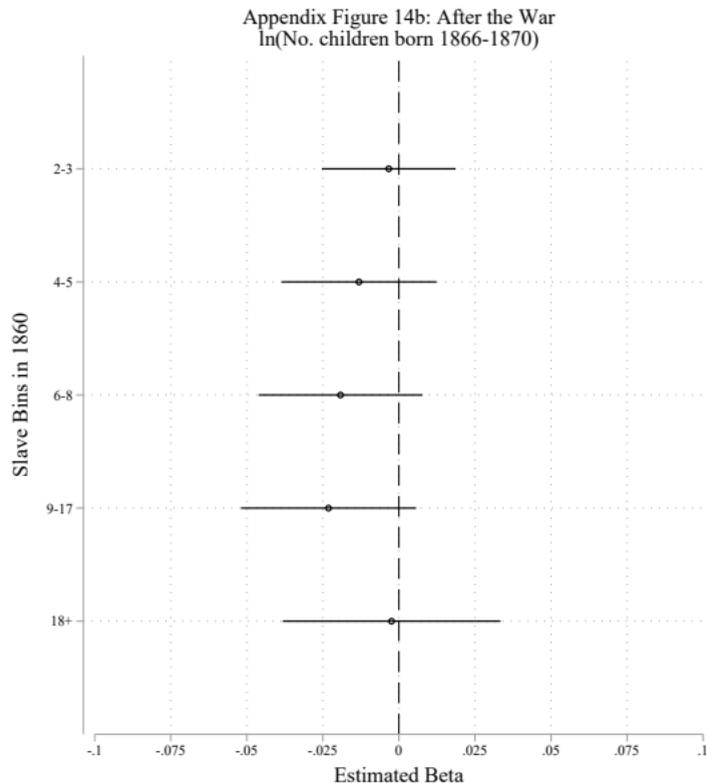
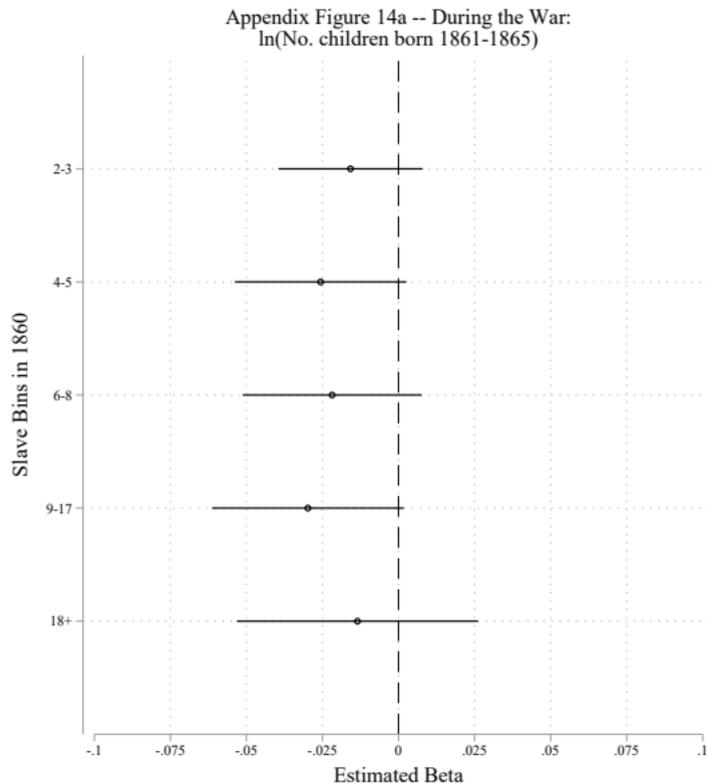
Notes: Appendix Figure 12 (N=233458/359331/94499) presents the estimates of estimating equation 2 only for northern states. All specifications additionally include fixed effects for state of residence in 1860. See Figure 3 in the main text for further details. Estimates are reported with their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals.

## Appendix Figure 13: Replication of Figure 2 including controls for surname fixed effects



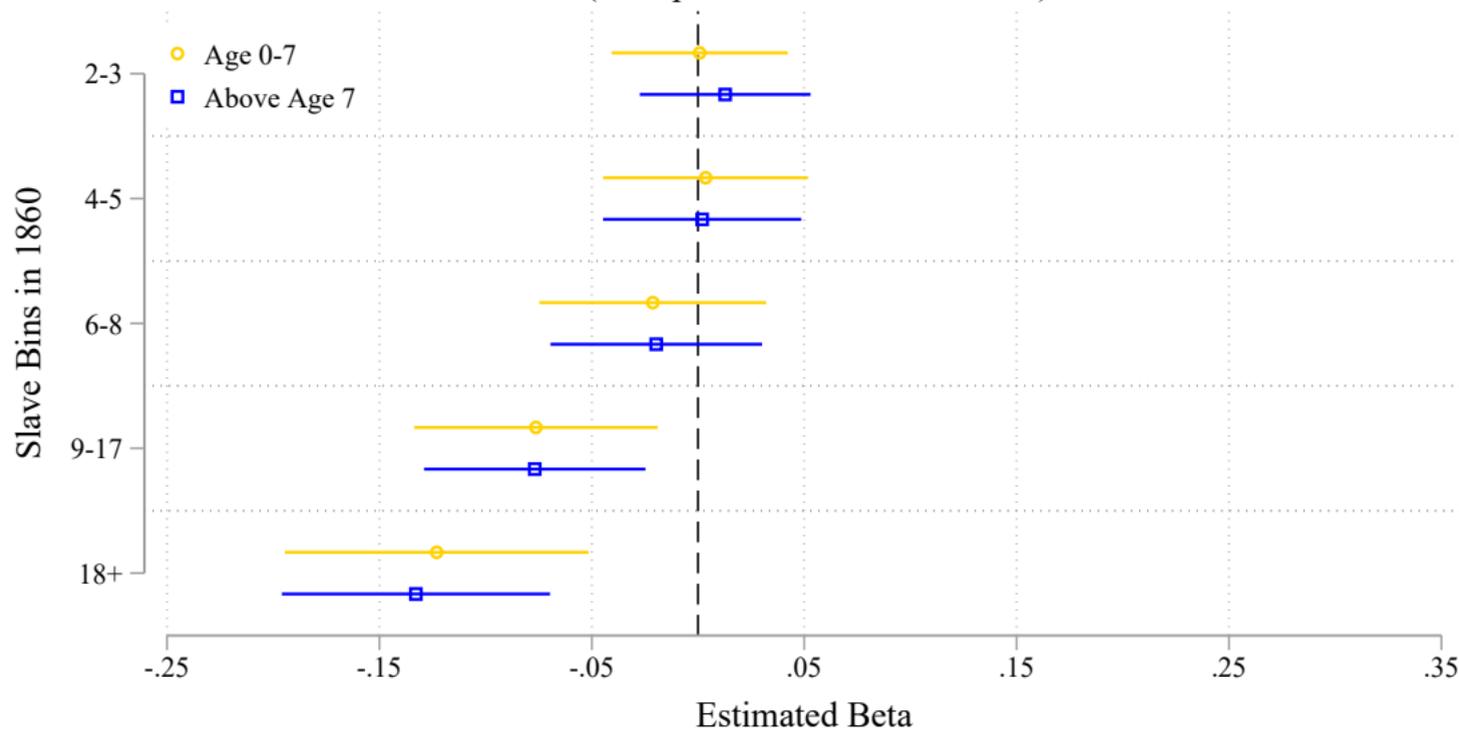
Notes: Appendix Figures 13a-c (N=20250/39086/13354) replicate Figure 2 but including surname fixed effects as controls. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

# Appendix Figure 14: The relationship of known slave property in 1860 and fertility during/after the Civil War



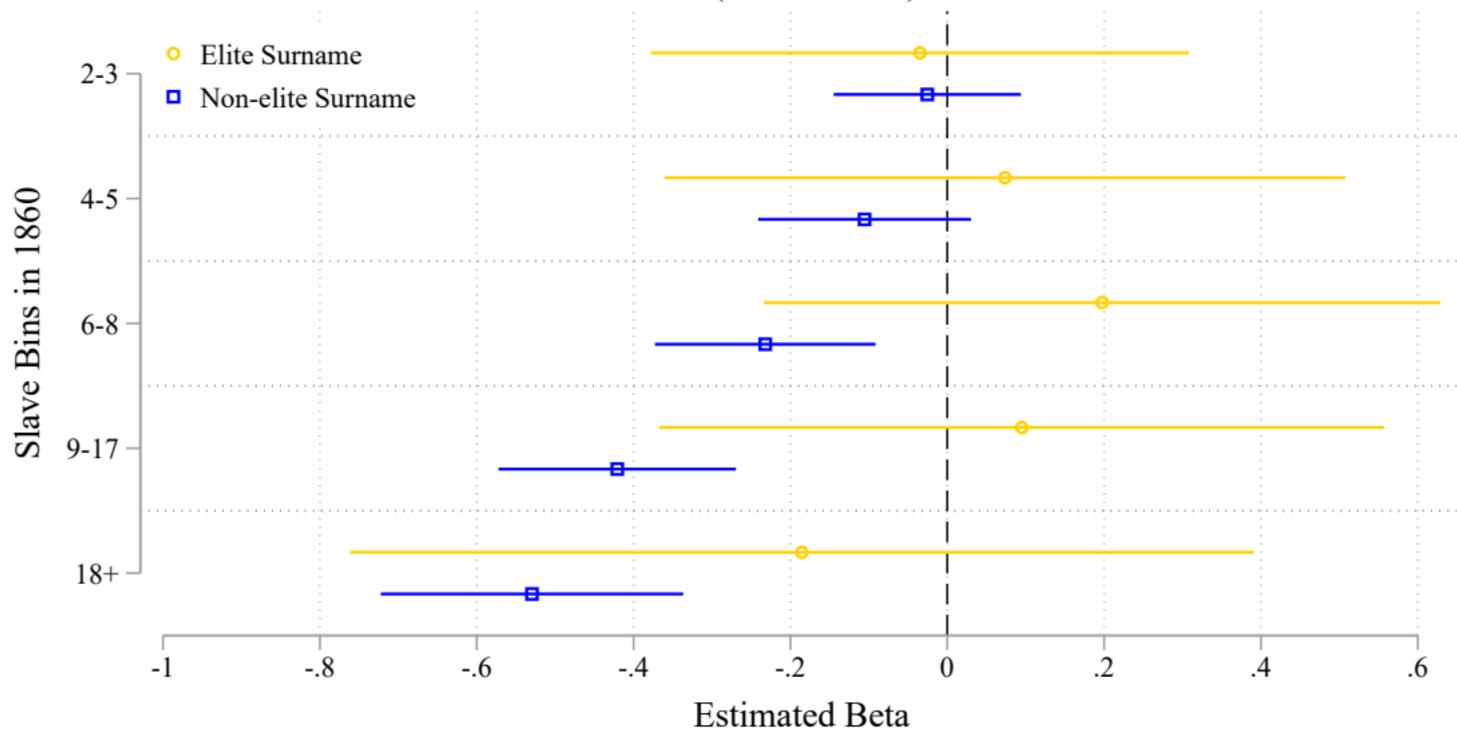
Notes: Appendix Figures 14a-b (N=16413) report coefficients from equation (1) but using fertility as outcome. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

Appendix Figure 15:  
 Replication of Figure 2b using a sample split by son's age in 1860  
 ln(Occupation-based wealth 1900)



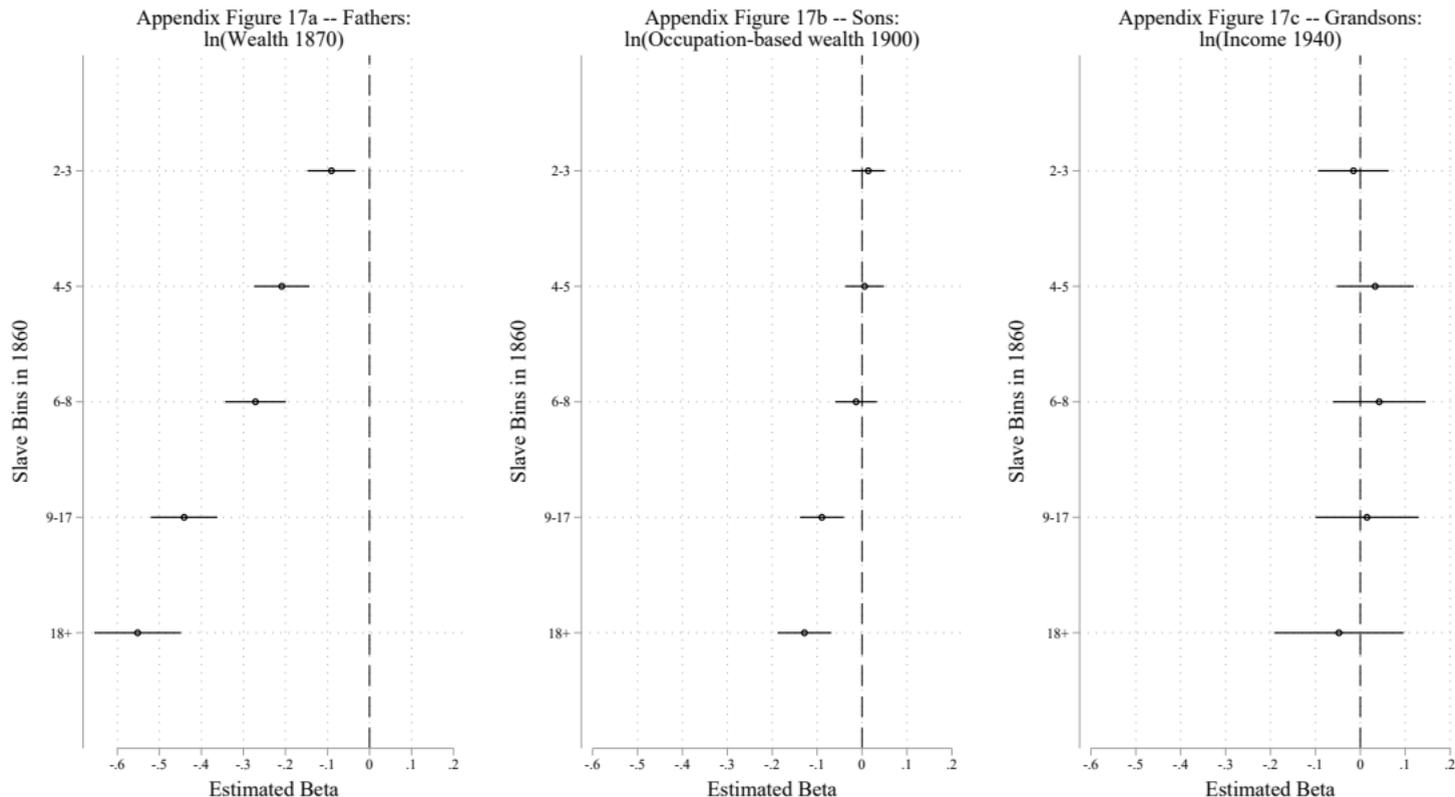
Notes: Appendix Figure 15 (N=18972/21609) reports a sample split of Figure 2b by son's age (below/above age 7) in 1860. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

Appendix Figure 16:  
Elite connections of slaveholders without children  
ln(Wealth 1870)



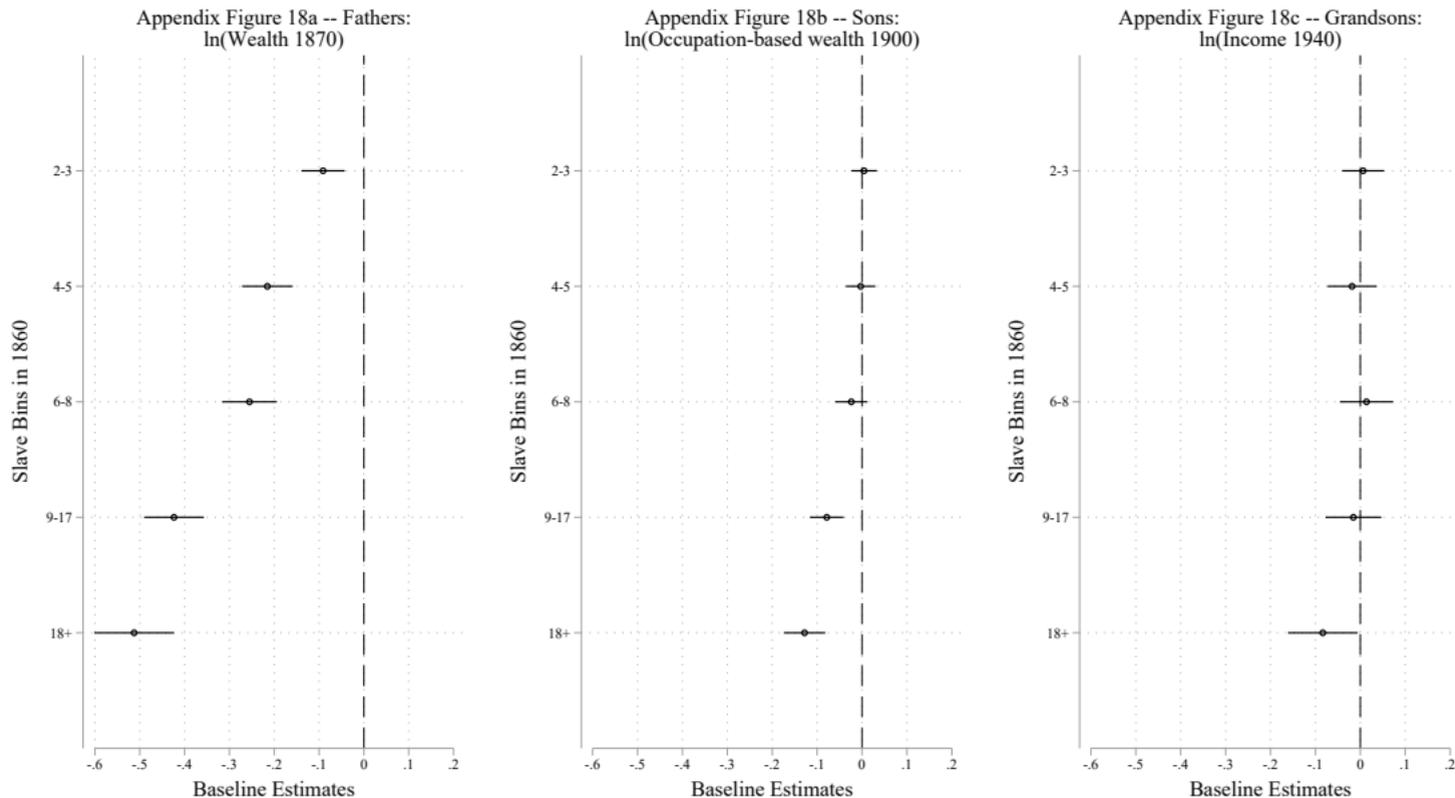
Notes: Appendix Figure 16 (N=907/5465) reports a sample split of Figure 7a by elite surname for slaveholders without children. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 7 in the main text for details about the control variables.

## Appendix Figure 17: Replication of Figure 2 based on conservative matches



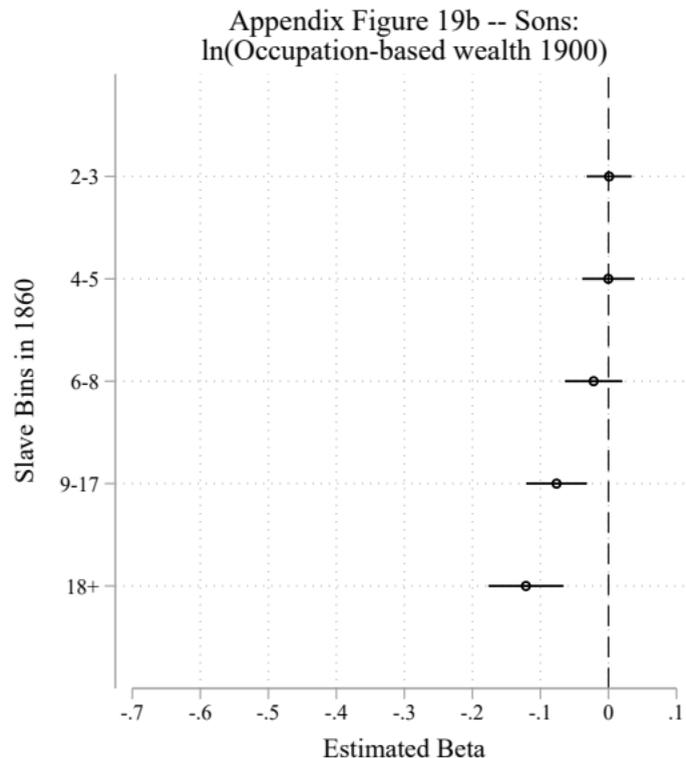
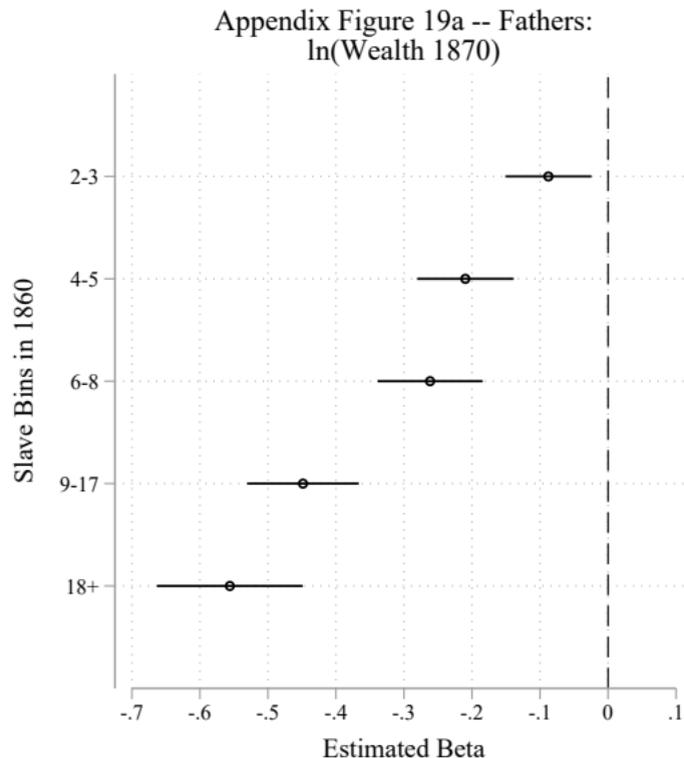
Notes: Appendix Figures 17a-c (N=15385/24495/9742) replicate Figure 2 based on a more conservative matching method. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

## Appendix Figure 18: Replication of Figure 2 without sample weights



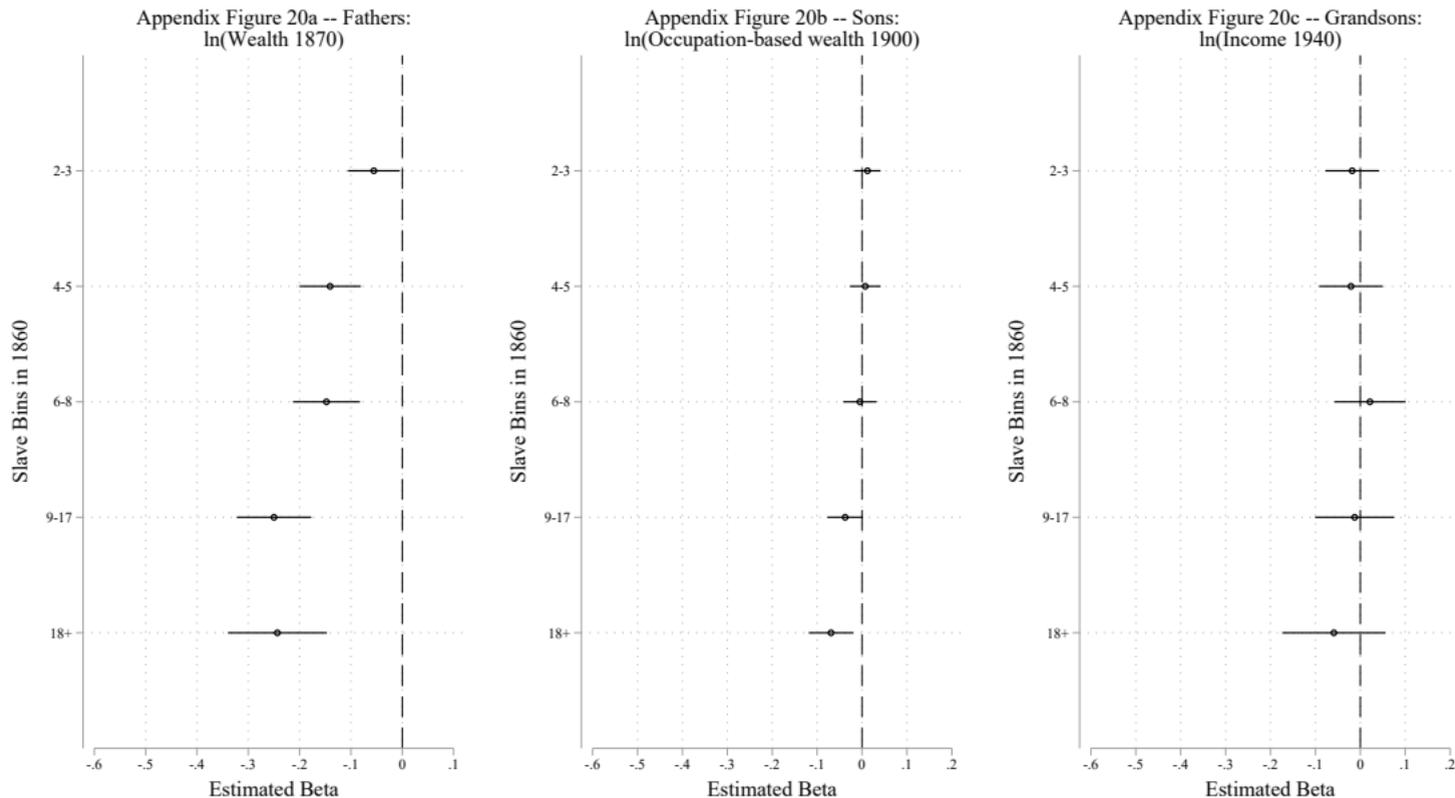
Notes: Appendix Figures 18a-c (N=22004/40581/14386) replicate Figure 2 without weights. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

## Appendix Figure 19: Replication of Figure 2 excluding fathers/sons likely serving in Civil War



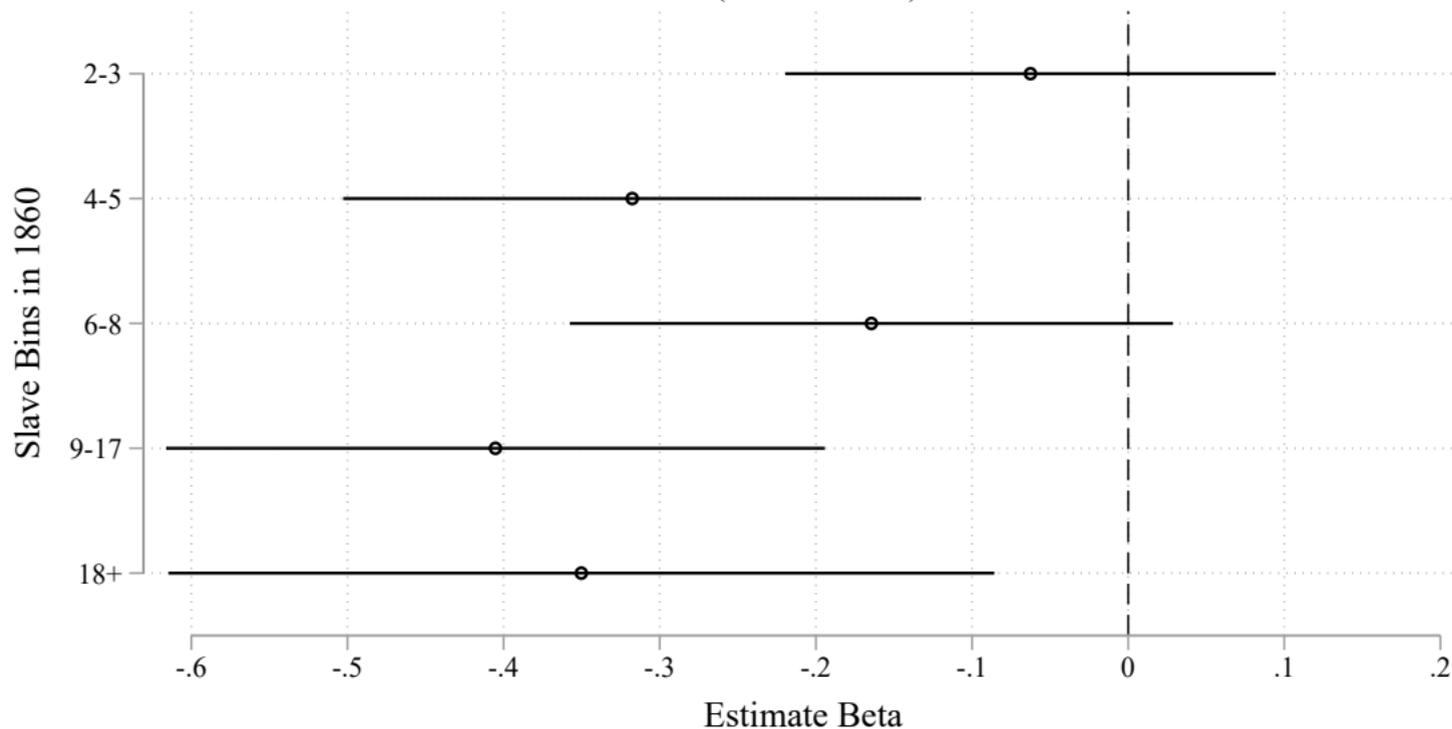
Notes: Appendix Figure 19 (N=14652/30503) replicates Figures 2a-b excluding fathers/sons likely serving in the Civil War. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

## Appendix Figure 20: Replication of Figure 2 including county fixed effects



Notes: Appendix Figures 20a-c (N=21910/40562/14341) replicate Figure 2 including county fixed effects as controls. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

Appendix Figure 21:  
Replication of Figure 2a including zero wealth in 1870  
ln(Wealth 1870)



Notes: Appendix Figure 21 (N=24708) replicates Figure 2a including zero wealth in 1870. Slaveholders with one slave are the (omitted) reference group. The displayed coefficients and their corresponding 95-percent level confidence intervals are for indicators of number of slaves owned in 1860. See Figure 2 in the main text for details about the control variables.

**Appendix Table 1:** Comparing the matched sample to the unmatched population in the 1860 Census

| Dependent Variable                    | Coefficient on =1 if in matched sample |                   |                   |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                       | Mean unmatched                         | Unweighted        | Weighted          |
| Farmer                                | 0.506                                  | 0.086<br>(0.001)  | -0.01<br>(0.001)  |
| Age                                   | 39.917                                 | 0.355<br>(0.029)  | -0.24<br>(0.043)  |
| Mean number slaves by last name/state | 2.731                                  | 0.09<br>(0.01)    | 0.201<br>(0.013)  |
| Number of sons                        | 1.306                                  | 0.195<br>(0.003)  | 0.05<br>(0.003)   |
| Percentile wealth distribution        | 52.833                                 | 5.752<br>(0.062)  | -1.582<br>(0.069) |
| Zero wealth                           | 0.138                                  | -0.051<br>(0.001) | 0.008<br>(0.001)  |
| Above 50th percentile wealth          |                                        | 0.093<br>(0.001)  | -0.029<br>(0.001) |
| Above 90th percentile wealth          |                                        | 0.036<br>(0.001)  | -0.006<br>(0.001) |
| N                                     |                                        | 1,319,729         | 1,319,376         |

Note: Sample includes all white male household heads in the South in 1860, including 248,770 cases that match forward to 1870 and remainder that do not. Each row reports coefficients from a regression of an 1860 characteristic on an indicator for being in the matched sample. Unweighted column shows unweighted results and weighted column instead weights by the propensity of being matched  $P_i(M_i = 1|X_i)$ , which is calculated from a probit of match status on the covariates above ( $X_i$ ). Observations are reweighted by  $(1 - P_i(M_i = 1|X_i))/P_i(M_i = 1|X_i) \times q/(1 - q)$ , where  $q$  is the proportion of records linked.

**Appendix Table 2:** Summary statistics for southern fathers, sons and grandsons

|                                           | N      | Mean    | S.D.      |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| <b>Southern Slaveholders</b>              |        |         |           |
| Wealth 1870                               | 22,004 | 153,576 | 427,511   |
| Real Estate Wealth 1870                   | 22,002 | 109,397 | 316,918   |
| Personal Estate Wealth 1870               | 22,004 | 44,189  | 178,773   |
| Ln Occ-based Wealth Score 1870            | 21,387 | 10.776  | 0.763     |
| 2-3 Slaves in 1860                        | 22,004 | 0.199   | 0.399     |
| 4-5 Slaves in 1860                        | 22,004 | 0.138   | 0.345     |
| 6-8 Slaves in 1860                        | 22,004 | 0.148   | 0.355     |
| 9-17 Slaves in 1860                       | 22,004 | 0.185   | 0.388     |
| 18+ Slaves in 1860                        | 22,004 | 0.136   | 0.343     |
| Wealth 1860                               | 22,004 | 595,705 | 1,158,127 |
| Real Estate Wealth 1860                   | 21,996 | 230,593 | 570,816   |
| Personal Estate Wealth 1860               | 22,001 | 365,245 | 748,651   |
| Age Father in 1860                        | 22,004 | 44.272  | 9.781     |
| <b>Sons of Southern Slaveholders</b>      |        |         |           |
| Ln Occ-based Wealth Score 1900            | 40,590 | 10.794  | 0.929     |
| 2-3 Slaves in 1860                        | 45,611 | 0.207   | 0.405     |
| 4-5 Slaves in 1860                        | 45,611 | 0.144   | 0.351     |
| 6-8 Slaves in 1860                        | 45,611 | 0.141   | 0.348     |
| 9-17 Slaves in 1860                       | 45,611 | 0.182   | 0.386     |
| 18+ Slaves in 1860                        | 45,611 | 0.131   | 0.338     |
| Wealth 1860 (Fathers)                     | 45,608 | 613,069 | 1,297,172 |
| Age Son in 1860                           | 45,611 | 8.296   | 5.217     |
| <b>Grandsons of Southern Slaveholders</b> |        |         |           |
| Ln Income Score 1940                      | 14,386 | 6.710   | 0.908     |
| 2-3 Slaves in 1860                        | 16,616 | 0.211   | 0.408     |
| 4-5 Slaves in 1860                        | 16,616 | 0.149   | 0.356     |
| 6-8 Slaves in 1860                        | 16,616 | 0.137   | 0.344     |
| 9-17 Slaves in 1860                       | 16,616 | 0.183   | 0.387     |
| 18+ Slaves in 1860                        | 16,616 | 0.118   | 0.322     |
| Wealth 1860 (Grandfathers)                | 16,616 | 555,545 | 1,205,724 |
| Age Grandson in 1900                      | 16,616 | 9.780   | 5.001     |

Note: This table presents summary statistics of the main variables used in the empirical analysis.

**Appendix Table 3:** Texas Wealth Portfolio, Likely vs Unlikely Slaveholders

|                          | <b>Likely Slaveholder</b> |          | <b>Unlikely Slaveholder</b> |         |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|
|                          | (1)                       | (2)      | (3)                         | (4)     |
|                          | Mean                      | S.D.     | Mean                        | S.D.    |
| <b>Real Property</b>     |                           |          |                             |         |
| Acres                    | 526.26                    | 1889.39  | 373.62                      | 2978.22 |
| Value                    | 1164.31                   | 3174.66  | 572.24                      | 1669.31 |
| <b>Personal Property</b> |                           |          |                             |         |
| Slaves                   | 2.34                      | 7.94     | .86                         | 3.9     |
| Value                    | 1420.22                   | 5202.23  | 516.3                       | 2443.29 |
| Horses                   | 3.99                      | 10.74    | 3.37                        | 12.92   |
| Value                    | 201.46                    | 438.7    | 146.43                      | 388.74  |
| Cattle                   | 34.86                     | 101.66   | 38.15                       | 133.04  |
| Value                    | 211.54                    | 608.29   | 236.06                      | 799.80  |
| Money at interest        | 11.21                     | 109.9    | 27.1                        | 485.4   |
| Misc Prop                | 72.49                     | 186.28   | 63.52                       | 209.47  |
| Total Value              | 3495.42                   | 20087.48 | 1733.63                     | 7231.55 |
| <i>N</i>                 | 633                       |          | 1917                        |         |

Note: This table reports wealth portfolio of likely and unlikely slaveholders. Likely slaveholders are defined as those who are above the 75th percentile of slaveholding based on their surname within the state of Texas.

**Appendix Table 4:** The effect of known slave property in 1860 on household wealth/income over three generations (Coefficients for figure 2)

|                  | Fathers            | Sons                             | Grandsons             |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Outcome:         | ln(Wealth 1870)    | ln(Occupation-based wealth 1900) | ln(Income score 1940) |
| 2-3 Slaves 1860  | -0.0871<br>(0.026) | 0.00730<br>(0.015)               | 0.0194<br>(0.033)     |
| 4-5 Slaves 1860  | -0.205<br>(0.030)  | 0.00177<br>(0.017)               | 0.0202<br>(0.038)     |
| 6-8 Slaves 1860  | -0.242<br>(0.033)  | -0.0203<br>(0.019)               | 0.0195<br>(0.043)     |
| 9-17 Slaves 1860 | -0.401<br>(0.036)  | -0.0771<br>(0.020)               | 0.0264<br>(0.049)     |
| 18+ Slaves 1860  | -0.488<br>(0.047)  | -0.130<br>(0.024)                | -0.0546<br>(0.061)    |
| Mean outcome     | 10.96              | 10.80                            | 6.749                 |
| $R^2$            | 0.293              | 0.0900                           | 0.0662                |
| N                | 21953              | 40581                            | 14386                 |

Note: This table reports the coefficients for Figure 2. See figure 2 notes for details.  
Standard errors are shown in parentheses.

**Appendix Table 5:** North-South wealth/income gap over three generations (Coefficients for Figure 3)

| 1860 Wealth Ventiles:                         | 50     | 55     | 60     | 65     | 70     | 75     | 80     | 85     | 90     | 95+    |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>Fathers: ln(Wealth 1870)</b>               |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Slaveholder Surname (North)                   | .014   | -.009  | .007   | .006   | -.005  | .004   | -.005  | .009   | -.017  | -.006  |
|                                               | (.017) | (.015) | (.014) | (.013) | (.013) | (.012) | (.013) | (.013) | (.016) | (.03)  |
| Slaveholder Surname (South)                   | .092   | -.023  | -.021  | -.094  | -.073  | -.125  | -.163  | -.221  | -.26   | -.123  |
|                                               | (.032) | (.026) | (.026) | (.027) | (.028) | (.025) | (.027) | (.027) | (.03)  | (.046) |
| Non-Slaveholder Surname (South)               | -.579  | -.619  | -.601  | -.621  | -.686  | -.685  | -.775  | -.809  | -.925  | -1.14  |
|                                               | (.02)  | (.018) | (.017) | (.018) | (.019) | (.018) | (.021) | (.023) | (.029) | (.048) |
| N = 315,135                                   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| <b>Sons: ln(Occupation-based wealth 1900)</b> |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Slaveholder Surname (North)                   | -.024  | .008   | -.001  | -.017  | -.004  | .006   | .004   | -.016  | -.009  | -.021  |
|                                               | (.011) | (.01)  | (.01)  | (.01)  | (.01)  | (.009) | (.009) | (.01)  | (.011) | (.016) |
| Slaveholder Surname (South)                   | -.052  | -.037  | -.042  | -.011  | -.046  | -.056  | -.075  | -.12   | -.122  | -.063  |
|                                               | (.019) | (.016) | (.015) | (.016) | (.016) | (.015) | (.015) | (.015) | (.015) | (.019) |
| Non-Slaveholder Surname (South)               | -.386  | -.4    | -.397  | -.429  | -.409  | -.414  | -.435  | -.424  | -.463  | -.531  |
|                                               | (.012) | (.01)  | (.01)  | (.011) | (.011) | (.011) | (.012) | (.013) | (.015) | (.021) |
| N = 522,053                                   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| <b>Grandsons: ln(Income Score 1940)</b>       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Slaveholder Surname (North)                   | .016   | -.003  | .019   | .037   | .009   | .041   | .028   | -.002  | .02    | .091   |
|                                               | (.019) | (.017) | (.016) | (.017) | (.017) | (.016) | (.018) | (.017) | (.02)  | (.048) |
| Slaveholder Surname (South)                   | -.002  | .002   | -.004  | .005   | .007   | .017   | -.078  | -.032  | -.037  | -.02   |
|                                               | (.033) | (.03)  | (.026) | (.028) | (.029) | (.027) | (.028) | (.027) | (.027) | (.059) |
| Non-Slaveholder Surname (South)               | -.304  | -.338  | -.341  | -.33   | -.35   | -.339  | -.273  | -.248  | -.262  | -.284  |
|                                               | (.02)  | (.018) | (.017) | (.019) | (.02)  | (.02)  | (.022) | (.023) | (.027) | (.063) |
| N = 148,221                                   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |

Note: This table reports the coefficients for Figure 3. See figure 3 notes for details.  
Standard errors are shown in parentheses.

## Data Appendix

The historical record linking approaches used throughout the paper are based on methods described in Abramitzky, Boustan, Eriksson, Feigenbaum and Perez (Forthcoming).

### ***DA1. 1860 Slave Schedule matched to 1860 Census.***

To match slaveowners listed in the 1860 slave schedule to the 1860 Census, we use the Abramitzky, Boustan and Eriksson (ABE) method with Jaro-Winkler string distances. In addition to linking on first name, last name and county of residence, we also use wealth to improve the quality of our matches. Wealth in the slave schedule is defined as the number of slaves multiplied by 400 USD (approximately half of the price of a slave in 1860). In the 1860 Census, wealth is defined using the variable recording value of personal property (persprop). If an individual in the 1860 Census has wealth that is less than the wealth of a potential match in the schedule, then the two are not considered a match. Jaro-Winkler (JW) string distances are used to determine the likelihood of first and last names being a match. A JW threshold of 0.15 is used such that first or last names with JW distances exceeding this threshold do not count as matches.

Almost a third of the schedule dataset has first names recorded only as first initials which lowers the match rate. In order to match these additional individuals after completing the procedure described above, only the unmatched individuals from both the census and schedule are now considered. First names of the unmatched individuals from the census are replaced with just first initials and then the same matching procedure as outlined above is followed to obtain additional matches of those that had only first initials in the schedule but complete first names in the Census.

### ***DA2. 1850 Slave Schedule matched to 1850 Census.***

Slaveowners listed in the 1850 slave schedule are matched to the 1850 Census following the same linking procedure as the 1860 schedule to 1860 Census except for two key differences:

1. There is no personal property variable available in the 1850 Census (see Data Appendix Table 1 for variable availability). In 1850, wealth kept in the form of slaves from the schedule cannot be compared to personal property wealth in the Census. Therefore, this linking procedure does not use wealth to determine matches.
2. Names with first initials only are not a common occurrence in the 1850 slaveholder schedule, thus this matching procedure does not require an additional match on first initials only.

### ***DA3. 1860-1870, 1860-1900, 1900-1940 Linked Datasets***

Datasets that link fathers, sons and grandsons forward in time use matched data available through the Census Linking Project where matches are created based on NYSIIS-standardized names, age, birthplace (state or country) and race.



**Data Appendix Table 1:** Main variables available by dataset

|                      | Personal Estate Wealth | Real Estate Wealth | Occupation Based Wealth | Income | Years of Education | Number Slaves |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>1850 Census</b>   |                        | ✓                  |                         |        |                    |               |
| <b>1860 Census</b>   | ✓                      | ✓                  | ✓                       |        |                    |               |
| <b>1870 Census</b>   | ✓                      | ✓                  | ✓                       |        |                    |               |
| <b>1900 Census</b>   |                        |                    | ✓                       |        |                    |               |
| <b>1940 Census</b>   |                        |                    | ✓                       | ✓      | ✓                  |               |
| <b>1850 Schedule</b> |                        |                    |                         |        |                    | ✓             |
| <b>1860 Schedule</b> |                        |                    |                         |        |                    | ✓             |
| <b>Texas Wealth</b>  | ✓                      | ✓                  |                         |        |                    | ✓             |

Notes: This table lists the main variables that are available in each dataset.

**Data Appendix Table 2:** Reasons for non-matches: 1860 Slave Schedule to 1860 Census

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| <b>First part of matching: All individuals in slave schedule</b>            |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total number of individuals slave schedule                                  | 421,699     |
| Number of unmatched individuals                                             | 260,506     |
| Reasons for non-matches:                                                    |             |
| Missing information                                                         | 61          |
| Non-uniqueness                                                              | 26,410      |
| Transcription error                                                         | 229,134     |
| Wealth condition                                                            | 4,901       |
| Number of individuals that matched to Census                                | 161,193     |
| <br><b>Second part: Number of unmatched individuals with first initials</b> |             |
| Number of unmatched individuals (260,506) with first initials               | 84,874      |
| Number of unmatched individuals                                             | 70,984      |
| Reasons for non-matches:                                                    |             |
| Missing information                                                         | 0           |
| Non-uniqueness                                                              | 10,202      |
| Transcription error                                                         | 58,383      |
| Wealth condition                                                            | 2,399       |
| Number of individuals that matched to Census                                | 13,890      |
| <br><b>Total sample matched to Census</b>                                   | <br>175,083 |

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Notes: This table breaks down the reasons for non-matches between the 1860 Slave Schedule and 1860 Population Census matching process.