Codebook for Table 5: All Outcomes by County, Race, Gender and Parental Income Percentile

Description

This table reports predicted outcomes for children by county, race, and gender. Each county is uniquely identified by two-digit state and three-digit county code (2010 FIPS). The data is organized long on county and wide on race and gender, so that each row corresponds to one county. We provide data for children born between 1978 and 1983.

We provide the county-level unconditional means as well as predictions at five percentiles of the parent national income distribution among parents with children in the same birth cohort (referred to as "[pctile]" in the codebook). In particular, we consider the 1st, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 100th percentiles.

At the county level, we provide data on the outcomes in Table 4 as well as the following additional outcomes based on American Community Survey and Census long form data (coll, comcoll, grad, hours_wk, hs, pos_hours, proginc, somecoll, wgflx_rk, kir_imm, kir_native, kfr_imm, kfr_native).

To protect privacy, a small amount of noise is added to each of the estimates; this noise is typically less than one-tenth the standard error of the estimate itself. The standard errors reported below incorporate both sampling error and the noise that was added to the point estimates to protect privacy. The statistics reported in this table have been cleared by the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board release authorization number CBDRB-FY18-319.

Codebook

Variable	Type	Description
State	Num	Two-digit state 2010 FIPS code
County	Num	Three-digit county 2010 FIPS code
cz	Num	Commuting zone identifier (1990 definition)
czname	String	Commuting zone name
[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]	Num	Mean predicted outcome for children of a given race, gender and with parents at a given percentile in the national household income distribution.

		• [race] is either white, Black, Hispanic, Asian, Native American (natam), or other • [gender] is either pooled, male, or female • [pctile] is either 1st, 25th, 50th, 75th, or 100th percentile
[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]_se	Num	Estimated standard error for [outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]
[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_mean	Num	Mean outcome for children of race [race] and gender [gender]. This is calculated not conditioning on parental income.
[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_mean_se	Num	Estimated standard error for [outcome]_[race]_[gender]_mean
[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_n	Num	Number of children of race [race] and gender [gender] with non-missing data used to construct the estimate for [outcome]
par_rank_[race]_[gender]_mean	Num	Mean household income rank for parents of children of race [race] and gender [gender]. Parents are ranked relative to other parents with children in the same birth cohort (averaged over 1994-1995 and 1998-2000)
par_rank_[race]_[gender]_mean_se	Num	Estimated standard error for par_rank_[race]_[gender]_mean
kid_[race]_[gender]_n	Num	Count of children under 18 of race [race] and gender [gender] in the county in 2000 (from publicly available 2000 Decennial Census data)
frac_below_median_[race]_[gender]	Num	Fraction of children with parents who have income below the national median for parents with children in the same birth cohort. Children are weighted by the total number of childhood years spent in the county.
kid_[race]_[gender]_blw_p50_n	Num	Number of children under 18 living in the given county with parents whose household income was below the national median. This is computed by multiplying the number of children living in the county according to

		the 2000 Decennial Census (kid_[race]_[gender]_n) by the fraction of children living in households in which the parents earn less than the national median in the relevant analysis sample (frac_below_median_[race]_[gender]). *We use this variable as our preferred population weighting variable when analyzing these outcomes across places.*
frac_years_xw_[race]_[gender]	Num	Mean fraction of possible childhood years (up to age 23) children spent in this county. This is calculated over children who spent any time in this county.

The predictions are defined for the following outcomes (referred to as "[outcome]" in the codebook above):

Outcome	Description
coll	Fraction of children who have a four year college degree (among children who received ACS or 2000 Census long form at age 25+)
comcoll	Fraction of children who have at least a community college degree (among children who received the ACS or the 2000 Census long form at age 25+)
grad	Fraction of children who have a graduate degree (among children who received the ACS or the 2000 long form at age 30+)
has_dad	Fraction of children who have a male claimer in the year they are linked to parents
has_mom	Fraction of children who have a female claimer in the year they are linked to parents
hours_wk	Mean weekly hours child worked in the 12 months before they were surveyed (among children who received ACS at age 30+) = hours worked per week * weeks worked in [year] / 51, where 51 is the maximum "weeks" worked in the ACS (since top bin is 50-52). = 0 (for those who do not work)
hs	Fraction of children who completed high school or obtained a GED (among children who the ACS or 2000 long form at age 19+)
jail	Fraction incarcerated on April 1st, 2010 (where incarceration is defined as residing in a federal detention center, federal prison, state prison, local jail, residential correctional facility, military jail, or juvenile correctional facility)
kfr	Mean percentile rank (relative to other children born in the same year) in the national distribution of household income (i.e. own earnings and spouse's earnings) measured as mean earnings in 2014-2015 for the baseline sample
kfr_imm	Baseline kfr measure (2014-15 income) defined above, but restricted to children whose mothers immigrated to the United States (according to ACS or Census 2000 long form)
kfr_native	Baseline kfr measure (2014-15 income) defined above, but restricted to children whose mothers were born in the United States (according to ACS or Census 2000 long form)
kfr_stycz	Baseline kfr measure (2014-15 income) as defined above, but restricted to children who live in one of their childhood commuting zones in adulthood
kfr_top01	Probability of reaching the top 1% of the national household income

distribution (among children born in the same year) in 2014-15

| kfr_top20 | Probability of reaching the top quintile of the national household income distribution (among children born in the same year) in 2014-15 |

kfr_top20   Probability of reaching the top quintile of the national household income distribution (among children born in the same year) in 2014-15

kfr_[age]   Mean percentile rank (relative to other children in the same year) in the national distribution of household income measured at [age] 24, 26, and 29

kir   Mean percentile rank (relative to other children born in the same year) in the national distribution of individual income (i.e. just own earnings) measured as mean earnings in 2014-2015 for the baseline sample

kir_imm   Baseline kir measure (2014-15 income) defined above, but restricted to children whose mothers immigrated to the United States (according to ACS or Census 2000 long form)

kir_native   Baseline kir measure (2014-15 income) defined above, but restricted to children whose mothers were born in the United States (according to ACS or Census 2000 long form)

kir_stycz   Baseline kir measure (2014-15 income) as defined above, but restricted to children who live in one of their childhood commuting zones in adulthood

kir_top01   Probability of reaching the top 1% of the national individual income distribution (among children born in the same year) in 2014-15

kir_top20   Probability of reaching the top quintile of the national individual income distribution (among children born in the same year) in 2014-15

kir_[age]   Mean percentile rank (relative to other children in the same year) in the national distribution of individual income measured at [age] 24, 26, and 29

lpov_nbh   Fraction children who grew up in a given tract and end up living in a tract with a poverty rate of less than 10% (according to tract-level Census 2000 data) in adulthood. Tracts where children live as adults are defined as the tract of the last non-missing address observed on tax returns

married   Fraction of children who file their federal income tax return as "married filing jointly" or "married filing separate" in 2015

marr_[age]   Fraction of children who file their federal income tax return as "married filing jointly" or "married filing separate" at [age] 26, 29, and 32

pos_hours   Fraction of children with positive hours worked in the 12 months before being surveyed (among children who received the ACS at age 30+)

proginc   Fraction of children who receive public assistance income (among children who received the ACS at age 30+)

somecoll   Fraction of children having at least some college experience (among children who received the ACS or 2000 long form at age 25+)

spouse_rk   Mean individual income rank in 2014-15 for the spouses of children who grew up in the given tract. Child's spouse refers to the person they are married to in 2015

staycz   Fraction of children who live in one of their childhood commuting zones in adulthood

stayhome   Fraction of children who live at the same address as their parents in 2015

staytract   Fraction of individuals who live in one of their childhood Census tracts in adulthood

teenbrth   Fraction of women who grew up in the given tract who ever claimed a child who was born when they were between the ages of 13 and 19 as a dependent at any point

two_par   Fraction of children claimed by two people in the year they are linked to parents

wgflx_rk   Hourly wage rank, computed within child birth year and year of ACS receipt (among children who received the ACS at age 30+)
= annual labor income / (weekly hours worked * weeks worked per year)
= missing for those who do not work

working   Fraction of children with positive W-2 earnings in 2015

work_[age]   Fraction of children with positive W-2 earnings at [age] 24, 26, 29, and 32