Codebook for Table 7: All Outcomes at the National Level by Race, Gender and Parental Income Percentile

Description

This table reports national predicted outcomes for children by parent income percentile, race, and gender. Each row in the dataset corresponds to a national non-parametric outcome estimate for a given parent income percentile. We also report the estimates from a locally weighted scatterplot smoothing regression (LOWESS) fitted to the estimates by percentile. These smoothed estimates are used in order to compute estimates at various different parent income percentiles for Table 1-3. In cases of small sample sizes for particular subgroups, the functional form of the smoothed, LOWESS estimates are taken from the national pooled estimates. Indicator variables are included to indicate for which subgroups this is the case.

We provide the national predictions at each percentile of the parent national income distribution among parents with children in the same birth cohort.

The statistics reported in this table have been cleared by the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board release authorization number CBDRB-FY18-319.

Codebook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>par_pctile</td>
<td>Num</td>
<td>Parent Income Rank in National Income Distribution. Parents are ranked relative to parents with children in the same birth cohort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• [race] is either pooled, white, Black, Hispanic, Asian, Native American (natam), or other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• [gender] is either pooled, male, or female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s_[outcome]<em>[race]</em>[gender]</td>
<td>Num</td>
<td>LOWESS fit of [outcome]<em>[race]</em>[gender] (with bandwidth 0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[outcome]<em>[race]</em>[gender]_n</td>
<td>Num</td>
<td>Count of children in a given cell with non-missing data for [outcome]<em>[race]</em>[gender]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imp_[outcome]<em>[race]</em>[gender]</td>
<td>Num</td>
<td>Indicator for whether s_[outcome]<em>[race]</em>[gender] is monotonic (imp_[outcome]<em>[race]</em>[gender]=-9), non-monotonic and left as is (imp_[outcome]<em>[race]</em>[gender]=0), or non-monotonic and imputed with the pooled-race, pooled-gender fit (imp_[outcome]<em>[race]</em>[gender]=1). For outcomes derived from the ACS samples and for all outcomes for small racial subgroups (Asians, American Indians, Other) we revert to the pooled fit if the LOWESS fit if the subgroup-specific fit exhibits non-monotonicities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count_[race]_[gender]</td>
<td>Num</td>
<td>Number of children included in the full sample</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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)
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

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)

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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)

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

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

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

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

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