

## Codebook for Table 1: County-Level Trends in Outcomes (1978-1992 Cohorts) by Parental Income, Race, and Gender

### Description

This table reports changes in outcomes between children born in 1978 and 1992 by county, race, gender, and parent percentile. Each county is uniquely identified by two identifiers – state and county (2010 FIPS codes). There is one row per county in this file. The statistics reported in this table have been cleared by the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board release authorization numbers CBDRB-FY23-0375 and CBDRB-FY24-0143.

For each county, we provide estimates of changes in outcomes at the 1<sup>st</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>, and 100<sup>th</sup> percentile of the parent national income distribution by race and gender. Changes in outcomes for each county, race, gender, and parent income group are estimated using a linear regression of the outcome on birth cohort and calculating the difference between the predicted outcomes from this regression for children in the 1992 birth cohort and the predicted outcome for children in the 1978 birth cohort. We also report the levels of predicted outcomes for children in the 1978 and 1992 birth cohort.

### Codebook

Variable	Type	Description
State	Num	Two-digit state 2010 FIPS code
state_name	String	State name
County	Num	Three-digit county 2010 FIPS code
county_name	String	County name
[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]_[cohort]	Num	<p>Predicted outcome for children of a given cohort, race, gender, and parent percentile. The prediction is obtained by regressing the outcome variables listed below on birth cohort separately for each county, race, gender, and parent percentile. We report the predicted values from this regression by cohort. See the notes to Table 3 for a description of how the outcomes are constructed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• [race] is either pooled, white, black, hisp (Hispanic), asian, aian (American Indian and Alaskan Native).</li><li>• [gender] is either pooled, male, or female.</li><li>• [pctile] is either 1, 25, 50, 75, 100.</li><li>• [cohort] is either 1978 or 1992.</li></ul>

change_[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]		Difference between [outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]_1992 and [outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]_1978
change_[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]_se		Standard error for change_[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]
[race]_[gender]_count	Num	Number of children under 18 in each race and gender cell who spent at least one year of childhood in the county
[race]_[gender]_blw_p50_count	Num	Number of children in each race and gender cell with parents who earn less than the national median parent income.
[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]_reliab	Num	Reliability estimate for change_[outcome]_[race]_[gender]_p[pctile]

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

Outcome	Description
kfr	Mean percentile rank (relative to other children born in the same year) in the national distribution of household income (i.e., own plus spousal income) measured at child age 27
kir	Mean percentile rank (relative to other children born in the same year) in the national distribution of individual income (i.e., own income) measured at child age 27
fpw	Fraction of parents (of children in a given birth cohort) who are employed. Parental employment status is measured at child age 27
emp	Fraction of children who are employed at age 27
kfi	Mean household income at child age 27 (in 2023 \$) obtained by converting percentile ranks (kfr) to dollars using the percentile-dollar crosswalk
kii	Mean individual income at child age 27 (in 2023 \$) obtained by converting percentile ranks (kir) to dollars using the percentile-dollar crosswalk