

2019

Add Health Wave III Documentation



**Report prepared by**

Lauren Gaydos

Daniel W. Belsky

Max Reason

Taylor W. Hargrove

# Wave III College Mobility Data Documentation



CAROLINA POPULATION CENTER | CAROLINA SQUARE - SUITE 210 | 123 WEST FRANKLIN STREET | CHAPEL HILL, NC 27516

Add Health is supported by grant P01-HD31921 from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, with cooperative funding from 23 other federal agencies and foundations.

<https://doi.org/10.17615/c3ey-h879>

## Suggested Citation

Gaydos, Lauren, Daniel W. Belsky, Max Reason, Taylor W. Hargrove, 2019. The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health), Wave III College Mobility Data Documentation. Chapel Hill, NC: Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.  
<https://doi.org/10.17615/c3ey-h879>

## Acknowledgments

The creation of this database was supported in part by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development R21 HD095448, National Institute of Health: P2C HD050924, and the Jacobs Foundation Research Fellowship Program 2015-1170-09. We are grateful to Tim Monbureau, Joyce Tabor, Kathleen Mullan Harris, Robert Hummer, Sarah Dean, and Maria Marrufo, in addition to staff from the Add Health project and the Carolina Population Center, in helping us produce this data base.

This research uses data from Add Health, a program project directed by Kathleen Mullan Harris and designed by J. Richard Udry, Peter S. Bearman, and Kathleen Mullan Harris at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and funded by grant P01-HD31921 from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, with cooperative funding from 23 other federal agencies and foundations. Information on how to obtain the Add Health data files is available on the Add Health website (<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/addhealth>). No direct support was received from grant P01-HD31921 for this analysis.

## Introduction

At Wave III of the Add Health survey, respondents were asked if they were currently enrolled in a postsecondary institution. Respondents who answered in the affirmative were then asked to report the institution in which they were currently enrolled. Using this information on current enrollment, data from the Mobility Report Card: The Role of Colleges in Intergenerational Mobility (Chetty 2017) were linked to the Add Health respondents.

For variables C4CMR01-C4CMR11M, data came from the Preferred Estimates of Access and Mobility by College dataset (Chetty et al. 2017). These data were collected from a sample of college students who were born between 1980 and 1982 and who attended a college or university in the early 2000's. These students were between the ages of 19 and 22 at the time of their entry into college. Further information on how the original researchers collected the data for these variables can be found here: <http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org/data/college/Codebook%20MRC%20Table%201.pdf>

For variables C3FIN01-C3MAJ08, Chetty and colleagues drew these data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Information for each of these variables were collected for the years 2000 and 2013 (unless otherwise stated). For all variables there were some instances where colleges were grouped together, for instance when multiple colleges made up a State University-System. For these colleges, data values for the variables are enrollment-weighted means of the underlying values for each of the colleges being grouped together.

Though the variables available on the College Mobility data at Wave III are the same as those on the College Mobility data at Wave IV, the way in which respondents were asked to self-report college or

university attendance was different between the two waves, and interpretation of these contextual data is slightly different as a result. At Wave III, respondents were asked to report if they were *currently enrolled* in a college or university, and information on the institution in which they were currently enrolled was collected. Information on institutions was collected regardless of the degree that the respondent was currently seeking. At Wave IV, respondents were asked to report the name of the college or university from which they *received a degree*. Additionally, this question was only asked if respondents reported receiving a bachelor’s degree. See “Documentation for College Mobility Data: Wave IV” (Gaydosh et al. 2019) for more information on linked college- and university-level data for this wave.

In addition to the data available here, previously created contextual data on Wave III postsecondary institutions is also available. See “Wave III Education Data: Postsecondary Contextual Component Codebook” (Riegel-Crumb et al. 2008) for further information.

## Data

This is a student-level file. College-level data were linked to respondents based on the institution at which they were enrolled at Wave III. Only students for whom Add Health collected a valid IPEDS code are included in this data file. In the interest of protecting respondents’ identities, many variables were re-coded into a categorical rather than a continuous distribution. The list of available variables is below:

Public/private non-profit/for profit .....	C3DSC01
College’s level of degree offering .....	C3DSC02
Indicator for public universities .....	C3DSC03
Historically Black college or university.....	C3DSC04
Flagship .....	C3DSC05
Region .....	C3DSC06
Selectivity and type combination .....	C3PRE01
Barron’s selectivity index.....	C3PRE02
Median parent household income.....	C3CMR01
Median child individual earnings in 2014 .....	C3CMR02
Fraction of parents in the bottom 20% of the income distribution .....	C3CMR03
Fraction of parents in the top 1% of the income distribution .....	C3CMR04
Percent of children who reach the top 20% of the income distribution among children with parents in the bottom 20% of the income distribution .....	C3CMR05
Percent of children who reach the top 1% of the income distribution among children with parents in the bottom 20% of the income distribution .....	C3CMR06
Mobility rate: percent of students who have parents in the bottom 20% of the income distribution and reach the top 20% of the income distribution.....	C3CMR07
Upper-tail mobility rate: percent of students who have parents in the bottom 20% of the income distribution and reach the top 1% of the income distribution .....	C3CMR08
Change in % of parents from the bottom 20% of the income distribution between the 1980 and 1991 cohorts .....	C3CMR09
Change in % of parents from the bottom 40% of the income distribution between the 1980 and 1991 cohorts .....	C3CMR10
Average number of children per cohort .....	C3CMR11
Average annual cost of attendance (tuition + fees) in 2013.....	C3FIN01
Average annual cost of attendance (tuition + fees) in 2000.....	C3FIN02

Average faculty salary in 2013 .....	C3FIN03
Average faculty salary in 2001 .....	C3FIN04
Endowment per student in 2000 .....	C3FIN05
Instructional expenditure per student in 2000.....	C3FIN06
Instructional expenditure per student in 2013.....	C3FIN07
Total instructional expenditures in 2012 .....	C3FIN08
Total instructional expenditures in 2000 .....	C3FIN09
Total IPEDS undergraduate enrollment (full time + part time) in Fall 2013 .....	C3ENR01
Total IPEDS undergraduate enrollment (full time + part time) in Fall 2000 .....	C3ENR02
Rate of students graduating within 150 percent of normal time at four-year and two-year institutions in 2013 .....	C3SPF01
Rate of students graduating within 150 percent of normal time at four-year and two-year institutions in 2002 .....	C3SPF02
Average SAT scores (scaled to 1600) in 2013 .....	C3SPF03
Average SAT scores (scaled to 1600) in 2001 .....	C3SPF04
Net cost of attendance for bottom 20% income quintile in 2013 from college scorecard .....	C3SCR01
Rejection (one minus acceptance) rate in 2013 from College Scorecard.....	C3SCR02
Median earnings of students in 2011 who are working and not enrolled 10 years after entry using data from College Scorecard.....	C3SCR03
Share of Asian or Pacific Islander undergraduate students in fall 2000.....	C3DEM01
Share of Black undergraduate students in fall 2000.....	C3DEM02
Share of Hispanic undergraduate students in fall 2000.....	C3DEM03
Share of non-resident alien undergraduate students in fall 2000.....	C3DEM04
Arts and humanities major share in 2000.....	C3MAJ01
Business major share in 2000 .....	C3MAJ02
Health and medicine major share in 2000.....	C3MAJ03
Multi/interdisciplinary studies major share in 2000.....	C3MAJ04
Public and social services major share in 2000.....	C3MAJ05
STEM major share in 2000 .....	C3MAJ06
Social sciences major share in 2000.....	C3MAJ07
Trades and personal services major share in 2000.....	C3MAJ08

## Missing codes

The final digit of the missing codes indicates the reason for which they are missing. Missing codes that end in 2 (Ex. 92, 9992) denote that information for that variable was not available for that respondent's college or university within the IPEDS dataset. Missing codes that end in 7 (Ex. 97, 9997) denote that the respondent was not enrolled in a postsecondary institution at the time of the Wave III interview. Missing codes that end in 8 (Ex. 98, 9998) denote insufficient linking data necessary to complete the data merge.