CODEBOOKS FOR DATASETS RELATED TO "EDUCATION AND ATTITUDES TOWARD REDISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES"

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ORIGINAL DATA ON COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAWS

The analyses in the article are based partly on newly collected data on states' compulsory attendance laws. The data were measured for each state (save Alaska and Hawaii) in each year from 1979 through 2010. The critical variables are

- *enroll_age,* the age by which a child must enroll in school,
- *drop_age,* the earliest age at which a child is allowed to drop out of school, and
- *req_sch*, the number of years of schooling that a child must obtain before dropping out, and
- *CA,* $CA = \max\{req_sch, drop_age - enroll_age\}$

See pages A11-A17 of the appendix for further information on these variables.

STATE-YEAR VARIABLES

See Part 1 of the appendix for further details about each of these variables:

- *blendedTeacherSalaries* indicates the mean salary of primary and secondary-school teachers when the respondent was 14, in the state in which he lived when he was 14.
- *Dem.2p* is the percentage of the two-party vote that went to the top-of-the-ticket Democratic candidate when the respondent was 14, in the state in which he lived when he was 14.
- *doctorsPerCapita* is the number of doctors per capita when the respondent was 14, in the state in which he lived when he was 14.
- *higherEdEnrollmentPerCapImputed* is the number of people enrolled in higher-education institutions per capita when the respondent was 14, in the state in which he lived when he was 14.
- *percentBlack* is the percentage of the population identified as black by the Census when the respondent was 14, in the state in which he lived when he was 14.

- *percentForeignBorn* is the percentage of the population identified as foreign-born by the Census when the respondent was 14, in the state in which he lived when he was 14.
- *percentUrban* is the percentage of the population identified as living in urban areas by the Census when the respondent was 14, in the state in which he lived when he was 14.
- *percentWorkInManufacturing* is the percentage of the population identified as living in urban areas by the Census when the respondent was 14, in the state in which he lived when he was 14.
- *teacherStudentRatio* is the number of ratio of teachers to students in primary and secondary schools when the respondent was 14, in the state in which he lived when he was 14.
- *VAP.turnout* is the percentage of the voting-age population that voted when the respondent was 14, in the state in which he lived when he was 14.

OTHER VARIABLES

- *blackPostBrown* is a dummy variable that indicates whether a respondent was black and turned 14 in a southern state in 1956 or later.
- *MSDuringRepeal* is a dummy variable that indicates whether a respondent was white and turned 14 in Mississippi during the period in which it had no compulsory attendance laws. (Mississippi repealed its compulsory attendance laws in response to *Brown v. Board of Education.*)
- *RepublicanPresident* indicates whether a Republican was president of the United States when the respondent turned 14.
- *SCDuringRepeal* is a dummy variable that indicates whether a respondent was white and turned 14 in South Carolina during the period in which it had no compulsory attendance laws. (South Carolina repealed its compulsory attendance laws in response to *Brown v. Board of Education.*)
- *state.contemp* indicates respondents' states of residence when they were interviewed
- *stateYoung* is the state in which respondents lived when they were young—most often, when they were 14 years old.
- *USHouseMedian* is the median DW-NOMINATE score of the U.S. House of Representatives in the year during which the respondent turned 14.
- *yearInt.fac* is a factor variable that indicates the year of interview for GSS and ANES respondents. Respondents interviewed in 1994 are coded as having been interviewed in 1996: see pages 16 and A53 for details.
- *yearYoungNorm* is the difference between the year in which a respondent turned 14 and 1962. (1962 is the median year in which GSS respondents turned 14.)

OTHER DATASETS

Most of the analyses in the article rely on datasets from the ANES, the GSS, Acemoglu and Angrist (2001), and Goldin and Katz (2011). The codebooks for these datasets are available online:

- The ANES and GSS codebooks can be found at https://electionstudies.org/data-center/anes-time-series-cumulative-data-file/ and https://gss.norc.org/get-documentation, respectively.
- The Acemoglu-Angrist codebook is at https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZKEY9J/3LKUGH. See pages 53-55 of their article for more detail.
- The Goldin-Katz data are described at http://scholar.harvard.edu/files/goldin/files/w100751.pdf#page=53.