

BRENDEN TIMPE'S RDC ABSTRACT

Dr. Brenden Timpe is a new Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln with a research project in the CPRDC. Brenden is an applied micro economist with interests in labor and public economics. He has extensive RDC experience from his time as a doctoral student at the University of Michigan. Many government agencies, including the Census Bureau, require a thorough understanding of statistics related to the place where the U.S. population was born. First, many government agencies and researchers are interested in documenting migration patterns and understanding how migration varies regionally and by various demographic characteristics (such as race, education, etc.). Why are some places growing and others not? Which factors attract population or cause population to move out? Secondly, researchers are increasingly interested in incorporating more specific

geographic detail on place of birth than is typically included in public use datasets. One reason for this is the increasing body of research documenting the importance of early childhood events on longer term social, demographic, and economic characteristics and processes. Indeed, the "fetal-origins hypothesis" suggests a variety of impacts in utero have long-term consequences. This in turn has important implications for policies ranging from food stamps to environmental quality. Consequently, major policy and natural variation in circumstances may influence the outcomes of people even today.

To address both limitations, the purpose of this project is to create and evaluate a new variable on location of birth—available through the Social Security Administration's (SSA) NUMIDENT file—to enhance the 2000 Decennial Census (DC) and the 1996-2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Using respondents' Protected Information Key (PIK), location of birth information in the NUMIDENT can be linked to the 2000 DC Long Form and the 1996-2011 ACS respondents. This linkage allows each individual in these large, Title 13 datasets to be characterized by different potential determinants of longer-term economic, demographic, and mobility processes (we subsequently



these determinants as "treatment status" defined as "local access to the program at relevant ages" or "exposure to a local characteristic," which is based on location of birth and age information). These linked data can be used to examine the determinants of longer-term social, demographic, and economic processes of substantial value to the Census Bureau and to social science research.

To learn more about Dr. Brenden Timpe click [here](#).



CENSUS DESCRIPTION OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS):

Dr. Timpe's project uses several data sets, but important among them is the American Community Survey (ACS), described here. The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$675 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year.

Through the ACS, we know more about jobs and occupations, educational attainment, veterans, whether people own or rent their homes, and other topics. Public officials, planners, and entrepreneurs use this information to assess the past and plan the future. When you respond to the ACS, you are doing your part to help your community plan for hospitals and schools, support school lunch programs, improve emergency services, build bridges, and inform businesses looking to add jobs and expand to new markets, and more.

[SOURCE](#)

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The Central Plains Research Data Center (CPRDC) is a special research facility at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln that is operated in partnership with the U.S. Census Bureau to provide researchers with approved projects access to restricted-use federal data. Data are available from a number of federal agencies, including the Census Bureau, the National Center for Health Statistics, the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other agencies. Restricted access data sets are typically more detailed and provide finer geographic coverage than public use data sets. A Census administrator is on site to assist researchers in the development of proposals, to facilitate security clearances, and to assist in implementation of approved research projects. The purpose of the CPRDC is to enhance academic research, research infrastructure, and the recruitment of research oriented faculty and graduate students. The CPRDC is supported by a consortium of university entities including the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the University of Nebraska Medical Center, Iowa State University, the University of Iowa, and the University of South Dakota.

