

ICPSR 4581

## **National Survey of America's Families (NSAF), 1997**

*Urban Institute*

*Child Trends*

User Guide

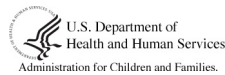
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## About *Research Connections*

These data are made available by the Child Care and Early Education *Research Connections* (CCEERC) project, which promotes high quality research in child care and early education and the use of that research in policymaking. Our vision is that children are well cared for and have rich learning experiences, and their families are supported and able to work.

*Research Connections* is supported by the Child Care Bureau, Administration for Children and Families of the United States Department of Health and Human Services through a cooperative agreement with the National Center for Children in Poverty, Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University, and its partner, the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.



# 1997 NSAF Child Public Use File Documentation and Codebook

Report No. 11

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Assessing  
the New  
Federalism

*An Urban Institute  
Program to Assess  
Changing Social Policies*

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Has been sad or depressed (NCPROBC)	3-3	6-25
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Lies or cheats (N5CPROBB)	3-4	6-20
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Negative behavior 6-11 years (UBPIANEG)	3-5	6-57
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Days past week family member reads to child1 (NREAD)	4-8	6-37
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Child2 on sports team last year (NSPORTS)	4-8	6-39
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Felt calm and peaceful in last month (NDEPRESB)	5-4	6-27
MKA felt downhearted last month (NDEPRESC)	5-5	6-28
MKA was a happy person last month (NDEPRESD)	5-5	6-29
MKA could not be cheered up last month (NDEPRESE)	5-5	6-30
Child much harder to care for than most (NPCINTA)	5-5	6-33
Child really bothers MKA a lot (NPCINTB)	5-6	6-34
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	<b><u>Definition</u></b>	<b><u>Count</u></b>
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Negative parent aggravation (UAGGNEG)	5-10	6-54
Positive parent aggravation (UAGGPOS)	5-10	6-54
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		<b><u>Definition</u></b>	<b><u>Count</u></b>
AGE	Age	2-6	6-2
BDISBL	Has hlth condition that limits activity	3-1	6-3
BHLTHN	Current health status	3-2	6-3
BHLTHP	Current health compared to 12 mos ago	3-2	6-4
CAGRAD	Current grade	4-1	6-5
CATLYR	Grade at end of 1996/97 school year	4-2	6-7
CCHGSC	Changed school past 12 months	4-3	6-8
CGETBY	Does schoolwork just to get by	4-3	6-9
CHMWK	Always does homework	4-3	6-10
CINTSC	Cares to do well in school	4-4	6-11
CSKIPSC	Times skipped school past 12 months	4-4	6-12
CSUEXP	Suspended/expelled past 12 months	4-4	6-13
CWRKSC	Only does schoolwork when forced	4-5	6-14
HHID	Household identification number	2-1	6-14
MOWNRENT	Own or rent	5-1	6-15
N4CPROBA	Feels worthless or inferior	3-3	6-16
N4CPROBB	Has been nervous or tense	3-3	6-17
N4CPROBC	Acts too young for his age	3-3	6-18
N5CPROBA	Has trouble sleeping	3-4	6-19
N5CPROBB	Lies or cheats	3-4	6-20
N5CPROBC	Does poorly at school work	3-4	6-21
NCLUBA	FC2 ages 6-11 prtctd in clubs last year	4-6	6-22
NCLUBB	FC2 ages 12-17 prtctd in clubs last yr	4-7	6-22
NCPROBA	Doesn't get along with other kids	3-2	6-23
NCPROBB	Can't concentrate for long	3-2	6-24
NCPROBC	Has been sad or depressed	3-3	6-25
NDEPRESA	Very nervous in past month	5-4	6-26
NDEPRESB	Felt calm and peaceful in last month	5-4	6-27
NDEPRESC	MKA felt downhearted in last month	5-5	6-28
NDEPRESD	MKA was a happy person in last month	5-5	6-29
NDEPRESE	MKA could not be cheered up last month	5-5	6-30
NLESSONS	Child2 took lessons after school last yr	4-7	6-31

		<b><u>Definition</u></b>	<b><u>Count</u></b>
NOACT	Child2 in organized activities past year	4-7	6-31
NOUTING	Times in past month took child1 out	4-7	6-32
NPCINTA	Child much harder to care for than most	5-5	6-33
NPCINTB	Child really bothers MKA a lot	5-6	6-34
NPCINTC	MKA gives up more for child's needs	5-6	6-35
NPCINTD	MKA feels angry with child	5-6	6-36
NREAD	Days past week fmly mmbtr reads to child1	4-8	6-37
NRELIG	How often attended religious service	4-8	6-38
NSPORTS	Child2 on sports team last year	4-8	6-39
NVOLUNT	How often volunteered in past year	4-9	6-40
PBABIES	Welfare encourages babies before marriag	5-7	6-41
PERSID	Id# of person on whom the info is clctd	2-2	6-41
PNOTWORK	Mothers of young children should not work	5-7	6-42
PONFEET	Welfare helps people get on their feet	5-7	6-43
PSINGPAR	Single mthr is effctv as married couple	5-8	6-44
PWANTKID	If want children, ought to marry	5-8	6-45
PWORKIMP	Working for pay is important	5-8	6-46
PWORKMOM	Work mthr estb secure rltm like non-work	5-9	6-47
PWRKLESS	Welfare makes people work less	5-9	6-48
RESPID	Respondent identification number	2-1	6-48
SEX	Gender	2-7	6-49
SITE	Site	2-3	6-50
UACT	Extent of child's extracrrclr activities	4-9	6-51
UACTNEG	Child is not involved in any activities	4-9	6-51
UACTPOS	Child is invlvd in at least one activity	4-9	6-52
UAGG	Parent aggravation scale score	5-9	6-53
UAGGNEG	Negative parent aggravation	5-10	6-54
UAGGPOS	Positive parent aggravation	5-10	6-54
UBETH	Hispanic	2-7	6-55
UBIOPAR	Lives with biological mom or dad	2-3	6-55
UBPIA	Age 6-11 Behavioral Problems Index score	3-4	6-56
UBPIANEG	Negative behavior 6-11 years	3-5	6-57
UBPIAPOS	Positive behavior 6-11 years	3-5	6-57
UBPIB	Age 12-17 Behavioral Problem Index score	3-5	6-58
UBPIBNEG	Negative behavior 12-17 years	3-6	6-59
UBPIBPOS	Positive behavior 12-17 years	3-6	6-59
UBRACE	Race, 3 category	2-8	6-60
UCNGHL	Health Status	5-10	6-60
UCONMED	Edited Confid in health care	5-10	6-61
UEMFLAG	Emancipated minor respondent	2-7	6-61
UENG	Child's engagement in school scale	4-5	6-62
UENGNEG	Negative school engagement	4-6	6-63
UENGPOS	Positive school engagement	4-6	6-63
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UFC2P	FC has two parents in household	2-4	6-64



		<b><u>Definition</u></b>	<b><u>Count</u></b>
UFCSM	FC has single mother in household	2-4	6-65
UFCSP	FC has single parent in household	2-5	6-65
UHICOV	Current Coverage, three level hierarchy	5-10	6-66
UINCRPOV	Legal family income as % of poverty	2-5	6-66
UMEDULEV	MKA's highest level of education	5-1	6-67
UMH2	100-point mental health scale	5-11	6-68
UMH2NEG	Negative (poorer) mental health	5-11	6-69
UMHIGDEG	MKA's highest educational degree	5-3	6-70
UMHSGRAD	MKA rcvd a high school diploma or GED	5-2	6-71
UMKAAGE	MKA's age	5-3	6-72
UMKAETH	MKA's ethnicity (Hispanic)	5-4	6-73
UMKAGEND	MKA's gender	5-4	6-74
UMKARACE	MKA's race (3 category)	5-4	6-74
UMKASPOS	MKA has a spouse	5-4	6-75
UOUTNEG	Negative outings for children	4-9	6-75
UOUTPOS	Positive outings for children	4-10	6-76
UREADNEG	Child is read to two or fewer days/wk	4-10	6-76
UREADPOS	Child is read to six or more days/wk	4-10	6-77
UREGION	Region	2-3	6-77
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XAGE	Imputation flag for AGE	2-7	6-79
XDISBL	Imputation flag for BDISBL	3-1	6-79
XHLTHN	Imputation flag for BHLTHN	3-2	6-80
XHLTHP	Imputation flag for BHLTHP	3-2	6-80
XOWNRENT	Imputation flag for MOWNRENT	5-1	6-81
XSEX	Imputation flag for SEX	2-7	6-81
XSPECRAC	Imputation flag for UBETH, UBRACE	2-8	6-82

# **Chapter 1**

## **Overview of File Documentation**

This is the first of six chapters documenting the 1997 NSAF Child Public Use File. Chapter 1 contains an overview and chapters 2 through 5 look at the variables one at a time, commenting on where they come from on the questionnaire, how they were created, what records are missing or inapplicable entries and (usually) why. Chapter 6 presents weighted and unweighted distributions and the question wording for each variable. This chapter constitutes the largest part of this data dictionary or codebook.

Two cross-reference lists are provided in the Table of Contents: alphabetically and by position. The alphabetical listing is by SAS variable name, plus a short description and then the page numbers where information on the variable is to be found. The alphabetical listing can be found under chapter 6 in the Table of Contents. The variables in chapters 2 through 5 in the Table of Contents are listed by location and show the SAS variable name, plus the page locations where further information on the variable can be found in this codebook.

### Introduction

This documents the first public use file to be made available from the NSAF. The file being made available contains records for nearly 33,703 sampled children. Also included on the file is some limited related information on the adults who care for them and the family settings the survey found them in.

Three more releases are planned over the next seven to nine months. The object is eventually to release nearly all the items from the survey. The main exceptions relate to items that might be at odds with the pledge of confidentiality given to respondents. Full geographic detail would be an obvious example.

Organizationally, this overview of the documentation provides an introduction to the survey and where more information can be found (section 2). The physical characteristics of the file are covered next, including how to access and download it (section 3). The variables being released at this time are a limited subset of those on the survey. The rationale for the choices made is given in section 4. Confidentiality protections are taken up next and the pledges asked of researchers covered in more detail (section 5).

The documentation for this file assumes a degree of experience that may not be available to all potential users. To partially address this, section 6 offers guidelines on how to use the data and includes some information on other publicly available files that have similar structures. Closely allied to the production of survey estimates is the need to calculate the sampling error. The approaches we recommend are introduced in section 7. In section 8 we reproduce some of the estimates published on children that were taken from the *Snapshots of America's Families*

<http://www.urban.org/files/data/urban.html>. This affords an example of the approaches advocated in sections 6 and 7.

The NSAF data set is still being finalized and we expect to make further changes, even to the data being provided here—albeit minor ones. Our updating plans are given in full in section 9. A few potential users may want to wait for later releases. We do expect, though, that at least some researchers will find considerable value in what we are able to provide here.

Sections 10 and 11 conclude this overview of the file documentation. Section 10 provides the contact information on how to communicate with us if problems are encountered. The main contact for questions will be by email at [nsaf@ui.urban.org](mailto:nsaf@ui.urban.org). We plan to get back to researchers in a very timely way. Before writing, however, the “Frequently Asked Questions” portion of this Web entry might be looked at first. This is described in section 11 and could well be a source that has the answer to the question you have. We plan to update this section regularly as new questions are asked or comments made. References conclude this chapter. Among them are citations to the first set of 11 methodology reports from the 1997 NSAF, which are being released in concert with this child public use file.

### About the Survey

The NSAF is a survey of the economic, health, and social characteristics of children, adults under the age of 65, and their families. Interviews were conducted in over 44,000 households, yielding information on over 100,000 people. The data collection was conducted for the Urban Institute and Child Trends by Westat, a nationally renowned survey research firm.

Large representative samples of households were taken in each of 13 targeted states plus the balance of the nation. The 13 states were Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

These 13 states account for over half of the U.S. population and have a broad array of government programs, fiscal capacity, and child well-being. The 1997 sample results provide a wide range of characteristics for each of the targeted study areas and for the country as a whole, in the period just before the era of the New Federalism (when major changes in U.S. federal and state policies occurred). Collectively, they form a sound baseline from which many of the changes brought about by the New Federalism can be measured and assessed.

The NSAF sample is representative of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population under age 65. Data were obtained from February to November 1997. As with virtually all household surveys, some important segments of the population (e.g., the homeless) could not be sampled because of their living arrangements and hence are not included in the survey results.

The NSAF sample had two parts: the main sample consisted of a random digit dial (RDD) survey of households with telephones. This was supplemented with a second (area probability) sample of households without telephones. The sample was drawn separately for each of the 13 state study areas and for the balance of the nation. (Milwaukee was also designated as a study area in

its own right; therefore, the state of Wisconsin can be viewed as consisting of two study areas: Milwaukee and the balance of the state. On the Child Public Use File, however, in order to preserve respondent anonymity we sub-sampled Milwaukee cases and have not shown Milwaukee.)

Telephone households were sub-sampled, with the subsampling rates depending on the presence of children in the household and their response to a single household income screening question. All households screened with children and classified as low-income were given a full interview, while higher-income households with children and all households without children (but with someone under 65) were sub-sampled before in-depth interviewing. Households with only adults age 65 and over were screened out of the survey. In all, some 179,000 telephone households were contacted. After screening, detailed 25- to 40-minute interviews were conducted in 42,973 households.

In the area sample, households within sampled blocks were screened and all non-telephone households with someone under 65 were interviewed. Because only a small fraction of households do not have a telephone, block groups from the 1990 Census that had a very high percentage of telephone households were eliminated from the area sampling frame. A special coverage adjustment was made during the weighting process to account for excluding persons in non-telephone households in these block groups. For this portion of the sample, screening interviews were conducted with 37,000 households. Because only persons without telephones were eligible, after screening, extended interviews were conducted in just the 1,488 non-telephone households identified-making 42,973 telephone + 1,488 non-telephone = 44,461 interviewed households altogether.

Within both the RDD and area samples, household members are sub-sampled to reduce the number of questions asked of each respondent. If there are multiple children under age six, one is randomly selected. The same is true for children six to 17 years old. Data are collected about each of these sample children through the most knowledgeable adult (MKA) in the household for that child. No more than two children are sampled from each household. One child from the zero-five age group and one child from the six to 17 age group are chosen. For example, if a household has three children all under the age of five then only one of these children is selected and there will not be a second focal child. Furthermore, if there are two families in a household and each has two children (one between zero and five years old and one between six and 17 years old), only one child age zero to five and one child aged six to 17 will be picked. Both children could be from the same family or there may be one child from each family.

For more information on the NSAF as a whole, see no. 1 in the 1997 NSAF Methodology Series, available at <http://newfederalism.urban.org/nsaf/design.html>. The sample design is covered in great detail in no. 2 in the series. The other early reports in the 1997 NSAF methodology series are referred to as appropriate throughout this document. A full list of them is found at the end of this chapter included in the references.

### About the Data File

This first NSAF public use file has a rectangular structure, unlike the later NSAF files that will be hierarchical. Only the 33,703 records for children on whom detailed information was

collected have been included. Usually questions were asked about these children of the adult most knowledgeable about them.<sup>1</sup>

There are cases in the 1997 NSAF of “children” under 18 living on their own. These have been given the name “emancipated children” in this documentation. The remaining 33,703 minus 32<sup>1</sup> = 33,671 children on this file are called “focal children” because information about them was the focus of the NSAF interviewing done with the most knowledgeable adult (MKA) in the household. In the original sample, it might be added, there were 736 more children included which, for reasons of confidentiality, have been eliminated by the subsampling mentioned earlier of Milwaukee cases.

The complete NSAF has a very complex hierarchical structure and, for this reason among others, we decided to release it in pieces. Potential users may find this gentle introduction easier than getting the full file all at once. Moreover it allows us to release public use microdata before the entire data cleaning and editing process has been finished.

The child public use file is a compressed ASCII file (roughly 9MB), contained in a self-extraction program, that must be downloaded and uncompressed. To download the file and save it to your disk, click on the file name. A window will appear asking for the location to save the file. Enter the location and choose “Save.” To unzip the file, go to the file manager or Windows Explorer and double-click the downloaded file. The extraction program will unzip the ASCII file into the same directory (to create a 35 MD dataset).

The file description displays the variable name, whether the variable is numeric or character, and the columns the variable occupies. To convert the ASCII file back to a SAS dataset, download the sample read-in data step and change the infile statement to point to the downloaded, uncompressed file.

### Variables Included

The variables on this file are from the questions NSAF asked about children and their chief caregivers (MKAs); however, not all such questions have been provided (For the complete 1997 NSAF questionnaire, see National Survey of America’s Families Questionnaire, Urban Institute, November 1997). Some, (e.g., those involving child care arrangements) were still being readied for analysis. This was also true of some of the living arrangement questions. Provided in full, however, were responses to --

Questions on child health status and satisfaction (sections B and N of the questionnaire),

Much of the section on child education (section C of the questionnaire),

Attitude and activity questions from section N, and limited covariates on the family situation of the child (e.g., whether he or she was in a one or two parent family),

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<sup>1</sup> The original number of Emancipated Minors was 33, but due to the sub-sampling of Wisconsin, one case has been excluded.

Poverty status, state of residence, and basic demographic characteristics for the child and his or her MKA (e.g., age of the child, gender of the child and MKA, race and ethnicity of both).

Chapter 2 contains descriptions of the basic child variables, including identification codes for linking sample members into families and households. The sample weights are also found here. In chapter 3 descriptions can be found of the child health questions and related MKA measures. Chapter 4 has definitional information on the child education questions and related activity variables. Chapter 5 has some basic MKA characteristics and attitudes. These chapters all have definitional materials, interviewer prompts (if appropriate), and some limited details about what was done in editing (or imputing) the data prior to the variable being placed on the public use file. Occasionally we relate the NSAF concept being used with that in the Current Population Survey (CPS) (<http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm>).

Counts of valid values for each item constitute the largest part of this data dictionary or codebook. These are provided for each variable in chapter 6 and parallel the listings provided in

**Variable Name:** BHLTHP  
**Label:** Current health compared to 12 mos ago  
**Type:** N  
**Length:** NA  
**Survey/Derived:** survey  
**Question Num:** B4  
**Question Text:** How is your (CHILD's) health in general compared to 12 months ago? Is it:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value	Description
1	Much better
2	Somewhat better
3	About the same
4	Somewhat worse
5	Much worse

Frequency

Value	Unweighted Count	Unweighted Percent	Weighted Count	Weighted Percent
1	3,373	10.01	6,951,305	9.99
2	3,759	11.15	7,280,967	10.46
3	2,309	6.85	4,292,131	6.17
4	23,558	69.90	49,687,500	71.37
5	620	1.84	1,263,310	1.81
5	84	0.25	141,862	0.20

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chapters 2 through 5. Along with each count there are several items of information provided to document the data file. These are each described below (an example follows the description);

Variable Name: For each entry in this data dictionary, a mnemonic string of characters is provided as the variable name. The string begins with the letter of the section on the questionnaire that the variable comes from. For variables created after the interviewing, a U is employed as the first letter in the string. The remaining characters, up to 7 more are a short description of the variable. In the example the variable chosen is **BHLTHP**(from chapter 3).

Label: The label is a short description of the variable; the sample read-in data step will load the label into the data set when using SAS to manipulate the data. In our example, this is the entry “Current health compared to 12 mos. ago.”

Type is either numeric (N) or character (C). Here in the example, the type is N.

Length: The length field is appropriate for character variables only. Here the value is shown as NA for not applicable.

Survey/Derived describes whether the variable comes directly from the interview or whether it is a created variable. BHLTHP is a survey variable taken from question B4, shown next.

Question Num: Survey variables will have a question number. The variable is taken directly from the questionnaire, Section B, question B4.

Question Text: Text from the questionnaire is provided if the variable was obtained directly. The actual text of the question from B4.

Allowable Non-Missing Values: A lists of all of the possible non-missing values for the variable and the description of the values. Here the non-missing values can take on the values 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

Unweighted and Weighted Frequencies: For most variables in the codebook weighted and unweighted frequencies of the variable in the data file are shown.

Missing values: Missing values are of four types:

.D	Don't Know
.I	Inapplicable
.N	Not Ascertained
.R	Refused To Answer

When present, these will be included in the frequency counts alongside valid values. Character variables will store the period with the letter whereas numeric variables only store the letter. Here only the inapplicable entry I appears.

Later files will complete the picture for children and their MKAs, adding more data on living arrangements, welfare status, work experience of the MKA, etc. See Section 9.

### Confidentiality Protections

When the NSAF data were obtained, a pledge of confidentiality was given to respondents. We need the help of all researchers who use this data to help keep that pledge. This is why we have asked each of you to agree to make no attempt to identify any respondent and to employ the data provided for research purposes only. To control access to the file, we further request that you not redistribute the file but refer all potential users back to us so we can be sure they understand the obligations they incur when becoming users. When you obtain the 1997 NSAF Child Public Use File, you will be asked to obligate yourself as follows:

*In downloading this public use file, I, your name and email address, agree that I will make no attempt to identify any sampled individual.*

*I, your name, further agree that I will not disseminate this file to anyone else, but will ask them to register and obtain their own copy directly. That way, all users of the file will be registered and all will have agreed to protect the confidentiality of the information provided them.*

A significant effort has been mounted to prevent inadvertent disclosures. Obvious direct identifiers like telephone numbers, names, and addresses have been eliminated also. As already noted, full geographic detail has been dropped. On this file, in fact, only a state identifier has been provided. Even though Milwaukee was oversampled and could be analyzed separately we have elected to combine it with the rest of Wisconsin. We also sub-sampled Milwaukee cases with small weights to better protect against the possibility of any reidentification of survey respondents. Other forms of protection (like top-coding), standard with general-purpose files (e.g., the CPS), have also been employed in the choice of variables or in their coding.

In preparing this file for release, we have carried out two further steps to assure that the risk of an inadvertent disclosure was minimal:

First, we employed the “Checklist on Disclosure Potential of Proposed Data Releases” to be sure that a fully systematic approach to confidentiality protection had been carried out. (See Interagency Confidentiality and Data Access Group, Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, Office of Management and Budget, 1999. To appear in *the 1999 Proceedings of the Government Statistics Section*, American Statistical Association.)



Second, we also brought in an outside group of disclosure experts to have them independently evaluate the protection steps we are taking in our NSAF public file releases.

For still more on confidentiality issues in public data sets, see “The Confidentiality Beasties,” in the *Proceedings of the Government Statistics Section*, American Statistical Section (Mulrow and Scheuren 1999) and “Special issue on Disclosure Limitation Methods for Protecting the Confidentiality of Statistical Data,” *Journal of Official Statistics*, Vol. 14, No. 4, 1998.

### How to Use Data

Standard statistical theory assumes observations are independent and identically distributed (IID). In most sample surveys like the NSAF, the observations are not IID because they are collected by stratifying the units and selecting units at different sampling rates and sampling units that are clustered together at different rates from those that are in different clusters.

To account for these deviations from IID observations, survey weights are used in making point estimates of characteristics of interest, such as estimates of population totals, means, and proportions. These weights are used to adjust for the following features of samples: differential probabilities of selecting the units, differential response rates, making the survey estimates consistent with known population totals, and correcting or reducing undercoverage.

For example, NSAF survey weights are used to adjust the data for these and other factors:

- The sample size in Mississippi in the NSAF is about the same size as that of California and New York.
- Within sites, households below 200 percent poverty were sampled at about twice the rate of those above 200 percent.
- The response rate in the area sample (non-telephone sample) is much higher than that in the RDD sample.
- The number of children in a state is already known from other sources and the estimates from the survey are made to equal these known totals.

In an ideal survey, all the units in the inference population are eligible to be selected into the sample and all those that are selected participate in the survey. In practice, neither of these conditions holds completely; some units are not eligible for the sample (undercoverage) and some of the sampled units do not respond (nonresponse). If undercoverage and nonresponse are not addressed, then the estimates from the survey will be biased. In the 1997 NSAF, the weights of those that are eligible and respond are adjusted to represent for undercovered persons and nonrespondents.

The weighted estimates from this file are of the noninstitutionalized population of persons under age 18 in the study areas and in the nation. The child weight, included here as WGCHD0,

should be used to produce virtually all estimates of children. Children were sampled from households and the MKA answered questions about this child. The child weight, as discussed above in general, includes factors that adjust for the probability of selecting the child (including differential factors by reported poverty level and the number of children per household) and nonresponse at the household and person level. Furthermore, the weights were adjusted to be consistent with known totals of the number of children by race, Hispanic ethnicity, age, sex, tenure (rent or own the home) and for the state and the nation.

To illustrate, consider employing a SAS PROC MEANS statement to obtain a weighted estimate. Generically, this is --

```
PROC MEANS DATA="input dataset" Statistics List;  
VAR "variable(s) to be calculated";  
WEIGHT "child weight";  
TITLE 'Title of the Table' ;  
RUN;
```

Example:

```
PROC MEANS DATA=focalchd n sumwgt mean;  
VAR uagg;  
WEIGHT wgchd0;  
TITLE 'Parent Aggravation Scale: Mean Statistic using Weight WGCHD0';  
RUN;
```

n	Unweighted Sum	Sum Wgt	Weighted Sum	Mean
33107	458842.76	68509453	954407729	13.93104

Examples where the child weight WGCHD0 can be used in making such these estimates include-

- (1) The number of children (less than 18 years old) who are male,
- (2) The percent of children who are in a specific grade in school,
- (3) The number of children who live in two-parent families,
- (4) The percent of children who live in a family that owns a car,
- (5) The percent of 14- to 17-year-olds who work, and
- (6) The percent of children who have an MKA who reports the family has problems paying for food.

Notice that some of these examples were of subgroups of children, and no special consideration is needed for these types of estimates. For some statistics, it is possible to estimate either the number of children who live in a family that is below poverty or the number of families with children that are below poverty. In many situations, the former is the preferred statistic because it gives information about the number of children irrespective of the number of children per family. If the researcher chooses to present the child estimate, the child weight is appropriate.

Researchers wishing to make estimates about families **cannot** do so directly from this file and will have to wait for later releases.

A related situation arises for estimates about characteristics related to the most knowledgeable adult (MKA) for a child. Again, estimates can be made of either children or (eventually in a later public use file) MKAs, but in many situations the child estimate could be conceptually preferred. For example, the percent of children who have an MKA that reports having problems paying for food (using the child weight provided here) may be more appropriate than estimates about the percent of MKAs who report problems paying for food. Again, as with families, researchers wishing to make statements directly about MKAs will have to wait for a later NSAF public file release.

### Calculating Sampling Errors

Measures of precision of the estimates (variances or standard errors) are also affected by the sample design, and in many cases the effect is even larger on these quantities than the estimates themselves. One way of describing the variability of an estimate from a survey is by using the “design effect.” The term design effect is used to describe the variance of sample estimates for a particular sample design, relative to the corresponding variance of a simple random sample with the same sample size. Design effects are used to evaluate the efficiency of the sampling design and estimation procedure utilized to develop the estimates.

The concept of design effect (or DEFF) was popularized by Kish (e.g., 1965) to deal with complex sample designs involving stratification and clustering, as we have in the NSAF. Stratification generally leads to a gain in efficiency over simple random sampling. On the other hand, clustering usually leads to deterioration in efficiency. This latter effect arises due to positive intracluster correlation among the subunits in the clusters. For example, DEFF is larger for children because we sometimes sampled more than one of them from the same household. This clustering effect increases the variance over that which would pertain in a simple random sampling of children. There is also a stratification effect to consider in the NSAF. By oversampling Mississippi, for instance, we obtain excellent results for that state – roughly as good as those for the much larger California. However, this oversampling means that our estimates of the nation as a whole are not as good as if we had drawn a simple random sample of the country as a whole.

In order to determine the total effect of any complex design on the sampling variance in comparison to the alternative simple random sampling, one calculates a ratio of variances associated with an estimate, namely

$$\text{DEFF} = \frac{\text{sampling variance of a complex sample}}{\text{sampling variance of a simple random sample}}.$$

This ratio is called the design effect (DEFF) of the sampling design for the estimate. This ratio measures the overall efficiency of the sampling design and the estimation procedure utilized to develop the estimate. At the analysis stage, the DEFF is useful because most statistical analysis software (such as SAS and SPSS) assume the data are from a simple random sample when

computing sampling errors of estimates. The DEFF can, in some circumstances, indicate how appropriate this is and can be used to adjust these simple estimates to produce ones that are closer to the actual sampling errors of the estimates (Skinner, Holt and Smith 1989).

For example, the design effect for a proportion can be expressed as

$$DEFF = \frac{Var_{des}(p)}{Var_{srs}(p)}$$

where  $p$  denotes the weighted estimate of the population proportion  $P$ ,

$Var_{srs}(p)$  is the estimated simple random variance  $v(p)_{SRS} = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}$ , and

$Var_{des}(p)$  is the variance of the complex sample calculated appropriately.

In the NSAF and most large scale surveys, a large number of data items or variables is collected from respondents. Each variable has its own design effect. One way to represent all of these is to compute design effects for a number of similar variables and then try to generalize about the impact of the complex sample design from them. Tables 1 to 3 enable us to do this by showing the average, maximum, and minimum design effects for 33 NSAF estimates of children.

The tables are for all children (table 1), Hispanic children (table 2), and black children (table 3). Each table has a row for each state with four columns for all children, which are then repeated for low-income children as well. The first column is the average DEFF, the second is the maximum DEFF, the third is the minimum DEFF, and the fourth is called the DEFT. The DEFT is the square root of the design effect, so it is like the DEFF but on the scale of the standard deviation of the estimate rather than the variance. The figures labeled DEFT in the tables are actually the average of the DEFTs.

In most cases design effects for complex samples are larger than one. In the NSAF, design effects for children follow this general rule, too, because of differential sampling fractions and the intracluster correlation of units (children in this case) within clusters or households (e.g., Kish 1992). In fact, as can be seen from tables 1 to 3, some design effects for estimates of children are considerably greater than one, especially those for child statistics for the nation as a whole where the DEFTs range from roughly 1.9 to 2.6.

Table 1. Average DEFF and DEFT for estimates from the child file for all children and low-income children, by site

Study area	All				Low income			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	DEFT	Average	Maximum	Minimum	DEFT
Alabama	1.53	2.20	0.93	1.23	1.77	2.58	1.22	1.32
California	1.85	3.11	0.89	1.35	2.32	7.04	0.86	1.49
Colorado	1.57	2.28	0.99	1.25	1.73	2.45	1.11	1.31
Florida	1.91	4.49	0.98	1.36	2.04	4.19	0.92	1.41
Massachusetts	1.69	2.87	0.90	1.29	2.12	3.61	1.28	1.45
Michigan	1.64	5.28	0.90	1.26	1.99	5.08	1.04	1.39
Minnesota	2.65	14.14	1.19	1.56	2.88	14.48	1.20	1.62
Mississippi	1.99	4.79	0.88	1.39	2.24	4.83	1.06	1.47
New Jersey	1.60	2.77	0.89	1.25	1.99	3.79	1.11	1.40
New York	1.56	2.79	0.79	1.24	1.70	2.91	0.81	1.30
Texas	1.79	2.48	0.92	1.33	2.04	3.06	1.19	1.41
Washington	1.61	2.49	0.87	1.26	1.91	2.70	1.05	1.37
Wisconsin	1.77	2.70	0.72	1.31	2.19	4.03	1.32	1.47
Balance of the U.S.	1.95	3.41	1.06	1.37	2.21	4.18	1.13	1.47
National	5.36	8.40	2.72	2.29	5.99	9.74	3.33	2.42

Table 2. Average DEFF and DEFT for estimates from the child file for all Hispanic children and low-income Hispanic children, by site

Study area	All				Low income			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	DEFT	Average	Maximum	Minimum	DEFT
Alabama	1.50	2.58	0.58	1.21	1.57	3.04	0.56	1.22
California	1.91	3.46	0.87	1.37	1.95	3.25	0.74	1.38
Colorado	1.64	2.36	1.01	1.27	1.67	2.37	0.91	1.28
Florida	1.47	2.39	0.87	1.20	1.57	2.33	1.03	1.25
Massachusetts	2.16	5.66	0.89	1.44	2.21	5.71	0.76	1.46
Michigan	1.58	2.76	0.58	1.24	1.62	3.42	0.71	1.26
Milwaukee	1.87	2.75	0.83	1.35	1.89	2.91	0.46	1.35
Minnesota	1.72	3.74	0.61	1.27	1.68	3.26	0.56	1.26
Mississippi	1.60	8.30	0.13	1.18	1.38	3.57	0.15	1.11
New Jersey	1.99	3.59	1.02	1.39	2.12	3.39	1.25	1.44
New York	1.56	2.14	0.88	1.24	1.55	2.21	0.95	1.24
Texas	1.99	3.15	1.09	1.40	2.03	3.64	0.93	1.41
Washington	1.89	3.43	0.75	1.36	2.01	3.83	0.83	1.40
Wisconsin	2.25	3.79	1.02	1.48	2.39	4.72	0.90	1.52
Balance of the U.S.	1.62	2.80	0.63	1.26	1.70	3.29	0.79	1.29
National	3.54	5.31	1.94	1.87	3.54	5.89	1.70	1.86

Table 3. Average DEFF and DEFT for estimates from the child file for all black children and low-income black children, by site

Study area	All				Low income			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	DEFT	Average	Maximum	Minimum	DEFT
Alabama	1.65	2.47	1.14	1.28	1.69	2.52	1.07	1.30
California	1.87	3.82	0.88	1.35	1.90	4.20	0.77	1.34
Colorado	1.67	3.01	0.40	1.27	1.63	3.42	0.41	1.25
Florida	2.33	4.32	1.08	1.51	2.21	4.07	0.96	1.46
Massachusetts	1.93	4.64	1.02	1.37	1.70	3.23	1.12	1.29
Michigan	1.74	4.67	0.57	1.30	1.70	4.61	0.62	1.28
Minnesota	2.62	11.77	0.67	1.52	2.55	11.79	0.36	1.49
Mississippi	2.30	5.19	1.15	1.49	2.30	5.26	0.74	1.48
New Jersey	1.75	3.14	1.10	1.31	1.85	3.62	0.79	1.34
New York	1.68	3.03	0.96	1.29	1.74	3.18	1.07	1.31
Texas	1.79	3.68	0.91	1.32	1.89	3.75	0.96	1.36
Washington	1.87	5.35	0.61	1.33	2.05	4.04	0.44	1.40
Wisconsin	2.15	3.69	1.54	1.45	2.46	4.05	0.93	1.55
Balance of the U.S.	1.87	2.70	0.89	1.36	1.90	3.39	1.03	1.37
National	6.32	8.95	2.62	2.50	6.63	10.09	4.02	2.56

For this public use file of sampled NSAF children, the average DEFTs shown above can be used directly by calculating from the file an unbiased estimate of the simple random sampling error. Below, we have carried out an extended example in detail.

We begin by modifying a conventional 95 percent confidence interval for the population proportion P. This modification is of the form

$$p \pm 2(\text{DEFT}) (\text{Var}_{\text{SRS}}(p))^{1/2}$$

where

p is the estimate from NSAF of the true population value P obtained (as in section 5 above) by calculation of the weighted total.

Because we are using a conventional 95 percent confidence interval and under the assumption of normality, the confidence coefficient is 2, really 1.96.

DEFT will depend on the particular P we try to estimate, as set out in the NSAF tables 1 to 3 above.

$(\text{Var}_{\text{SRS}}(p))^{1/2}$  is an estimate of the standard error of p under simple random sampling (SRS)

It can be useful to think of the SRS standard error as –

$$(\text{SRS standard error}) = (\text{population standard deviation})/(\text{unweighted sample size})^{1/2}$$

For a proportion, this is the familiar  $v(p)_{\text{SRS}} = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}$  that was used above. Notice that for proportions, all that is needed is to properly calculate the weighted estimate  $p$ , then the SRS standard error is immediate and the adjusted confidence intervals follow readily.

Consider the following example that is somewhat more complicated. In particular, consider estimating the average parent aggravation score, UAGG. We first use the SAS PROC MEANS statement—

```
PROC MEANS DATA=focalchd VARDEF=WDF N SUMWGT VAR STD;  
VAR uagg;  
WEIGHT wgchd0;  
TITLE 'Parent Aggravation Scale Using (Sum Of Weights)-1 to Calculate The Variance';  
RUN;
```

To obtain:

N	Sum Wgt	Mean	Variance	Std Dev
33107	68509453.09	13.93	3.37	1.84

The simple random sampling standard error is then

$$(\text{population standard deviation})/(\text{unweighted sample size})^{1/2} = (1.84)/(33107)^{1/2}.$$

This calculation yields 0.0101. Since UAGG average = 13.93 and, from table 1, DEFT = 2.29, the final confidence interval is —

$$13.93 \pm 2 * 2.29 * (.0101)$$

or

$$13.93 \pm .0458.$$

It might be worth noting that our basic approach here is similar to that taken in Census Bureau publications from the CPS (e.g., see P-60, no. 198, which is the CPS publication most comparable to the 1997 NSAF study). For many purposes we believe that this approach will often give serviceable results for descriptive statistics, like means, proportions, and totals. Wolter (1985) has more details.

For more complex situations, the book by Skinner, Holt and Smith (1989), already mentioned, should be consulted. An approach using replication is also available in this public use file, employing the 60 replicate weights WGCHD1 through WGCHD60. The details of the replication technique are found in the companion volume on variance estimation (no. 4 in this methodology series.) The computer program Wesvar, <http://www.spss.com/software/wesvar/>,

might be employed. There are still other approaches discussed there as well – in particular, using the programs STATA and SUDAAN. Incidentally, a complete Wesvar example is provided in that volume, using the current Child Public Use File.

### Snapshot Estimates Compared

The first data release from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families was *Snapshots of America's Families*. *Snapshots* provided information found in the survey on several key indicators of child well-being. A natural question is how these findings match those for the same indicators from the Child Public Use File.

As will be seen, there are only small differences and these are concentrated in Wisconsin. Wisconsin was where we sub-sampled the original NSAF child sample because we were not going to be able to provide data for Milwaukee separately, even though it had been oversampled by design (see no. 2 in this series for details on the original design).

This sub-sampling decision was made for confidentiality reasons. Because of the subsampling in Wisconsin, overall U.S. estimates from the public use file are slightly affected. None of these changes is large, however, and all are certainly well within sampling error. For state, or national, level estimates, therefore, inferences from this file are in no material way impaired. Consider three examples:

1. Poverty is a key measure used to monitor the well-being of children. In *Snapshots*, it was reported that 20.5 percent of all children (under 18 years of age) in the U.S. lived in families below the federal poverty level in 1996 (\$12,641 for a family of one parent and two children in that same year). An analysis of the Child Public Use File shows that 20.4 percent of children lived in poverty. For Wisconsin, the only state where NSAF was altered before creating this public use file, the corresponding figures were 11.4 as the percentage of children living in poverty from the *Snapshots* versus 11.3 from this public use file.
2. The survey also revealed important information about the health insurance status of children at the time of the survey in 1997. In *Snapshots*, it was reported that 11.9 percent of all children in the U.S. did not have health insurance, and that 4.6 percent were reported by their primary caretaker as being in fair or poor health. The Child Public Use File shows that 11.9 percent of children were uninsured nationally and 4.6 percent were in fair or poor health. The corresponding Wisconsin percentages are 6.3 and 2.9, respectively.
3. In addition, the survey gives us insight into other aspects of children's lives. For example, 83.2 percent of school-age children (ages six to 17 years) were reported in *Snapshots* as having participated in extracurricular activities such as lessons, clubs, sports, or other activities during the previous year. According to the Child Public Use File, 83.2 percent of these children participated in extracurricular activities.



Tables 4 through 7 provide a complete retabulation of the summaries published in *Snapshots*. In addition to making further comparisons possible, they also may afford a check on your own programming of similar statistics from this public use file. A few minor differences will be seen between the *Snapshot* and Public Use estimates due to rounding. Also, it should be noted that the public use and *Snapshots* estimates by family structure differ slightly, because of minor differences in the definition of one-parent and two-parent family. These types of minor changes may continue to occur as work on the 1997 NSAF proceeds.

Table 4. Children (%) Below the Poverty Level, 1996

	Family Structure					
	One-Parent		Two-Parent		All Families	
State	Snapshot	PUF	Snapshot	PUF	Snapshot	PUF
AL	55.0	55.3	10.5	10.5	27.0	27.0
CA	49.3	49.3	19.3	19.3	28.4	28.4
CO	34.3	34.4	8.7	8.7	14.3	14.3
FL	42.7	42.7	9.5	9.5	21.8	21.8
MA	40.3	40.4	6.2	6.2	15.5	15.6
MI	34.7	35.0	5.5	5.5	13.7	13.7
MN	34.8	35.2	6.3	6.3	12.5	12.5
MS	61.9	61.9	13.0	13.0	33.5	33.5
NJ	38.5	38.8	5.1	5.1	13.3	13.3
NY	50.3	50.7	10.9	10.9	24.1	24.1
TX	47.8	47.8	16.0	16.0	25.4	25.4
WA	34.7	34.9	9.3	9.3	15.2	15.2
WI	29.2	28.9	5.1	5.0	11.4	11.3
Total	44.1	44.4	10.5	10.5	20.5	20.4

Table 5. Children (%) Covered by Health Insurance, 1997

	State	AL	CA	CO	FL	MA	MI	MN	MS	NJ	NY	TX	WA	WI	Total
Type of Insurance															
Under 200% Poverty Level															
Private	Snapshot	39.2	29.8	42.5	37.1	39.9	47.9	46.8	35.8	44.1	35.0	28.6	34.9	58.0	39.7
	PUF	39.2	29.8	42.5	37.1	39.9	47.9	46.8	35.8	44.1	35.0	28.6	34.9	58.5	39.7
Public	Snapshot	37.5	47.5	28.4	35.8	47.3	40.0	40.6	36.1	37.0	48.3	39.4	53.0	27.4	39.0
	PUF	37.5	47.5	28.4	35.8	47.3	40.0	40.6	36.1	37.0	48.3	39.4	53.0	27.0	39.0
Uninsured	Snapshot	23.3	22.7	29.1	27.0	12.8	12.2	12.6	28.1	18.9	16.8	32.0	12.1	14.6	21.3
	PUF	23.3	22.7	29.1	27.0	12.8	12.2	12.6	28.1	18.9	16.8	32.0	12.1	14.5	21.3
Over 200% Poverty Level															
Private	Snapshot	91.2	90.3	87.4	84.1	93.1	94.8	94.3	87.8	92.9	91.3	83.4	88.3	95.9	90.1
	PUF	91.2	90.3	87.4	84.1	93.1	94.8	94.3	87.8	92.9	91.3	83.4	88.3	96.0	90.1
Public	Snapshot	4.4	5.0	7.2	8.1	4.6	3.2	3.3	6.5	2.7	3.9	6.1	7.5	1.7	5.0
	PUF	4.4	5.0	7.2	8.1	4.6	3.2	3.3	6.5	2.7	3.9	6.1	7.5	1.6	5.0
Uninsured	Snapshot	4.4	4.7	5.3	7.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	5.7	4.4	4.8	10.5	4.2	2.4	4.9
	PUF	4.4	4.7	5.3	7.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	5.7	4.4	4.8	10.5	4.2	2.4	4.9
All incomes															
Private	Snapshot	66.2	60.0	71.9	61.5	77.1	78.8	80.0	57.9	78.8	66.8	56.2	69.2	83.7	68.6
	PUF	66.2	60.0	71.9	61.5	77.1	78.8	80.0	57.9	78.8	66.8	56.2	69.2	84.0	68.6
Public	Snapshot	20.3	26.3	14.6	21.4	17.5	15.7	14.5	23.6	12.6	23.2	22.6	23.8	10.0	19.5
	PUF	20.3	26.3	14.6	21.4	17.5	15.7	14.5	23.6	12.6	23.2	22.6	23.8	9.8	19.5
Uninsured	Snapshot	13.5	13.7	13.5	17.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	18.6	8.6	10.0	21.2	7.0	6.4	11.9
	PUF	13.5	13.7	13.5	17.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	18.6	8.6	10.0	21.2	7.0	6.3	11.9

Table 6. Children (%) in Fair or Poor Health, 1997

State	Under 200% Poverty Level		Over 200% Poverty Level		All Incomes	
	Snapshot	PUF	Snapshot	PUF	Snapshot	PUF
AL	8.2	8.2	2.6	2.6	5.3	5.3
CA	12.2	12.2	2.5	2.5	7.4	7.4
CO	9.1	9.1	1.5	1.5	4.1	4.1
FL	6.8	6.8	2.5	2.5	4.5	4.5
MA	6.8	6.8	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.8
MI	7.0	7.0	1.6	1.6	3.4	3.4
MN	4.9	4.9	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.9
MS	8.7	8.7	2.1	2.1	5.9	5.9
NJ	7.1	7.1	2.3	2.3	3.7	3.7
NY	7.7	7.7	2.2	2.2	4.6	4.6
TX	12.1	12.1	3.1	3.1	7.6	7.6
WA	6.8	6.8	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.7
WI	5.6	5.4	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.9
Total	8.2	8.2	1.9	1.9	4.6	4.6

Table 7. Children (%)Participating in Extracurricular Activities, 1997

State		AL	CA	CO	FL	MA	MI	MN	MS	NJ	NY	TX	WA	WI	Total
Under 200% Poverty Level															
Age 6-11	Snapshot	68.2	70.0	70.1	71.0	72.7	70.7	72.1	65.0	72.2	68.2	65.6	69.8	75.9	72.5
	PUF	68.2	70.0	70.1	71.0	72.7	70.7	72.1	65.0	72.2	68.2	65.6	69.8	76.5	72.5
Age 12-17	Snapshot	68.6	74.4	70.6	71.9	74.7	75.0	77.5	78.9	76.7	71.8	72.3	82.4	81.0	73.4
	PUF	68.6	74.4	70.6	71.9	74.7	75.0	77.5	78.9	76.7	71.8	72.3	82.4	81.7	73.4
Age 6-17	Snapshot	68.4	71.9	70.3	71.4	73.6	72.7	74.7	71.7	74.3	69.8	68.7	75.3	78.3	72.9
	PUF	68.4	71.9	70.3	71.4	73.6	72.7	74.7	71.7	74.3	69.8	68.7	75.3	79.0	72.9
Over 200% Poverty Level															
Age 6-11	Snapshot	88.6	91.1	92.4	89.3	94.5	86.3	91.6	85.2	92.6	91.1	89.0	89.8	89.2	90.4
	PUF	88.6	91.1	92.4	89.3	94.5	86.3	91.6	85.2	92.6	91.1	89.0	89.8	89.2	90.4
Age 12-17	Snapshot	88.9	91.4	87.9	86.3	91.5	89.0	89.7	87.5	91.1	92.0	87.6	92.2	88.5	89.9
	PUF	88.9	91.4	87.9	86.3	91.5	89.0	89.7	87.5	91.1	92.0	87.6	92.2	88.5	90.0
Age 6-17	Snapshot	88.8	91.2	90.2	87.8	93.1	87.7	90.6	86.5	91.9	91.6	88.3	91.0	88.8	90.2
	PUF	88.8	91.2	90.2	87.8	93.1	87.7	90.6	86.5	91.9	91.6	88.3	91.0	88.8	90.2
All incomes															
Age 6-11	Snapshot	78.2	80.7	84.6	80.7	88.0	80.7	85.6	73.2	86.9	81.0	77.9	82.5	84.6	82.7
	PUF	78.2	80.7	84.6	80.7	88.0	80.7	85.6	73.2	86.9	81.0	77.9	82.5	84.9	82.7
Age 12-17	Snapshot	80.5	84.1	82.4	79.4	86.5	84.7	86.5	82.9	87.1	84.1	80.6	89.2	86.3	83.7
	PUF	80.5	84.1	82.4	79.4	86.5	84.7	86.5	82.9	87.1	84.1	80.6	89.2	86.5	83.7
Age 6-17	Snapshot	79.4	82.3	83.6	80.1	87.3	82.7	86.1	78.2	87.0	82.5	79.2	85.7	85.5	83.2
	PUF	79.4	82.3	83.6	80.1	87.3	82.7	86.1	78.2	87.0	82.5	79.2	85.7	85.8	83.2

## Updating Plans

In the next seven to nine months, as mentioned earlier, we will be releasing the rest of the NSAF, to the extent that our confidentiality pledge permits:

The second release will have a hierarchical structure, with separate records for MKAs and the children they care for. Many more of the variables collected for these two sampled individuals will be included than on this file – perhaps all.

The third file we plan will contain records for all adults and children interviewed, including interview information from households without children. This file is expected to be potentially incomplete in that some variables may still not be ready.

The fourth file will be our final planned public use file release from the 1997 NSAF.

Subsequent public releases are expected to be of round 2 only – i.e., the interviews now going on from the 1999 NSAF. Some further updating of the 1997 NSAF public use files cannot be ruled out, but this is not planned.

Tentatively, the 1997 NSAF releases are scheduled as follows: first release April 1999, second release July 1999, third release October 1999, and final planned 1997 NSAF release January 2000. The release of the 1999 NSAF public use files will begin in the fall of 2000 and conclude about the end of the first half of 2001.

## Contact Information

For more information on the Child Public Use File and the National Survey of America's Families (NSAF), please contact as follows:

Email is the quickest and most convenient approach. Please send communications to [nsaf@ui.urban.org](mailto:nsaf@ui.urban.org).

Please include your name, complete address, and phone number in any correspondence, so we can better serve you. All email inquiries will be answered within three working days, usually by a return email.

Regular mail can also be used by writing to:

Assessing the New Federalism  
National Survey of America's Families  
Urban Institute  
2100 M Street, NW  
Washington DC 20037

If you use regular mail, please include your name, return postal address, email address, and phone number. Allow a week for us to get your request. All mail inquiries will be returned within three working days after receipt, if we can reply by email. If regular mail is required, add another week.

We have asked for telephone numbers above should there be a need for us to clarify your question or request.

### Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) Sheet

The following is a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) and answers. The list will be updated on a monthly basis (last update 3/31/99). It may be useful to consult the FAQ sheet first when questions arise.

#### **Household, MKA, and Child Identifiers**

No questions currently. This area of the file is just to establish a set of unique numbers that can be associated with a record. It can also be used to link children into households. These identifiers will remain unchanged as later files are created and released publicly.

#### **Weights**

No questions currently. The use of weights is covered in this introduction and in two reports in the NSAF methodology series (no. 3 and 4). The complex sample that was used in NSAF and which requires that weights be used is discussed in this methodology series in reports no. 1 and 2.

#### **Geographic Indicators**

No questions currently. Only state and census region are available at present on this file because of concerns, already outlined, regarding the preservation of our confidentiality pledge to respondents. We are still studying this and may be able in later releases to provide more geographic detail (e.g., census divisions), but whatever happens the total will remain quite limited below the state level.

#### **Family Characteristics (i.e., relationships and poverty status)**

No questions currently. The information on this file from NSAF barely scratches the surface. Later files will be much more detailed in this area.

#### **Child Characteristics (i.e. age, gender, race, ethnicity)**

No questions currently. This is nearly complete as is, but family context variables could be created from later releases.

## **Child Health Measures**

No questions currently. More information on the nature of the health insurance coverage, etc., will be released on later files. A full discussion of how NSAF health measures relate to other surveys will also be published.

## **Child Education Measures**

No questions currently. Variables provided on this file are virtually complete as given.

## **Child Activities**

No questions currently. Variables provided on this file are virtually complete as given.

## **Adult (MKA) Characteristics (i.e., age, gender, race, ethnicity, education, marital status)**

Question One: Is there a variable, which will give the education of the Most Knowledgeable Adult (MKA), associated with a particular focal child?

Answer One: There are three education variables on the Child Public Use File that provide information on the education of the MKA associated with a specific focal child:

UMEDULEV- MKA's highest level of education

UMHSGRAD- MKA received high school diploma or GED

UMHIGDEG- MKA's highest educational degree

## **Adult (MKA) Health Measures**

Question One: What is the name of the Depression Index used to create UMH2- 100-point mental health scale?

Answer One: Child Trends, Inc., created The Parental Mental Health Scale (UMH2), and they provide the following information about its construction:

The scale is based on a five-item mental health scale (MHI-5). The MHI-5 was constructed by selecting the five items that best predicted the summary score for the 38 item Mental Health Inventory. At minimum, one item was selected from the four major mental health dimensions: anxiety, depression, and loss of behavioral or emotional control, and psychological well-being. The sum of the five items, without weights, correlated at .95 with the 38-item scale. The MHI-5 has also been used successfully in research outside the Medical Outcomes Study (MOS).

**Other Adult Measures (i.e., attitudes toward child, attitudes about welfare)**

No questions currently. Variables in this area of the NSAF are virtually complete as given. At present, there are no plans to impute for missing information.



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## Chapter 2

This chapter contains definitions of the basic child variables being released on this first public use file. Included are entries that define the file's structure and will connect with subsequent files to be released. The limited geographic variables on the file are defined, plus information on the family setting of the child (e.g., family poverty status). The child's sample weights are also described. Finally, items like the child's age, gender, race and ethnicity conclude the material covered.

### **HHID                    Household identification number**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-14**

This is simply a unique number assigned to each household during survey processing. We included it as a convenience to researchers wishing to bring together interview records for the same household. The number assigned will be the same on subsequent files for the same household and, therefore, may be used to match records from one 1997 NSAF public use file to another.

Because the 1997 NSAF was largely an RDD telephone survey, we were unable to assure ourselves, as would be done in a completely face-to-face survey, that the Census Bureau definition of a "household" was strictly followed. We are, however, confident that no serious deviations took place. In any case, as is discussed in report no. 3 in this methodology series, we did adjust the NSAF survey totals to an outside total of households obtained from the Census Bureau.

The traditional Census definition of a household, incidentally, is that it consists of all the persons who occupy a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms or a room, which constitutes a housing unit. A group of rooms or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters. To be a separate housing unit the occupants must not live and eat with any other person in the structure; furthermore, there must be direct access from the outside or through a common hall. The Census Bureau household population counts we used in deriving the survey weights excluded persons living in group quarters, such as rooming houses, military barracks, and institutions. Inmates of institutions (mental hospitals, rest homes, correctional institutions, etc.) are not included in the survey. Population coverage includes the civilian population of the U.S. plus members of the Armed Forces in the U.S. living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

### **RESPID                Respondent identification number**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-48**

This is simply a unique number assigned to each MKA during survey processing. We included it as a convenience to researchers wishing to bring together interview records for the same MKA. The number assigned will be the same on subsequent files for the same respondent and, therefore, may be used to match records from one 1997 NSAF

public use file to another. The number is unique. However, one respondent may answer for two focal children. In this case, both focal children will share the same RESPID.

**PERSID**      **Id# of person on whom the info is clctd**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-41**

This is simply a unique number assigned to each child during survey processing. We included it as a convenience to researchers wishing to bring together interview records for the same child on subsequent files. The number is unique within a household.

**WGCHD0**      **Weight for focalchd variables**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-78**

This is the final survey weight assigned to each child. It reflects the original probability of selection of the household, the subsampling done in the NSAF to reduce respondent burden, plus adjustments made for nonresponse. The weight was further modified, as is customary in household surveys, to correct it for net undercoverage. The specific population totals used in the coverage adjustment were obtained from the Census Bureau and are consistent with the concepts employed in the 1990 decennial census. Chapter 1, section 6, of this codebook describes the use of this weight and may be consulted. See also report no. 3 in this series for details on how this weight was created. When used properly this weight allows researchers to employ this Child Public Use File to represent all children in the U.S. as of March 1, 1997.

Because of our concerns about respondent anonymity, after the first published estimate (in *Snapshots*), we elected to subsample the Milwaukee cases. There were 736 cases removed before creating this public use file. The weights on the current file were adjusted upward to reflect this extra step by using the inverse of the subsampling probabilities. We did not, however, go back through all the coverage adjustment steps again, so very slight differences exist between the estimates from this file and those already published from the full sample. Chapter 1, Section 8, of this codebook quantifies the small differences we found; it is believed that the subsampling should in no way impair use.

**WGCHD1-WGCHD60**      **Replicate weights for focalchd variables**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-78**

This variable consists of 60 weights provided for researchers who wish to obtain sampling variance estimates using WesVar or other statistical software packages that use replicate weights. In chapter 1, section 7, of this codebook issues of variance estimation are discussed and references given to report no. 4 in this series. Computer programs for doing the needed calculations are also covered. The sub-sampling done to preserve confidentiality has also been reflected in these replicate weights.

**SITE                      Site**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-50**

This geographic variable is closely tied to the main goal of the NSAF, which was to provide detailed information on 13 states plus Milwaukee, and also to sample the balance of the U.S., so national estimates were possible, too. The Milwaukee data cannot be shown separately for confidentiality reasons and after subsampling were combined with the rest of Wisconsin into a single code for the state as a whole.

**UREGION              Region**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-77**

In the NSAF, we are employing the regional partitioning of the U.S., which was set up by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau divides the U.S. into four regions and within each region into divisions, nine in all. The regions are Northeast, Midwest (formerly North Central), West, and South. The nine geographic divisions have been largely unchanged for the presentation of summary statistics since the 1910 Census:

NORTHEAST REGION. This region consists of two divisions: New England and Middle Atlantic. New England has six states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Middle Atlantic Division has three states: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

MIDWEST REGION. This region also consists of two divisions: East North Central and West North Central. East North Central has five states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The West North Central Division has seven states: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

WEST REGION. This region consists of the Mountain and Pacific Divisions. The Mountain Division has eight states: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. The Pacific Division has five states: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

SOUTH REGION. The South Census Region has three divisions: East South Central, West South Central, and South Atlantic. The states are Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee for the East South Central Division and Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas for the West South Central Division. The South Atlantic Division includes the remaining states and the District of Columbia. The states are Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

For the telephone sample, the addresses were derived from the area code of the telephone number. From the in-person component, they were obtained from the actual sample addresses. Divisions have been defined here, even though the Child Public Use File only shows census region. As noted elsewhere, we are considering whether releasing Census Division level geography would be possible in subsequent files.

**UBIOPAR      Lives with biological mom or dad**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-55**

This variable indicates which, if any, of a child's biological parents are in the household. It is created for all children, and it uses relationship data. If both biological parents are present, the value is 3. If only a biological father is present, the value is 2. If only a biological mother is present, the value is 1. If neither is present, the value is 0.

**UFAMSTR      Living arrangements of children**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-64**

This variable is related closely to the variable UBIOPAR, discussed above. UFAMSTR details information about the child's relationship with his/her parents (i.e., biological, step, or adoptive). A value of 4 means the child lives with two biological or adoptive parents (married or unmarried). A value of 3 means that the child lives with one biological or adoptive parent and one stepparent (parents must be married). A value of 2 means that the child lives with a single biological or adoptive parent (the household may contain this parent's unmarried partner). A value of one means that the child lives with relatives other than parents or with unrelated adults. Children who have parents who did not report their type of relationship to the child were coded as missing.

This variable does not have a strict counterpart in household surveys like the CPS, which employ another approach. The only place we capture the CPS family concept on the current file is in defining family poverty status; however, in subsequent files we will provide a complete set of codes that can be used by researchers who wish to employ a CPS family concept. A CPS family, incidentally, is a group of two persons or more residing together and related by birth, marriage, or adoption. All such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

**UFC2P          FC has two parents in household**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-64**

This variable indicates whether a child is living with two parents. It is created for all children, and it uses relationship data. Children living with a biological, adoptive, or stepmother and a biological, adoptive, or stepfather receive a value of 1. Children with other parental arrangements receive a value of 0. This variable is obviously closely related to UFAMSTR; indeed, if there were no missing data in UFAMSTR, it could be obtained by combining codes 1 and 2 of UFAMSTR to make the code of 0 for UFC2P. Similarly, the codes 3 and 4 in UFAMSTR could be combined to make the code of 1 in UFC2P. The methods we employed to handle missing data are covered in report no. 10.

**UFCSM          FC has single mother in household**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-65**

This variable indicates whether a child is living with a single mother. It is created for all

children, and it uses relationship data. Children living with only a biological, adoptive, or stepmother receive a value of 1. Children with other parental arrangements receive a value of 0. This variable is like the previous one in that it is a relatively simple recode.

**UFCSP      FC has single parent in household**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-65**

This variable indicates whether a child is living with a single parent. It is created for all children, and it uses relationship data. Children living with a biological, adoptive, or stepmother or a biological, adoptive, or stepfather (but not both) receive a value of 1. Children with other parental arrangements receive a value of 0. This variable is like the previous two in that it is a relatively simple recode.

**UINCRPOV      Legal family income as % of poverty**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-66**

This variable is categorical and takes on one of six values:

- 0.5 families under 50 percent of the poverty,
- 1 families between 50 percent and 100 percent of the poverty,
- 1.5 families between 100 percent and 150 percent of poverty,
- 2 families between 150 percent and 200 percent of poverty,
- 3 families between 200 percent and 300 percent of poverty, and, finally,
- 4 families above 300 percent of poverty.

The values are in increments of .5. The two elements in its construction are determining income and relating that income to the official poverty threshold:

Poverty thresholds. In this file, families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using a poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969 and slightly modified in 1981 and kept since by using the consumer price index to adjust for price changes. (See *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, no. 198, Money Income and Poverty Status of Persons in the United States: 1996. See also <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh96.html>.)

The modified index provides a range of income cutoffs or “poverty thresholds” adjusted to take into account family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual; prior to 1981, adjustments were also made on the basis of farm-nonfarm residence and sex of the householder. The impact of these revisions on the poverty estimates is minimal at the national level. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$16,036 in 1996. This poverty determination is consistent with the official poverty level set by the census.



Family Income. To determine family income, for each person in the sample who is 15 years old and over, questions are asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources:

- (a) money wages or salary;
- (b) net income from nonfarm self-employment;
- (c) net income from farm self-employment;
- (d) Social Security or railroad retirement;
- (e) Supplemental Security Income;
- (f) public assistance or welfare payments;
- (g) interest (on savings or bonds);
- (h) dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income;
- (i) veterans' payment or unemployment and workmen's compensation;
- (j) private pensions or government employee pensions;
- (k) alimony or child support, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

Although income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year, the characteristics of the person such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of households refer to the time of the survey. The income of the household does not include amounts received by persons who are members of the household during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer reside with the household at the time of the interview. On the other hand, amounts are included if reported by persons who did not reside with the household during the income year but who were members of the household at the time of the interview.

**AGE                      Age**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-2**

Ages were asked about early in the NSAF interview for all children in the household under 18 years old. The first name of the child was also obtained at this point so that further questions about the child could be asked using their name. In this codebook, the phrase **CHILD1**, **CHILD2**, or **CHILD** appears where the interviewer would have employed a name instead.

Once the age of each child was obtained, the computer sampled the children to determine which ones (up to two) would be asked about in detail. If a child under 6 years of age was in the household and selected, his/her MKA was asked the questions which had the phrase **CHILD 1** in them. If a child six to 17 years of age was in the household and selected, his/her MKA was asked the questions which had the phrase **CHILD 2** in them. If the question is to be asked of all focal children, then the word **CHILD** is used in the phrasing, in place of the child's name.

Notice that the age question in the NSAF differs from that in some other surveys, such as the Current Population Survey (CPS), which ask for date of birth and then compute age

directly. While believed to be more accurate, requesting date of birth was not workable in the NSAF because it was a fast-paced telephone interview. CPS obtains the information to calculate age generally during an in-person interview. The age variable in the NSAF, asked right at the beginning of the interview for children, was rarely missing (The imputation flag XAGE indicates that there were 55 cases where AGE was imputed). AGE did not get edited, except in rare cases when a later question in the interview revealed that the respondent had made a mistake. Because age is so central to the analysis of child characteristics, it has been imputed in NSAF, as described in report no. 10 in this series.

**UEMFLAG      Emancipated minor respondent**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-61**

This variable identifies 32 cases where no MKA was available for a person under 18 because that individual was living as an adult, without parents or other guardians present. These are so-called “emancipated minors.” Depending on the nature of the analysis, these individuals may be ones that researchers might want to exclude.

**SEX              Gender**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-49**

Gender was obtained for children essentially as part of the question that asked for the age and name of each person in the household under 18 years old. It was only very occasionally missing (XSEX = 37) and was imputed along with age, when necessary. One of the reasons that it was imputed less often than age is that sex could be edited in some cases when a first name was given by the MKA for the child.

**UBETH              Hispanic**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-55**

Children of Hispanic origin in this file are determined as set out in the National Survey of America’s Family Questionnaire:

First, the ethnicity of the MKA was obtained and that of his or her spouse/partner. The ethnicity of the child could be determined from this information if the MKA and their spouse/partner were both biological parents of the child. Otherwise, the question about Hispanic origin was asked directly.

In a follow-up question, not included here, persons of Hispanic origin were asked to indicate what their specific origin was – e.g., Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, other Hispanic. It might be pointed out here that Spanish language interviews were conducted when needed in the NSAF.

The UBETH variable was sometimes missing and had to be imputed (see XSPECRAC below). Incidentally, the main reason ethnicity information was missing is that the question was placed late in the interview and some respondents grew tired and ended the interview prematurely. One further comment on this variable, it (like race, which is

covered next) was obtained in a manner different from that in a face-to-face survey such as CPS. In the CPS, respondents are shown a flash card and asked to choose their response.

**UBRACE      Race (3 category)**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-60**

The racial designation of NSAF sampled children was determined as set out in the National Survey of America's Family Questionnaire and parallels that for Hispanic origin above:

First, the race of the MKA was obtained and that of his or her spouse/partner. The race of the child could be determined from this information if the MKA and their spouse/partner were both biological parents of the child. Otherwise, the question about race was asked directly.

Probing was done as needed. The interviewer offering the following specific designations in the order given: black, white, American Indian/Native American/Aleutian or Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander.

The UBRACE variable was sometimes missing and had to be imputed (see XSPECRAC below). As already noted, the main reason race information was missing is that the question was placed late in the interview and some respondents grew tired and ended the interview prematurely. One further comment on this variable: it was obtained in a manner different from that in a face-to-face survey like CPS. In the CPS, respondents are shown a flash card and asked to choose their response.

**XSPECRAC      Imputation flag for UBETH, UBRACE**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-82**

This variable is an imputation flag for the variables UBETH and UBRACE. A combined code was used because most of the missing cases were ones where both race and ethnicity had not been obtained.

## Chapter 3

This chapter contains definitions for the child health status variables being released on this first public use file. Included are information on health conditions that limit activity and overall current health status. These are taken from section B on Health Status and Satisfaction.

The MKA responses to questions about how well the child is sleeping, whether the child feels worthless or inferior, etc., are also included. These questions are taken from section N of the 1997 NSAF questionnaire, questions N3 through N5.

Many of the variables are created from the original responses given and have been imputed when missing. Some of these, those with a U as the first letter of the variable name are constructed indices. A few, however, are provided in raw form. A useful reference when examining most variables in this chapter is no. 6 in this series, entitled "Benchmarking NSAF Measures of Child and Family Well Being."

**BDISBL      Has hlth condition that limits activity**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-3**

If needed, the interviewer is to elaborate on the question by defining what is meant by a PHYSICAL, LEARNING, OR MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION:

FOR CHILDREN SIX YEARS OLD AND OLDER: An ongoing or chronic impairment or condition that limits the child's ability to participate in routine physical education and learning activities at public, private, vocational, or parochial schools.

Do not include an injury that occurred three months ago or less as a CONDITION (unless it resulted in obvious permanent limitation). Also, do not include pregnancy, childbirth, or the effects of an operation that took place three months ago or less (unless these effects are obviously permanent).

The interviewer is to record YES if the child is enrolled in a special school for children with physical or mental disabilities (such as school for the hearing impaired or blind, or school for children with learning disabilities). Also record YES if the child is enrolled in a regular school, but spends most of the day in special education classes. Record NO if the child is enrolled in a special school for the gifted or talented.

All children in the sample were asked this question; however, as can be seen from XDISBL, there were 144 missing responses that had to be imputed (chapter 6, p. 6-79). See report no. 10 in this series for details on the imputation procedure used.

**BHLTHN      Current health status****See chapter 6, p. 6-3**

There were no special interviewer instructions for this question. Like the previous question, it applied to all children. This time there were only 31 cases where an imputation for a missing entry was necessary (see XHLTHN, chapter 6, p.6-80). Report no. 10 in this series has details on the imputation procedure used.

**BHLTHP      Current health compared to 12 mos. ago****See chapter 6, p. 6-4**

If the respondent gives an answer other than one of the choices listed on the questionnaire (such as 'pretty good') or otherwise shows that he/she does not understand, then the interviewer is instructed to ask the question again starting with the phrase 'In general.'

The interviewer is to emphasize IN GENERAL, and clearly state the list of alternative responses. There were 64 cases where a missing entry had to be imputed (XHLTHP, chapter 6, p. 6-80). There were, in addition, 3,373 cases when the question was not applicable and an entry of .I was shown. This question was only supposed to be asked of the respondent (MKA) for focal children two years old or older.

**NCPROBA      Doesn't get along with other kids****See chapter 6, p. 6-23**

This question was to be asked of respondents (MKAs) with a focal child age six to 17 years old. This question, like all attitude questions, was not imputed. There were 85 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 12,353 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 249 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 24 cases where the respondent refused to answer. The large number of inapplicable cases is primarily due to age -- 12,320 cases are inapplicable because the child is under the age of six. The remaining 33 inapplicable cases are so-called "emancipated minors" (see variable UEMFLAG, defined in chapter 2). An emancipated minor is a 16 or 17 year-old and legally independent; therefore, he or she does not have an MKA. In the NSAF, these individuals were given the adult version of the questionnaire, but were weighted as children due to their age.

**NCPROBB      Can't concentrate for long****See chapter 6, p. 6-24**

This question was to be asked of respondents (MKAs) with a focal child age six to 17 years old. This question, like all attitude questions, was not imputed. There were 95 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, another 12,353 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 249 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 20 cases where the respondent refused to answer. The large number of inapplicable cases is primarily due to age, with 12,320 cases being children under the age of six. The remaining 33 inapplicable cases are emancipated minors. (See variable UEMFLAG from chapter 2 or previous variable for discussion.)

**NCPROBC     Has been sad or depressed**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-25**

This question was to be asked of respondents (MKAs) with a focal child age six to 17 years old. This question, like all attitude questions, was not imputed. There were 98 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, another 12,353 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 249 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 27 cases where the respondent refused to answer. The large number of inapplicable cases is primarily due to age; 12,320 cases are children under the age of six. The remaining 33 inapplicable cases are emancipated minors (see variable UEMFLAG from chapter 2 or the variable NCPROBA for discussion).

**N4CPROBA     Feels worthless of inferior**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-16**

This question was to be asked of all respondents (MKAs) who have a child age six to 11 years old. Like all the attitude questions, this variable was not imputed. There were 87 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 22,741 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 180 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and a few 14 cases where the respondent refused to answer. The large number of inapplicable cases is primarily due to age, 22,686 cases. There are 33 inapplicable cases of emancipated minors (see variable UEMFLAG from chapter 2 or the variable NCPROBA for discussion) and 22 otherwise inapplicable cases.

**N4CPROBB     Has been nervous or tense**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-17**

This question was to be asked of all respondents (MKAs) who have a child age six to 11 years old. The question, like all the other attitude questions, was not imputed. There were 16 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 22,741 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 180 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 17 cases where the respondent refused to answer. The large number of inapplicable cases is primarily due to age, 22,686 cases. There are 33 inapplicable cases of emancipated minors (see variable UEMFLAG from chapter 2 or the variable NCPROBA for discussion) and 22 otherwise inapplicable cases.

**N4CPROBC     Acts too young for his age**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-18**

This question was to be asked of all respondents (MKAs) who have a child age six to 11 years old. The question, like all the other attitude questions, was not imputed. There were 21 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 22,741 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 180 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 14 cases where the respondent refused to answer. The large number of inapplicable cases is primarily due to age, 22,686 cases. There are 33 inapplicable cases of emancipated minors (see variable UEMFLAG from chapter 2 or the variable NCPROBA for discussion) and 22 otherwise inapplicable cases.

**N5CPROBA Has trouble sleeping**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-19**

This question was to be asked of all respondents (MKAs) who have a child age 12 to 17 years old. Like all other attitude questions, this variable was not imputed. There were 39 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 23,305 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 175 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 9 cases where the respondent refused to answer. The large number of inapplicable cases is primarily due to age; 23,251 cases are children under the age of 12. Another 33 inapplicable cases are emancipated minors (see variable UEMFLAG from chapter 2 or the variable NCPROBA for discussion). There are 21 additional cases coded as inapplicable for other reasons.

**N5CPROBB Lies or cheats**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-20**

This question was to be asked of all respondents (MKAs) who have a child age 12 to 17 years old. This question, like all attitude questions, was not imputed. There were 68 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 23,305 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 175 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 16 cases where the respondent refused to answer. The large number of inapplicable cases is primarily due to age; 23,251 cases are children under the age of 12. Another 33 inapplicable cases are emancipated minors (see variable UEMFLAG from chapter 2 or the variable NCPROBA for discussion). There are 21 additional cases coded as inapplicable for other reasons.

**N5CPROBC Does poorly at school work**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-21**

This question was to be asked of all respondents (MKAs) who have a child age 12 to 17 years old. This question, like all attitude questions, was not imputed. There were 85 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 23,305 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 175 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 12 cases where the respondent refused to answer. The large number of inapplicable cases is primarily due to age; 23,251 cases are children under the age of 12. Another 33 inapplicable cases are emancipated minors (see variable UEMFLAG from chapter 2 or the variable NCPROBA for discussion). There are 21 additional cases coded as inapplicable for other reasons.

**UBPIA Age 6-11 Behavioral Problems Index score**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-56**

This scale is used to assess behavior and emotional problems for children ages six to 11. Full details on its construction are to be found in report no. 6 in this series. Basically, however, the MKAs answers to the six questions (N4 and N5) are used. These questions, shown individually above, concern the MKAs perceptions about the child's behavior in the past month. The response categories included often true (assigned a value of 1), sometimes true (assigned a value of 2), and never true (assigned a value of 3). Responses are totaled, creating a scale score ranging from six to 18. A higher score indicates fewer behavior problems. Scores for

respondents who answered five out of the six questions were standardized to the 18-point scale. Score values of I were assigned to cases that were inapplicable or missing.

**UBPIANEG    Negative Behavior 6-11 years**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-57**

This variable is created using scores from the behavioral problems scale for children ages six to 11 (UBPIA). It can be employed to identify children in this age group with high levels of behavior and emotional problems. A child whose MKA responses totaled between six and 11 points on the behavior-problems scale received a value of 1 for this variable. Children whose score was greater than 12 points received a value of 0. All other children were coded .I (inapplicable), including missings.

**UBPIAPOS    Positive behavior 6-11 years**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-57**

This variable is created using scores from the behavioral problems scale for children ages six to 11 (UBPIA). It can be used to identify children in this age group with low levels of behavior and emotional problems. A Child whose MKA responses totaled 18 points on the behavior-problems scale received a value of 1 for this variable. Children whose score was fewer than 18 points received a value of 0. All other children were coded as .I (inapplicable), including missings.

**UBPIB            Age 12-17 Behavioral Problem Index score**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-58**

This scale is used to assess behavior and emotional problems for youth ages 12 to 17. See report no. 6 in this series for full details. Basically, however, the MKAs answers to the six questions (N3 and N5) are used. These questions, shown individually above, concern the MKAs perceptions about the child's behavior in the past month. The response categories included often true (assigned a value of 1), sometimes true (assigned a value of 2), and never true (assigned a value of 3). Responses are totaled creating a scale score ranging from six to 18. A higher score indicates fewer behavior problems. Scores for respondents who answered five out of the six questions were standardized to the 18-point scale. Score values of I were assigned to cases that were inapplicable or missing.

**UBPIBNEG    Negative Behavior 12-17 years**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-59**

This variable is created using scores from the behavioral problems scale for youth ages 12 to 17 (UBPIB). It can be used to identify children in this age group with high levels of behavior and emotional problems. Youth whose MKA responses totaled 12 points or fewer on the behavior-problems scale received a value of 1 for this variable. Youth with scores greater than 12 points received a value of 0. Score values of I were assigned to cases that were inapplicable or missing.



**UBPIBPOS     Positive behavior 12-17 years**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-59**

This variable is created using scores from the behavioral problems scale for youth ages 12 to 17 (UBPIAB). It can be used to identify children in this age group with low levels of behavior and emotional problems. Youth whose MKA responses totaled 18 points on the behavior problems scale received a value of 1 for this variable. Youth with scores lower than 18 points received a value of 0. Score values of I were assigned to cases that were inapplicable or missing.

## Chapter 4

This chapter contains definitions for the child education and activity variables being released on this first public use file. Included are entries on the child's current grade, how well they do their schoolwork, and a set of constructed school engagement scales. Also there are responses about a wide range of activities from extracurricular school-centered activities to family-centered activities. Some variables have been created from the original response given. Most, however, are provided in raw form. A useful report in this series to refer to when examining these variables is no. 6, entitled "Benchmarking NSAF Measures of Child and Family Well Being."

### **CAGRAD      Current Grade**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-5**

Respondents are to provide an answer in their own words to this question. The usual school grades one to 12 are not described, but interviewers were provided with the following notes:

**NURSERY/PRESCHOOL:** Educational programs for children before regular kindergarten. These programs are usually provided to children between three years and five years old. (The category **N** was to be employed. Notice this code is distinct from **.N**, which also appears here but means that no answer was ascertained.)

**PREFIRST GRADE:** An extra grade provided for some children between kindergarten and first grade. (The category **P** was to be employed for this.)

**SPECIAL EDUCATION:** Use this category if the R. volunteers that the child is not in a particular grade because they attend special education classes. Also use this category if the R. volunteers that the child is in special education as well as a grade. (The category coded is **S**.)

**HOME SCHOOLED:** Child's parents or guardians choose to give their child an academic education at home instead of sending them to school. This does not refer to home learning activities in addition to regular school. It refers to home schooling instead of regular school. **HOME SCHOOLING** should be used only for children in kindergarten through the 12th grade. (The category coded is **H**.)

This question was only supposed to be asked of children five years of age or older. It was also not to be asked during the interview period from June 13, 1997 through September 8, 1997, when a summer version was asked instead (see next variable). In any case, there were a large number (13,802 cases) of "inapplicables." There were also some cases here where refusals took place (20 cases), the respondent did not know (25 cases), or for some other reason (34 cases) no answer was ascertained. The large number of inapplicables is primarily due to age and to summer interviews: 9,945 inapplicable cases were children under the age of five and 3,849 cases

were interviews that took place in the period between June 13, 1997 and September 8, 1997. Finally, there were eight cases that were inapplicable for other reasons.

**CATLYR      Grade at end of 1996/97 school year**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-7**

As with the previous question, respondents (or MKAs) were asked to provide an answer in their own words. The usual school grades one to 12 are not described, but interviewers were provided with the following notes:

**NURSERY/PRESCHOOL:** Educational programs for children before regular kindergarten. These programs are usually provided to children between three years and five years old. (The category **N** was to be employed. Notice this code is distinct from **.N**, which also appears here but means that no answer was ascertained.

**PREFIRST GRADE:** An extra grade provided for some children between kindergarten and first grade. (The category **P** was to be employed for this.)

**SPECIAL EDUCATION:** Use this category if the R. volunteers that the child is not in a particular grade because they attend special education classes. Also use this category if the R. volunteers that the child is in special education as well as a grade. (The category coded is **S**.)

**HOME SCHOOLED:** Child's parents or guardians choose to give their child an academic education at home instead of sending them to school. This does not refer to home learning activities in addition to regular school. It refers to home schooling instead of regular school. **HOME SCHOOLING** should be used only for children in kindergarten through the 12th grade. (The category coded is **H**.)

This question was only supposed to be asked of children five years of age or older, but only during the interview period from June 13, 1997 through September 8, 1997 (see previous variable). In any case, there were a large number (29,827 cases) of “inapplicables.” There were also instances here where refusals took place (2 cases), the respondent did not know (17 cases), or for some other reason (33 cases) no answer was ascertained. The “inapplicables” arose mainly because the child was under the age of five (9,946 cases) or because they were not interviewed in the period from June 13, 1997 through September 8, 1997 (19,097 cases). There were 784 other inapplicable cases.

**CCHGSC      Changed school past 12 months**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-8**

If requested by the respondent the interviewer was to define school changes as any relocation to a different school. Included were changes because the child's residence moved. Also included were changes due to grade promotions. (For example, changing from elementary school to middle or junior high school.) If the respondent asks if a particular situation should be considered a different school, ask the respondent if he/she considers it a different school. Code according to the respondent's reply.

This question was only supposed to be asked of MKAs with children six to 17 years of age attending school in the past 12 months. In any case, there were a large number (12,507 cases) of "inapplicables." There were also instances here where refusals took place (5 cases), the respondent did not know (10 cases), or for some other reason (2 cases) no answer was ascertained. 12,320 inapplicable cases were children under the age of six. Most of the remaining inapplicables were age eligible children who did not attend school in the past 12 months (74 cases) or were home schooled (80 cases). Finally, there were 33 inapplicable cases because the person was an "emancipated minor" (see UEMFLAG defined in chapter 2).

**CGETBY      Does schoolwork just to get by**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-9**

This question was to be asked of all MKAs who have a child six years of age or older who attended school in the past 12 months. When necessary, the interviewer was to reread the categories: Would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time? This question was not imputed, if unanswered. There were 327 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 12,570 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 26 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 16 cases where the respondent refused to answer. 12,320 inapplicable cases were children under the age of six, 212 cases were age-eligible children who did not attend school in the past 12 months, another 33 inapplicable cases were emancipated minors and 5 cases for other reasons. As described in chapter 2, an emancipated minor is a 16- or 17-year-old who is legally independent and therefore does not have an MKA. In the NSAF, these individuals were given the adult version of the questionnaire, but were weighted as children due to their age.

**CHMWK      Always does homework**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-10**

This question was to be asked of all MKAs who have a child six years of age or older and who attended school in the past 12 months and were not home schooled. When necessary the interviewer was to reread the categories: Would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time? This question was not imputed, if unanswered. There were 229 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 12,653 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 26 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 12 cases where the respondent refused to answer. Altogether there were 12,320 inapplicable cases because children were under

the age of six, an additional 212 inapplicable cases were age-eligible children who did not attend school in the past 12 months, and 83 cases were children who were home schooled. Finally, there were 33 inapplicable cases of “emancipated minors” (see previous variable) and another 5 cases for other reasons.

**CINTSC        Cares to do well in school**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-11**

This question was to be asked of all MKAs who have a child 6 years of age or older who has attended school in the past 12 months. When necessary the interviewer was to assist by saying --

“Would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time,  
or none of the time?”

This question was not imputed, if unanswered. There were 47 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 12,570 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 26 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 6 cases where the respondent refused to answer. Altogether there were 12,320 inapplicable cases because children were under the age of six, an additional 212 inapplicable cases were age eligible children who did not attend school in the past twelve months. Finally, there were 33 inapplicable cases of “emancipated minors” (See previous variable) and another 5 cases for other reasons.

**CSKIPSC        Times skipped school past 12 months**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-12**

If asked by the respondent, the interviewer is to define CUTTING CLASSES WITHOUT YOUR PERMISSION as --

“No parent or guardian gave permission for the child to miss class/classes.”

This question was to be asked of all MKAs who have a child 12 to 17 years of age or older and the child attended school in the past 12 months. There were 44 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 23,430 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 2 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 6 cases where the respondent refused to answer. 23,269 inapplicable cases were children under the age of 12. An additional 68 cases were age-eligible children who did not attend school in the past 12 months and 47 cases were home schooled. Another 33 inapplicable cases were emancipated minors (see UEMFLAG defined in chapter 2 or the CGETBY above) and 13 cases were inapplicable for other reasons.

**CSUEXP        Suspended/ expelled past 12 months**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-13**

The interviewer defined suspension as when a child is temporarily removed from classes and school activities. In some cases, the child must spend the time in a room on school grounds. In other cases, the child must stay away from school grounds for a specified time.

This question, like the last one, was to be asked of all MKAs who have a child 12 to 17 years of age or older and the child attended school in the past 12 months. There were 22 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, another 23,430 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 2 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 7 cases where the respondent refused to answer. 23,269 inapplicable cases were children under the age of 12. An additional 68 cases were age eligible children who did not attend school in the past 12 months and 47 cases were home schooled. Another 33 inapplicable cases were emancipated minors (see UEMFLAG defined in chapter 2 or the CGETBY above) and 13 cases were inapplicable for other reasons.

**CWRKSC      Only does schoolwork when forced**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-14**

This question was to be asked of all MKAs who have a child six years of age or older who has attended school in the past 12 months. When necessary the interviewer was to reread:

“Would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time,  
or none of the time?”

This question was not imputed, if unanswered. There were 195 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 12,570 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 26 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 15 cases where the respondent refused to answer. Altogether there were 12,320 inapplicable cases because children were under the age of six, an additional 212 inapplicable cases were age eligible children who did not attend school in the past 12 months. Finally, there were 33 inapplicable cases of “emancipated minors” (See previous variable) and another 5 cases for other reasons.

**UENG            Child engagement in school scale**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-62**

This scale is used to assess the degree to which children ages six to 17 are engaged in school. MKAs are asked how often the child cares about doing well in school (CINTSC), only works on schoolwork when forced to (CWRKSC), does just enough schoolwork to get by (CGETBY), and always does homework (CHMWK). The response categories included all of the time (1), most of the time (2), some of the time (3), and none of the time (4). Responses to how often the child only works on schoolwork when forced to and does just enough schoolwork to get by were reverse coded. Responses were then totaled creating a scale score ranging from four to 16. A higher score indicates greater school engagement. Scores for respondents who answered three out of the four questions were standardized to the 16-point scale. Scores for respondents answering less than three questions were coded as missing. See report no. 6 in this series for more information.

**UENGNEG      Negative school engagement****See chapter 6, p. 6-63**

This variable is created using scores from the school engagement scale (UENG). It can be used to identify children with low levels of engagement in school. Child whose MKA responses totaled 10 points or fewer on the school engagement scale received a value of 1 for this variable. Children whose score was greater than 10 points received a value of 0. Children whose score was coded as missing or inapplicable were coded I for this variable.

**UENGPOS      Positive school engagement****See chapter 6, p. 6-63**

This variable is created using scores from the school engagement scale (UENG). It can be used to identify children highly engaged in school. Child whose MKA responses totaled 15 points or more on the school engagement scale received a value of 1 for this variable. Children whose score was less than 15 points received a value of 0. Children whose score was coded as missing or inapplicable were coded I for this variable.

**NCLUBA      FC2 ages of 6 -11 prtctd in clubs last year****See chapter 6, p. 6-22**

The survey question reads: In the last year, has (Child2) participated in any clubs or organizations after school or on weekends, such as scouts, a religious group, or Girls or Boys Club? Participation means regular or fairly regular attendance at the group's meetings or activities. Do not include sports clubs or teams that were already counted in NSPORTS.

This question was asked of respondents (MKAs) with a child between the ages of six to 11 years old. Answers to this question were not imputed. There were 7 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 22,776 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 127 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 4 cases where the respondent refused to answer. There were 22,721 inapplicable cases where the child was younger than six years old or older than 11 years old. Another 33 inapplicable cases were emancipated minors (see UEMFLAG defined in chapter 2 or the CGETBY above) and 22 cases were inapplicable for other reasons.

**NCLUBB      FC2 ages 12-17 prtctd in clubs last yr****See chapter 6, p. 6-22**

The survey question reads: In the last year, has (Child2) participated in any clubs or organizations after school or on weekends, such as a youth group or student government, drama, band or chorus, or a religious or community group? This question was asked of respondents (MKAs) with a child between the ages of 12 to 17 years-old. Answers for this question were not imputed when missing. There were 23 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 23,323 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 122 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 4 cases where the respondent refused to answer. There were 23,269 inapplicable cases where the child was younger than 12 years old. Of the remaining 54

inapplicable cases, there were 33 emancipated minors (See CGETBY variable above) and 21 for other reasons.

**NLESSONS    Child2 took lessons after school last yr**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-31**

LESSONS AFTER SCHOOL OR ON WEEKENDS include any lessons or classes that are **not** part of the regular school curriculum. Lessons can be offered by private or public organizations, and they can be individual or in a group. Music, dance, language, and computers are offered as examples, but lessons can include a wide variety of activities. Sports teams were not included as they were already counted in item N6.

This question was asked of respondents (MKAs) with a focal child between the ages of six and 17. There were 35 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 12,353 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 249 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 8 where the respondent refused to answer. The inapplicable cases were primarily due to 12,320 cases of children under the age of six. The remaining 33 inapplicable cases were emancipated minors. An emancipated minor is a 16 or 17 year-old who is legally independent and therefore does not have an MKA. In the NSAF, these individuals were given the adult version of the questionnaire, but were weighted as children due to their age.

**NOACT            Child2 in organized activities past year**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-31**

For ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES, interviewers were instructed to include formally organized activities supervised by adults. They were told **not** to include such things as pick-up ball games that are not supervised by an adult. This question was asked of respondents (MKAs) who responded “No,” “don’t know,” or “refused” in any combination to NSPORTS, NLESSON, NCLUBA, and NCLUBB. MKAs who answered “don’t know” or “refused” to all four questions were not asked this question. MKAs who answered “Yes” to any of the four questions were not asked this question. There were 13 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 28,687 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, and 249 cases for which no answer was ascertained. 12,320 inapplicable cases were under age six, 33 cases were emancipated minors (see previous variable for explanation), 16,307 answered “Yes” to one of the four questions listed, and 27 cases were not asked because they answered “don’t know” or “refused” to all four questions.

**NOUTING        Times in past month took child1 out**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-32**

OUTINGS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS are defined as times when a family member or relative took the child on a fun, pleasurable, or interesting outing. The activities mentioned as examples were the park, grocery store, church, or playground. Other examples include a trip to the zoo or going out for ice cream.



Interviewers were instructed **not** to include going to the doctor or dentist or traveling to and from a day care site. However, outings were to be included if they were with family members or relatives who do not live with the child.

This question is asked of respondents (MKAs) with a child age zero to five. There were 39 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 21,350 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 167 cases for which no answer was ascertained, plus 5 instances where the respondent refused to answer. The inapplicable cases were all children over the age of five.

**NREAD      Days past week fmly mmbmr reads to child1**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-37**

FAMILY MEMBER is defined as any relative, whether or not they live with the child. Some examples are grandparents, brothers and sisters, parents, and aunts and uncles.

This question is asked of respondents (MKAs) with a child age zero to five. There were 91 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 21,350 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 167 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 5 where the respondent refused to answer. The inapplicable cases were all children over age five.

**NRELIG      How often attended religious service**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-38**

In general, the respondent (MKA) should determine how to interpret RELIGIOUS SERVICE. Interviewers were instructed, however, not to include purely social events such as a church supper, picnic, or party.

This question is asked of all MKAs. There were 16 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 385 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 33 where the respondent refused to answer.

**NSPORTS      Child2 on sports team last year**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-39**

If needed, interviewers were to define a sports team as any formally organized team that meet regularly for practices and games. To be included were indoor and outdoor sports such as soccer, bowling, swimming, tennis, or softball. Not to be included were competitive games, such as a chess team. Also, do not include informal, individual exercise such as jogging.

This question is asked of MKAs with a child age six to 17. There were 42 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 12,353 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 249 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 10 cases where the respondent refused to answer. The inapplicable cases were primarily due to 12,320 cases of children under the age of six. The remaining 33 inapplicable cases were emancipated minors. An emancipated minor is a 16 or 17 year-old who is legally independent and therefore does not have an MKA. In the

NSAF, these individuals were given the adult version of the questionnaire, but were weighted as children due to their age.

**NVOLUNT    How often volunteered in past year**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-40**

In defining volunteer activities, the interviewer was not to include community service activities required by a court or required in order to receive social welfare benefits.

This question is asked of all respondents (MKAs). There were 22 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 385 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 13 where the respondent refused to answer.

**UACT            Extent of child's extracrrclr activities**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-51**

This index, calculated for all children ages six to 17, enumerates the number of activities a child has been involved in the last year. The value derived is based on the MKAs answers to questions about the child's participation in sports (NSPORTS), lessons (NLESSONS), and clubs (NCLUBA and NCLUBB). If the MKA answers "no" to all three of these questions, he or she is asked whether the child participated in any other organized activity in the last year (NOACT). Positive ('yes') responses are summed, creating an index with scores ranging from 0 to 3. There were 12,617 cases for which this variable was inapplicable due to age or otherwise not computed.

**UACTNEG    Child is not involved in any activities**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-51**

This variable is created using scores from the activity index (UACT) and is used to identify children who are not involved in any activities. A value of 1 for this variable indicates that the child received a score of 0 on the activities index. A value of 0 means the child is not included in this category. Inapplicables on UACT were also inapplicable here as well.

**UACTPOS    Child is invlvd in at least one activity**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-52**

This variable is created using scores from the activities index (UACT) and is intended to identify children involved in one or more activities. A value of 1 for this variable indicates that the child received a score of 1, 2, or 3 on the activities scale. A value of 0 means the child did not fall into this category. Inapplicables on UACT were again inapplicable here as well.

**UOUTNEG    Negative outings for children**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-75**

The variable is used to identify children who are taken on very few outings (NOUTING). A value of 1 for this variable indicates that the MKA reported taking the child on any kind of

outing two or three times a month or less. A value of 0 means the child is not included in this category. If the MKA's response was coded missing or if the question was inapplicable, this variable is also coded as I.

**UOUTPOS Positive outings for children**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-76**

The variable is used to identify children who are taken on frequent outings (NOUTING). A value of 1 for this variable indicates that the MKA reported taking the child on some kind of outing once a day. A value of 0 means the child is not included in this category. If the MKA's response was coded missing for the question about outings or if the question was inapplicable, this variable is also coded as I.

**UREADNEG Child is read to two or fewer days/wk**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-76**

The variable is used to identify children who are read to or told stories infrequently (NREAD). A value of 1 for this variable indicates that the MKA reported that the child was read to or told stories two or fewer days in a week. A value of 0 means the child is not included in this category. If the MKA's response was coded missing for the question about reading or if the question was inapplicable, this variable is also coded as I.

**UREADPOS Child is read to six or more days/wk**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-77**

The variable is used to identify children who are read to or told stories frequently (NREAD). A value of 1 for this variable indicates that the MKA reported that the child was read to or told stories six or more days in a week. A value of 0 means the child is not included in this category. If the MKA's response was coded missing for the question about reading or if the question was inapplicable, this variable is also coded as I.

## Chapter 5

This chapter contains definitions for the bulk of the MKA education and attitude variables being released on this first public use file. Also included are entries on whether the child lives in a home that is owned or rented, the health insurance status of the child, the age, race, and ethnic origin of the MKA, etc. Some of the variables are created from the original responses given to the questionnaire. Most, however, are provided in raw form. A useful report in this series to refer to when examining many of these variables is no. 6, entitled “Benchmarking NSAF Measures of Child and Family Well Being.”

### **MOWNRENT    Own or rent** **See chapter 6, p. 6-15**

The interviewer was given the following defined response categories:

**OWNED OR BEING BOUGHT BY SOMEONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD:**  
Household member owns it outright (with no mortgage) or holds the mortgage on it. **INTERVIEWER:** Use this category if a home has a mortgage and the respondent (MKA)says the bank owns the home. Also use this category if a mobile home is owned but is situated on rented land.

**RENTED FOR CASH:** The lease for the apartment or house is in the name of a household member.

**OCCUPIED WITHOUT PAYMENT OF CASH RENT:** Includes arrangements where no one in the household pays for rent.

This question was to be asked of all respondents (MKAs). Missing data (XOWNRENT = 717) was imputed as described in report no. 10 in this series.

### **UMEDULEV    MKA’s highest level of education** **See chapter 6, p. 6-67**

This variable indicates the highest grade or level of schooling completed for each respondent (MKA). A wide range of response modes is allowed for this most detailed measure of educational progress available from the NSAF. These include numeric grade level (through 12th grade), type of post-secondary education pursued (e.g., some vocational/technical classes), and specific degree attained (e.g., a bachelor’s degree). For example, UMEDULEV distinguishes between individuals who graduate from high school with a diploma and those who complete the 12th grade but do not receive a diploma. Similarly, it distinguishes individuals whose post-secondary schooling is vocationally oriented from those who pursue academic learning.

In forming this variable, vocational/technical classes and certificates are considered a lower level of schooling than college classes and degrees (but above a high school diploma). This is so, even though they, in fact, represent a separate educational track from the “high-school-to-college-to-graduate/professional-school” progression that makes up most of the scale.

A high school diploma is ranked above a GED since it is associated with higher earnings more than a GED. For numeric grade levels up through 12th grade, UMEDULEV indicates the highest grade completed and does not count grades attended but not completed. (A follow-up question assures that individuals coded as completing the 12th grade have not earned a diploma or GED.) For post-secondary education, completion of a course for credit--not grade-level completion--is counted as the intermediate step toward a degree.

In reporting a given highest level of schooling, UMEDULEV does not indicate whether all prior levels of schooling have been completed or all lower-level degrees earned. For example, a person with a bachelor's degree as the highest level of education may not have earned an associate degree or completed a vocational/technical class (most will not have). Except for high school diplomas and GEDs (see UMHSGRAD below), there is no comprehensive way to make such distinctions.

This variable has not been imputed. There were 84 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 97 where she or he was not asked, plus 40 refusals. Additionally, there were 27 inapplicables.

**UMHSGRAD MKA revd a high school diploma or GED**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-71**

This variable indicates whether the respondent (MKA) has received a high school diploma or passed the General Educational Development (GED) test showing that she or he has skills and knowledge equivalent to those of a high school graduate. Those who have done neither are often referred to as "high school dropouts."

Attaining a high school diploma or GED has been shown to be associated with higher earnings following school and is particularly important in qualifying an individual for higher education. As a result, many people consider high school/GED status to be the most fundamental indicator of educational attainment and--for lower-income individuals--the most important. Since research has also shown that a GED does not have the degree of association with higher earnings as does a high school diploma, the two credentials are coded separately.

In some cases, possession of a high school diploma or GED is reported in response to questions about the highest grade level completed or the highest degree attained. But not all respondents will make their high school status clear at those points. Consequently, separate, more pointed questions are asked of those who have completed the 11th grade or below, or who indicate vocational/technical certificate or diploma as their highest grade level completed.

Individuals with an associate, bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree are assumed to have one of the two high school credentials, without asking or specifying the type. Very rarely does an individual gain entry to and receive a degree from a college or university without a GED or high school diploma.

This variable would be a simple recode of UMEDULEV, except that missing data has been imputed as set out in report no. 10. There were 27 inapplicables on this variable.

**UMHIGDEG MKA's highest educational degree**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-70**

This variable indicates the highest educational degree held by a respondent (MKA). It provides a sharper, simpler measure of educational attainment than UEDULEVL (see variable UMHSGRAD above) while preserving a range of possible responses. As with UEDULEVL, vocational and technical certificates are considered lower-level degrees than college diplomas (but higher than high school diplomas). In fact, they represent a separate educational track from the academic degrees that make up the rest of the UMHIGDEG scale. A high school diploma is ranked above a GED since it has been found to contribute more to later earnings.

In reporting the highest degree earned, UMHIGDEG does not indicate whether all lower-level degrees have been earned. For example, a person with a bachelor's degree may or may not have earned an associate degree. As pointed out earlier, except for high school diplomas and GEDs (see UHSGRADU below), there is no comprehensive way to make such distinctions. Also, in moving from highest educational level in UEDULEVL (see variable above) to highest degree in UMHIGDEG, only reported degrees are coded. If another degree logically stands between the highest reported degree and the highest level of schooling in UEDULEVL, it is not coded in UMHIGDEG. Thus, for example, if highest degree is "associate" when the highest level of education is "completed some graduate or professional classes," no bachelor's degree is inferred. For this reason, the highest degree variable cannot be thought of as a simple "rounding down" of educational level to the logically prior degree--sometimes it reflects an even larger jump.

This variable has not been imputed. There were 57 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 64 where she or he was not asked, plus 36 refusals. Additionally, there were 27 inapplicables.

**UMKAAGE MKA's age**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-72**

This variable gives the age of the respondent (MKA). Age was obtained when completing the roster section of the questionnaire, section D. It has the same limitations that were discussed concerning the age of the focal child (see AGE in chapter 2). Notice, unlike for the age variable for children that some evidence of age heaping exists--particularly on the ages that end in zero. This is not unexpected. The reweighting process mitigates the heaping effect on the weighted data. Generally, grouping age into five or better 10-year age intervals will reduce any sensitivity that may exist to the measurement error created by the way the question was asked. This question was top-coded for confidentiality purposes. The largest allowed value was 85. Values larger than this were set to 85.

**UMKAGEND MKA's gender****See chapter 6, p. 6-74**

This variable gives the gender of the respondent (MKA) and was obtained when the roster questions were asked in section B of the questionnaire. Only rarely was this variable missing. The imputation of MKA gender is discussed in report no. 10 in this series.

**UMKAETH MKA's Ethnicity (Hispanic)****See chapter 6, p. 6-73**

This variable identifies the ethnicity of the respondent (MKA) as Hispanic or non-Hispanic. For MKAs, Hispanic origin was asked about directly. This is unlike for children where race was derived usually from the race of the biological parents. The imputation for race is discussed in report no. 10 in this series.

**UMKARACE MKA's Race (3 category)****See chapter 6, p. 6-74**

This variable gives the race of the respondent (MKA). For MKAs, race was asked about directly. This is unlike for children where race was derived usually from the race of the biological parents. The imputation for race is discussed in report no. 10 in this series.

**UMKASPOS MKA has a spouse****See chapter 6, p. 6-75**

This variable indicates whether the respondent (MKA) has a spouse. This variable was generated from information obtained in the Household roster section of the questionnaire, section D. See report no. 10 for detailed information on how this variable was created, including the editing of the roster for inconsistencies and the handling of missing data.

**NDEPRESA Very nervous in past month****See chapter 6, p. 6-26**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked to answer whether they felt this way: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time during the past month. As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed.

There were 65 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 466 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 71 cases where the respondent refused to answer.

**NDEPRESB Felt calm and peaceful in last month****See chapter 6, p. 6-27**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked to answer whether they felt this way: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time during the past month.

As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed. There were 63 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 466 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 66 where the respondent refused to answer.

**NDEPRESC MKA felt downhearted in last month**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-28**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked to answer whether they felt this way: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time during the past month.

As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed. There were 114 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 466 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 84 where the respondent refused to answer.

**NDEPRESD MKA was a happy person in last month**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-29**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked to answer whether they felt this way: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time during the past month.

As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed. There were 42 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 466 cases or which no answer was ascertained, and 68 cases where the respondent refused to answer.

**NDEPRESE MKA could not be cheered up last month**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-30**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked to answer whether they felt this way: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time during the past month.

As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed. There were 73 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 466 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 71 cases where the respondent refused to answer.

**NPCINTA Child much harder to care for than most**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-33**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked to answer whether they felt this way: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time during the past month.



As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed. There were 190 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 27 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 383 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 63 where the respondent refused to answer. The 27 inapplicable cases were emancipated minors (see chapter 2, variable UEMFLAG). Note that while there are 33 emancipated minors in all, some of them have children of their own and hence are eligible here.

**NPCINTB    Child really bothers MKA a lot**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-34**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked to answer whether they felt this way: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time during the past month.

As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed. There were 131 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 27 cases where the question was coded inapplicable, 383 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 62 where the respondent refused to answer. The 27 inapplicable cases were emancipated minors (see above and chapter 2, variable UEMFLAG).

**NPCINTC    MKA gives up more for child's needs**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-35**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked to answer whether they felt this way: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time during the past month.

As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed. There were 207 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 27 cases were emancipated minors (see above) where the question was coded inapplicable, 383 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 66 where the respondent refused to answer.

**NPCINTD    MKA feels angry with child**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-36**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked to answer whether they felt this way: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, none of the time during the past month.

As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed. There were 146 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 27 emancipated minor cases (see above) where the question was coded inapplicable, 383 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 65 where the respondent refused to answer.

**PBABIES      Welfare encourages babies before marriage**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-41**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked if they: strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement that “Welfare encourages young women to have babies before marriage.”

The interviewer was instructed not to interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer was asked to repeat the question and ask the respondent to respond according to what the question means to him or her.

There were 1422 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 500 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 53 cases where the respondent refused to answer. As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed.

**PNOTWORK      Mothers of young children should not work**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-42**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked if they: strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement that “When children are young, mothers should not work outside the home.”

The interviewer was instructed not to interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer was asked to repeat the question and ask the respondent to respond according to what the question means to him or her.

There were 841 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 500 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 70 cases where the respondent refused to answer. As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed.

**PONFEET      Welfare helps people get on their feet**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-43**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked if they: strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement that “Welfare helps people get on their feet when facing difficult situations such as unemployment, a divorce, or a death in the family.”

The interviewer was instructed not to interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer was asked to repeat the question and ask the respondent to respond according to what the question means to him or her.

There were 830 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 500 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 35 cases where the respondent refused to answer. As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed.

**PSINGPAR Single mthr is effctv as married couple**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-44**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked if they: strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement that “A single mother can bring up a child as well as a married couple.”

The interviewer was instructed not to interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer was asked to repeat the question and ask the respondent to respond according to what the question means to him or her.

There were 382 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 500 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 40 cases where the respondent refused to answer. As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed.

**PWANTKID If want children, ought to marry**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-45**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked if they: strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement that “People who want children ought to get married.”

The interviewer was instructed not to interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer was asked to repeat the question and ask the respondent to respond according to what the question means to him or her.

There were 636 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 500 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 58 cases where the respondent refused to answer. Again, as with all other attitude questions, this question was not imputed.

**PWORKIMP Working for pay is important**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-46**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked if they: strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement that “Working for pay is one of the most important things a person can do.”

The interviewer was instructed not to interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer was asked to repeat the question and ask the respondent to respond according to what the question means to him or her.

There were 245 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 500 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 27 cases where the respondent refused to answer. As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed.

**PWORKMOM Work mthr estb secure rltn like non-work**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-47**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked if they: strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement that “A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work.”

The interviewer was instructed not to interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer was asked to repeat the question and ask the respondent to respond according to what the question means to him or her.

There were 442 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 500 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 29 cases where the respondent refused to answer. As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed.

**PWRKLESS Welfare makes people work less**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-48**

This question was asked of all respondents (MKAs). The respondent was asked if they: strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement that “Welfare makes people work less than they would if there wasn’t a welfare system.”

The interviewer was instructed not to interpret this question for the respondent. If the question was not understood, the interviewer was asked to repeat the question and ask the respondent to respond according to what the question means to him or her.

There were 1,181 cases where the respondent did not know the answer, 500 cases for which no answer was ascertained, and 66 cases where the respondent refused to answer. As with all attitude questions, this question was not imputed.

**UAGG Parent aggravation scale score**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-53**

Summing the responses to four items concerning how often in the past month the MKA--

felt the child was much harder to care for than most (NPCINTA),  
felt the child did things that really bothered him or her a lot (NPCINTB)  
felt he or she was giving up more of his or her life to meet the child's needs  
than he or she ever expected (NPCINTC), and  
felt angry with the child (NPCINTD),

a parent aggravation index is created. The response categories included all of the time (coded 1), most of the time (coded 2), some of the time (coded 3), and none of the time (coded 4). Responses are totaled creating a scale score ranging from 4 to 16. Scores for respondents who answered three of the four questions were standardized to the 16-point scale. Scores for the 596

respondents answering less than three questions were coded as I. A higher score indicates less aggravation.

**UAGGNEG Negative parent aggravation**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-54**

This variable is created using scores from the parent aggravation scale (UAGG). It can be used to identify children living with an MKA who is highly aggravated. Children whose MKA scored 11 points or less on the parent aggravation scale received a value of 1 for this variable. Children whose MKA's score was greater than 11 points received a value of 0. Children whose MKA's UAGG score was coded I were also given an I for this variable as well.

**UAGGPOS Positive parent aggravation**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-54**

This variable is created using scores from the parent aggravation scale (UAGG). It can be used to identify children living with an MKA who experiences little to no aggravation. Children whose MKA scored 16 points on the parent aggravation scale received a value of 1 for this variable. Children whose MKA's scored fewer than 16 points received a value of 0. Children whose MKA's UAGG score was coded I were also given an I for this variable.

**UCNGHL 1,2-Health Status Fair/Poor, SN**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-60**

This is a dummy variable that assigns a value of 1 to those respondents who reported that they were in "fair" or "poor" health. Those who reported being in "excellent, very good or good" health were assigned a value of 0 for this variable. In a few cases this variable was imputed as is described in report no. 10 in this series.

**UCONMED Edited Confid in health Care, SN**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-61**

This variable was derived from question B2 in section B of the questionnaire. In some cases, the information shown was imputed, as described in report no. 10 in this series.

**UHICOV Current Coverage – 3-level hierarchy**

**See chapter 6, p. 6-66**

The value for UHICOV ranges from 1 through 3 dividing current health insurance coverage into three broad categories: privately insured, publicly insured, and uninsured. If the survey response was missing for this variable it was imputed as described in report no. 10 in this series. For more information on health insurance coverage, see Rajan, S., et al., "Measuring Insurance Coverage: Estimates from the National Survey of America's Families."

**UMH2        100-point mental health scale**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-68**

The parent mental health scale is derived by summing the responses to five items that ask how often in the past month the MKA had been--

a very nervous person (NDEPRESA),  
felt calm or peaceful (NDEPRESB),  
felt downhearted and blue (NDEPRESC),  
had been a happy person (NDEPRESD), and  
felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer him or her up (NDEPRESE).

The response categories included all of the time (coded 1), most of the time (coded 2), some of the time (coded 3), and none of the time (coded 4). Responses to the questions about feeling calm or peaceful and being a happy person are reverse coded.

Responses are totaled creating a scale score ranging from 5 to 20. Scores for respondents who answered four of the five questions were first standardized to the 20-point scale and then all scores were rescaled--this time to 100 by multiplying by 5. A higher score indicates better mental health. Scores for respondents answering less than four questions were coded as I.

**UMH2NEG    Negative (poorer) mental health**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-69**

This variable is created using scores from the parent mental health scale (100 points) (UMH2). It can be used to identify children living with an MKA who is in poor mental health. Children whose MKA scored 67 points or less on the mental health scale received a value of 1 for this variable. Children whose MKA's score was greater than 67 points received a value of 0. Children whose MKA's UMH2 score was coded as I were given an I for this variable as well.

**USRC\_NO    1,2-No or ER Usual Source, SN**  
**See chapter 6, p. 6-78**

This variable was derived from USOURCE, where all those individuals who reported not having a usual source of care and those who relied on the hospital emergency room for their care, were assigned a value of 1 for this variable.

## Chapter 6

In this chapter counts of valid values for each item are provided, both weighted and unweighted. Along with each count there are several items of information provided to document the data file. These are each described below:

Variable Name: For each entry in this data dictionary, a mnemonic string of characters is provided as the variable name. The string begins with the letter of the section on the questionnaire that the variable comes from. For variables created at the Urban Institute, a U is employed as the first letter in the string. For variables that were imputed when an entry was missing, there is a companion variable on the file with an X as the first letter of its name. The remaining characters, up to seven more, are a short description of the variable.

Label: The label is a short description of the variable; the sample read-in data step will load the label into the data set when using SAS to manipulate the data.

Type is either numeric (N) or character (C).

Length: The length field is appropriate for character variables only.

Survey/Derived describes whether the variable comes directly from the interview or whether it is a created variable.

Question Num: Survey variables will have a question number.

Question Text: Text from the questionnaire is provided if the variable was obtained directly.

Allowable Non-Missing Values: A lists of all of the possible non-missing values for the variable and the description of the values.

Unweighted and Weighted Frequencies: For most variables in the codebook weighted and unweighted frequencies of the variable in the data file are shown.

Missing values: Missing values are of four types:

.D	Don't Know
.I	Inapplicable
.N	Not Ascertained
.R	Refused To Answer

When present, these will be included in the frequency counts alongside valid values. Character variables will store the period with the letter whereas numeric variables only store the letter.

**Variable Name: AGE**

Label: Age

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: S6(AGE)

Question Text: [FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN: Now I'd like to ask about the children in your household who are under 18 years-old.]

Please tell me just their first name and age.

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 150	Number

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0	1,706	5.06	3,670,321	5.27
1	1,668	4.95	3,281,311	4.71
2	2,062	6.12	4,529,615	6.51
3	2,194	6.51	3,587,658	5.15
4	2,316	6.87	4,122,807	5.92
5	2,374	7.04	4,412,409	6.34
6	2,059	6.11	3,990,203	5.73
7	1,995	5.92	3,862,404	5.55
8	1,911	5.67	4,244,123	6.10
9	1,690	5.01	3,721,015	5.34
10	1,713	5.08	3,959,722	5.69
11	1,581	4.69	3,731,166	5.36
12	1,668	4.95	3,796,779	5.45
13	1,603	4.76	3,425,021	4.92
14	1,735	5.15	4,176,762	6.00
15	1,696	5.03	3,555,769	5.11
16	1,923	5.71	3,868,288	5.56
17	1,809	5.37	3,681,701	5.29



**Variable Name: BDISBL**

Label: Has hlth condition that limits activity

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: B5

Question Text: Does (CHILD) have a physical, learning, or mental health condition that [limits (his/her) participation in the usual kinds of activities done by most children (his/her) age/ limits (his/her) ability to do regular school work]?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value   Description

1   Yes

2   No

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
1	3,130	9.29	5,786,365	8.31
2	30,573	90.71	63,830,709	91.69

**Variable Name: BHLTHN**

Label: Current health status

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: B3

Question Text: Now, I'd like to talk about (CHILD's) health status. In general, would you say (CHILD's) health is ...

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value   Description

1   Excellent

2   Very good

3   Good

4   Fair

5   Poor

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
1	18,165	53.90	39,020,510	56.05
2	9,363	27.78	18,534,000	26.62
3	4,561	13.53	8,888,084	12.77
4	1,414	4.20	2,814,702	4.04
5	200	0.59	359,777	0.52

**Variable Name: BHLTHP**

Label: Current health compared to 12 mos ago

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: B4

Question Text: How is your (CHILD's) health in general compared to 12 months ago? Is it:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Much better
2	Somewhat better
3	About the same
4	Somewhat worse
5	Much worse

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
I	3,373	10.01	6,951,305	9.99
1	3,759	11.15	7,280,967	10.46
2	2,309	6.85	4,292,131	6.17
3	23,558	69.90	49,687,500	71.37
4	620	1.84	1,263,310	1.81
5	84	0.25	141,862	0.20

---

**Variable Name: CAGRAD**

Label: Current grade

Type: C

Length: 2

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: C1

Question Text: What grade in school is (CHILD) attending?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	First grade
2	Second grade
3	Third grade
4	Fourth grade
5	Fifth grade
6	Sixth grade
7	Seventh grade
8	Eighth grade
9	Ninth grade
10	Tenth grade
11	Eleventh grade
12	Twelfth grade
13	Above twelfth grade
90	Not attending
H	Home schooled
K	Kindergarten
N	Nursery/Preschool/Prekind...
P	Prefirst grade
S	Special education
U	Ungraded

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
.D	25	0.07	46,826	0.07
.I	13,802	40.95	26,236,408	37.69
.N	34	0.10	73,908	0.11
.R	20	0.06	103,142	0.15
1	1,903	5.65	3,716,729	5.34
10	1,433	4.25	3,060,668	4.40
11	1,189	3.53	2,202,962	3.16
12	557	1.65	1,264,135	1.82
13	31	0.09	68,182	0.10
2	1,548	4.59	3,391,366	4.87
3	1,480	4.39	3,395,906	4.88
4	1,466	4.35	3,425,582	4.92
5	1,356	4.02	3,209,247	4.61
6	1,398	4.15	3,369,976	4.84
7	1,364	4.05	3,277,218	4.71
8	1,423	4.22	3,298,718	4.74
9	1,447	4.29	3,170,645	4.55
90	393	1.17	862,876	1.24

H	84	0.25	92,797	0.13
K	1,838	5.45	3,610,982	5.19
N	710	2.11	1,390,992	2.00
P	34	0.10	37,486	0.05
S	139	0.41	279,287	0.40
U	29	0.09	31,037	0.04

---

**Variable Name: CATLYR**

Label: Grade at end of 1996/97 school year

Type: C

Length: 2

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: C03(summer)

Question Text: What grade did (CHILD) attend at the end of the 1996/1997 school year  
{before summer school started}?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	First grade
2	Second grade
3	Third grade
4	Fourth grade
5	Fifth grade
6	Sixth grade
7	Seventh grade
8	Eighth grade
9	Ninth grade
10	Tenth grade
11	Eleventh grade
12	Twelfth grade
13	Above twelfth grade
90	Not attending
H	Home schooled
K	Kindergarten
N	Nursery/Preschool/Prekind...
P	Prefirst grade
S	Special education
U	Ungraded

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
.D	17	0.05	42,489	0.06
.I	29,827	88.50	62,551,827	89.85
.N	33	0.10	73,580	0.11
.R	2	0.01	771	0.00
1	357	1.06	533,034	0.77
10	289	0.86	540,831	0.78
11	251	0.74	450,028	0.65
12	72	0.21	185,847	0.27
2	277	0.82	487,338	0.70
3	269	0.80	442,975	0.64
4	275	0.82	599,600	0.86
5	253	0.75	447,623	0.64
6	249	0.74	462,771	0.66
7	271	0.80	449,766	0.65
8	292	0.87	703,921	1.01
9	304	0.90	618,614	0.89
90	92	0.27	123,434	0.18

H	17	0.05	33,343	0.05
K	314	0.93	484,891	0.70
N	216	0.64	357,883	0.51
P	7	0.02	7,065	0.01
S	13	0.04	15,088	0.02
U	6	0.02	4,353	0.01

---

**Variable Name: CCHGSC**

Label: Changed school past 12 months

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: C7

Question Text: How many times did (CHILD2) change schools in the past 12 months? Was it...

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Never
1	Once
2	Two or more times

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	10	0.03	15,359	0.02
I	12,507	37.11	23,976,689	34.44
N	2	0.01	2,972	0.00
R	5	0.01	4,327	0.01
0	17,384	51.58	37,148,800	53.36
1	3,219	9.55	7,149,004	10.27
2	576	1.71	1,319,923	1.90

---

**Variable Name: CGETBY**

Label: Does schoolwork just to get by

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: C3C

Question Text: For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think it describes (CHILD2) all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time?

c. (CHILD2) does just enough schoolwork to get by?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	327	0.97	563,536	0.81
I	12,570	37.30	24,279,415	34.88
N	26	0.08	70,108	0.10
R	16	0.05	30,884	0.04
1	2,433	7.22	4,829,232	6.94
2	3,061	9.08	6,397,865	9.19
3	4,972	14.75	10,164,535	14.60
4	10,298	30.56	23,281,499	33.44

---

**Variable Name: CHMWK**

Label: Always does homework

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: C3D

Question Text: For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think it describes (CHILD2) all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time?

d. (CHILD2) always does homework?

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	229	0.68	531,415	0.76
I	12,653	37.54	24,389,725	35.03
N	26	0.08	70,108	0.10
R	12	0.04	28,164	0.04
1	12,670	37.59	27,786,388	39.91
2	4,251	12.61	9,038,429	12.98
3	3,198	9.49	6,839,398	9.82
4	664	1.97	933,446	1.34

---



**Variable Name: CINTSC**

Label: Cares to do well in school

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: C3A

Question Text: For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think it describes (CHILD2) all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time?

a. (CHILD2) cares about doing well in school?

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	47	0.14	60,522	0.09
I	12,570	37.30	24,279,415	34.88
N	26	0.08	70,108	0.10
R	6	0.02	11,442	0.02
1	10,144	30.10	22,912,172	32.91
2	6,415	19.03	13,045,351	18.74
3	4,117	12.22	8,565,984	12.30
4	378	1.12	672,080	0.97

---

**Variable Name: CSKIPSC**

Label: Times skipped school past 12 months

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: C5

Question Text: During this past 12 months, how many times has (CHILD2) skipped school, cut classes without your permission, or refused to go to school? Was it...

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Never
1	Once
2	Two or more times

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	44	0.13	62,364	0.09
I	23,430	69.52	47,490,369	68.22
N	2	0.01	2,972	0.00
R	6	0.02	5,736	0.01
0	8,418	24.98	18,381,638	26.40
1	659	1.96	1,361,033	1.96
2	1,144	3.39	2,312,963	3.32

---

**Variable Name: CSUEXP**

Label: Suspended/expelled past 12 months

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: C6

Question Text: During the past 12 months has (CHILD2) been suspended or expelled from school? This includes both in-school and out-of-school suspensions.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	22	0.07	29,114	0.04
I	23,430	69.52	47,490,369	68.22
N	2	0.01	2,972	0.00
R	7	0.02	4,176	0.01
1	1,503	4.46	3,049,672	4.38
2	8,739	25.93	19,040,771	27.35

---

**Variable Name: CWRKSC**

Label: Only does schoolwork when forced

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: C3B

Question Text: For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think it describes (CHILD2) all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time?

b. (CHILD2) only works on schoolwork when forced to?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	195	0.58	326,416	0.47
I	12,570	37.30	24,279,415	34.88
N	26	0.08	70,108	0.10
R	15	0.04	19,438	0.03
1	1,782	5.29	3,551,981	5.10
2	2,781	8.25	5,746,703	8.25
3	6,605	19.60	14,329,702	20.58
4	9,729	28.87	21,293,311	30.59

**Variable Name: HHID**

Label: Household identification number

Type: C

Length: 8

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
00000000 - 99999999	Identifier

**Variable Name: MOWNRENT**

Label: Own or rent

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: M1

Question Text: I'd like to ask a few questions about your living arrangement.

Is this home or apartment...

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
--------------	--------------------

1	Owned by someone in household
2	Rented for cash
3	Occupied without payment of cash rent

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
1	21,161	62.79	44,547,625	63.99
2	11,629	34.50	23,176,894	33.29
3	913	2.71	1,892,554	2.72

---

**Variable Name: N4CPROBA**

Label: Feels worthless or inferior

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N4A

Question Text: I am going to read a list of items that sometimes describe children. For each item please tell me if it has been often true, sometimes true, or never true for (CHILD2) during the past month.

a. (He/she) feels worthless or inferior.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	87	0.26	158,980	0.23
I	22,741	67.47	46,201,999	66.37
N	180	0.53	365,717	0.53
R	14	0.04	28,948	0.04
1	162	0.48	216,097	0.31
2	1,638	4.86	3,404,057	4.89
3	8,881	26.35	19,241,275	27.64

---

**Variable Name: N4CPROBB**

Label: Has been nervous or tense

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N4B

Question Text: I am going to read a list of items that sometimes describe children. For each item please tell me if it has been often true, sometimes true, or never true for (CHILD2) during the past month.

b. (He/she) has been nervous, high-strung or tense.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	16	0.05	18,247	0.03
I	22,741	67.47	46,201,999	66.37
N	180	0.53	365,717	0.53
R	17	0.05	44,976	0.06
1	399	1.18	745,660	1.07
2	2,811	8.34	5,498,392	7.90
3	7,539	22.37	16,742,082	24.05

**Variable Name: N4CPROBC**

Label: Acts too young for his age

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N4C

Question Text: I am going to read a list of items that sometimes describe children. For each item please tell me if it has been often true, sometimes true, or never true for (CHILD2) during the past month.

c. (He/she) acts too young for (his/her) age.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	21	0.06	68,718	0.10
I	22,741	67.47	46,201,999	66.37
N	180	0.53	365,717	0.53
R	14	0.04	24,482	0.04
1	481	1.43	963,716	1.38
2	1,914	5.68	3,755,535	5.39
3	8,352	24.78	18,236,906	26.20



**Variable Name: N5CPROBA**

Label: Has trouble sleeping

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N5A

Question Text: I am going to read a list of items that sometimes describe children. For each item please tell me if it has been often true, sometimes true, or never true for (CHILD2) during the past month.

a. (He/she) has trouble sleeping.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	39	0.12	75,244	0.11
I	23,305	69.15	47,274,763	67.91
N	175	0.52	261,149	0.38
R	9	0.03	32,355	0.05
1	266	0.79	614,506	0.88
2	1,277	3.79	2,661,677	3.82
3	8,632	25.61	18,697,380	26.86

---

**Variable Name: N5CPROBB**

Label: Lies or cheats

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N5B

Question Text: I am going to read a list of items that sometimes describe children. For each item please tell me if it has been often true, sometimes true, or never true for (CHILD2) during the past month.

b. (He/she) lies or cheats.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	68	0.20	107,835	0.15
I	23,305	69.15	47,274,763	67.91
N	175	0.52	261,149	0.38
R	16	0.05	45,897	0.07
1	278	0.82	649,007	0.93
2	2,334	6.93	4,858,857	6.98
3	7,527	22.33	16,419,565	23.59

**Variable Name: N5CPROBC**

Label: Does poorly at school work

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N5C

Question Text: I am going to read a list of items that sometimes describe children. For each item please tell me if it has been often true, sometimes true, or never true for (CHILD2) during the past month.

c. (He/she) does poorly at schoolwork.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	85	0.25	213,500	0.31
I	23,305	69.15	47,274,763	67.91
N	175	0.52	261,149	0.38
R	12	0.04	37,436	0.05
1	669	1.98	1,272,080	1.83
2	3,109	9.22	6,349,172	9.12
3	6,348	18.84	14,208,973	20.41

**Variable Name: NCLUBA**

Label: FC2 ages 6-11 prtctpd in clubs last year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N8A

Question Text: In the last year, has (CHILD2) participated in any clubs or organizations after school, or on weekends, such as scouts, a religious group or Girls or Boys club?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value Description

1 Yes

2 No

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	7	0.02	5,587	0.01
I	22,776	67.58	46,250,733	66.44
N	127	0.38	296,483	0.43
R	4	0.01	1,797	0.00
1	5,411	16.05	12,204,493	17.53
2	5,378	15.96	10,857,980	15.60

**Variable Name: NCLUBB**

Label: FC2 ages 12-17 prtctpd in clubs last yr

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N8B

Question Text: In the last year, has (CHILD2) participated in any clubs or organizations after school, or on weekends, such as a youth group or student government, drama, band or chorus, or a religious or community group?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value Description

1 Yes

2 No

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	23	0.07	48,440	0.07
I	23,323	69.20	47,295,264	67.94
N	122	0.36	191,914	0.28
R	4	0.01	35,591	0.05
1	6,037	17.91	13,249,791	19.03
2	4,194	12.44	8,796,074	12.63

**Variable Name: NCPROBA**

Label: Doesn't get along with other kids

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N3A

Question Text: I am going to read a list of items that sometimes describe children. For each item please tell me if it has been often true, sometimes true, or never true for (CHILD2) during the past month.

a. (He/she) doesn't get along with other kids.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	85	0.25	115,507	0.17
I	12,353	36.65	23,677,701	34.01
N	249	0.74	488,398	0.70
R	24	0.07	59,322	0.09
1	730	2.17	1,413,096	2.03
2	6,113	18.14	13,268,882	19.06
3	14,149	41.98	30,594,168	43.95

**Variable Name: NCPROBB**

Label: Can't concentrate for long

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N3B

Question Text: I am going to read a list of items that sometimes describe children. For each item please tell me if it has been often true, sometimes true, or never true for (CHILD2) during the past month.

b. (He/she) can't concentrate or pay attention for long.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	95	0.28	149,852	0.22
I	12,353	36.65	23,677,701	34.01
N	249	0.74	488,398	0.70
R	20	0.06	59,961	0.09
1	1,768	5.25	3,317,734	4.77
2	6,667	19.78	13,928,557	20.01
3	12,551	37.24	27,994,871	40.21

---

**Variable Name: NCPROBC**

Label: Has been sad or depressed

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N3C

Question Text: I am going to read a list of items that sometimes describe children. For each item please tell me if it has been often true, sometimes true, or never true for (CHILD2) during the past month.

c. (He/she) has been unhappy, sad, or depressed.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Often true
2	Sometimes true
3	Never true

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	98	0.29	193,298	0.28
I	12,353	36.65	23,677,701	34.01
N	249	0.74	488,398	0.70
R	27	0.08	64,585	0.09
1	647	1.92	1,258,635	1.81
2	7,802	23.15	15,999,947	22.98
3	12,527	37.17	27,934,510	40.13

---

**Variable Name: NDEPRESA**

Label: Very nervous in past month

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N1A

Question Text: Now I'm going to change topics and ask some questions about how often you felt things during the past month. For each statement please indicate whether you have felt this way all, most, some, or none of the time.

How much of the time during the past month have you:

a. Been a very nervous person?

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	65	0.19	109,230	0.16
N	466	1.38	875,063	1.26
R	71	0.21	137,886	0.20
1	1,818	5.39	3,578,478	5.14
2	2,608	7.74	4,501,107	6.47
3	14,090	41.81	28,493,784	40.93
4	14,585	43.28	31,921,525	45.85

---



**Variable Name: NDEPRESB**

Label: Felt calm and peaceful in last month

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N1B

Question Text: Now I'm going to change topics and ask some questions about how often you felt things during the past month. For each statement please indicate whether you have felt this way all, most, some, or none of the time.

How much of the time during the past month have you:

b. Felt calm and peaceful?

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	63	0.19	116,957	0.17
N	466	1.38	875,063	1.26
R	66	0.20	113,799	0.16
1	4,657	13.82	9,900,410	14.22
2	13,934	41.34	30,625,847	43.99
3	12,561	37.27	24,434,352	35.10
4	1,956	5.80	3,550,646	5.10

---

**Variable Name: NDEPRESC**

Label: MKA felt downhearted in last month

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N1C

Question Text: Now I'm going to change topics and ask some questions about how often you felt things during the past month. For each statement please indicate whether you have felt this way all, most, some, or none of the time.

How much of the time during the past month have you:

c. Felt downhearted and blue?

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	114	0.34	152,280	0.22
N	466	1.38	875,063	1.26
R	84	0.25	125,494	0.18
1	828	2.46	1,499,315	2.15
2	1,876	5.57	3,435,375	4.93
3	16,273	48.28	32,331,151	46.44
4	14,062	41.72	31,198,395	44.81

---

**Variable Name: NDEPRESD**

Label: MKA was a happy person in last month

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N1D

Question Text: Now I'm going to change topics and ask some questions about how often you felt things during the past month. For each statement please indicate whether you have felt this way all, most, some, or none of the time.

How much of the time during the past month have you:

d. Been a happy person?

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	42	0.12	89,221	0.13
N	466	1.38	875,063	1.26
R	68	0.20	103,985	0.15
1	5,847	17.35	12,875,016	18.49
2	16,805	49.86	35,576,766	51.10
3	9,879	29.31	19,074,415	27.40
4	596	1.77	1,022,607	1.47

---

**Variable Name: NDEPRESE**

Label: MKA could not be cheered up last month

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N1E

Question Text: Now I'm going to change topics and ask some questions about how often you felt things during the past month. For each statement please indicate whether you have felt this way all, most, some, or none of the time.

How much of the time during the past month have you:

e. Felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	73	0.22	90,752	0.13
N	466	1.38	875,063	1.26
R	71	0.21	112,399	0.16
1	346	1.03	627,658	0.90
2	768	2.28	1,531,559	2.20
3	6,433	19.09	11,605,264	16.67
4	25,546	75.80	54,774,378	78.68

---

**Variable Name: NLESSONS**

Label: Child2 took lessons after school last yr

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N7

Question Text: In the last year, has (CHILD2) taken lessons after school or on weekends in subjects like music, dance, language or computers?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value Description

1 Yes

2 No

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	35	0.10	107,469	0.15
I	12,353	36.65	23,677,701	34.01
N	249	0.74	488,398	0.70
R	8	0.02	37,388	0.05
1	5,769	17.12	13,076,805	18.78
2	15,289	45.36	32,229,312	46.30

**Variable Name: NOACT**

Label: Child2 in organized activities past year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N8C

Question Text: Has (CHILD2) participated in any other organized activities during the past year?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value Description

1 Yes

2 No

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	13	0.04	14,850	0.02
I	28,687	85.12	60,047,608	86.25
N	249	0.74	488,398	0.70
1	801	2.38	1,499,364	2.15
2	3,953	11.73	7,566,855	10.87

**Variable Name: NOUTING**

Label: Times in past month took child1 out

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N5Y

Question Text: How often in the past month have you or any family member taken (CHILD1) on any kind of outing, such as to the park, grocery store, a church, or a playground? Would you say...

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Once a month or less
2	About 2 or 3 times a month
3	Several times a week
4	About once a day

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	39	0.12	101,822	0.15
I	21,350	63.35	45,939,373	65.99
N	167	0.50	343,326	0.49
R	5	0.01	1,545	0.00
1	248	0.74	494,640	0.71
2	1,843	5.47	3,489,857	5.01
3	7,124	21.14	13,532,968	19.44
4	2,927	8.68	5,713,543	8.21

---

**Variable Name: NPCINTA**

Label: Child much harder to care for than most

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N2A

Question Text: How much of the time during the past month have you:

a. Felt your (child/children are) much harder to care for than most?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	190	0.56	295,626	0.42
I	27	0.08	69,636	0.10
N	383	1.14	758,144	1.09
R	63	0.19	111,786	0.16
1	746	2.21	1,302,813	1.87
2	1,015	3.01	1,879,172	2.70
3	6,697	19.87	13,474,200	19.35
4	24,582	72.94	51,725,698	74.30

---

**Variable Name: NPCINTB**

Label: Child really bothers MKA a lot

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N2B

Question Text: How much of the time during the past month have you:

b. Felt your (child/children do) things that really bother you a lot?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	131	0.39	223,522	0.32
I	27	0.08	69,636	0.10
N	383	1.14	758,144	1.09
R	62	0.18	104,495	0.15
1	547	1.62	824,843	1.18
2	984	2.92	1,771,425	2.54
3	14,791	43.89	30,589,725	43.94
4	16,778	49.78	35,275,284	50.67

---



**Variable Name: NPCINTC**

Label: MKA gives up more for child's needs

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N2C

Question Text: How much of the time during the past month have you:

c. Felt you are giving up more of your life to meet your (child's/children's) needs than you

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	207	0.61	255,693	0.37
I	27	0.08	69,636	0.10
N	383	1.14	758,144	1.09
R	66	0.20	142,269	0.20
1	2,334	6.93	4,493,384	6.45
2	2,496	7.41	4,753,761	6.83
3	8,213	24.37	17,175,227	24.67
4	19,977	59.27	41,968,961	60.29

---

**Variable Name: NPCINTD**

Label: MKA feels angry with child

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N2D

Question Text: How much of the time during the past month have you:

d. Felt angry with your (child/children)?

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	All of the time
2	Most of the time
3	Some of the time
4	None of the time

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	146	0.43	216,805	0.31
I	27	0.08	69,636	0.10
N	383	1.14	758,144	1.09
R	65	0.19	129,156	0.19
1	151	0.45	241,484	0.35
2	435	1.29	772,966	1.11
3	19,880	58.99	41,432,592	59.51
4	12,616	37.43	25,996,291	37.34

---

**Variable Name: NREAD**

Label: Days past week fmly mmb reads to child1

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N5X

Question Text: How many days in the past week did you or any family member read stories or tell stories to (CHILD1)?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 7	Number

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	91	0.27	212,209	0.30
I	21,350	63.35	45,939,373	65.99
N	167	0.50	343,326	0.49
R	5	0.01	2,352	0.00
0	875	2.60	1,841,192	2.64
1	414	1.23	737,854	1.06
2	1,209	3.59	2,174,469	3.12
3	1,529	4.54	2,845,173	4.09
4	1,018	3.02	1,882,786	2.70
5	1,226	3.64	2,616,663	3.76
6	374	1.11	782,660	1.12
7	5,445	16.16	10,239,017	14.71

**Variable Name: NRELIG**

Label: How often attended religious service

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N13

Question Text: In the past 12 months, about how often have you attended a religious service?

Was it...

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value   Description

- 1   Never
- 2   A few times a year
- 3   A few times a month
- 4   Once a week or more

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	16	0.05	34,390	0.05
N	385	1.14	759,419	1.09
R	33	0.10	60,704	0.09
1	5,916	17.55	11,154,046	16.02
2	8,538	25.33	17,143,464	24.63
3	6,597	19.57	12,924,351	18.56
4	12,218	36.25	27,540,699	39.56

---

**Variable Name: NSPORTS**

Label: Child2 on sports team last year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N6

Question Text: I have some more questions about (CHILD2). In the last year, has (CHILD2) been on a sports team either in or out of school?

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Yes
2	No

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	42	0.12	60,501	0.09
I	12,353	36.65	23,677,701	34.01
N	249	0.74	488,398	0.70
R	10	0.03	38,144	0.05
1	10,939	32.46	25,152,766	36.13
2	10,110	30.00	20,199,563	29.02

---

**Variable Name: NVOLUNT**

Label: How often volunteered in past year

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: N12

Question Text: About how often in the past year have you participated in volunteer activities through a religious, school, or community group?

Would you say it was...

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Never
2	A few times a year
3	A few times a month
4	Once a week or more



## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	22	0.07	47,499	0.07
N	385	1.14	759,419	1.09
R	13	0.04	35,878	0.05
1	10,194	30.25	19,006,027	27.30
2	11,327	33.61	23,759,063	34.13
3	5,455	16.19	11,682,867	16.78
4	6,307	18.71	14,326,321	20.58

---

**Variable Name: PBABIES**

Label: Welfare encourages babies before marriag

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: PIC

Question Text: Here are some opinions that people have expressed about welfare and about working. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

c. Welfare encourages young women to have babies before marriage.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	1,422	4.22	3,144,746	4.52
N	500	1.48	977,111	1.40
R	53	0.16	99,626	0.14
1	4,851	14.39	9,718,954	13.96
2	10,327	30.64	22,145,459	31.81
3	13,679	40.59	28,086,981	40.34
4	2,871	8.52	5,444,198	7.82

**Variable Name: PERSID**

Label: Id# of person on whom the info is clld

Type: C

Length: 10

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0000000000 - 9999999999	Identifier

**Variable Name: PNOTWORK**

Label: Mothers of young children should not work

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P2D

Question Text: The following are some opinions that others have expressed about raising children. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

d. When children are young, mothers should not work outside the home.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	841	2.50	1,853,256	2.66
N	500	1.48	977,111	1.40
R	70	0.21	118,320	0.17
1	4,100	12.17	9,147,284	13.14
2	12,220	36.26	25,333,268	36.39
3	14,303	42.44	28,979,589	41.63
4	1,669	4.95	3,208,246	4.61

---



**Variable Name: PONFEET**

Label: Welfare helps people get on their feet

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P1B

Question Text: Here are some opinions that people have expressed about welfare and about working. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

b. Welfare helps people get on their feet when facing difficult situations such as unemployment, a divorce, or a death in the family.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	830	2.46	1,599,894	2.30
N	500	1.48	977,111	1.40
R	35	0.10	62,147	0.09
1	5,226	15.51	10,523,218	15.12
2	21,285	63.15	44,180,046	63.46
3	4,567	13.55	9,576,586	13.76
4	1,260	3.74	2,698,072	3.88

---

**Variable Name: PSINGPAR**

Label: Single mthr is effctv as married couple

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P2A

Question Text: The following are some opinions that others have expressed about raising children. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

a. A single mother can bring up a child as well as a married couple.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	382	1.13	678,489	0.97
N	500	1.48	977,111	1.40
R	40	0.12	62,702	0.09
1	6,660	19.76	12,416,280	17.84
2	13,838	41.06	28,281,723	40.62
3	9,357	27.76	20,383,487	29.28
4	2,926	8.68	6,817,282	9.79

**Variable Name: PWANTKID**

Label: If want children, ought to marry

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P2C

Question Text: The following are some opinions that others have expressed about raising children. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

c. People who want children ought to get married.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	636	1.89	1,295,115	1.86
N	500	1.48	977,111	1.40
R	58	0.17	140,113	0.20
1	8,330	24.72	18,746,056	26.93
2	15,252	45.25	31,989,204	45.95
3	7,924	23.51	14,599,638	20.97
4	1,003	2.98	1,869,838	2.69

---

**Variable Name: PWORKIMP**

Label: Working for pay is important

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: PID

Question Text: Here are some opinions that people have expressed about welfare and about working. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

d. Working for pay is one of the most important things a person can do.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	245	0.73	494,467	0.71
N	500	1.48	977,111	1.40
R	27	0.08	51,238	0.07
1	15,208	45.12	31,257,510	44.90
2	15,242	45.22	31,737,557	45.59
3	2,190	6.50	4,629,302	6.65
4	291	0.86	469,888	0.67

---

**Variable Name: PWORKMOM**

Label: Work mthr estb secure rltm like non-work

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P2B

Question Text: The following are some opinions that others have expressed about raising children. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

b. A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	442	1.31	886,790	1.27
N	500	1.48	977,111	1.40
R	29	0.09	46,553	0.07
1	7,688	22.81	15,212,367	21.85
2	17,342	51.46	36,557,940	52.51
3	6,451	19.14	13,179,585	18.93
4	1,251	3.71	2,756,728	3.96

---

**Variable Name: PWRKLESS**

Label: Welfare makes people work less

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: P1A

Question Text: Here are some opinions that people have expressed about welfare and about working. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

a. Welfare makes people work less than they would if there wasn't a welfare system.

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Strongly agree
2	Agree
3	Disagree
4	Strongly disagree

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	1,181	3.50	2,244,045	3.22
N	500	1.48	977,111	1.40
R	66	0.20	141,422	0.20
1	8,717	25.86	18,529,098	26.62
2	15,519	46.05	32,877,403	47.23
3	6,421	19.05	12,685,553	18.22
4	1,299	3.85	2,162,442	3.11

**Variable Name: RESPID**

Label: Respondent identification number

Type: C

Length: 10

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0000000000 - 9999999999	Identifier

**Variable Name: SEX**

Label: Gender

Type: C

Length: 2

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num: S6(SEX)

Question Text: [FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN: Now I'd like to ask about the children in your household who are under 18 years-old.]

[FOR EACH CHILD/PERSON, ASK: Is this (child/person) (a boy or a girl/male or female)?]

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
F	Female
M	Male

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
F	16,343	48.49	33,982,277	48.81
M	17,360	51.51	35,634,797	51.19

---

**Variable Name: SITE**

Label: Site

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: survey

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Alabama
2	California
3	Florida
4	Massachusetts
5	Michigan
6	Minnesota
7	New Jersey
8	New York
10	Texas
11	Washington
13	Mississippi
15	Wisconsin
16	Balance of US
18	Colorado

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
1	2,098	6.22	1,081,790	1.55
2	2,060	6.11	8,942,851	12.85
3	2,063	6.12	3,461,253	4.97
4	2,381	7.06	1,426,366	2.05
5	2,143	6.36	2,542,812	3.65
6	2,360	7.00	1,265,666	1.82
7	2,566	7.61	1,987,303	2.85
8	2,252	6.68	4,536,723	6.52
10	2,249	6.67	5,555,259	7.98
11	2,469	7.33	1,460,250	2.10
13	1,984	5.89	761,592	1.09
15	3,388	10.05	1,356,010	1.95
16	3,392	10.06	34,223,122	49.16
18	2,298	6.82	1,016,077	1.46

---



**Variable Name: UACT**

Label: Extent of child's extracurricular activities

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0-3	Score range for activities index

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	12,617	37.44	24,220,874	34.79
0	3,978	11.80	7,637,583	10.97
1	7,883	23.39	16,511,395	23.72
2	6,601	19.59	15,069,841	21.65
3	2,624	7.79	6,177,381	8.87

**Variable Name: UACTNEG**

Label: Child is not involved in any activities

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	UACT score greater than 0
1	UACT score equals 0

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	12,617	37.44	24,220,874	34.79
0	17,108	50.76	37,758,616	54.24
1	3,978	11.80	7,637,583	10.97

**Variable Name: UACTPOS**

Label: Child is invlvd in at least one activity

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
--------------	--------------------

0	UACT score less than 1
1	UACT score greater than or equal to 1

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
I	12,617	37.44	24,220,874	34.79
0	3,978	11.80	7,637,583	10.97
1	17,108	50.76	37,758,616	54.24

---

**Variable Name: UAGG**

Label: Parent aggravation scale score

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value Description

4-16 Higher scores indicated less aggravation

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	596	1.77	1,107,621	1.59
4	43	0.13	90,153	0.13
5	26	0.08	44,353	0.06
6	100	0.30	137,926	0.20
6.667	2	0.01	2,843	0.00
7	115	0.34	181,150	0.26
8	281	0.83	565,902	0.81
9	418	1.24	703,298	1.01
9.333	11	0.03	11,165	0.02
10	904	2.68	1,701,780	2.44
10.67	31	0.09	72,239	0.10
11	1,427	4.23	2,670,169	3.84
12	3,279	9.73	6,629,557	9.52
13	5,173	15.35	10,456,649	15.02
13.33	58	0.17	110,817	0.16
14	6,946	20.61	14,712,766	21.13
14.67	55	0.16	130,386	0.19
15	7,287	21.62	15,883,359	22.82
16	6,951	20.62	14,404,941	20.69

**Variable Name: UAGGNEG**

Label: Negative parent aggravation

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	UAGG > 11
1	0 < UAGG =< 11

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	596	1.77	1,107,621	1.59
0	29,749	88.27	62,328,475	89.53
1	3,358	9.96	6,180,978	8.88

**Variable Name: UAGGPOS**

Label: Positive parent aggravation

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	UAGG < 16 or Missing
1	UAGG >= 16

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	596	1.77	1,107,621	1.59
0	26,156	77.61	54,104,512	77.72
1	6,951	20.62	14,404,941	20.69

**Variable Name: UBETH**

Label: Hispanic

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
H	Hispanic
N	Non-Hispanic

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
H	4,984	14.79	10,030,337	14.41
N	28,719	85.21	59,586,737	85.59

**Variable Name: UBIOPAR**

Label: Lives with biological mom or dad

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Biological mother only present
2	Biological father only present
3	Biological mother and father both present

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
0	1,792	5.32	3,039,762	4.37
1	11,162	33.12	20,601,558	29.59
2	1,592	4.72	3,429,609	4.93
3	19,157	56.84	42,546,144	61.11

**Variable Name: UBPIA**

Label: Age 6-11 Behavioral Problems Index score

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
6-18	higher scores indicate fewer problems

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	22,957	68.12	46,627,349	66.98
6	18	0.05	15,734	0.02
7	26	0.08	36,966	0.05
7.2	1	0.00	1,037	0.00
8	34	0.10	52,173	0.07
8.4	5	0.01	3,244	0.00
9	65	0.19	138,237	0.20
9.6	5	0.01	35,411	0.05
10	103	0.31	156,833	0.23
10.8	12	0.04	12,771	0.02
11	172	0.51	268,235	0.39
12	391	1.16	782,147	1.12
13	590	1.75	1,181,629	1.70
13.2	19	0.06	47,047	0.07
14	897	2.66	1,648,627	2.37
14.4	23	0.07	55,834	0.08
15	1,291	3.83	2,675,357	3.84
15.6	19	0.06	51,208	0.07
16	1,806	5.36	3,756,742	5.40
16.8	19	0.06	20,665	0.03
17	2,095	6.22	4,646,049	6.67
18	3,155	9.36	7,403,777	10.64

---

**Variable Name: UBPIANEG**

Label: Negative behavior 6-11 years

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	UBPIA > 12
1	0 < UBPIA =< 12

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	22,957	68.12	46,627,349	66.98
0	9,914	29.42	21,486,935	30.86
1	832	2.47	1,502,790	2.16

**Variable Name: UBPIAPOS**

Label: Positive behavior 6-11 years

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	UBPIA < 18
1	UBPIA = 18

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	22,957	68.12	46,627,349	66.98
0	7,591	22.52	15,585,948	22.39
1	3,155	9.36	7,403,777	10.64

**Variable Name: UBPIB**

Label: Age 12-17 Behavioral Problem Index score

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
6-18	higher scores indicate fewer problems

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	23,539	69.84	47,659,053	68.46
6	13	0.04	11,419	0.02
7	22	0.07	53,549	0.08
7.2	3	0.01	5,465	0.01
8	49	0.15	111,187	0.16
8.4	3	0.01	708	0.00
9	67	0.20	148,062	0.21
9.6	5	0.01	4,406	0.01
10	155	0.46	271,583	0.39
10.8	8	0.02	29,363	0.04
11	208	0.62	529,251	0.76
12	380	1.13	773,570	1.11
13	585	1.74	1,202,136	1.73
13.2	26	0.08	69,283	0.10
14	871	2.58	1,696,373	2.44
14.4	32	0.09	39,159	0.06
15	1,186	3.52	2,638,065	3.79
15.6	37	0.11	81,865	0.12
16	1,617	4.80	3,505,392	5.04
16.8	35	0.10	82,810	0.12
17	1,915	5.68	4,147,146	5.96
18	2,947	8.74	6,557,230	9.42

---



**Variable Name: UBPIBNEG**

Label: Negative behavior 12-17 years

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	UBPIB > 12
1	0 < UBPIB =< 12

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	23,539	69.84	47,659,053	68.46
0	9,251	27.45	20,019,459	28.76
1	913	2.71	1,938,562	2.78

**Variable Name: UBPIBPOS**

Label: Positive behavior 12-17 years

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	UBPIB < 18
1	UBPIB = 18

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	23,539	69.84	47,659,053	68.46
0	7,217	21.41	15,400,791	22.12
1	2,947	8.74	6,557,230	9.42

**Variable Name: UBRACE**

Label: Race (3 category)

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value Description

B Black

O Other

W White

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
B	5,269	15.63	10,659,374	15.31
O	1,423	4.22	3,487,773	5.01
W	27,011	80.14	55,469,927	79.68

**Variable Name: UCNGHL**

Label: Health Status

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value Description

1 Fair or poor health

2 Good, very good, or excellent health

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
1	1,614	4.79	3,174,480	4.56
2	32,089	95.21	66,442,594	95.44

**Variable Name: UCONMED**

Label: Edited Confid in health care

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Extremely confident
2	Very confident
3	Somewhat confident
4	Not too confident
5	Not confident at all
6	No opinion

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
1	8,165	24.23	17,824,504	25.60
2	14,039	41.66	29,366,297	42.18
3	8,152	24.19	16,352,095	23.49
4	2,222	6.59	4,209,377	6.05
5	910	2.70	1,556,464	2.24
6	215	0.64	308,337	0.44

**Variable Name: UEMFLAG**

Label: Emancipated minor respondent

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not an emancipated minor
1	Emancipated minor

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
I	33,670	99.90	69,543,494	99.89
1	33	0.10	73,580	0.11

**Variable Name: UENG**

Label: Child's engagement in school scale

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value Description

4-16 higher scores indicate greater engagement

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	12,739	37.80	24,626,871	35.37
4	84	0.25	102,400	0.15
5	137	0.41	235,274	0.34
5.333	3	0.01	1,827	0.00
6	287	0.85	535,017	0.77
6.667	10	0.03	29,762	0.04
7	397	1.18	805,532	1.16
8	848	2.52	1,646,095	2.36
9	1,021	3.03	2,130,647	3.06
9.333	42	0.12	74,229	0.11
10	1,704	5.06	3,659,403	5.26
10.67	65	0.19	74,836	0.11
11	1,647	4.89	3,544,786	5.09
12	2,094	6.21	4,418,820	6.35
13	2,187	6.49	4,242,605	6.09
13.33	79	0.23	141,345	0.20
14	2,271	6.74	4,773,215	6.86
14.67	101	0.30	140,322	0.20
15	2,679	7.95	6,248,797	8.98
16	5,308	15.75	12,185,289	17.50

**Variable Name: UENGNEG**

Label: Negative school engagement

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	UENG > 10
1	UENG <= 10

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
I	12,739	37.80	24,626,871	35.37
0	16,431	48.75	35,770,016	51.38
1	4,533	13.45	9,220,187	13.24

**Variable Name: UENGPOS**

Label: Positive school engagement

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	UENG < 15
1	UENG >= 15

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
I	12,739	37.80	24,626,871	35.37
0	12,977	38.50	26,556,116	38.15
1	7,987	23.70	18,434,087	26.48

**Variable Name: UFAMSTR**

Label: Living arrangements of children

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Lives with no parents
2	Lives with single parent
3	Lives in a blended (step) family
4	Lives with two biological/adoptive parents

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
N	84	0.25	217,597	0.31
1	1,317	3.91	2,188,399	3.14
2	10,378	30.79	18,537,900	26.63
3	2,330	6.91	5,241,807	7.53
4	19,594	58.14	43,431,371	62.39

**Variable Name: UFC2P**

Label: FC has two parents in household

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	No
1	Yes

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
0	11,767	34.91	20,917,493	30.05
1	21,936	65.09	48,699,581	69.95

**Variable Name: UFCSM**

Label: FC has single mother in household

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	No
1	Yes

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
0	24,407	72.42	53,300,122	76.56
1	9,296	27.58	16,316,951	23.44

**Variable Name: UFCSP**

Label: FC has single parent in household

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	No
1	Yes

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
0	23,229	68.92	50,872,788	73.08
1	10,474	31.08	18,744,285	26.92

**Variable Name: UHICOV**

Label: Current Coverage - three level hierarchy

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Private coverage
2	Public coverage
3	Uninsured

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
1	21,716	64.43	47,761,270	68.61
2	7,524	22.32	13,574,629	19.50
3	4,463	13.24	8,281,176	11.90

**Variable Name: UINCRPOV**

Label: Legal family income as % of poverty

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0.5	Family income < 50% of poverty line (1996)
1	50% < family income < 100% of poverty line (1996)
1.5	100% < family income < 150% of poverty line (1996)
2	150% < family income < 200% of poverty line (1996)
3	200% < family income < 300% of poverty line (1996)
4	Family income above 300% of poverty (1996)

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
0.5	3,077	9.13	6,082,969	8.74
1	4,379	12.99	8,150,591	11.71
1.5	4,660	13.83	7,756,804	11.14
2	4,743	14.07	7,707,550	11.07
3	6,513	19.32	13,438,281	19.30
4	10,331	30.65	26,480,878	38.04



**Variable Name: UMEDULEV**

Label: MKA's highest level of education

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	completed 8th grade
2	completed 9th or 10th or 11th grade
3	completed 12th grade, no hs diploma or GED
4	GED
5	high school diploma
6	cmpltd some voc/tech classes, no certificate
7	vocational or technical certificate
8	completed some college classes, no college degree
9	Associate degree
10	Bachelors degree
11	cmpltd some grad/prfsnl classes no grad/prfsnl dgr
12	graduate or professional degree
13	GED, hs dplm or voc/tech crtftc (don't know which)

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
D	84	0.25	150,982	0.22
I	27	0.08	69,636	0.10
N	97	0.29	140,962	0.20
R	40	0.12	78,146	0.11
1	1,293	3.84	2,725,486	3.91
2	2,461	7.30	4,953,978	7.12
3	232	0.69	395,923	0.57
4	1,661	4.93	3,020,148	4.34
5	9,740	28.90	19,259,121	27.66
6	234	0.69	451,227	0.65
7	1,978	5.87	3,733,467	5.36
8	5,538	16.43	11,667,974	16.76
9	2,889	8.57	5,792,168	8.32
10	4,494	13.33	10,589,399	15.21
11	501	1.49	1,202,031	1.73
12	2,391	7.09	5,275,647	7.58
13	43	0.13	110,780	0.16

**Variable Name: UMH2**

Label: 100 point mental health scale

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
25-100	Higher scores indicate better mental health

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	608	1.80	1,106,936	1.59
25	77	0.23	79,685	0.11
30	86	0.26	208,882	0.30
35	131	0.39	238,788	0.34
37.5	1	0.00	3,970	0.01
40	234	0.69	404,241	0.58
43.75	2	0.01	2,022	0.00
45	335	0.99	702,159	1.01
50	531	1.58	1,055,969	1.52
55	957	2.84	1,671,483	2.40
56.25	8	0.02	9,257	0.01
60	1,285	3.81	2,251,151	3.23
62.5	19	0.06	15,629	0.02
65	2,585	7.67	4,754,248	6.83
68.75	19	0.06	18,458	0.03
70	3,454	10.25	6,614,358	9.50
75	3,449	10.23	6,595,881	9.47
80	5,038	14.95	10,987,229	15.78
81.25	40	0.12	83,219	0.12
85	5,267	15.63	11,268,365	16.19
87.5	42	0.12	53,836	0.08
90	5,079	15.07	11,549,423	16.59
93.75	15	0.04	18,683	0.03
95	1,974	5.86	4,357,040	6.26
100	2,467	7.32	5,566,163	8.00

**Variable Name: UMH2NEG**

Label: Negative (poorer) mental health

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	UMH2 > 67
1	UMH2 =< 67

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
I	608	1.80	1,106,936	1.59
0	26,844	79.65	57,112,655	82.04
1	6,251	18.55	11,397,483	16.37

---

**Variable Name: UMHIGDEG**

Label: MKA's highest educational degree

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	GED
2	High school diploma
3	Vocational or technical certificate
4	Associate degree
5	Bachelors degree
6	Graduate or professional degree
7	No degree
8	GED, HS dplm, or voc/tech cert (don't know which)

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
D	57	0.17	105,683	0.15
I	27	0.08	69,636	0.10
N	64	0.19	75,855	0.11
R	36	0.11	74,830	0.11
1	1,839	5.46	3,427,613	4.92
2	14,194	42.11	28,805,399	41.38
3	3,038	9.01	5,719,933	8.22
4	2,897	8.60	5,818,148	8.36
5	4,813	14.28	11,387,398	16.36
6	2,391	7.09	5,275,647	7.58
7	4,306	12.78	8,747,589	12.57
8	41	0.12	109,346	0.16

---

**Variable Name: UMHSGRAD**

Label: MKA rcvd a high school diploma or GED

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	GED, no HS diploma
2	High school diploma
3	GED or HS diploma (don't know which one)
4	No GED or HS diploma

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
I	27	0.08	69,636	0.10
1	2,032	6.03	3,781,804	5.43
2	15,070	44.71	30,373,377	43.63
3	11,905	35.32	25,801,768	37.06
4	4,669	13.85	9,590,489	13.78

---

**Variable Name: UMKAAGE**

Label: MKA's age

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 99	Number

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
16	16	0.05	16,627	0.02
17	61	0.18	121,278	0.17
18	117	0.35	209,471	0.30
19	177	0.53	380,803	0.55
20	253	0.75	508,128	0.73
21	342	1.01	624,868	0.90
22	392	1.16	778,298	1.12
23	486	1.44	990,273	1.42
24	571	1.69	1,078,114	1.55
25	727	2.16	1,184,846	1.70
26	826	2.45	1,572,711	2.26
27	1,029	3.05	2,023,436	2.91
28	1,078	3.20	1,909,833	2.74
29	1,151	3.42	2,153,731	3.09
30	1,318	3.91	2,918,377	4.19
31	1,287	3.82	2,528,310	3.63
32	1,477	4.38	3,249,762	4.67
33	1,536	4.56	3,317,155	4.76
34	1,604	4.76	3,551,338	5.10
35	1,646	4.88	3,717,394	5.34
36	1,695	5.03	3,976,236	5.71
37	1,663	4.93	3,810,329	5.47
38	1,566	4.65	3,365,677	4.83
39	1,398	4.15	2,936,617	4.22
40	1,534	4.55	3,247,970	4.67
41	1,201	3.56	2,570,362	3.69
42	1,279	3.79	2,968,045	4.26
43	1,076	3.19	2,256,649	3.24
44	832	2.47	1,974,293	2.84
45	868	2.58	1,731,055	2.49
46	750	2.23	1,442,974	2.07
47	649	1.93	1,234,077	1.77
48	546	1.62	935,616	1.34
49	439	1.30	756,769	1.09
50	428	1.27	786,517	1.13
51	229	0.68	381,856	0.55

52	249	0.74	468,274	0.67
53	187	0.55	308,753	0.44
54	138	0.41	225,355	0.32
55	139	0.41	261,285	0.38
56	96	0.28	170,144	0.24
57	102	0.30	158,021	0.23
58	76	0.23	153,326	0.22
59	55	0.16	55,185	0.08
60	51	0.15	64,712	0.09
61	36	0.11	74,475	0.11
62	49	0.15	78,813	0.11
63	31	0.09	42,225	0.06
64	42	0.12	62,817	0.09
65	31	0.09	55,991	0.08
66	20	0.06	37,058	0.05
67	27	0.08	40,080	0.06
68	13	0.04	21,780	0.03
69	19	0.06	18,191	0.03
70	14	0.04	14,816	0.02
71	12	0.04	10,436	0.01
72	13	0.04	23,340	0.03
73	17	0.05	20,779	0.03
74	7	0.02	3,208	0.00
75	9	0.03	9,349	0.01
76	7	0.02	11,070	0.02
77	1	0.00	195	0.00
79	3	0.01	2,860	0.00
80	6	0.02	11,783	0.02
83	1	0.00	234	0.00
85	5	0.01	2,728	0.00

---

**Variable Name: UMKAETH**

Label: MKA's Ethnicity (Hispanic)

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
H	Hispanic
N	Non-Hispanic

Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
H	4,515	13.40	9,132,429	13.12
N	29,188	86.60	60,484,645	86.88

---

**Variable Name: UMKAGEND**

Label: MKA's gender

Type: C

Length: 2

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
F	Female
M	Male

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
F	27,569	81.80	56,329,651	80.91
M	6,134	18.20	13,287,423	19.09

**Variable Name: UMKARACE**

Label: MKA's Race (3 category)

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
B	Black
O	Other
W	White

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
B	5,028	14.92	10,172,982	14.61
O	1,337	3.97	3,322,458	4.77
W	27,338	81.11	56,121,634	80.61



**Variable Name: UMKASPOS**

Label: MKA has a spouse

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value   Description

1   Yes

2   No

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
1	23,576	69.95	51,768,447	74.36
2	10,127	30.05	17,848,627	25.64

**Variable Name: UOUTNEG**

Label: Negative outings for children

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value   Description

0   Child is taken out more than 2-3 times a month

1   Child is taken out 2-3 times a month or fewer

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	21,561	63.97	46,386,066	66.63
0	10,051	29.82	19,246,511	27.65
1	2,091	6.20	3,984,497	5.72

**Variable Name: UOUTPOS**

Label: Positive outings for children

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value   Description

0 Child is taken out less than once a day  
 1 Child is taken out once a day

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	21,561	63.97	46,386,066	66.63
0	9,215	27.34	17,517,465	25.16
1	2,927	8.68	5,713,543	8.21

**Variable Name: UREADNEG**

Label: Child is read to two or fewer days/wk

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value   Description

0 NREAD > 2  
 1 0 =< NREAD =< 2

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
I	21,613	64.13	46,497,261	66.79
0	9,592	28.46	18,366,298	26.38
1	2,498	7.41	4,753,515	6.83

**Variable Name: UREADPOS**

Label: Child is read to six or more days/wk

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	0 =< NREAD < 6
1	NREAD >= 6

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
I	21,613	64.13	46,497,261	66.79
0	6,271	18.61	12,098,137	17.38
1	5,819	17.27	11,021,676	15.83

**Variable Name: UREGION**

Label: Region

Type: C

Length: 1

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Northeast
2	Midwest
3	South
4	West

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
1	7,778	23.08	13,393,851	19.24
2	8,944	26.54	16,752,831	24.06
3	9,725	28.85	23,954,897	34.41
4	7,256	21.53	15,515,495	22.29

**Variable Name: USRC\_NO**

Label: Has usual source of care

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

Value   Description

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | No or emergency room as usual source of care         |
| 2 | Has usual source of care (other than emergency room) |

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
1	2,143	6.36	4,199,617	6.03
2	31,560	93.64	65,417,457	93.97

**Variable Name: WGCHD0**

Label: Weight for focalchd variables

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

**Variable Name: WGCHD1-  
WGCHD60**

Label: Replicate weights for focalchd variables

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

**Variable Name: XAGE**

Label: Imputation flag for AGE

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
0	33,648	99.84	69,318,304	99.57
1	55	0.16	298,770	0.43

**Variable Name: XDISBL**

Label: Imputation flag for BDISBL

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
0	33,559	99.57	69,337,580	99.60
1	144	0.43	279,494	0.40

**Variable Name: XHLTHN**

Label: Imputation flag for BHLTHN

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
0	33,672	99.91	69,567,879	99.93
1	31	0.09	49,195	0.07

**Variable Name: XHLTHP**

Label: Imputation flag for BHLTHP

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted Count</u>	<u>Unweighted Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Count</u>	<u>Weighted Percent</u>
0	33,639	99.81	69,485,591	99.81
1	64	0.19	131,483	0.19

**Variable Name: XOWNRENT**

Label: Imputation flag for MOWNRENT

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
0	32,986	97.87	68,264,687	98.06
1	717	2.13	1,352,387	1.94

**Variable Name: XSEX**

Label: Imputation flag for SEX

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

## Allowable Non-Missing Values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

## Frequency

<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
0	33,666	99.89	69,478,603	99.80
1	37	0.11	138,471	0.20

**Variable Name: XSPECRAC**

Label: Imputation flag for UBETH, UBRACE

Type: N

Length: NA

Survey/Derived: derived

Question Num:

Question Text:

Allowable Non-Missing Values	
<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Not imputed
1	Imputed

Frequency				
<u>Value</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Unweighted</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Percent</u>
0	32,659	96.90	67,855,185	97.47
1	1,044	3.10	1,761,889	2.53

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