



Future of Families

& Child Wellbeing Study

PRINCETON | COLUMBIA

User Guide for the Future of Families and Child Wellbeing Study, Year 22

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0. Study Overview

The Future of Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS), formerly known, until early 2023, as the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, was initiated to address four questions of great interest to researchers and policy makers:

1. What are the conditions and capabilities of unmarried parents, especially fathers?
2. What is the nature of the relationships between unmarried parents?
3. How do children born into these families fare?
4. How do policies and environmental conditions affect families and children?

The FFCWS follows a cohort of nearly 5,000 children born in the U.S. between 1998 and 2000 and includes an over-sample of non-marital births. The sample includes children born in twenty large, U.S. cities (defined as having populations of 200,000 or more). Sixteen of the twenty cities were selected using a stratified random sample of U.S. cities with populations of 200,000 or more grouped according to their policy environments and labor market conditions. These cities comprise the nationally representative sample. See the FFCWS sample design paper¹ for details on the selection of cities, hospitals, and births.

0.1. The Core Study

The Core Study consists of interviews with both mothers and fathers at the focal child's birth and again when children are ages one, three, five, and nine. Interviews with the Primary Caregiver (PCG) were conducted at ages three, five, nine, fifteen and twenty-two. A focal child interview was also included at ages nine, fifteen, and twenty-two. In-home observations and assessments were included at ages nine and fifteen as part of the core study and at ages three and five as a collaborative study.

The PCG interviews collect information on attitudes, relationships, parenting behavior, demographic characteristics, health (mental and physical), economic and employment status, neighborhood characteristics, and program participation. Many measures overlap with those used in other large-scale studies such as the Infant Health and Development Program (IHDP), Early Head Start, the Teenage Parent Demonstration, and the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study—Birth Cohort 2000 (ECLS-B).

See the [FFCWS metadata website](#) to browse or search the full list of FFCWS variables. Table 1 below shows the dates of each wave of data collection.

For the remainder of this Guide, we will refer to the follow-up waves of data collection in reference to the Young Adult's age. For example, we will refer to the wave focused upon in this guide as "Year 22" (which is wave 7 in the data file).

¹ Reichman et al, "The Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study: Sample and Design" Children and Youth Services. Review, 2001, Vol. 23, No. 4/5

Table 1: Timeline of the FFCWS Core Study

Wave	Age	Years
1 – Baseline	Birth	1998 - 2000
2	Age 1	1999 - 2001
3	Age 3	2001 - 2003
4	Age 5	2003 - 2006
5	Age 9	2007 - 2010
6	Age 15	2014 - 2017
7	Age 22	2020 - 2024

0.2. Year 22 Collaborative Studies

In addition to the core survey components, seven collaborative studies also ran alongside the Year 22 wave. These collaborative studies are listed below in Table 2. More information about these collaborative studies is available on our website and the remainder of this User Guide focuses on the core survey components of the PCG interview and the Young Adult (YA) interview.

Table 2: Collaborative Studies

Project Name	Short Description	Primary Investigators	Funder
Study of Adolescent to Adult Neural Development (SAND) and COVID-19 Supplement	Brain, physiological, behavioral, and self/parent report measures focused on poverty-related stress and mental health. (geographic subsample)	Colter Mitchell, Christopher Monk, and Luke Hyde	National Institutes of Health (5R01MH121079)
Young Adult Sleep Study (YASS)	Actigraphy and diary study of YA sleep and physical activity. (Follow up on Year 15 In-Home Activity participant subsample)	Lauren Hale and Orfeu Buxton	National Institutes of Health (5R01HD073352)
The Cardiovascular Health Among Young Adults Study (FF-CHAYA)	Measures all components of cardiovascular health and early evidence of subclinical cardiovascular disease in YA participants to better understand the role of early life	Dan Notterman and Donald Lloyd-Jones	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (5R01HL149869)

	adversity in the evolution of cardiovascular health and disease, and potential epigenetic mediation by DNA methylation.		
Genomic/Biomarker studies (multiple projects)	Saliva samples for telomere length, methylation, and other genetic markers. (YAs at Year 22)	Daniel Notterman and Colter Mitchell	National Institutes of Health (5R01HD076592)
Fragile Families: The Third Generation (FFG3)	Perinatal survey on the health of the FFCWS YAs (Generation 2) who have had children to date, also known as the FFCWS third generation (G3) children. This study examines the G3, early parenthood experiences of G2, and the characteristics of households and families into which G3 are born, and collects saliva samples from the G3 children and their non-FFCWS parents and stool samples from the G3 children	Julien Teitler, Nancy Reichman, & Dan Notterman	Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development (1R01HD103669)
The Implications of Early Justice System Involvement for the Transition to Adulthood Expansion and Analysis of the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study	Expands contextual data collection to enable analyses that improve our understanding of life course development and the role of the criminal justice system.	Kathryn Edin and Amanda Geller	National Institute of Justice (15PNIJ-21-GG-00094-MUMU)
Administrative Data	Appends administrative data to the FFCWS to allow for novel analyses. This grant also	Kathryn Edin and Jane Waldfogel	The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (INV-002578)

contributed to the Core survey development for the Year 22 survey.

For more details on the collaborative studies at each wave, see that wave's User Guide or find a [list of all current and completed collaborative studies](#) on our website.

0.3. National Sample versus Full Sample

There are 20 cities in the full FFCWS sample. Sixteen of these cities were selected via a stratified random sample and comprise the "national" sample. For each wave of data and for each unit of analysis (e.g. YA, PCG), users can weight the data up to two different populations – the national level² or the city level. Applying the national weights makes the data from the 16 randomly selected cities representative of births occurring in large U.S. cities (the 77 U.S. cities with populations over 200,000 in 1994) between 1998 and 2000. Applying the city-level weights makes the data from all 20 cities in the sample³ representative of births in their particular city in 1998, 1999, or 2000, depending on the year in which the baseline data collection took place for that city.

The public use data do not contain the geographic identifiers needed to construct the stratum and primary sampling unit (PSU) variables necessary for using a Taylor Series methodology to estimate variances (these identifiers are available through a restricted use contract).⁴ Therefore, the public use data files contain a basic weight and a set of replicate weights. The replicate weights are used in place of the stratum and PSU variables. The replicate weights mask the locations of respondents, while still allowing for estimation of variance. If you are using the public use datasets, you will need to use the replicate weights to get estimates of variance for the sample. Applying the basic weight without the replicate weights will give you comparable point estimates, but will yield incorrect variance estimates. A brief introduction to the weights available for the public data files is available in the documentation memo "[Fragile Families & Child Wellbeing Study: A Brief Guide to Using the Weights for Waves 1 - 6.](#)" For detailed information on the construction of the weights for the Year 22 wave, see "[Year 22 FFCWS Survey Weight Adjustment.](#)"

0.4. Data Availability

There are two types of data available to data users.

0.4.1. Public data

Currently, Baseline, Year 1, Year 3, Year 5, Year 9, Year 15, and Year 22 public data are available through the [Princeton University Office of Population Research \(OPR\) data archive](#). To access these data, researchers must complete a brief application and a 25-word abstract about their research project. These files are available in

² In this memo, the term national refers to all 77 U.S. cities with 1994 populations of 200,000 or more.

³ There are 109 cases in the data file that were not randomly selected for the core sample (some were randomly selected to be part of a separate study – the TLC3 study) and do not have national sample or city sample weights. Data users can identify and remove these cases using the weights sample flags (cp7citsm=0 for Year 22).

⁴ Please note that data users who have access to the geographic identifiers may still want to use the replicate weights for their estimates. Using the replicate weights will likely yield similar standard errors (at least for cross-sectional estimates) as the alternative method.

multiple file formats so that users can analyze the data using R, Stata, SPSS, or SAS and can be downloaded as one combined file (FF_allwaves_2024v1) or in seven separate files by wave (such as FF_wave7_2024v1 for Year 22).

0.4.2. Contract data

Contract data require a more formal application due to the sensitive nature of the items available. Contract data available includes files, such as a **geographic file** with variables for the focal child's birth city, mother's and father's state of residence at each interview, and stratum and PSU (note: replicate weights are available on the public file in lieu of these), a set of **contextual characteristics** of the family's residential area at each wave, **school characteristics files** based on the school the child attended, and several files containing biological and health data.

For further details regarding the content of the contract data and the application process for its access, please [see the FFCWS website](#).

0.5. Documentation

The remainder of this guide will provide a detailed overview of the Year 22 Wave of the public FFCWS data.

For questionnaires and codebooks for the YA and PCG surveys, as well as documentation from other waves, see the [Documentation page on the FFCWS website](#).

1. Year 22 Components

The FFCWS began its seventh wave of data collection in October 2020, around the focal child's twenty-second birthday. Data collection and interviews continued through January 2024. The Year 22 Wave of the FFCWS included a Young Adult (YA) survey with the original focal child and a Primary Caregiver (PCG) survey. The Year 22 public data file (FF_wave7_2024v1) includes data from both of these components. Variables regarding the YA's fertility history and children are included in the main Year 22 data file at the YA-level or in the child level data file for variables specific to each generation three (G3) child (FF_wave7_childlevel_2024v1).

1.1 Funders and Study Administration

Funding for Year 22 data collection was provided through grants from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Over the years, a consortium of private foundations, non-profit organizations, and government agencies have provided additional support for the FFCWS. Data collection was administered by Westat, Inc. and the Columbia Population Research Center (CPRC).

The FFCWS Core Study is a joint effort by Princeton University's Center for Research on Child and Family Wellbeing (CRCFW) and Center for Health and Wellbeing (CHW), and Columbia University's Columbia Population Research Center (CPRC).

1.2 Surveys and Instruments

Year 22 includes surveys completed by the YAs and the PCGs. Surveys were completed in a self-administered, online format (N=1,957 for YA and N=1,364 for PCG), via interviewer-administered phone call (N=995 for YA and N=1,332 for PCG), or by in-person interview (N=6 for YA and N=6 for PCG). Due to small sample sizes for the in-person mode, all in-person survey responses have been marked as missing (-3) in the mode variables (cp7mode and ck7mode) to protect the confidentiality of respondents. Saliva samples for biomarker analysis were collected by mail from YAs.

Below, Table 3 describes the number and percent of completed surveys by each survey component. Note: the minimal number of partially completed surveys (N=37 in PCG survey, N= 91 in YA survey) are "drop-offs" that ended before the survey was complete, but as long as respondents answered at least one complete section of their survey, they are counted as complete in the chart below.

Table 3: Year 22 Components and their sample sizes

Survey Component	Number of Cases		Percent Completion	
	Complete	Eligible	Among Eligible	Among Baseline
YA Survey	2,990	4,603	65%	61%
PCG Survey	2,744	4,603	60%	56%

Note: The percent completion among eligible sample is calculated as the number of complete cases divided by the number of eligible cases; the percent completion among baseline sample is calculated as the number of complete cases divided by the original sample at baseline.

2. Eligibility

Families who participated in prior waves of data collection were not eligible to participate in the Year 22 Follow-Up Wave if the YA (i.e., focal child at baseline) was deceased or had been legally adopted before the age of 18. In total, 4,603 families (94% of the baseline sample) were eligible to participate in the Year 22 Follow-Up Wave. Any YA who completed the Year 22 survey was also invited to provide a saliva sample via mail.

2.1 Determination of Primary Caregiver

The PCG from Year 15 was the preferred choice for the PCG at Year 22. If this PCG could not be contacted, another biological parent or past caregiver of the YA could be eligible as PCG.

Table 4: Primary Caregivers by Relationship

Primary Caregiver	N	%
Biological mother	2,430	88.6%
Biological father	205	7.5%
Other adult	109	3.9%

3. Data Collection Procedures

Similar to the Year 15 follow-up wave, the Year 22 survey did not include “Core” interviews with both the biological mother and biological father of the YA. Instead, only the YA and the YA’s PCG from Year 15 (biological mother, father, or other non-parental caregiver) completed the Year 22 PCG survey. The PCG at Year 22 was the same person as at Year 15, if possible. If the Year 15 PCG was not able or willing to complete the survey, another biological parent or past caregiver of the YA was invited to complete the survey.

Respondents were provided with small monetary incentives for their participation in the Year 22 wave of data collection: \$75 for PCG core surveys and \$100 for YA core surveys. YAs were given an additional \$40 for providing a saliva sample.

The majority of Year 22 surveys were collected by Westat, Inc. between October 2020-December 2022. An extension of the fieldwork from August 2023-January 2024 was conducted by Columbia Population Research Center (CPRC) to include the hardest-to-reach families.

3.1 Data collection Procedures – Primary Caregiver (PCG) survey

The PCG Survey was completed through one of three possible modes: 1) a self-administered online platform; 2) an interviewer-administered phone survey; or, for a small number of PCGs, 3) an interviewer-administered in-person survey. Online surveys completed by Westat used the Blaise platform while online surveys completed by CPRC used Qualtrics. On average, the PCG survey was completed in 50 minutes. Most PCGs completed their survey within a day and 90% completed within two days.

Below, Table 5 lists the sections included in the PCG survey. In the effort to minimize respondent burden, Section F through Section K were skipped if the YA completed their survey prior to the PCG survey completion.

Table 5: PCG Survey Sections

Section	Description	Variable Prefixes
A	Introduction & Housing	p7a
B	Education	p7b
C	Employment	p7c
D	Income, Assistance, and Finances	p7d
E	Relationships	p7e
F	Young Adult’s Housing	p7f
G	Young Adult’s Education	p7g
H	Young Adult’s Systems Involvement	p7h

I	Young Adult's Health	p7i
J	Young Adult's Relationships	p7j
K	Young Adult's Employment	p7k
L	Health and Behavior	p7l
M	Substance Use	p7m
N	Identity	p7n
O	COVID-19 Outbreak	p7o

3.2 Data collection Procedures – Young Adult (YA) survey and saliva collection

The YA Survey was completed by the original FFCWS focal-child, now as a Young Adult, (see Eligibility section on page 12) through one of three possible modes: 1) a self-administered online platform; 2) an interviewer-administered phone survey; or, for a small number of YAs, 3) an interviewer-administered in-person survey. Online surveys completed by Westat used the Blaise platform while online surveys completed by CPRC used Qualtrics. On average, the YA survey was completed in 1 hour 35 mins. Most YAs completed their survey within a day and 90% completed within 11 days.

Table 6: Young Adult Survey Sections

Section	Description	Variable Prefixes
A	Introduction & Housing	k7a
B	Education	k7b
C	Employment	k7c
D	Income, Assistance, and Finances	k7d
E	Relationships	k7e
F	Children	k7f
G	Systems Involvement	k7g
H	Identity	k7h
I	Health and Behavior	k7i
J	Substance Use	k7j

4. File Contents and Structure

4.1 File Structure

The Year 22 public data file (FF_wave7_2024v1) includes data from the Year 22 YA and PCG surveys. These data can also be accessed within the All-Waves file (FF_allwaves_2024v1) if preferred. These files are structured with 4,898 rows, one for each of the original FFCWS sample families as identified by the variable *idnum*. These files may be merged with other FFCWS data using *idnum*.

An additional public data file (FF_wave7_childlevel_2024v1) contains variables collected from the YA about their children (also known as the Generation 3 or G3 children), at the child level. This file is structured with one row for each G3 child (N=740). This file contains ID numbers that start with the same digits as *idnum*, then an underscore, then a number indicating the G3 birth order (*g3_child_id*). For example, 1001_03 would indicate the third child born to the focal-child YA from family 1001. The *idnum* is also included. If researchers would like to merge this file with other FFCWS data files, this may be done in one of two ways. To create a file that remains at the G3 child-level, merge many to one using *idnum*. To create a family-level file, first reshape the child file from long to wide, then merge to the Year 22 file using *idnum*.

Table 7: Variable name structure (survey variables and weights)

Variable Name			Survey
Prefix	Wave	Leaf	
k	7	[a-j]1-9*	Young Adult Survey
k	7	natwt citywt *	National/City Weights (YA)
p	7	[a-o]1-9*	Primary Caregiver Survey
p	7	natwt citywt *	National/City Weights (PCG)

Note. An asterisk () is used to indicate the existence of other characters in the variable name. To provide summaries of the variable names, we used an asterisk instead of listing each individual case.*

4.2. Constructed Variables

A number of variables were constructed and added to the dataset by the FFCWS staff. Variable names in this group begin with the letter "c". Some represent data not otherwise available in the surveys, and some are aggregations of survey data that we provided as a "shortcut" for researchers (e.g., CIDI depression variables, demographic variables). Researchers may find these variables useful but are also free to construct their own in other ways.

Note: Raw yes/no questions are typically coded as 1=Yes and 2=No. Constructed yes/no variables are typically coded as 1=Yes and 0=No. Exceptions to this pattern will be noted.

4.3. Survey Instruments

Survey variables contain responses to questions asked during a survey and their variable names begin with a letter indicating to which survey they correspond. For a list of survey instruments and their corresponding prefixes in Year 22, please refer to Table 8. The survey instrument is named for the person answering questions. Following the prefix and wave, survey variables were named as the item in the instrument. For example, variable p7b1 in the data set contains PCG responses provided to item B1 (highest grade or educational degree PCG has ever completed...) in the Year 22 PCG survey questionnaire.

Table 8: Survey instruments in Year 22

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Instrument description</u>
p	Primary Caregiver (PCG) Survey
k	Young Adult (YA) Survey – formerly Focal Child or Teen

4.4. Key Identifier

The Family ID (*idnum*), a 4-character string value randomly assigned at baseline, is the key identifier in the file for merging and sorting. As a fixed identifier, it can be used to merge data across any study wave.

4.5. Variable Label

Variable labels in the data and codebook correspond as closely as possible to the questions in the questionnaire; however, for formatting reasons, some of the questions have been modified or abbreviated in the labels. Please see the questionnaire for official question wording and response categories. Question text can also be viewed in the metadata csv in the qtext field along with probe field.

4.6 Variable Response and Missing Data Codes

All variables also have value labels describing valid and missing responses. In addition to the listed response categories in the questionnaire, each variable (including continuous variables) can have any of the following nine negative values that indicate missing data:

Table 9: Missing Data Codes

Code	Label
-1	Refuse
-2	Don't Know
-3	Missing (due to technical error)
-4	Multiple Answers
-5	Not Asked (not in survey version)
-6	Logical Skip
-7	Not Applicable

-8	Out-Of-Range
-9	Not In Wave

In some cases, the negative codes are valid responses (ex: z scores).

4.7 Open-Ended Response Codes

Free response questions (open-ended questions) were coded by staff. Whenever possible, an open-ended response was coded as a previously existing response category to the question. If an open-ended response did not correspond to any of the provided response categories and there were at least 10 similar responses, a new category was created. Responses of this kind were numerically coded as 101, 102, 103, etc. Otherwise, the open-ended response was categorized as "Other".

5. Data Cleaning

Limited data cleaning was performed on the files. Known inconsistencies across variables remain in the data for users to consider in their analysis. The remainder of this section details specific variables that were cleaned by project staff.

a. YA and PCG Education (k7b1, k7e49, p7g1)

Two categorical response options in these education questions were changed in both the PCG and YA survey. Specifically, response options for Bachelor of Arts Degree (BA) and Bachelor of Science (BS) were combined by FFCWS staff into the same response code for Bachelor's Degree.

Each of these educational attainment questions also included an "other specify" option. For PCGs and YAs who answered the other specify option as a response relating to completion of a Bachelor's Degree, the response was coded into combined answer option for Bachelor's Degree. The decision was made to combine the BA and BS categories for educational attainment questions because multiple of these text responses did not specify between a BA and BS or indicated another type of Bachelor's Degree.

b. Missing data codes and soft prompts

One of the differences in the survey design between the Year 22 survey and the previous waves is that it did not include the option of "Refuse" or "Don't know" for each question. In the self-administered web mode, we considered a question to be refused if the participant viewed the question and clicked the "next" button without answering it. In the interviewer-administered modes, the interviewer would similarly click "next" if the respondent refused. "Don't know" was provided as a response option for select questions where we thought this was likely to be relevant. Please see the questionnaires for specific questions.

For questions that the Primary Investigators determined to be high priority for the study, we included a "soft prompt". For these soft prompt questions, if the respondent chose not to answer (i.e., refused), the question was asked again with a message above it which read "It looks like you haven't answered the question yet. Please take another look and provide an answer to this important question for the study." In this second iteration, "Refuse" and "Don't know" answer options were then provided to the respondent for that question.

c. Data deidentification

Variables containing personally identifiable information or sensitive data were removed from the public data release in order to protect respondent confidentiality. Please see the survey questionnaires for details on which questions were removed.

6. Changes to the Survey and Known Issues

6.1 Changes to the Questionnaire

In 2020, Year 22 data collection began for the two FFCWS pilot cities with Westat, Inc. as our survey contractor. Data collection in this period was closely monitored and the data gathered were evaluated in order to improve data collection in the remainder of the wave.

The FFCWS team identified several necessary modifications to the contents and structure of the questions to improve the usefulness and quality of data collected. The changes are included in Table 10 (YA) and Table 12 (PCG) below.

In 2023, additional fieldwork was conducted by Columbia Population Research Center (CPRC) for the hardest to reach YAs. The survey was programmed to be as consistent as possible with the Westat version of the Year 22 YA survey. The FFCWS team closely reviewed the early CRPC data collection for any errors in the survey which were then corrected. Table 11 details these changes.

Table 10: YA survey changes made between Westat pilot period and remainder of the wave

<p>k7b27a</p> <p>Question: "Did you ever participate in any of these programs through your high school?"</p>	<p>Response options were revised as below for clarity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaced "Job shadowing, which is to spend time following workers at a work site" with "Job shadowing -spending time following workers at a work site". • Replaced "Mentoring, which involves being matched with an individual in an occupation" with "Mentoring - being matched with an individual in an occupation". • Replaced "Cooperative education, which combines academic and vocational studies with a job in a related field" with "Cooperative education -combining academic and vocational studies with a job in a related field". • Replaced "School-sponsored enterprise, which involves the production of goods or services by students for sale to or use by others" with " School-sponsored enterprise -students producing goods or services for sale to or use by others". • Replaced "Tech prep, which is a planned program of study with a defined career focus that links secondary and post-secondary education" with "Tech prep -a planned program of study with a defined career focus that links high school and post-high school education". • Replaced "Internship or apprenticeship, which is to work for an employer to learn about a particular occupation or industry" with "Internship or apprenticeship - working for an employer to learn about a particular occupation or industry".
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<p>k7b27b</p> <p>Question: "After high school, did you ever participate in any of these programs?"</p>	<p>Response options were revised as below for clarity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaced "Job shadowing, which is to spend time following workers at a work site" with "Job shadowing - spending time following workers at a work site". • Replaced "Mentoring, which involves being matched with an individual in an occupation" with "Mentoring - being matched with an individual in an occupation". • Replaced "Cooperative education, which combines academic and vocational studies with a job in a related field" with "Cooperative education - combining academic and vocational studies with a job in a related field". • Replaced "School-sponsored enterprise, which involves the production of goods or services by students for sale to or use by others " with "School-sponsored enterprise - students producing goods or services for sale to or use by others". • Replaced "Tech prep, which is a planned program of study with a defined career focus that links secondary and post-secondary education" with "Tech prep - a planned program of study with a defined career focus that links high school and post-high school education". • Replaced "Internship or apprenticeship, which is to work for an employer to learn about a particular occupation or industry" with "Internship or apprenticeship - working for an employer to learn about a particular occupation or industry".
<p>Section B-Box 15</p>	<p>In the original form of the survey, k7b34a was asked for any respondent who did not answer "No one" to k7b33. In the revised version, an additional skip instruction was added so that k7b34a was only asked for respondents who attended college.</p> <p>The original skip pattern was read "IF B33=14 GO TO B35a, ELSE GO TO B34a." Researchers who are interested in k7b34a may want to drop respondents who did not attend college.</p>
<p>Section B- Added Box 15a</p>	<p>In the original form of the survey, k7b34c was asked for any respondent who did not answer "No one" to b33. In the revised version, a skip box was added so that k7b34c was only asked for respondents who attended college.</p> <p>Researchers who are interested in k7b34c may want to drop respondents who did not attend college.</p>
<p>Section B- Added Box 15b</p>	<p>In the original form of the survey, k7b34e was asked for any respondent who did not answer "No one" to k7b33. In the revised version, a skip box was added so that k7b34e was only asked for respondents who attended college.</p> <p>Researchers who are interested in k7b34e may want to drop</p>

	respondents who did not attend college.
k7c12a Question: "About how much {do/did} you usually earn in {this/that} job, before taxes and deductions?"	Based on feedback from the phone interviewers, the answer format was adjusted to allow for two decimal places to be included. Previous to this change to the survey, all responses were in whole dollar amounts.
k7d32a-k7d32i Question: "During the past 12 months, did your parents or other relatives. . ."	The question language was adjusted to replace "last year," with "past 12 months,".
k7e49 Question: "Please think about {PARTNER}'s education. What is the highest grade or educational degree, {PARTNER} has completed or received?"	An answer option was added so the respondents were able to choose "Don't know".
Section F Box 24	The skip pattern was adjusted to add "OR NUMBER OF IDEAL CHILDREN INDICATED IN F36 IS EQUAL TO CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE {NUMBER OF CHILDREN}", so that respondents were not asked F37 if they indicated that they already have the number of children that they want.
k7g12b Question: "Have you been stopped by the police since {MONTH, YEAR OF YEAR 15 INTERVIEW}/you were age 15}?"	This question was added to the YA survey after the pilot period due to PI research interests. Any YAs who participated prior to this question being added were coded as "-5 Question not asked".
k7h18a Question: "List up to three hobbies or activities you were really passionate about."	The instruction "If you do not have more than one hobby, please leave hobby 2 or 3 blank." was added for clarity and data quality.

k7i30_*	The answer options were adjusted for male respondents so they were not given option 8 (BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS), 9 (PID), or 10 (MPC). These options were only visible for female respondents. Male respondents were assigned "-6 Skipped" for these variables.
Question: "Have you ever been told by a doctor or a nurse that you had any of the following sexually transmitted diseases?"	
Section I Box 14	This skip pattern was corrected to replace "I34=1 & I33b=1," with "I34=1," so that any respondent who reported hospitalization was asked I36 rather than requiring that they also tested positive for Covid.
k7i88	This question was removed from the survey due to sensitivity.
Question: "During the past 12 months, have you ever seriously thought about committing suicide?"	

Table 11: YA Survey changes made between CPRC pilot period and remainder of the wave

k7b71	This question was designed so respondents could only select one response for the most important reason they stopped attending college. However, the early version of the CPRC survey was mistakenly programmed as a select-all-that-apply question. This issue was corrected in the survey platform in November 2023. This variable was cleaned by study staff to comply with the intended format in the data release. If a respondent selected more than one answer prior to the survey correction, that response was replaced with a code of "-4 Multiple Answers".
Question: "Why did you stop attending {{COLLEGE}}/your previous college or university?"	
k7g18	The "Other" response category is not included in the early version of the CPRC survey. The category was added to the survey in November 2023.
Question: "What kind of court did you go to?"	
k7f3	This question was designed as a select-all-that-apply question which was asked separately for each reported pregnancy. In the early CRPC survey, it was only allowing one pregnancy outcome to be reported for each pregnancy. This issue was fixed in November 2023 and was a
Question "What was the outcome of {the/your} {first/second/third/etc.} pregnancy?"	

	select-all-that-apply question after the correction. Though uncommon, it is possible that surveys completed prior to the correction may be missing data if a YA experienced a pregnancy with more than one pregnancy outcome (e.g., a multiple pregnancy where different fetuses had different pregnancy outcomes).
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Table 12: PCG survey changes made between Westat pilot period and remainder of the wave

p7c19 Question "And, during {those {NUMBER FROM C18} weeks,/that 1 week,} about how many hours per week did you do this activity?"	Based on feedback from the field interviews, a display instruction was added to alter the question wording for respondents who reported that they only worked one week in last 12 months. With this correction, the question would read "And, during that 1 week, about how many hours per week did you do this activity?" rather than "And, during those 1 weeks, about how many hours per week did you do this activity?"
p7d22a Question "Altogether, how much time did you serve in adult correctional institutions, since {{YEAR 15 INTERVIEW}}/{MONTH YEAR YA WAS 15}}?"	The range allowed for responses was changed from "1-12" to "0-12" so respondents were able to reply "0". Also, an instruction was added for clarity in the question text: "If altogether the amount of time you served was less than 30 days please enter 0 (zero) months".
p7d24 Question: "Who do you care for?"	The response option 8, "Your adult child", was added to the question.
p7e3b Question: "Please choose a unit of time."	A skip pattern was added so respondents who were still living together (p7e3b=3) were not asked p7e4.
p7e7b Question: "Please choose a unit of time."	A skip pattern was added so respondents who were still living together (p7e7b=3) were not asked p7e8.
p7e22 Question: "In general, would you say that your relationship with {PARTNER}/{YA'S OTHER BIO PARENT} is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"	During the pilot period, there was a typo in the question text so that "good" was missing from the question text, though it was available in the answer options. The question text was revised to add "good," in the question text.

<p>p7e24</p> <p>Question: "In general, would you say that your relationship with {YA'S OTHER BIO PARENT} is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"</p>	
<p>p7e28</p> <p>Question: "During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following?"</p>	<p>An instruction stating "Please select all that apply" was added following the question text to clarify that this question allows more than one response. The response options were also revised to changed "their" to "{his/her}" to clarify that the question was only being asked about the YA. Either "his" or "her" was used based on the sex information on record for that PCGs child.</p>
<p>p7f3a</p> <p>Question: "How long has {YOUNG ADULT} been living {with you in your current residence/in {his/her} current residence}?"</p>	<p>The question text was changed from "their" to "{his/her}" to clarify it was only about the YA. Either "his" or "her" was used based on the sex information on record for that PCGs child.</p>
<p>p7f3a</p> <p>Question: "How long has {YOUNG ADULT} been living {with you in your current residence/in {his/her} current residence}?"</p>	<p>The range allowed for responses was changed from "1-12" to "0-12" so respondents were able to reply "0".</p>
<p>p7g2</p> <p>Question: "{Before [his/her] current degree, did/Has} {YOUNG ADULT} {receive/received} a regular high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) certificate?"</p>	<p>The question text was revised to add "{Before {his/her} current degree," if the PCG reported that the YA had obtained an associate's degree or higher (p7g1>14). This addition was intended to clarify that this question was about whether the YA obtained a diploma or GED regardless of their highest level of education.</p>
<p>Section M- Box 1</p>	<p>The skip pattern was edited to add "IF M1= SKIPPED (SK) GO TO M3." so respondents who did not answer p7m1 were not asked p7m2.</p>
<p>p7m4</p> <p>Question: "Think about all the times you have had a drink during the past year. How many drinks did you usually</p>	<p>The range allowed for responses was changed from "1-40" to "0-40" so respondents were able to reply "0".</p>

have each time?"	
p7m8 Question: "In the past 12 months, have you ever used any illicit drugs, besides marijuana? This may include heroin, methamphetamines/meth, hallucinogens, cocaine, cough or cold medicine used to get high, inhalants, or something else."	A skip pattern was added so respondents who reported that they did not use any illicit drugs (p7m8=2) were not asked p7m9.
p7m9 Question: "During the past 12 months, how often did you use any of these drugs?"	The response option "Never" was removed after the above skip pattern was added, so it was not confusing the respondents.
Section O	The entirety of Section O regarding experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic was added to the PCG survey in February 2021. PCGs who completed their survey prior to this date were not asked these questions and were coded "-5 not asked" for all variables from this survey section.
Section O- Box 6	The skip pattern was revised to added "Else go to O13" in order to clarify which respondents should be coded as "-6 - Skipped" for p7o12.

6.2. Known issues in the FFCWS data collected by CPRC

- k7b71- "Why did you stop attending {{COLLEGE}}/your previous college or university?"

This question was designed so respondents could only select one response for the most important reason they stopped attending college. However, the early version of the CPRC survey was mistakenly programmed as a select-all-that-apply question. This issue was corrected in the survey platform in November 2023. This variable was cleaned by study staff to comply with the intended format in the data release. If a respondent selected more than one answer prior to the survey correction, that response was replaced with a code of "-4 Multiple Answers".
- k7c46 and k7c53 - "What{else} did you get in exchange for this?"

This question was designed so respondents could only select one response for the item they got in exchange for the activity they did. However, in the early version of the CPRC survey, it was mistakenly programmed as a select-all-that-apply question. This issue was corrected in the survey platform in November 2023. This variable was

cleaned by study staff to comply with the intended format in the data release. If a respondent selected more than one answer prior to the survey correction, that response was replaced with a code of “-4 Multiple Answers”.

- k7f3- "What was the outcome of {the/your} {first/second/third/etc.} pregnancy?"
This question was designed as a select-all-that-apply question which was asked separately for each reported pregnancy. In the early CRPC survey, it was only allowing one pregnancy outcome to be reported for each pregnancy. This issue was fixed in November 2023 and was a select-all-that-apply question after the correction. Though uncommon, it is possible that surveys completed prior to the correction may be missing data if a YA experienced a pregnancy with more than one pregnancy outcome (e.g., a multiple pregnancy where different fetuses had different pregnancy outcomes).
- k7i43b, k7i44b, and k7i45b – Minutes unit for wake up or bedtime questions. About 50% of YAs did not answer these questions. The cases with missing values were all from the online surveys. The CPRC team confirmed no technical issues were found in the programming for these questions. We suspect YAs skipped these questions either due to a desire to save time or because they intended to answer the question with the hour (e.g., 9:00 without entering the 00).

7. Weights

The Future of Families sample was selected using a complex sample design, where the sample members were not selected independently and were not selected with equal probabilities. For instance, non-marital births were oversampled. Therefore, Columbia Population Research Center has created a set of Year 22 weights to adjust for the sample design (probability of selection), non-response at baseline, and attrition based on observed characteristics over the waves.

Public users, who do not have access to the stratum and PSU variables, can use a set of replicate weights to properly estimate variance for the sample. Contract data users can employ the replicate weights or Taylor Series method which incorporates strata and PSU.

A brief introduction to the weights available for the public data files is available in the documentation memo "[Fragile Families & Child Wellbeing Study: A Brief Guide to Using the Weights for Waves 1-6](#)" For detailed information on the construction of the sample weights for Year 22, please read "[Year 22 Fragile Families Survey Weight Adjustment](#)".

8. Introduction to Topics from the Data

Year 22 data covers a range of topics through surveys administered to the YA and PCG and their corresponding constructed variables. Table 13 provides an overview of the topics covered in Year 22 by survey instrument.

Table 13: Major Topics in Year 22

Topics	YA	PCG
Attitudes and Expectations	x	x
Cognitive and Behavioral Development	x	
Health and Health Behavior	x	x
Housing and Neighborhood	x	x
Family and Social Ties	x	x
Demographics and Identity	x	x
Finances	x	x
Education and School	x	x
Employment	x	x
Systems Involvement	x	x
Romantic Relationships	x	x
Paradata and Weights	x	x
Parenting	x	

The next sections of this User Guide are organized by these topic categories. Within each section, we will list constructed variables (created by staff to add shortcuts for data users), followed by scales and concepts that relate to each topic. We define a scale as a composite measure that is composed of variables within the same construct. By constructing a scale, researchers can indicate the degree or intensity to which respondents adhere to the given construct. Scales are typically derived from a validated source or existing study. Information on scoring a scale can be found within each section. Concepts are also aggregations of similar variables; however, we do not provide information on scoring, nor do we treat concepts as validated scales.

Researchers are also encouraged to interrogate the data further and to refer to the questionnaires provided in the [FFCWS Documentation](#) for more information on the survey content.

9. Paradata

The Year 22 data files include variables with information about the interview, also known as paradata, including the date (month and year) the interview was administered, the age of PCG or YA at the time of survey, the language in which it was administered (English or Spanish, for PCGs only) and the mode in which it was delivered to the respondent (e.g., online, phone). **Sample flag variables** were also constructed by staff to help users sort the data by (1) respondent participation in a given survey and, if applicable, their reason for nonresponse, or (2) whether the respondent belongs to the nationally representative or city-representative sample. The rest of this chapter will highlight specific constructed paradata variables which are provided in the Year 22 data. For a full list of constructed variables, see Appendix A, Table 1.

Table 14: Constructed variables with administrative information

Constructed variables	Description of Constructed Variable
ck7kint	Participated in Youth interview
cp7pint	Participated in PCG survey
ck7intmst	Month YA started survey
cp7intmst	Month PCG started survey
ck7intmend	Month YA completed survey
cp7intmend	Month PCG completed survey
ck7intyst	Year YA started survey
cp7intyst	Year PCG started survey
ck7intyend	Year YA completed survey
cp7intyend	Year PCG completed survey
ck7mode	YA mode of survey completion
cp7mode	PCG mode of survey completion
ck7source	YA interview by Westat or CPRC
ck7natsm	Indicates whether the YA is in the national sample and was interviewed in the wave
cp7natsm	Indicates whether the PCG is in the national sample and was interviewed in the wave
ck7citsm	indicates whether the YA is in the 20-cities sample and was interviewed in the wave
cp7citsm	Indicates whether the PCG is in the 20-cities sample and was interviewed in the wave
ck7twoc	YA two cities sample flag
cp7twoc	PCG two cities sample flag
cp7span	PCG survey completed in Spanish
cp7drop	PCG dropoff flag
ck7drop	YA dropoff flag
cp7age	PCG's age at the time of PCG survey
ck7yagem	YA's age at the time of the Young Adult survey (months)
ck7yagey	YA's age at the time of the Young Adult survey (years)
cp7yagem	YA's age at the time of the PCG survey (months)
cp7yagey	YA's age at the time of the PCG survey (years)

cp7yageywed

YA's age when YA got married of the PCG survey (years)

9.1 Constructed Variables – Age

9.1.1 Variables:

- **cp7age** PCG's age at the time of PCG survey
- **ck7yagem** Young Adult's age at the time of the Young Adult survey (months)
- **ck7yagey** Young Adult's age at the time of the Young Adult survey (years)
- **cp7yagem** Young Adult's age at the time of the PCG survey (months)
- **cp7yagey** Young Adult's age at the time of the PCG survey (years)
- **cp7yageywed** Young Adult's age when YA got married of the PCG survey (years)

Ages of YAs and PCGs are recorded at the time of the Year 22 survey are based on the time between the date of birth and start date of interview and can be retrieved through the constructed variables. The constructed variable for PCG age (**cp7age**) was calculated only if the PCG was the bio mom or bio dad. For the YA's age in months, the cumulative number of months between their date of birth and Y22 survey is provided. Age in years was also calculated and rounded to the closest year.

9.2 Constructed Variables – Sample Flags

There are two types of sample flags – **interview flags** and **status flags**. Interview flags denote whether a person was interviewed in a particular wave. Status flags provide other important information about a case at a particular period (non-response reason, in a particular subsample, etc.).

9.2.1 Interview flags

- **ck7kint** whether YA completed YA survey.
- **cp7pint** whether PCG completed PCG survey.

Cases in which a respondent was not interviewed in the current wave are included on the files but are coded "No" for the relevant interview flag. All variables from that survey are then coded "Not in wave" (-9). You may use these interview flags to subset out appropriate samples.⁵ It is possible that the YA and PCG interview flag values differ (e.g., the YA participated in the survey but the PCG did not).

9.2.2 Status flags

- **cp7pcgrel** PCG relationship to YA (1: bio mom; 2: bio dad; 3: grandmother; 4: aunt; 5: sister; 6: grandfather; 7: brother; 8: other adult specified; 9: other adult not specified)
- **ck7source** YA interview by Westat or CPRC (1: Westat; 2: CPRC)
- **ck7samp** YA reason for non-participation in survey wave
- **cp7samp** PCG reason for non-participation in survey wave
- **ck7natsm** Indicates whether the YA is in the national sample and was interviewed in the wave. This variable was constructed using variable cm1natsm from baseline and **ck7kint**.
- **ck7citsm** indicates whether the YA is in the 20-cities sample and was

⁵ Refer to variables cp7drop and ck7drop for whether the PCG Survey and YA Survey were fully or partially completed, respectively.

interviewed in the wave. This variable was constructed using variable `cm1citsm` from baseline and **ck7kint**.

- **ck7twoc** YA two cities sample flag. This variable was constructed using variable `cm1twoc` from baseline and **ck7kint**.
- **cp7natsm** indicates whether the PCG is in the national sample and was interviewed in the wave. This variable was constructed using variable `cm1natsm` from baseline and **cp7pint**.
- **cp7citsm** indicates whether the PCG is in the 20-cities sample and was interviewed in the wave. This variable was constructed using variable `cm1citsm` from baseline and **cp7pint**.
- **cp7twoc** PCG two cities sample flag. This variable was constructed using variable `cm1twoc` from baseline and **cp7pint**.
- **ck7mode** Mode of YA survey completion: telephone (1), online (2), or missing (-3). Those who completed the survey in-person or whose survey mode could not be determined were marked as missing (`ck7mode`: -3).
- **cp7mode** Mode of PCG survey completion: telephone (1), online (2), or missing (-3). Those who completed the survey in-person or whose survey mode could not be determined were marked as missing (`ck7mode`: -3).
- **cp7span** PCG completed the survey in Spanish.
- **cp7drop** PCG drop-off flag. This flag indicates if the PCG began but did not complete the full survey. All variables after the point of drop-off were coded as -3.
- **ck7drop** YA drop-off flag. This flag indicates if the YA began but did not complete the full survey. All variables after the point of drop-off were coded as -3.

10. Finances

At Year 22, both the YA and PCG were asked questions regarding their household finances. Table 15 details subtopics within “finances” and in which survey (YA or PCG) these topics were included. The respondent’s earnings (cash, housing, meals, clothes) were derived from variables assessing traditional employment and non-traditional employment (including illegal activity). YA questions regarding earnings assessed the YA’s annual income for each year from age 18 through the current age and during the 12 months prior to the Y22 survey completion. PCG questions regarding earnings assessed the amount that the PCG earned during the 12 months prior to the Y22 survey completion. YAs were also asked about non-monetary forms of payment for work such as clothing, meals, housing, or childcare. Questions about self-disclosed expenses include housing, student loan debt, and credit card debt.

For questions related to the respondent’s financial assets, YAs and PCGs were asked whether they own their home or have a bank account. The YA’s and PCG’s household incomes are calculated based upon their total respective household income from all sources in the last year (regardless of whether the YA and PCG live in the same household). Within the income tax subtopic, YAs were asked whether they had filed a federal tax return for the previous tax year. Material hardship is the extent to which the respondent experienced hunger, homelessness, utility shut-off and forgone medical care due to a lack of financial resources. Private transfers involve financial help the respondent receives from or provides to family and friends, whereas public transfers/social services relate to financial help the respondent receives that is government-issued. Financial responsibility questions are included for the first time in the YA survey, assessing the YA’s self-reported level of responsibility for earning a living, paying bills, and managing their money. Several new questions were additionally asked to understand whether and how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the PCG’s and YA’s finances, such as reduced earnings.

Table 15: Subtopics in Finances in Year 22 by Survey Instrument

Subtopics	YA	PCG
Earnings	x	x
Expenses	x	x
Financial Assets	x	x
Household Income/poverty	x	x
Material Hardship	x	x
Private Transfers	x	x
Public Transfers and Social Services	x	x

10.1 Constructed Variables – Household Income

10.1.1 Variables

- **cp7hhinc** is PCG’s household income at Year 22
- **ck7hhinc** is YA’s household income at Year 22

Household income measures were constructed separately for the YA’s household

and PCG's household. Data users should carefully review the following information regarding the imputation and construction process carefully before deciding how and whether to use these variables.

Income was reported by YAs in two forms – as an actual amount (k7d1 or k7c22) or as a reported range (k7d2 for income brackets and k7c23 for earning brackets) if the actual amount was not reported (e.g., \$10,001-\$15,000). To construct a more complete measure of household income, we first imputed dollar amounts for YA who reported a range of income in k7d2 (including those who reported an actual amount of income in an appropriate bracketed range).

If the YA did not report income as either an amount or a bracketed range, YA household income was imputed using Stata's regression-based impute command. The following covariates were used to impute the YA household income: Sample city (m1city), YA age (ck7yagey), YA education (ck7edu), employed in last year (k7c5a, k7c5b, k7c19), hours worked (k7c6), number of adults in household (ck7adults), welfare (k7d3a1), and marital status (k7e36).

Income was reported by PCGs in two forms – as an actual amount (p7d1 and p7c12a) or as a reported range (p7d2 for income brackets and p7c13 for earning brackets) if the actual amount was not reported (e.g., \$10,001-\$15,000). To construct a more complete measure of household income, we first imputed dollar amounts for PCG who reported a range of income in p7d2 (including those who reported an actual amount of income in an appropriate bracketed range).

If the PCG did not report income as either an amount or a bracketed range, household income was input using Stata's regression-based impute command. The following covariates were used to impute the PCG household income: sample city (m1city), PCG age (cp7age), PCG education (cp7edu), immigrant status (m1h2, f1h2, f2g1d, f3h1d, f4h1d, f5e1d), employed last year (p7c5a, p7c5b, p7c1), hours worked (p7c6), number of adults in household (cp7adults), welfare (p7d3a), and marital status (p7e9). For PCGs who were not a biological parent, data on immigrant status and marital status were not reported, and those cases were set to missing for those covariates.

10.2 Constructed Variables – Household Income Imputation Flag

10.2.1 Variables

- **cp7hhimp** indicates PCGs with reported income and those with an imputed income (in reference to cp7hhinc). If the PCG reported an income in brackets, for example, they are flagged as "imputed, with income range reported." If the PCG did not report an income but their income was successfully imputed based on the covariates described in the previous section, they are flagged as "imputed, with no income reported".
- **ck7hhimp** indicates YAs with reported income and those with an imputed income (in reference to ck7hhinc). If the YA reported an income in brackets, for example, they are flagged as "imputed, with income range reported." If the YA did not report an income but their income was successfully imputed

based on the covariates described in the previous section, they are flagged as “imputed, with no income reported”.

10.3 Constructed Variables – Poverty Measures

10.3.1 Variables:

- **cp7povco** is the household poverty ratio for the PCG. The poverty ratio is the ratio of total household income, as defined in cp7hhinc, to the official poverty thresholds, designated by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- **ck7povco** is the household poverty ratio for the YA. The poverty ratio is the ratio of total household income, as defined in ck7hhinc, to the official poverty thresholds, designated by the U.S. Census Bureau.

10.4 Constructed Variables – Poverty categories

10.4.1 Variables:

- **cp7povca** indicates poverty categories by transforming the poverty ratios into categorical variables for the PCG. cp7povca represents the percentage of the poverty line the ratio represents.
- **ck7povca** indicates poverty categories by transforming the poverty ratios into categorical variables for the YA. ck7povca represents the percentage of the poverty line the ratio represents.

Poverty ratios for the PCG (cp7povco) and the YA (ck7povco) are each calculated using the ratio of total household income to the official poverty thresholds established by the U.S. Census Bureau. The poverty thresholds vary by year and household composition (number of adults and children in the household). For each year that interviews were conducted, we used the prior year’s thresholds from the Census Bureau. The poverty categories cp7povca and ck7povca transform the poverty ratios into bracketed categories representing the percentage of the poverty line the ratio represents. Please visit [U.S. Census website](https://www.census.gov/pov/) for detailed information about poverty thresholds.

10.5 Concept – Financial Responsibilities

10.5.1 Variables

YA Financial Responsibility: **k7d38a-k7d38d** (4 variables)

The Year 22 YA survey includes questions measuring the YA’s level of self-reported financial responsibility. The four variables used to assess financial responsibility were drawn directly from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics Transition into Adulthood Study (PSID-TAS).⁶ These questions allow the YA to rate the extent to which they assume responsibility for their finances and living arrangements. These questions ask the YA about their responsibility in earning a living, paying rent or mortgage, paying bills, and money management. A range of options were provided to the YA to rate their responsibility for each of these four variables, including: somebody else is responsible all of the time, somebody else is responsible most of

⁶ The Panel Study of Income Dynamics, Transition to Adulthood Study 2019: User Guide. (2019). Retrieved December 1, 2023, from https://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/cds/TAS19_UserGuide.pdf

the time, YA is responsible half of the time, YA is responsible most of the time, or YA is completely responsible all of the time.

10.6 Scale – Material Hardship

10.6.1 Variables

- PCG Questions: **p7d10-20** (past 12 months); **p7o48-p7o58** (during the COVID-19 outbreak) (22 variables)
- YA Questions: **k7d6-k7d16** (past 12 months) (11 variables)

At Year 22, the PCG (22 questions) and YA (11 questions) were asked questions to determine material hardship, as presented in Table 16. Several of these questions were sourced from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)⁷, including the “Basic Needs – Ability to Meet Expenses” section of the SIPP 1996 Panel Wave 8 Adult Well-Being,⁸ as well as the 1997 & 1999 New York City Social Indicators Survey (SIS)⁹ and the 1999 Study of Work, Welfare, and Family Well-Being of Iowa families on FIP (Iowa’s assistance program).^{10, 11} These questions are also similar to Mayer and Jencks¹² Chicago study of hardship and poverty.¹³ Some of the material hardship questions found in the SIS are similar to those found in the SIPP, such as items referring to not paying bills on time and loss of utilities.¹⁴ Other questions concern the respondent going hungry, access to free food, places they have lived, and ability to pay bills, such as rent and utilities, all within the past 12 months and due to financial difficulties.¹⁴

Both YAs and PCGs are asked about their experiences in the past 12 months. The PCG survey additionally included material hardship questions within a COVID-19 Outbreak section, focusing questions on the experiences of PCGs in the time period of the initial COVID-19 outbreak starting in March of 2020.

10.6.2 Modifications

These “YES/NO” material hardship questions are similar to the original questions taken from other surveys, with a few exceptions. In the SIPP, respondents are asked whether “you/anyone in your household” had encountered the specified hardship. In the SIS, questions refer to “you [or your partner].” In W164 of the 1997 SIS, the questions is asked of “you [or your spouse/partner] [or your child] [or your children].” The corresponding FFCWS Survey questions refer only to the respondent and not to his/her partner or children.

⁷ Survey on Income and Program Participation: 1996 Panel Wave 8 Adult Well- Being Topical Module Questionnaire. (1998). Retrieved March 27, 2003, from http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/top_mod/1996/quests/wave8/awbook.html

⁸ Survey on Income and Program Participation: 1996 Panel Wave 8 Adult Well- Being Topical Module Questionnaire. (1998). Retrieved March 27, 2003, from http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/top_mod/1996/quests/wave8/awbook.html

⁹ Social Indicators Survey Center, Columbia University School of Social Work. (1999). 1999 New York City Social Indicators Survey: Documentation and Codebook, Revised Version. Retrieved March 27, 2003, from <http://www.siscenter.org/>

¹⁰ Sing, M., Hill, H., & Mendenko, L. (2001). Work, Welfare, and Family Well-Being: Summary Report. Mathematica Policy Research.

¹¹ Bauman, K. J. (1998). Direct measures of poverty as indicators of economic need: Evidence from the survey income and program participation. U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Measurement Papers. Retrieved March 27, 2003, from <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0030/twps0030.html>.

¹² Mayer, S.E., & Jencks, C. (1989). Poverty and the distribution of material hardship. *Journal of Human Resources*, 24 (1): 88-114.

¹³ Bauman, K. J. (1999). Shifting family definitions: The effect of cohabitation and other nonfamily household relationships on measures of poverty. *Demography* 36(3):315-325

¹⁴ Bauman, K. J. (1998). Direct measures of poverty as indicators of economic need: Evidence from the survey income and program participation. U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Measurement Papers. Retrieved March 27, 2003, from <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0030/twps0030.html>.

Note: The FFCWS Year 22 surveys include only a subset of the hardship questions used in the SIPP, SIS, and IOWA studies.

10.6.3 Scoring

There is no established scoring for the material hardship questions included in the Year 22 surveys.

11. Health and Health Behavior

At Year 22, questions on health and health behavior were asked of the YA and PCG. Several subtopics are included to assess the health and health behavior of YA and PCG respondents, as outlined in Table 17. The health and health behavior subtopics included a new COVID-19 Pandemic subtopic to understand how and what impact the pandemic had upon the life of the YA and PCG. Within the subtopic of accidents and injuries, the YA was asked about any major injuries in the last 12 months. In the physical health and mental health subtopics, the YAs and PCGs were asked whether they had received any prior diagnosis from a doctor including chronic conditions or disabilities such as cancer, asthma, ADHD, diabetes, and other conditions and disabilities. Height and weight were collected for both YAs and PCGs. In the healthcare access and insurance subtopic are questions to the YA about the frequency of health care visits and the type of insurance they are covered by and through whom they obtained insurance. Questions regarding medication ask the YA whether they take prescribed medication for a variety of specific conditions. In the health behavior subtopic, both the YAs and PCGs were asked about their sleep habits, screen time, substance use, and whether their health has impacted daily activities.

For the sexual health and behavior subtopic, the YAs are asked about sexual activity, contraceptives, medical diagnoses related to sexual health, number of past sexual partners, and more. YAs were also asked numerous questions regarding fertility history, including their pregnancy history, information on their biological and adopted children, the other parents of their children, and aspirations for future children. The PCG was exclusively asked about the YA's number of biological children. Some variables regarding the YA's fertility history and children are included in the main Year 22 data file and some are located in the child level data file (FF_wave7_childlevel_2024v1). Please see the File Structure section on page 15 for further details.

Table 17: Subtopics in Health and Health Behavior in Year 22 by Survey

Subtopics	YA	PCG
Accidents and Injuries	x	x
COVID-19 Pandemic	x	x
Fertility History	x	x
Health Behavior	x	x
Healthcare Access and Insurance	x	x
Height and Weight	x	x
Medication	x	
Mental Health	x	x
Physical Health	x	x
Sexual Health and Behavior	x	
Substance Use and Abuse	x	x
Disabilities	x	x

11.1 Constructed Variables – Weight and Height Measurements

In Year 22, both the PCG (p7l6, p7l7a, p7l7b) and YA (k7i39, k7i40, k7i41) self-reported their own weight (pounds) and height (feet and inches).

11.1.1 Variables: Measuring Body Mass Index (BMI) and BMI Z-Scores

- **ck7bmi** YA’s constructed Body Mass Index (BMI) score (based on self-report).
- **ck7bmiz** YA’s BMI z-score (based on self-report).
- **ck7cflag** flag of possible issue with YA’s anthropometric or BMI measures (based on self-report).
- **cp7bmi** PCG’s constructed Body Mass Index (BMI) score (based on self-report).
- **cp7bmiz** PCG’s BMI z-score (based on self-report).
- **cp7cflag** flag of possible issue with PCG’s anthropometric or BMI measures (based on self-report).

BMI variables were constructed for YA and PCG using self-reports of anthropometric measurements. The BMI and BMI z-score for YAs and PCGs were constructed using survey data and the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s \(CDC\) BMI formula](#).¹⁵ Based on CDC instructions, we found YA and PCG BMI by dividing each participant’s weight in kilograms by their height in meters squared. The BMI z-scores were calculated with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

11.3. Constructed Variable – Fertility History

In Section F of the YA survey, YAs were asked a detailed series of questions about their fertility history and, if applicable, about their children. Due to the detail and sensitivity included in these questions, many were used to create constructed variables which are listed below. For more details about how these survey questions were asked of the YAs, and which survey variables are included in the data files, please see the [Year 22 YA questionnaire](#).

Table 18a contains constructed variables which are in the main Year 22 data file (FF_wave7_2024v1) because they are at the YA-level. Table 18b contains constructed variables which are in the child-level data file (FF_wave7_childlevel_2024v1) because they are specific to each generation 3 (G3) child. Please see the File Structure section for further details regarding the two data files.

Table 18a: YA-level Constructed Variables

The following variables are included in (FF_wave7_2024v1). A “-7 N/A” missing code is applied to all of the following constructed variables if the YA reported that they had not been or made someone pregnant.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Variable Description
ck7pregnancies	Constructed - Number of	This variable is

¹⁵ <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/>

	total pregnancies (YA/partner)	constructed based on YA reported number of pregnancies in k7f2, and k7f16b.
ck7preg1endage	Constructed - Age when YA's/YA's partner's first pregnancy ended	For female respondents, this variable contains their age when their first pregnancy ended. For male respondents, this variable contains their age when their partner's first pregnancy ended, for the first time they reported making someone pregnant. If the first pregnancy resulted in a live birth, this variable is constructed based on the YA's date of birth and the YA's child's date of birth. If the first pregnancy did not result in a live birth (due to miscarriage, abortion or still birth), this variable was constructed based on the YA's birth date and the date they reported the pregnancy ended.
ck7pregsinglebirth	Constructed - Number of pregnancies resulting in one live birth	This variable is constructed based on YA reported number of children born from each pregnancy. If YA had only one live birth from a pregnancy, it is counted as one single live birth.
ck7pregmultbirth	Constructed - Number of pregnancies resulting in multiple live births	This variable is constructed based on YA reported number of children born from each pregnancy. If the YA had more than one live birth from one pregnancy, it is counted as one multiple live birth.
ck7pregnolive	Constructed - Number of pregnancies resulting in no	able is constructed based on YA reported

	live births	pregnancies ending with no live births.
ck7pregmiscarr	Constructed - Number of pregnancies resulting in miscarriage	able is constructed based on YA reported number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage.
ck7pregabort	Constructed - Number of pregnancies resulting in abortion	This variable is constructed based on the YA's reported number of pregnancies ending in abortion.
ck7pregstillbirth	Constructed - Number of pregnancies resulting in still births	This variable is constructed based on YA reported pregnancies ending with still births.
ck7pregdk	Constructed - Number of pregnancies resulting in unknown outcome	This variable is constructed based on YA reported number of pregnancies ending in an unknown outcome (male respondents only).
ck7pregcurrent	Constructed - Whether YA/YA's partner is currently pregnant	This variable is equal to 1 if the YA reported being currently pregnant (if female) or having a pregnant partner (if male) at the time of the survey.
ck7adoptedchildren	Constructed - Number of YA's children by adoption	This variable is constructed based on the YA's reported number of children they have adopted in k7f11 and the responses from k7f16b.
ck7surrdonorchildren	Constructed - Number of YA's children by surrogacy/egg donor	This variable is constructed based on whether YA used surrogacy, an egg donor, and/or a sperm donor to have a child and how many children the YA has had with the help of surrogacy, an egg donor and/or a sperm donor.
ck7childrennotinhh	Constructed - Number of YA's children not living in	This variable is constructed based on YA

	the household (at least some of time)	report of who the child lives with most of the time.
ck7children	Constructed - YA's lifetime number of children	This variable is constructed based on the number of children YA has ever had over their lifetime, including the children YA has adopted. It includes the total number of children in or not in YA's household and the total number of children who are deceased.
ck7childrenpartners	Constructed - Number of partners with whom YA has children	This variable is constructed using the constructed variables: ck7children, ck7adoptedchildren and ck7surrdonorchildren, along with the YA's report of who the child's other parent is.

11.3.3. Child level constructed variable

The following variables are included in (FF_wave7_childlevel_2024v1). A "-7 N/A" missing code is applied if the YA did not provide a name or nickname in k7f9 because a name or nickname was required in order to ask the survey questions about each child.

Table 18b: Child level constructed variable

Variable Name	Variable Label	Variable Description
g3_child_id	ID number for YA's child	The YA's child's (G3) ID number is constructed using the YA's idnum and the birth order of the child. For example, 1001-02 would be the second child born to the YA from family 1001. The child level file is structured with one row per g3_child_id.
ck7kidmiss	Constructed - Reason for missing G3 child information	This variable is constructed to indicate the reason for missing child data. A variable is

		marked as "4-Not missing either" if the reason for missing is not because of missing child's date of birth or missing child's nickname.
ck7pregnum	Constructed - Number of which pregnancy resulted in this child	This variable indicates which pregnancy resulted in this child.
ck7yaagebirth	YA's age at child's birth	This variable is constructed based on YA's date of birth and YA's due date.
ck7birthorder	Constructed - Birth order of YA's child	This variable is constructed based on the G3 child's date of birth. The child who was born earlier has the earlier birth order, for example a birth order of "1" indicates the first-born child.
ck7childageinterview	Constructed - Child's age at YA interview (in years)	This variable is constructed based on the G3 child's date of birth and the YA interview start date. A child is marked as "-7-N/A" if the child is deceased at the time of the YA interview.
ck7childageinterviewm	Constructed - Child's age at YA interview (in months)	This variable is constructed based on the G3 child's date of birth and the YA interview start date and is provided in months. A child is marked as "-7-N/A" if the child is deceased at the time of the YA interview.
ck7multtype	Constructed - Multiple birth designation (singleton, twin, triplet, etc)	This variable indicates if this child was a singleton, twin, triplet, or quadruplets and was constructed based on YA reported number of children born at the same pregnancy and the child's date of birth provided by

		the YA.
ck7lbw	Constructed - Child was low birthweight	This variable is constructed based on the constructed variable ck7wtgram. The cutoff weight is 2500 grams.
ck7opat	Constructed - Child's other parent code	This variable is constructed based on YA report of who the other parent of the child is, and whether this other parent is the same as YA's other children. Based on YA's responses, the response code of this variable is "1st child's parent", "2nd child's parent", "current partner" or "other parent"
ck7adop	Constructed - Child was adopted by YA	This variable is a binary yes/no indicating if the YA adopted this child and was constructed based on YA report of whether he/she has ever adopted a child, how many children the YA has adopted, and the adopted child's name.
ck7assist	Constructed - Child was born via surrogate or egg/sperm donor	This variable is a binary yes/no indicating if the YA had this child with the assistance of a surrogate, sperm donor, or egg donor. It is constructed based on YA report of whether he/she has ever used a surrogate or egg/sperm donor, how many children YA has had using a surrogate or donor, and whether this child was mentioned previously in the survey.
ck7preg	Constructed - Child born via YA's or YA's partner's own pregnancy	This variable is a binary variable to indicate whether this child was born via YA's or YA's

		partner's pregnancy.
ck7oprel	Constructed - YA's current relationship with other parent	This variable indicates the relationship between the YA and the G3's other parent at the time of the YA survey. It is constructed based on YA report of current relationship status, and the constructed variable ck7opat.

11.4 Concept – Substance Use

At Year 22, the PCG and YA were asked questions regarding substance use. The substance use measures for Year 22 are divided into five major sections: vaping (YA only), tobacco, marijuana, alcohol, and drug use, including prescription drug use. All questions for the YAs and PCGs were modeled on the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH),¹⁶ the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health)¹⁷ and Monitoring the Future.¹⁸ Given that two of these studies are specifically focused on substance use, they include a higher level of detail on these topics than was possible for the FFCWS. The most essential and relevant questions relating to the FFCWS surveys were selected from these three sources and then modified for consistency and brevity. Substance use, substance abuse, and substance use disorder are based on definitions found in the 5th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V; American Psychological Association, 2013).¹⁹ Questions to establish substance use disorder, as described in the DSM-V, were not asked in the FFCWS Year 22 surveys.

11.4.1 Vaping Use

11.4.1.1 Variables

YA's vaping use: **k7j1-k7j3c** (8 variables)

For the first time, the Year 22 survey asks YAs about vaping, asking: 1) has the YA ever used a vaping device (vape-pen, e-cigarette, e-hookah, e-vaporizer), 2) how old was the YA when they first vaped, 3) what the YA has vaped in the past 12 months (nicotine, marijuana, flavoring), and 4) the YA's frequency of vaping each of these substances.

11.4.2 Marijuana Use

11.4.2.1 Variables

YA's marijuana use: **k7j2b; k7j3b; k7j9; k7j10** (4 variables)

¹⁶ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). (2022). Results from the 2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Volume I. Summary of National Findings. (Office of Applied Studies, NSDUH Series H-38A, HHS Publication No. SMA 10-4586Findings). Rockville, MD.

¹⁷ Harris, K.M., Halpern, C.T., Whitsel E., Hussey, J., Tabor, J., Entzel, P. & Udry, J.R. (2013). The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health: Research Design. <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/addhealth/design>.

¹⁸ Johnston, L. D., Bachman, J. G., & O'Malley, P. M. (2009). Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire responses from the nation's high school seniors, 2007. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, 382 pp.

¹⁹ American Psychological Association (2013). Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders: Substance Use Disorder, 2013. https://www.psychiatry.org/file%20library/psychiatrists/practice/dsm/apa_dsm-5-substance-use-disorder.pdf

PCG's marijuana use: **p7m5 - p7m6** (2 variables)

YAs and PCGs were asked whether they had used marijuana in the prior 12 months and, if applicable, their frequency of marijuana use. They were also asked whether any of this marijuana was recommended by a doctor or other healthcare professional. This addition to the survey reflects national policy changes relating to medical marijuana in the U.S. as well as the decriminalization of adult non-medical marijuana use in some U.S. states.²⁰

11.4.3. Tobacco Use

11.4.3.1. Variables

YA's tobacco use: **k7j4-k7j5** (2 variables)

PCG's tobacco use: **p7m1-p7m2** (2 variables)

Both the YAs and PCGs were asked about their tobacco use, asking 1) how frequently they smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days, and 2) the quantity of cigarettes smoked during each of the past 30 days.

11.4.4. Alcohol Use

11.4.4.1 Variables

YA's alcohol use: **k7j6, k7j7** (4 variables)

PCG's alcohol use: **p7m3, p7m4; p7o37** (3 variables)

PCG on YA's alcohol and drug use: **p7o46; p7k5** (2 variables)

Both the YAs and PCGs were asked about their alcohol use, asking 1) how frequently they consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, and 2) the quantity of alcohol consumed each time that they drank.

11.4.5. Other Drug Use

11.4.5.1 Variables

YA's other alcohol and drug use: **k7j11-k7j16** (6 variables)

PCG's other alcohol and drug use: **p7m7-p7m12** (6 variables)

Both YAs and PCGs were asked about drug use in the past 12 months as well as frequency of use, if applicable. YAs were asked more specific questions regarding the type and frequency of illicit drugs used in the past 12 months. Both YAs and PCGs were asked whether they had ever taken prescription drugs not prescribed to them or more than prescribed.

11.5. Concept – Substance Use Treatment

11.5.1 Variables

YA's Substance Use Treatment: **k7c57_9; k7c60_9; k7c63_9; k7c66_9; k7c69_9; k7c72_9; k7j17; k7j18** (9 variables)

PCG's Substance Use Treatment: **p7m13; p7m14** (2 variables)

PCG on YA's Substance Use Treatment: **p7i5** (3 variables)

In addition to general questions regarding substance use, all respondents were also

²⁰ National Conference on State Legislatures. *State Medical Cannabis Laws* (2023). Retrieved from: <https://www.ncsl.org/health/state-medical-cannabis-laws>

asked whether they had ever received substance abuse treatment for their alcohol or drug use and whether they had received this treatment in the past 12 months. PCGs were additionally asked whether the YA had ever received treatment for alcohol or drug use and whether the PCG and the YA had increased alcohol or drug use during the COVID-19 pandemic. YAs were asked whether they had received treatment for their alcohol or drug use at ages 18 to 23.

11.6. Concept – Screen Time

11.6.1 Variables

YA's screen time: k7i89 – k7i91 (3 variables)

This concept was based upon questions in the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) 2015 State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Survey.²¹ To understand the impact of screen time on YA health, YAs were asked about their daily average amount of screen time, whether the YA brings their mobile device into bed, and how frequently the YA woke up to check their phone during the night.¹⁴

11.7. Scale – Big 5 Personality Scale

11.7.1 Variables

YA Conscientiousness Subscale: **k7i51a-k7i51d** (4 variables)

YA Neuroticism Subscale: **k7i51e-k7i51h** (4 variables)

These variables were based upon the [Big Five Inventory \(BFI\) scale](#) created by John. P. Oliver, et al.^{22 23 24}, which includes five primary subscales used to understand the personality traits of individuals over the age of 18 years. The BFI specifically measures respondents' levels of extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness.²⁵

11.7.2 Modifications

Two of the five sub-scales developed in the BFI scale were used in the Year 22 survey to assess YA's personality traits of neuroticism and conscientiousness, including questions regarding orderliness and mood. The remaining three subscales were not included.

11.7.3. Scoring

In the Year 22 YA survey, the conscientiousness and neuroticism BFI subscales are measured on a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from "Disagree Strongly" to "Agree Strongly". In order to calculate a score, responses for items with negative wording should first be reverse coded. For example, respondents who answered the survey statements "I get chores done right away" (k7i51a) and "I like order" (k7i51c) with "Agree Strongly" (5) would receive a higher score on the conscientiousness subscale. The survey statements "I often forget to put things back in their proper

²¹ Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2015 State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2015).

https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/files/2015/pdf/2015_hs_questionnaire.pdf

²² John, O. P., Naumann, L. P., & Soto, C. J. (2008). Paradigm Shift to the Integrative Big-Five Trait Taxonomy: History, Measurement, and Conceptual Issues. In O. P. John, R. W. Robins, & L. A. Pervin (Eds.), *Handbook of personality: Theory and research* (pp. 114-158). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

²³ John, O. P., Donahue, E. M., & Kentle, R. L. (1991). *The Big Five Inventory--Versions 4a and 54*. Berkeley, CA: University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Personality and Social Research.

²⁴ Benet-Martinez, V., & John, O. P. (1998). Los Cinco Grandes across cultures and ethnic groups: Multitrait multimethod analyses of the Big Five in Spanish and English. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 75, 729-750.

²⁵ Addiction Research Center. <https://arc.psych.wisc.edu/self-report/big-five-inventory-bfi/>

place" (k7i51b) and "I make a mess of things" (k7i51d) should be reverse coded so that "Agree Strongly" is coded as 1 before summing the subscale.

11.8. Scale – Mental Health Depression

11.8.1 Variables

YA Depression:

1. YA questions: **k7i55 - k7i69** (15 variables)
 - Constructed variables (liberal and conservative CIDI-SF caseness):
ck7md_case_lib, ck7md_case_con

PCG Depression

2. PCG questions: **p7i10 – p7i24** (15 variables)
 - Constructed variables (liberal and conservative CIDI-SF caseness):
cp7md_case_lib, cp7md_case_con

At Year 22, The Major Depressive Episode questions, included in both the PCG and YA surveys for the past twelve months, are derived from the Composite International Diagnostic Interview - Short Form (CIDI-SF), Section A.²⁶ The CIDI is a standardized instrument for assessment of mental disorders intended for use in epidemiological, cross-cultural, and other research studies. The short form of the CIDI interview takes a portion of the full set of CIDI questions and generates the probability that the respondent would be a "case" (i.e., a positively diagnosed respondent) if given a full CIDI interview. The CIDI questions are consistent with the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders – Fourth Edition (DSM-IV).^{27 28}

Using the CIDI-SF, Year 22 respondents are asked whether they have had feelings of dysphoria (depression) or anhedonia (inability to enjoy what is usually pleasurable) in the past year that lasted for two weeks or more and, if so, whether the symptoms lasted most of the day and occurred every day of the two-week period. If so, they were asked more specific questions about 1) losing interest, 2) feeling tired, 3) change in weight, 4) trouble sleeping, 5) trouble concentrating, 6) feeling worthless, and 7) thinking about death.

11.8.2 Modifications

All of the essential CIDI-SF questions to score a major depressive episode are included in the Year 22 Surveys. A few questions are omitted. These omitted questions deal with persistence, recency, and impairments associated with major depression and the subject's contact with a health care provider or other professional. The omitted questions play no part in generating predicted probabilities for the presence of disorders.²⁹

11.8.3 Scoring

²⁶ Kessler, R.C., Andrews, G., Mroczek, D., Ustun, T.B., & Wittchen, H.U. (1998). The world health organization composite international diagnostic interview short-form (CIDI-SF). *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*, 7, 171- 185.

²⁷ American Psychiatric Association (1994). *Diagnostic And Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.

²⁸ Data users should note that some diagnostic criteria listed in the DSM-IV, published in 1994, has been updated in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders – Fifth Edition (DSM-V)* published in 2013. Users may Learn more about the differences between the diagnostic criteria for Depression and Anxiety in the DSM-IV compared to the DSM-V on the National Library of Medicine website.

²⁹ Walters, E.E., Kessler, R.C., Nelson, R.C., & Mroczek, D. (2002). Scoring the World Health Organization's Composite International Diagnostic Interview Short Form (CIDI-SF; Dec 2002).

Section A of the CIDI-SF is used to classify respondents according to the criteria for a DSM-IV major depressive episode. No distinction is made between respondents with major depressive disorder, major depressive episodes that occur as part of a bipolar disorder, or major depressive episodes that occur during the course of psychotic disorders. There are two ways to meet the diagnostic stem requirement for a major depressive episode: (1) endorse all questions about having two weeks of dysphoric mood (PCG: p7l10, p7l11b, p7l12; YA: k7i55, k7i56, k7i57); or (2) endorse all questions about having two weeks of anhedonia (PCG: p7l14, p7l15b, p7l16; YA: k7i59, k7i60a, k7i61). Consistent with the procedures described by Kessler and Mroczek in 1994³⁰ and 1997,³¹ each series requires the respondent to report two weeks of symptoms lasting at least about half of the day (PCG: p7l11b, p7l15b and YA: k7i56, k7i60a) and almost every day (PCG: p7l12, p7l16; YA: k7i57, k7i61). When the respondent denied the existence of the symptom or denied persistence, they skipped-out, and the probability that a respondent would be a "case" equaled to zero. If the respondent endorsed the dysphoric stem, they were not asked the anhedonia stem questions. Note that the scoring instructions issued by Walters et al. (2002) created more stringent conditions for endorsing the stem; respondents must report two weeks of symptoms lasting at least "most of the day" (PCG: p7l11b, p7l15b; YA: k7i56, k7i60a).³² As a consequence, the approach used here results in more respondents endorsing the stem than would endorse if the 2002 revisions were employed. If the respondent endorsed the diagnostic stem series, seven additional symptom questions were asked:

1. losing interest (PCG: p7l13=1; YA: k7i58=1), only if the stem involves dysphoria; the anhedonia stem questions should be counted when the anhedonia stem is endorsed;
2. feeling tired (PCG: p7l17=1; YA: k7i62=1);
3. change in weight greater than or equal to 10 pounds (PCG: (p7l18=1, 2, or 3) and (p7l19>=10); YA: (k7i63=1, 2, or 3) and (k7i64>=10));
4. trouble with sleep (PCG: (p7l20=1) and (p7l21=1 or 2); YA: (k7i65=1) and (k7i66= 1 or 2));
5. trouble concentrating (PCG: p7l22=1; YA: k7i67=1);
6. feeling down (PCG: p7l23=1; YA: k7i68=1); and
7. thoughts about death (PCG: p7l24=1; YA: k7i69=1).

The respondent's Major Depressive (MD) score (range 0-8) is then calculated as the sum of positive responses to each of these seven symptom questions and the first dysphoric stem question (PCG: p7l10; YA: k7i55). Note that the scoring scheme proposed by Walters et al. excludes p7l10 for PCG and k7i55 for YA from the symptom count of the PCG and YA respectively, leading to an MD score range of 0-7.

30 Mroczek, D., & Kessler, R. C. (1994). Final CIDI screening scales with timing estimates. Ann Arbor, Mich: University of Michigan.

31 Kessler, R. C., Andrews, G., Colpe, L. J., Hiripi, E., Mroczek, D. K., Normand, S. L., ... & Zaslavsky, A. M. (1997). Kessler Psychological distress scale. Archives of General Psychiatry.

32 Walters, E.E., Kessler, R.C., Nelson, R.C., & Mroczek, D. (2002). Scoring the World Health Organization's Composite International Diagnostic Interview Short Form (CIDI-SF; Dec 2002).

The FFCWS data file contains four constructed dichotomous variables: conservative and liberal versions of caseness for major depression over the past year, for the PCG and the YA, separately. The conservative scale uses the adjustments advocated by Walters et al., requiring depressive symptoms to be present “most of the day” to be counted and omitting the first stem question when calculating MD score. The liberal scale follows Kessler and Mroczek’s criteria, requiring the respondent report two-week depressive symptoms over at least half the day and including the first stem question (PCG: p7i10; YA: k7i55) in the MD score. Respondents are classified as either probable cases or probable non-cases based on whether or not they have a MD score of three or more. Note that respondents who denied the MD stem questions or otherwise skipped out of the section prior to assessing the symptoms in the MD score receive a probability of caseness equal to zero. A Memo Edit issued by Kessler in December 2002 indicates that subjects that volunteer they are taking medication for depression (PCG: p7i10 or p7i14 = 3; YA: k7i55 or k7i59 = 3) should be counted as depressed. Note that while they receive a positive score for caseness, they are not asked any of the seven symptom questions.

11.9 Scale – Mental Health for Generalized Anxiety Disorder

11.9.1 Variables

YA’s Anxiety

1. YA questions: **k7i70 – k7i87** (19 variables)
2. Constructed variable: **ck7gad** (meets anxious criteria in last 12 months)

PCG Anxiety

1. PCG questions: **p7i25 -p7i42** (19 variables)
2. Constructed variable: **cp7gad** (meets anxious criteria in last 12 months)

The mental health questions dealing with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) are derived from the Composite International Diagnostic Interview - Short Form (CIDI-SF).³³ The CIDI is a standardized instrument for assessment of mental disorders intended for use in epidemiological, cross-cultural, and other research studies. The short form of the CIDI interview asks a portion of questions from the full CIDI and generates from the responses the probability that the respondent would be a “case,” or positively diagnosed respondent if given a full CIDI interview. The CIDI GAD questions are based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders – Fourth Edition (DSM-IV).³⁴ GAD is indicated by a period of six months or more when an individual feels excessively worried or anxious about more than one thing, more days than not, and has difficulty controlling their worries. Other symptoms include: 1) being keyed up or on edge, 2) irritability, 3) restlessness, 4) having trouble falling asleep, 5) tiring easily, 6) difficulty concentrating, and 7) tense or aching muscles.

11.9.2 Modifications

The Year 22 Surveys include all GAD questions essential to scoring the CIDI-SF. A

³³ Kessler, R.C., Andrews, G., Mroczek, D., Ustun, T.B., & Wittchen, H.U. (1998). The world health organization composite international diagnostic interview short-form (CIDI-SF). *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*, 7, 171-185.

³⁴ American Psychiatric Association (1994). *Diagnostic And Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.

few questions dealing with types of worry reported by the subject and the subject's contact with a health care provider or other professional are omitted from the FFCWS. These omitted questions are not needed to score the CIDI and play no part in generating predicted probabilities for the presence of the disorder. As at Year 15, two items were combined for simplification at Year 22: the items "How many months or years has it been going on?" and "How many months or years did it go on before it ended?" are combined into the one item "How many months or years {did it go on before it ended/has it been going on}?"

11.9.3 Scoring

Section B of the CIDI-SF is designed to classify respondents according to the criteria of DSM-IV Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD). If the diagnostic requirements are fulfilled, the respondent receives a probability of caseness equal to one. The diagnostic stem requirement of GAD is met when the respondent reports a period of feeling worried, tense, or anxious (PCG: p7l25 or p7l26=1; YA: k7i70 or k7i71=1) that lasted at least six months (PCG: p7l28a>=1 year or p7l28b>=6 months; YA: k7i73a>=1 year or k7i73b>=6 months). Respondents who do not report an anxious period lasting at least six months are skipped out of the section and receive a probability of caseness equal to zero. If an anxious period of sufficient duration is endorsed, further qualifiers are asked to determine whether the worry was excessive (PCG: p7l29=1; YA: k7i74=1), lasted more days than not (PCG: p7l30=1; YA: k7i75=1), and involved worrying about more than one thing (PCG: p7l31=2 or p7l33=1; YA: k7i76=2 or k7i78=1), all of which are necessary qualifiers for DSM-IV GAD criterion A. Lack of control over these worries (criterion B) is then assessed in a series of three questions (PCG: p7l32=1 or p7l34=1 or p7l35=1; YA: k7i77=1 or k7i79=1 or k7i80=1). The types of physiological symptoms that characterize the worried, tense, or anxious period (criterion C) are then assessed in questions p7l36-p7l42 for PCG and k7i81-k7i87 for YA. If respondents endorse an anxious period that lasted at least 6 months, the above-mentioned qualifiers are satisfied, lack of control over this anxious period was endorsed and at least three of the physiological symptoms are endorsed, a probability of caseness equal to one is assigned.

12. Education and School

At Year 22, the YA and PCG surveys asked questions about education and school. Within the educational attainment/achievement subtopic are the YA's highest level of educational attainment and the PCG's highest level of educational attainment. In general, YAs were asked about their academic experiences, present academic pursuits, and future academic goals. Retrospective questions focused upon experiences from 7th through 12th grade, level of primary and secondary school completion, resources accessed by the YA when in school, enrollment in higher education and/or certificate or licensure programs, student loans, and more. PCGs were asked about the highest level of schooling completed by the PCG themselves, the YA, and about the PCG's partner.

Table 19: Subtopics in Education and School in Year 22 by Survey Instrument

Topic	YA	PCG
Educational Attainment/Achievement	X	X
Student Experiences	X	X

12.1. Constructed Variable – Educational Attainment

12.1.2 Variables

YA-reported Educational Attainment

- **ck7edu** YA self-report of education level
- **ck7college** YA self-report of how many colleges they attended
- **ck7proglic** YA self-report of how many programs for license they attended
- **ck7pedu** YA report of educational level of partner

PCG-reported Educational Attainment

- **cp7kedu** PCG report of educational level of YA
- **cp7kcollege** PCG report of number of colleges YA attended
- **cp7edu** PCG self-report of education level
- **cp7pedu** PCG report of educational level of partner

The YAs and PCGs were asked a series of questions related to their educational attainment (YA: k7b1, k7b2; PCG: p7b1) and a constructed variable (ck7pedu; cp7edu) was created using these responses. YAs and PCGs were also asked about their relationship status and, if applicable, their partner's highest level of education.

A constructed variable (ck7pedu; cp7pedu) was created to indicate the educational attainment of the YA's and PCG's partner using questions about relationship status, cohabitation, and the partner's highest level of education (YA: k7e36, k7e49; PCG: p7e9, p7e20). If the YAs indicated that they were single or casually dating (k7e36 = 4/5) or the PCGs indicated that they were single, casually dating, or not living with their romantic partner (p7e9 = 4-6), the respondent was not asked about partner's education, and they were coded as N/A (-7).

The PCGs were also asked a series of questions relating to the YA's educational attainment (p7g1, p7g2, p7g5, p7g6) and the number of colleges that the YA has

attended to date (p7g5, p7g6, p7g12, p7g18_1, p7g8_2, p7g18_3). Two different constructed variables were created using this information to indicate the YA's level of education and number of colleges attended, according to the PCG (cp7kedu, cp7kcollege). If the PCG did not answer information about the YA's education in the survey (i.e. p7g1 was missing), the PCG was marked as N/A (-7) in the constructed variable relating to YA's educational attainment (cp7ekdu). If the PCG reported that the YA was never enrolled in college (p7g6=2), the PCG was marked as N/A (-7) in the constructed variable about the number of colleges YA attended (cp7kcollege).

13. Employment

At Year 22, PCGs and YAs were asked about their employment. In the traditional work subtopic, PCGs and YAs were asked about their place of work and work schedule. In the non-traditional work subtopic, YAs were asked whether they had ever worked “off the books or under the table,” and if they had done anything else in exchange for cash or basic necessities during the last year. In the unemployment subtopic, PCGs and YAs were asked if they were laid off since the last interview and whether they were currently looking for a job. Questions were also asked about how the COVID-19 Pandemic affected the YA’s and PCG’s employment. For the first time in Y22, YAs were asked about any paid gig work, also known as “electronically mediated work” or “online platform work” (e.g., Lyft, Uber, TaskRabbit, Handy, Wag, etc.).

Table 20: Subtopics in Employment in Year 22 by Survey Instrument

Topic	YA	PCG
Employment – non-traditional work	X	
Employment – traditional work	X	X
Unemployment	X	X
Work Stress/Flexibility	X	

13.1 Open-Ended Response - Occupation

13.1.1 Variables

YA Occupation: **k7c10; k7c26a1; k7c33a1; k7c47a1** (4 variables)

PCG Occupation: **p7c17** (1 variable)

13.1.2 Open Ended Response Codes: Occupation

Occupation variables for YAs and PCGs were collected as open response questions and then were coded by FFCWS staff based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) May 2022 Occupation Profile Major Groups.³⁵ Any category which contained fewer than ten survey responses was recoded as “Other” to protect participant anonymity. Missing codes were applied if a response was not provided or was unclear. Due to a high volume of YA and PCG responses regarding military occupations, an additional category “123 Military Occupations” was added to the BLS categories used to recode occupation variables.

The BLS categories and their corresponding FFCWS codes are summarized below:

- 101 Management Occupations
- 102 Business and Financial Operations Occupations
- 103 Computer and Mathematical Occupations
- 104 Architecture and Engineering Occupations
- 105 Life, Physical, and Social Sciences Occupations
- 106 Community and Social Services Occupations
- 107 Legal Occupations
- 108 Educational Instruction and Library Occupations
- 109 Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations

³⁵ https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_stru.htm

- 110 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations
- 111 Healthcare Support Occupations
- 112 Protective Service Occupations
- 113 Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations
- 114 Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations
- 115 Personal Care and Service Occupations
- 116 Sales and Related Occupations
- 117 Office and Admin Support Occupations
- 118 Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations
- 119 Construction and Extraction Occupations
- 120 Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations
- 121 Production Occupations
- 122 Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
- 123 Military Occupations (Added by FFCWS staff)

14. Romantic Relationships

In Year 22, the PCG was asked about their relationship status with the YA's other biological parent and/or with a new partner (if the PCG was one of the YA's biological parents). The YA was asked a series of questions regarding their relationship status (e.g., number of romantic partners, length of involvement, cohabitation, marital status) and, if applicable, the quality of their romantic relationship. Questions regarding relationship quality ask the YA whether their partner shows affection, is willing to compromise and encourage them, as well as questions relating to interpersonal violence and aggression (e.g., hitting, slapping, kicking, throwing something, unwanted sexual contact, etc.). YAs were also asked a series of questions about electronically mediated relationship violence or aggression (e.g. being pressured to sext or respond quickly to messages).

Table 21: Subtopics in Romantic Relationships in Year 22 by Survey Instrument

Topic	YA	PCG
Relationship Status	X	X
Relationship Quality	X	X

14.1 Constructed variables – PCG's relationship with other biological parent or new partner

- **cp7prelb** Biological PCG relationship with other biological parent
- **cp7pmarb** Biological PCG married to other biological parent
- **cp7pcohb** Biological PCG cohabiting with other biological parent (unmarried)
- **cp7pmarp** Biological PCG married to new partner
- **cp7pcohp** Biological PCG cohabiting with new partner (unmarried)

If the YA's PCG was their biological parent, variables were created to indicate the relationship between the PCG and the other biological parent at the time of the Year 22 survey. The constructed variable, "biological PCG relationship with other biological parent" (cp7prelb) is based on a series of questions relating to the PCG-reported relationship with the other bio-parent (p7e9, p7e10) and the identity of the PCG (cp7pcgrel). Two constructed variables were created to indicate whether the biological PCG is married to a new partner (cp7pmarp) or whether the biological PCG is married to the other bio-parent (cp7pmarb). Two additional constructed variables were created to indicate cohabitation with the other bioparent or new partner (see Housing and Neighborhood section on page 58). Both variables are constructed based on their self-reported relationship status with their new partner (p7e9, p7e10).

15. Parenting

At Year 22, the PCG and YA surveys included questions about family relationships and parenting. Questions were included in each survey to describe the relationship between the PCG and YA, from both the PCG's and YA's perspectives. Both surveys include variables regarding the frequency, method, and nature of the contact between the PCG and YA, inquiring about in-person, phone, or other virtual modes of communication. Specific questions were asked about the YA's perception of emotional closeness with the PCG, the YA's level of financial independence from the PCG (see Financial Responsibilities concept on page 32), and the YA's parenting of their own child(ren), also known as the third-generation children.

Retrospective questions relating to family contact with a child welfare agency and/or the juvenile justice system during the YA's childhood were also included in both the YA and PCG surveys at Year 22 (see Section 16: Legal System on page 57).

Table 22: Subtopics in Parenting in Year 22 by Survey Instrument

Topic	YA	PCG
Child Welfare Services	X	X
Parent-Child Contact	X	X
Parenting Behavior	X	

15.1 Constructed Variables

- **cp7pcgrel** PCG-reported relationship with YA.

The relationship of the person who completed the PCG survey to the YA was identified as follows:

- 1 Biological mother
- 2 Biological father
- 3 Grandmother
- 4 Aunt
- 5 Sister
- 6 Grandfather
- 8 Brother
- 9 Other adult specified
- 10 Other adult not specified

16. Legal System

At Year 22, systems involvement measures included information about the YA's encounters with the criminal justice system as well as a comprehensive retrospective report of engagement with the child welfare system and juvenile justice system.

Both YAs and PCGs were asked whether they had served time in jail or prison since Year 15. The PCGs were asked whether the YA spent time in a juvenile or adult correctional facility and, if so, the amount of time spent in this facility. PCGs were also asked whether the YA's other biological parent was presently in jail or prison.

YAs were asked to self-report criminal and juvenile justice system involvement prior to the age of 18, including being stopped by the police, arrests, court appearances, court orders, time served in juvenile detention facilities, time served in adult detention facilities as a minor, and time spent away from PCGs due to criminal charges. YAs were subsequently asked about criminal justice system involvement since turning 18 years old, including questions regarding arrest, jail, court appearances, court orders, criminal charges, expungement or sealed records, time spent in adult correctional facilities, and financial costs incurred due to systems involvement. The YAs were asked retrospective questions regarding any past encounters with the child welfare system as a minor, including whether a child welfare agency was ever involved with their family as well as details regarding out-of-home placements facilitated by such agency (age, facility type, length of time). The PCGs were asked whether the YA had ever been placed in foster care or in another out-of-home placement and, if applicable, at what age(s).

Table 23. Subtopics in Legal System in Year 22 by Survey Instrument

Topic	YA	PCG
Criminal Justice Involvement	X	X
Legal Custody	X	X

17. Housing and Neighborhood

In Year 22, the PCG and YA surveys each asked respondents about their housing status and household composition. These questions included their current housing situation at the time of the interview, who they were living with, whether respondents have experienced household hardships including eviction, and whether they had moved. YAs were additionally asked questions regarding their neighborhood conditions during the past 12 months, including questions on experiencing or witnessing violence.

Additional questions measured the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the YA's and PCG's housing experiences. If YAs and PCGs reported moving since March 2020, constructed variables (PCG: cp7movedstates; YA: ck7movedstates) were created to identify whether they had moved across state lines.

Table 24: Subtopics in Housing and Neighborhood in Year 22 by Survey Instrument

Topic	YA	PCG
Child Living Arrangements	X	X
Household Composition	X	X
Housing Status	X	X
Residential Mobility	X	X
Home environment	X	X
Neighborhood Conditions	X	

Table 25: Constructed variables for housing and neighborhood

Constructed Variable	Description of Constructed Variable
ck7livpcg	YA report of living with PCG.
cp7hhsz	Number of people in PCG's household, including PCG.
ck7hhsz	Number of people in YA's household, including YA.
cp7kids	Number of children under 18 in PCG household.
cp7hhkids_flag	PCG reported living with more children or the same number of children as their household size.
ck7kids	Number of children under 18 in YA household.
ck7hhkids_flag	YA reported living with more children than their HH size.
cp7adults	Number of adults in PCG household.
ck7adults	Number of adults in YA household.
cp7movedstates	PCG moved across state lines since March 2020.
ck7movedstates	YA moved across state lines since March 2020.
cp7pcohb	Bio PCG cohabiting with biological parent (unmarried).
cp7pcohp	Bio PCG cohabiting with new partner (unmarried).

18. Family and Social Ties

YAs and PCGs were asked whether they received or provided social support from/to anyone in their family and non-relatives or outside of their household. Social support included caretaking, emotional care, and financial help. To measure financial support through social ties, YAs and PCGs were asked how they would pay for an emergency expense, a concept developed by the Survey of Household Economics and Decision-making (SHED).³⁶ YAs asked whether their parents or other relatives helped them with a variety of financial responsibilities in the past 12 months such as purchasing a home, paying rent or mortgage, purchasing a vehicle, and, if so, what amount and who provided the support. YAs were also asked a series of questions about their level of financial independence.

For community participation, YAs were asked about their civic engagement, hobbies, and the significance of religion and spirituality in their lives (see Demographics and Identity on page 61 for more information).

In addition to questions about their parents and PCGs, YAs provided information about other important family and family-like figures in their lives including a series of questions about their siblings and about any parent-like figure in their life while growing up. See section 18.1 for details.

Table 26: Subtopics in Family and Social Ties in Year 22 by Survey Instrument

Topic	YA	PCG
Community Participation	X	
Parents' family background		X
Social Support	X	X
Religion	X	X

18.1 Concept - Other Significant Adults and Siblings

18.1.1 Variables

YA other significant adults: **k7e18-k7e24** (7 variables)

YA siblings: **k7e25; k7e26_1-10 - k7e29_1-10** (1 intro variable plus 4 variables per sibling, looped for up to 10 siblings)

These two series of questions were written by the FFCWS PIs and staff based upon lessons learned during the [FFC Dark Matter Qualitative Study](#), which were conducted between Year 15 and Year 22. These qualitative interviews illuminated the importance of other adults and siblings in the trajectories of YA's lives. Therefore, these concepts were added to the Year 22 YA survey to enrich the FFCWS core data on families.

The Other Significant Adult (OSA) questions are designed to understand whether

³⁶ Grover, M (2021). What a \$400 emergency expense tells us about the economy. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. <https://www.minneapolisfed.org/article/2021/what-a-400-dollar-emergency-expense-tells-us-about-the-economy>

the YA ever had another parent-like figure and whether this person was still involved in their life. If applicable, the YA reported their relationship to the OSA, their frequency of in-person and remote contact with the OSA in the past 30 days, their perceived level of closeness, and quality of communication about important issues.

Sibling questions include the number of siblings that the YA has, each sibling's gender and age, and the YA's perceived level of closeness with each sibling. The YA also reports who the parents of each sibling are so that researchers may distinguish full, half, and social siblings.

18.2. Scale – Social Capital/Social Support

18.2.1. Variables

- YA Social Capital/Social Support: **k7d42a - k7d42d; k7e30 – k7e31b**
- PCG Social Capital/Social Support: **p7o63a_1 - p7o63d_3; p7o64a_1 – p7o64d_3 (25)**

These variables were based upon questions in the GSS/International Social Survey Program (ISSP).³⁷ Four items created by ISSP were used to measure how frequently the YAs and PCGs gave support to anyone that they know in the following ways: (1) helped someone outside of household with housework or shopping (YA: k7d42a; PCG: p7o63a); (2) lent money to someone outside of household (YA: k7d42b; PCG: p7o63b); (3) helped someone outside of household with caretaking (YA: k7d42c; PCG: p7o63c); (4) provided advice, encouragement, moral or emotional support to someone outside of household (YA: k7d42d; PCG: p7o63d).³⁸

18.2.2 Modifications

The four YA and four PCG questions measuring for social capital and social support have been modified from the original four items created by ISSP. These modifications were made to focus each question upon respondent's experience providing support to others during the COVID-19 outbreak. In FFCWS, these questions are also adapted to ask about respondents receiving social support. The PCGs were asked these questions separately about the YA and someone else where the YA was only asked about "someone outside your household".

³⁷ <https://gss.norc.org/>

³⁸ General Social Survey (2014). Documentation.

https://gss.norc.org/documents/quex/BALLOT3_AREA_2014.pdf#page=287ir.library.louisville.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1307&context=etd#page=113

19. Demographics and Identity

At Year 22, YAs and PCGs were asked demographic questions about themselves and others. YA and PCG respondents self-reported their age, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, and religion. YAs were asked additional questions regarding demographics and identity, as well as the importance of these identities to the YA. Both YAs and PCGs were asked demographic questions about their current partner, if applicable. Questions about YAs and PCGs current partner asked about the age, gender identity, nativity status, and race of their partner.

At year 22, PCGs and YAs were asked new questions regarding the YAs child(ren) (also known as G3), if applicable. PCGs were asked about the age and sex of the YAs' child(ren). YAs were asked about the age and sex of their child(ren), as well as demographic information about the child(ren)'s other biological parent (referred to as co-parent) such as this co-parent's gender identity and race/ethnicity. Demographic information additionally identified YA, YA child(ren), or PCG respondents' mortality, if applicable.

In addition to categorial options, YA and PCG respondents were provided an open-ended response option to describe their race and gender, and the YA respondents were provided an open-ended response option to describe their sexuality. Questions were also included in the Year 22 YA and PCG surveys on religion, spirituality, and political involvement/affiliation. New questions were also asked of the YA about their experiences of discrimination.

Table 27: Subtopics in Demographics in Year 22 by Survey Instrument

Topic	YA	PCG
Age	X	X
Mortality	X	X
Sex/Gender	X	X
Race/Ethnicity	X	X
Religion	X	X
Citizenship and nativity	X	
Sexual orientation	X	
Language		X

19.1 Constructed Variable – Race and Ethnicity

- **ck7ethrace** YA self-identified race and ethnicity
- **ck7pethrace** Race and ethnicity of YA's partner (YA report)
- **cp7pethrace** Race and ethnicity of PCG's partner (PCG report)

In Year 22, YAs were asked to identify which race(s) they identified with from a series of options. They were also asked if they are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent. A constructed variable was created (ck7ethrace) to combine these racial and ethnic identities using the two variables in the YA survey (k7h1 and k7h2). YAs were marked as refused if they refused to answer one or both of the questions. The ck7ethrace values are similar to those constructed for mothers and fathers at baseline (cm1ethrace and cf1ethrace); however researchers may also choose to use the raw survey variables or code their own constructed variables.

PCGs were not asked to self-identify their own race nor their ethnicity. For biomother and biofather PCGs, this information is included in the baseline wave (cm1ethrace and cf1ethrace).

YAs and PCGs were each asked to identify the race and ethnicity of their partners (ck7pethrace, cp7pethrace). When YA and PCG respondents indicated they were single or casually dating the relationship status was missing, they were not asked demographic questions about their partner and the race and ethnicity of the PCG's partner was marked as N/A (-7).

19.2 Concept – Identity Projects

19.2.1 Variables

YA Hobby or Activities: **k7h17-h20b** (14 variables)

These variables were written by FFCWS PIs and staff based upon the importance of Identity Projects as described in *Coming of Age in the Other America* written by DeLuca, Clampet-Lundquist, and Edin (2016) and based on the FFC Qualitative Interviews, which were conducted between Year 15 and Year 22.³⁹ Both of these studies underscore the significance of hobbies and activities as a key form of identity and resilience among adolescents experiencing hardships.⁴⁰ Questions assessed for YAs involvement in hobbies or activities that they were passionate about during their middle and high school years and separately after high school. The questions ask about whether the YA had a hobby they were really passionate about during each time period, what those hobbies were (up to three responses), and the salience of each hobby during that time period.

19.3 Concept – Experiences of Discrimination

19.3.1 Variables

YA Experiences of Discrimination: **k7h25a_1-9; k7h26_1-8** (17 variables)

These questions were developed based upon the institutional discrimination concept in "Discrimination In America" survey.⁴¹ This concept examined whether and how YAs may have experienced instances of discrimination across various facets of their life, including jobs, policing, voting, healthcare, education, and housing. YAs are also provided the opportunity to identify which traits or characteristics may have impacted these experiences of discrimination, such as race, ethnicity, age, or sexual orientation.

³⁹ DeLuca, S., Clampet-Lundquist, S., & Edin, K. (2016). *Coming of age in the other America*. Russell Sage Foundation.

⁴⁰ <https://www.thetrace.org/2016/05/coming-of-age-in-the-other-america-baltimore-teens-identity-projects/>

⁴¹ Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health (2018). *Discrimination in America: Final Summary*. <https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/94/2018/01/NPR-RWJF-HSPH-Discrimination-Final-Summary.pdf>

20. Attitudes, Expectations, and Other Topics in Year 22

The YAs and PCGs were asked a variety of questions measuring their outlook and expectations relating to their overall life satisfaction, health, and relationships as well as perspectives on their future. YAs are provided with additional questions relating to their current sense of community, circumstance, life experiences, and aspirations to have children or more children in the future (see Health and Health Behavior section on page 37).

Unique to Year 22 due to field work beginning in 2020, both the PCGs and YAs were asked about their experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically relating to health, income, housing, finances and material hardship, social support, and relationships.

YA questions on behavior included information about time use and the Big 5 Personality Scale (see Health and Health Behavior section on page 37).

Table 28: Subtopics in Attitudes, Expectations and Other Topics in Year 22 by Survey Instrument

Topic	YA	PCG
Attitudes/Expectations/Happiness	X	X
COVID-19 Pandemic	X	X
Behavior	X	

Appendix A: All Constructed Variables at Year 22

Constructed Variable	Description of Constructed Variable
cp7age	PCG's age at the time of PCG survey
ck7yagem	Young Adult's age at the time of the Young Adult survey (months)
ck7yagey	Young Adult's age at the time of the Young Adult survey (years)
cp7yagem	Young Adult's age at the time of the PCG survey (months)
cp7yagey	Young Adult's age at the time of the PCG survey (years)
cp7yageywed	Young Adult's age when YA got married of the PCG survey (years)
ck7kint	Whether YA completed YA survey
cp7pint	Whether PCG completed PCG survey
cp7pcgrel	PCG report of PCG relationship to YA
ck7source	YA interview by Westat or CPRC
ck7samp	YA reason for non-participation in survey wave
cp7samp	PCG reason for non-participation in survey wave
ck7natism	Whether the YA is in the national sample and was interviewed in the wave.
cp7natism	Whether the PCG is in the national sample and was interviewed in the wave.
ck7citsm	Whether the YA is in the 20-cities sample and was interviewed in the wave.
cp7citsm	Whether the PCG is in the 20-cities sample and was interviewed in the wave.
ck7twoc	YA two cities sample flag.
cp7twoc	PCG two cities sample flag.

ck7mode	Mode of YA survey completion: telephone or online.
cp7mode	Mode of PCG survey completion: telephone or online.
ck7hhinc	YA's household income at Year 22
cp7hhinc	PCG's household income at Year 22
ck7hhimp	Imputation flag – YA's household income
cp7hhimp	Imputation flag – PCG's household income
cp7povco	The household income/poverty threshold for the PCG.
ck7povco	The household income/poverty threshold for the YA.
ck7povca	Poverty category for the YA.
cp7povca	Poverty category for the PCG.
ck7bmi	YA's BMI score based on self-report
ck7bmiz	YA's BMI z-score based on self-report.
cp7bmi	PCG's BMI score based on self-report.
cp7bmiz	PCG's BMI z-score based on self-report.
cp7cflag	Flag of possible issue with PCG's BMI measures based on self-report.
ck7cflag	Flag of possible issue with YA's BMI measures based on self-report.
ck7md_case_lib, ck7md_case_con	YA meets the depression criteria: Liberal or Conservative (CIDI)
cp7md_case_lib, cp7md_case_con	PCG meets the depression criteria: Liberal or Conservative (CIDI)
ck7gad	YA meets anxious criteria in last 12 months (CIDI)

cp7gad	PCG meets anxious criteria in last 12 months (CIDI)
ck7edu	YA self-report of education level
ck7college	YA self-report of how many colleges they attended
ck7proglc	YA self-report of how many programs for license they attended
ck7pedu	YA report of educational level of partner
cp7kedu	PCG report of educational level of YA
cp7kcollege	PCG report of number of colleges YA attended
cp7edu	PCG report of education level
cp7pedu	PCG report of educational level of partner
cp7prelb	Biological PCG relationship with other biological parent
cp7pmarb	Biological PCG married to other biological parent
cp7pmarp	Biological PCG married to new partner
cp7pcohb	Bio PCG cohabiting with biological parent (unmarried)
cp7pcohp	Biological PCG cohabiting with new partner (unmarried)
ck7livpcg	YA report of living with PCG.
cp7hhsize	Number of people in PCG's household, including PCG.
ck7hhsize	Number of people in YA's household, including YA.
cp7kids	Number of children under 18 in PCG household.
cp7hhkids_flag	PCG reported living with more children or the same number of children as their household size.
ck7kids	Number of children under 18 in YA household.
ck7hhkids_flag	YA reported living with the same number or more children than their reported household size.

cp7adults	Number of adults in PCG household.
ck7adults	Number of adults in YA household.
ck7movedstates	YA moved across state lines since March 2020.
cp7movedstates	PCG moved across state lines since March 2020.
ck7ethrace	YA self-identified race and ethnicity
ck7pethrace	Race and ethnicity of YA's partner
cp7pethrace	Race and ethnicity of PCG's partner
g3_child_id	ID number for YA's child
ck7birthorder	Birth order of YA's child
ck7yaagebirth	YA's age at child's birth
ck7childageinterview	Child's age at YA interview (in years)
ck7childageinterviewm	Child's age at YA interview (in months)
ck7multtype	Multiple birth designation
ck7lbw	Child has low birthweight
ck7opat	Child's other parent code
ck7adop	Child was adopted by YA
ck7assist	Child was born via surrogate or egg/sperm donor
ck7pregnum	Number of which pregnancy resulted in this child
ck7preg	Child born via YA's or YA's partner's own pregnancy
ck7oprel	YA's current relationship with other parent
ck7kidmiss	Reason for missing G3 child information

ck7children	YA's lifetime number of children
ck7childrenpartners	Number of partners with whom YA has children

ck7childrennotinhh	Number of YA's children not living in the household (at least some of time)
Whck7pregnancies	Number of total pregnancies (YA/partner)
ck7preg1endage	Age when YA's/YA's partner's first pregnancy ended
ck7pregsinglebirth	Number of pregnancies resulting in one live birth
ck7pregmultbirth	Number of pregnancies resulting in multiple live births
ck7pregnolive	Number of pregnancies resulting in no live births
ck7pregmiscarr	Number of pregnancies resulting in miscarriage
ck7pregabort	Number of pregnancies resulting in abortion
ck7pregstillbirth	Number of pregnancies resulting in stillbirth
ck7pregcurrent	Whether YA/YA's partner is currently pregnant
ck7pregdk	Number of pregnancies resulting in unknown outcome
ck7surrdonorchildren	Number of YA's children by surrogacy/donor
ck7adoptedchildren	Number of YA's children by adoption
ck7intmst	Month YA started survey
cp7intmst	Month PCG started survey
ck7intmend	Month YA completed survey
cp7intmend	Month PCG completed survey
ck7intyst	Year YA started survey
cp7intyst	Year PCG started survey
ck7intyend	Year YA completed survey

cp7intyend	Year PCG completed survey
cp7span	PCG survey conducted in Spanish
ck7drop	YA drop-off flag

cp7drop	PCG drop-off flag
cp7ychild1agem / cp7ychild1agey	PCG report of YA's 1 st child's age (month/year)
cp7ychild2agem / cp7ychild2agey	PCG report of YA's 2 nd child's age (month/year)
cp7ychild3agem / cp7ychild3agey	PCG report of YA's 3 rd child's age (month/year)
cp7ychild4agem / cp7ychild4agey	PCG report of YA's 4 th child's age (month/year)