6. DATA PREPARATION

As described in chapter 2, the ECLS-B 9-month data collection obtained data through a variety of means, including parent computer-assisted personal (CAPI) interviews and questionnaires, father questionnaires, direct child assessments during an in-person home visit, and field staff observation of the child's behavior and home setting during the home visit. The data preparation required depended on the mode of data collection. The parent CAPI instrument and staff observations of the children and the home setting were conducted using computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) techniques. The parent self-administered questionnaire and the father questionnaires (resident and nonresident fathers) were paper (hard-copy) forms that respondents generally completed themselves. The direct child assessments were completed by the interviewers who filled out a hard-copy child activity booklet as they conducted the child assessments. As part of the child assessments, the interviewers videotaped the NCATS, a short interaction between the parent respondent and the child. The following sections describe the data preparation activities for these three modes of data collection in more detail.

6.1   Coding and Editing Specifications for Computer-Assisted Interviewing

The designing requirements for a computer-assisted interview require decisions about edit specifications to be made early in the design process. Editing specifications consisting of both acceptable ranges and logic consistency checks were preprogrammed into the CAI questionnaires. The following sections describe the coding and editing that were conducted on the parent CAPI instrument.

6.1.1   Range Specifications

Within the parent CAPI instrument, respondent answers were subjected to both "hard" and "soft" range edits during the interviewing process. A "soft range" is one that represents the reasonable expected range of values but does not include all possible values. Responses outside the soft range were confirmed with the respondent and entered a second time. For example, the number of hours each week a child attends a day care center on a regular basis had a soft range of 1 to 50. A value outside this range could be entered and confirmed as correct by the interviewer as long as it was within the hard range of values (1 to 70).

"Hard ranges" are those that have a finite set of parameters for the values that can be entered into the computer, for example, "1–14 months" for the age child began feeding himself or herself. Out-of-range values for closed-ended questions were not accepted. If the respondent insisted that a response outside the hard range was correct, the interviewer could enter the information in a comments data file. Data preparation and project staff reviewed these comments. Out-of-range values were accepted and entered into the data file if the comments supported the response.

6.1.2　Consistency Checks (Logical Edits)

Consistency checks, or logical edits, examine the relationship between responses to ensure that they do not conflict with one another or that the response to one item does not make the response to another item unlikely. For example, the Child Care Arrangements (CC) section asks how old the child was when he or she first started to receive regular care outside the home. The response is compared with the child's age as calculated in the Introduction (IN) section. If the child's age when he or she first received care is entered as greater than the child's current age, an error message is displayed and the interviewer is instructed to correct the data. When logical errors such as these occurred during a session, the interviewer saw a message requesting verification of the last response and a resolution of the discrepancy.

6.1.3　Coding

Additional coding was required for some of the items collected in the CAI instruments. These items included "Other, specify" text responses and occupation. Interviewers keyed verbatim responses to these items. Once the data were keyed, staff were trained to code these data using coding manuals designed by Westat and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to support the coding process. This section describes the coding activities for the CAI instruments.

6.1.3.1　Review of "Other, specify" Items

The parent CAPI instrument contained 48 "Other, specify" items. The responses to these open-ended items were reviewed to determine if they should be coded into one of the existing response

categories. During the data collection, when a respondent selected an "other" response in the parent CAPI instrument, the interviewer entered the text into a "specify" overlay that appeared on the screen. The data preparation staff reviewed these text "specify" responses and, where appropriate, coded them into one of the existing response categories. If a text "specify" response for which there was no existing response category occurred frequently enough, new codes (response categories) were added, if appropriate. For some items, particularly those in the Child Health (CH) section of the parent CAPI instrument, a sufficient number of related responses remained in the "Other, specify" after upcoding that a new category was added. For example, the category "Steroids/Anti-Inflammatories" was added as a response to the question about how the child's asthma was treated. In all, 23 new categories were added.

6.1.3.2   Parent Occupation Coding

Occupations were coded using the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2000). The occupation codes were collapsed into the following 23 codes, plus 2 additional categories for unemployed/retired and uncodeable. Uncodeable answers consist of responses such as "my father's occupation" or "none of your business"— answers which were unusable for coding purposes.

1.   Management Occupations

2.   Business and Financial Operations Occupations

3.   Computer and Mathematical Science Occupations

4.   Architecture and Engineering Occupations

5.   Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations

6.   Community and Social Services Occupations

7.   Legal Occupations

8.   Education, Training, and Library Occupations

9.   Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations

10.   Health Care Practitioners and Technical Occupations

11.   Health Care Support Occupations

12. Protective Service Occupations

13. Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations

14. Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations

15. Personal Care and Service Occupations

16. Sales and Related Occupations

17. Office and Administrative Support Occupations

18. Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations

19. Construction and Extraction Occupations

20. Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations

21. Production Occupations

22. Transportation and Material Moving Occupations

23. Military Specific Occupations

See chapter 7, section 7.5.3 for a detailed description of the types of occupations covered by each of the above codes.

Occupation coding began with an autocoding procedure using a computer string match program developed for the National Household Education Surveys (NHES) Program. The program searched the responses for strings of text for each record/case and assigned an appropriate code. About 44 percent of the cases were autocoded.

Cases that could not be coded using the autocoding system were coded manually using a customized utility program designed for coding occupations. The customized coding utility program brought up each case for coders to assign the most appropriate codes. In addition to the text strings, other information, such as main duties, highest level of education, income, name of the employer, and industry was available for the coders. The coders used this information to ensure that the occupation code assigned to each case was appropriate.

Verification of coding is an important tool to ensure quality control and to strengthen coder training. One hundred percent of autocoded and manually coded cases were verified for this first round of data collection. As a verification step, two coders independently assigned codes (i.e., double-blind coding) to occupation cases. In the case of autocoding, one coder independently assigned occupation codes and his or her assignments were compared to the autocode. A data manager adjudicated disagreements between the initial code and the verification code.

6.1.3.3   Race/Ethnicity Coding

Race is a "code all that apply" question, so multiple races can be accommodated. Often specific countries of origin were provided instead of a race. As in the ECLS-K, this country of origin information was used to assign race and ethnicity as follows:

- **Asian** includes Asian, American Asian, Asian Indian, Asian Laotian, Bengali or Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Chinese, Chinese-American, Hindu, Hmong, India, Indian-American, Indian Guyana, Indian Hindu, Indian-Muslim, Indian South African, East Indian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Oriental, Pakistani, Siamese, Sri Lanka, Thai(land), and Vietnamese.

- **Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander** includes Native Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraen, Melanesian, Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Ponapean (Pohnpelan), Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Trukese (Chuukese) and Yapese.

- **Black or African American** includes African (American/origin) Black, Ethiopian, Congolese, West Indies/Indian, Jamaican, Bahamian, Haitian, South African, and Trinidadian.

- **White** includes Afghan, Arab, Armenian, Cajun, Caucasian, Croatian, Danish, Dutch, Egyptian, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian (alone or with American, Spanish, French, German, Polish), Irish, Iranian, Iraqi, Israeli, Jewish, Jordanian, Lebanese, Mid-Eastern, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Slavic, Spanish, Syrian, Turkish, White, and Yemeni.

- **American Indian or Alaska Native** includes Apache, Cherokee (Cherici), Chickasaw, Guatemalan Indian, Mayan, Hispanic and American Indian/Native American, Lakota, Mexican Indian, Dominican Indian, Indian from Santo Domingo, and Ogala.

- **Hispanic** includes Bolivian, Brazilian, Chilean, Central American, Colombian, Costa Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Guatemalan, Honduran, Latina/o, Latin, Latin

American, Mexican, Michocana, Mestizo, Moreno, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Peruvian, Puerto Rican, Salvadoran, Spanish, South American, and Venezuelan.

When a race was identified that had not been accounted for, the case was set aside for the data manager to assign using other information in the parent CAPI instrument, such as primary language or comments made by interviewers. See chapter 7, section 7.5.1 for details on how the race variables were coded and how the race/ethnicity composite was created.

6.1.3.4 Language Coding

The coding scheme used by ECLS-K for coding languages was used. Essentially, specific languages were assigned to larger familial categories. Below is a list of the ECLS-K rules that were also used for the coding of language in the ECLS-B:

- **Chinese:** Mandarin, Cantonese, Taiwanese

- **Filipino:** Tagalog, Ilocano, Cebuano, Dambales

- **Spanish:** Castellano

- **African:** African, Amharic, Afrikaans, Ethiopian, Senegalese, Ghanaian, Nigerian, Swahili, Tigrenian, Twi, Zulu, Edo, Yoruba, Efik, Mein

- **Eastern European:** Albanian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Macedonian, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovakian, Ukranian, Yugoslavian, Yiddish

- **Indian Subcontinental:** Singhalese, Nepali, Tibetan, Urdu, Pakistani, Bengali, Hindi, Telegu, Kannada, Tamil, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujrati, Malayalam, Bengladeshi

- **South East Asian:** Indonesian, Thai, Malaysian, Cambodian, Khmer, Laotian, Lao, Hmong, Mien

- **Pacific Islander:** Samoan, Guamanian, Micronesian, Tongan, Marshalese, Hawaiian, Lau, Ponapaien

When a language was identified that had not been accounted for, these cases were set aside for the data manager to assign using other information in the parent CAPI instrument including comments made by the interviewer.

6.1.3.5   Partially Completed Parent Interviews

A "completed" parent instrument was defined by whether the first three sections of the CAPI instrument (Introduction [IN], Family Structure [FS], and Child Development [CD]) were completed by the respondent. Only completed interviews were retained in the final data file. A small number of these interviews (15) terminated the parent CAPI instrument after the CD section but before the end of the instrument. These interviews were included in the data file. All instrument items after the interview termination point were set to −9 for "Not ascertained."

6.1.3.6   Household Roster in the Parent CAPI Instrument

Several tests were run on the household roster to look for missing or inaccurate information. There were essentially three general types of roster tests performed to determine which cases required editing. First, the relationship of an individual to the focal child was compared to the individual's listed age and sex. Second, households with more than one mother or more than one father were scrutinized for errors. While it is possible to have more than one mother in a household—for example, a household could contain one biological and one foster mother of the focal child—such cases warranted closer inspection. Corrections were made wherever clear errors and a clear resolution existed. Lastly, the relationship of an individual to both the focal child and the respondent was examined, as there were cases in which the relationship of an individual to the focal child conflicted with his status as the spouse/partner of the respondent. For example, in a household containing a child's grandparents but not his or her parents, the grandmother may be designated as the "mother" figure, and the grandfather thus becomes the "father" by virtue of his marriage to the grandmother. These cases were examined but left unchanged. Both the original—and correct (grandfather)—relationship data and the new "parent-figure" designation (father) that had been constructed were kept. There were 112 cases with at least one of these types of inconsistencies (such as a male mother or two mothers in the household) that were examined more closely; 65 of these cases were corrected, 47 required no change. At the end of this process all data were cleaned or deemed appropriate.

6.2 Coding and Editing Specifications for Hard-Copy Instruments and NCATS Tapes

As noted earlier, the parent self-administered questionnaires, the resident and nonresident father questionnaires, and the child assessments were completed on hard-copy forms. In addition, videotapes were returned to the home office. When these materials were returned to Westat from the field, coders recorded the receipt of these forms into the Home Office Management, Entry, and Receipt System (HOMER), a project-specific forms tracking system. Coders reviewed the questionnaires and child activity booklet to ensure data readability for transfer into an electronic format. Feedback was provided to field staff, where necessary, based on these reviews. The visual review included checking all forms for appropriate signatures, ensuring that all instruments were complete, and checking that all necessary items were included in the case folder. Once this review process was completed, the receipt clerks sent the instruments to the data entry staff to be transferred to a computer-assisted data entry (CADE) program. The data entry staff performed a second visual review which included changing ("upcoding") any "Other, specify" responses that actually fit within the available response categories of the question. Additional detail on these steps is provided below.

The NCATS tapes that were receipted were sent to the NCATS coding staff to be coded onto NCATS forms. After the tapes had been coded, the completed NCATS forms were forwarded to data entry staff and underwent the same data entry and review procedures as the hard-copy instruments.

6.2.1 Receipt Control

In the first data collection wave, more than 80,000 documents were expected. The project-specific HOMER developed in the field test was used to monitor them. HOMER was initially loaded with the identifying information, such as identification numbers for each child and the instruments that were expected for each child in the sample. As data were collected in the field, field interviewers completed transmittal forms for each case indicating case identification number and which questionnaires and/or case instruments were to be mailed to the home office. Once data collection started, receipt control clerks compared the transmittal forms to the questionnaires and other instruments included in the case folder for accuracy and completeness. Feedback was then given to the field staff, where appropriate. The identification number on each form was matched against the identification numbers in HOMER to verify that the appropriate number of forms for each case were returned. The forms were then logged into HOMER. Once forms were logged in, the data were "caded" (entered with computer assistance) and

verified. Occupations were coded and the data were edited. The following sections describe the cading, verification, coding and editing processes for hard-copy questionnaires.

6.2.2   Coding

The hard-copy questionnaires required occupation coding, the review and possible upcoding of all "Other, specify" text responses, and a quick visual review of particular questions in each questionnaire. The quick visual review was to ensure that the questionnaire values were accurate, complete, consistent across variables, and that the numbers were in the appropriate measurement unit prior to converting data to an electronic format. The staff were trained on the coding procedures; coding manuals supported the process. Senior coders verified all coding differences and "Other, specify" changes. For this first round of data collection, the verification rate was set at 100 percent for each coder.

6.2.2.1   Review of "Other, specify" Items

The self-administered questionnaires contained 12 "Other, specify' items. These "Other, specify" text responses were reviewed by the data editing staff, and where appropriate, upcoded into one of the existing response categories. The small number of "specify" responses that remained after upcoding did not fit into any preexisting category and were of insufficient numbers to warrant an additional category. No new codes were added.

6.2.2.2   Parent Occupation Coding

The occupations of the nonresident and/or resident father in the nonresident father or resident father questionnaires were coded using the procedures described above in section 6.1.3.2

6.2.2.3 Physical Measurement Coding

The physical measurements consisted of length, weight, and middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) for all children. In addition, for children who were very low birth weight, head circumference was obtained. Each of these measurements was obtained twice as a way to ensure accuracy. Acceptable ranges were set for each of these measurements. If a measurement fell outside the acceptable range, it was referred to the data manager to be hand coded.

6.2.3 Data Entry

Westat data entry staff entered the data from each instrument in the CADE program. The data were entered a second time at the rate of 100 percent for the first 2 weeks to verify, and subsequently at 10 percent once data entry staff achieved a less than 5 percent error rate. New staff, once trained, would start at 100 percent verification until they attained an error rate of below 5 percent. The results of the two passes were compared and differences identified. The hard-copy form was pulled and examined to determine what corrections had to be made to the data. These corrections were re-entered resulting in an accuracy rate exceeding 99 percent.

6.2.4 Data Editing

The data editing process consisted of running range edits for soft and hard ranges, running consistency edits, and reviewing frequencies of the results.

6.2.4.1 Range Specifications

Hard-copy range specifications set the parameters for high and low acceptable values for a question. Ranges were based on data collected from ECLS-K, the ECLS-B field test, and other studies. For open-ended questions, such as, "What was your age at the time your first child was born?", high and low ranges were established as acceptable values. Data frequencies on the range of values were reviewed to identify any errors. Values outside the range were identified as errors and were printed for a data editor to review. Cases with range errors were identified, and the original response was updated. Data

frequencies were then rerun and reviewed. This iterative process was repeated until no further range errors were found.

6.2.4.2 Consistency Checks (Logical Edits)

By programming logical edits between variables, consistency between variables not involved in a skip pattern was confirmed. For example, in the resident father questionnaire, the number of biological or natural children living outside the household could not be greater than the number of biological or natural children the father reported having. These logical edits were run on the whole database after all data entry and range edits were complete. The logical edits were run separately for each form. All of the data were combined into one large data file, and data frequencies were produced. The frequencies were reviewed to ensure the data remained logically consistent within the form. When an inconsistency was found, the case was identified, and the inconsistency was printed on paper for an editor to review. The original value was replaced with a corrected value, and the case was then rerun through the consistency edits. Once the case passed the consistency edits, it was appended back into the main data set. The frequencies were then rerun and reviewed. This was an iterative process; it was repeated until no further inconsistencies were found.

6.2.4.3 Frequency and Cross-Tabulation Review

Frequencies and cross-tabulations were run to determine consistency and accuracy across the various forms and matched against the data in the Field Management System. If discrepancies could not be explained, no changes were made to the data. For example, in the resident father questionnaire, an item asked about "how much is earned before taxes and other deductions." If the father gave a response of $60,000 per year, but the parent respondent also answered (in the parent CAPI instrument) that the father earns $120,000 per year, then the response was left as recorded by the father because the discrepancy could not be resolved.

REFERENCE

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (2000). *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (NTIS No. SOC-HB-2). Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service.

7. DATA FILE CONTENT AND COMPOSITE VARIABLES

This chapter describes the content of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort (ECLS-B) Nine-Month Public-Use Data File and focuses largely on the composite variables that have been created.

There is one child-level 9-month public-use data file or catalog, as noted in chapter 1. The 9-month file contains one record for each child. Only cases with a completed parent computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) are included in the data file, with a total number of 10,688 cases in the file. Most of these cases also will have a completed child assessment (n = 10,221). In addition, a subset of cases with a completed parent interview and child assessment also will have a completed father self-administered questionnaire (n = 6,937). The 9-month composites also are stored in the child catalog.

Each child-level record in the 9-month public-use data file contains data from various respondents associated with the child (the child himself/herself, the primary caregiver, one or more fathers),[1] as well as data from the birth certificate record. For example, a child record will include data from the parent interview (parent CAPI instrument and parent self-administered questionnaire), the resident father questionnaire (formally titled "Questionnaire for Fathers and Other Important People"), the child assessments, and the birth certificate record, if these components are available. For households with sampled twins, a separate child-level record for each twin in the twin pair is included in the data file.

The file, named Child9mP.dat, is stored in the root directory of the CD-ROM as an ASCII file. However, it is strongly recommended that users access the data using the electronic code book (ECB) software available on the CD-ROM rather than accessing the ASCII file directly. The ECB allows data users to view variable frequencies, tag variables for extraction, and create the SAS, SPSS for Windows, or Stata code needed to create an extract each file for analysis. The child-level data file on the ECB is referred to as a "catalog." Instructions for using the CD-ROM and ECB are provided in chapter 8. Appendix B on the CD-ROM contains the record layout for the child catalog.

This chapter is divided into seven sections. Sections 7.1 through 7.3 focus on the description of identification variables, missing values, and variable names. Section 7.4 provides details on the birth

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[1] Respondents to the father component instruments may not be fathers. Eligible respondents include the father, but also parent figures that are partners of the parent component respondent; some may be female.

certificate data. Section 7.5 includes information about the creation of composite variables, and section 7.6 contains a table of the composite variables. Finally, section 7.7 describes masked variables.

7.1 Identification Variables

The 9-month public-use data file contains a case identification variable (I_ID) that uniquely identifies each child record. The case identification number (I_ID) has six digits and is randomly assigned to each record. If a twin is sampled, there is a separate record for each twin in the twin pair. A twin identification variable (I_TWINID) is used to identify the case identification number of (I_ID) of the twin record. I_TWINID identifies the case identification number of all cases sampled as twins, including those who are no longer in the child's household. Use X1TWIN to determine whether there is data in the file for a twin case.

A crosstabulation of the case identification variable (I_ID) and the twin identification variable (I_TWINID) can be used to identify families with sampled twins, as well as the case identification numbers of the two child records associated with the twin pair (see section 7.5.4 for a description of other composite variables that can be used to identify twin cases). If a twin is sampled, a crosstabulation of these two variables will show the case identification of one twin in the I_ID field, and the case identification number of the second twin in the I_TWINID field. For example, the case identification number 032168 may appear in the I_ID field, and case identification number 065719 may appear in the I_TWINID field. In this example, data associated with the one twin can be found by selecting the child record with the case identification number (I_ID) of 032168, and data associated with the second twin can be found by selecting the child record with the case identification number (I_ID) of 065719. For singleton cases, the case identification number of the sampled child will appear in I_ID field, and the I_TWINID field will be empty (system missing).

7.2 Missing Values

Most variables in the ECLS-B data use a standard scheme for missing values. Codes are used to indicate item nonresponse, legitimate skips, and unit nonresponse (see exhibit 7-1).

Exhibit 7-1. Standard missing values codes for the ECLS-B
9-month variables: 2001–02

−1	Not applicable, including legitimate skips
−7	Refused (a type of item nonresponse)
−8	Don't know (a type of item nonresponse)
−9	Not ascertained (a type of item nonresponse)
(blank)	System missing, including unit nonresponse

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics,
Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

The "Not applicable" code (−1) has two purposes. Its primary purpose is to indicate that a respondent did not answer the question due to skip instructions within the instrument or external reasons that led a respondent not to participate. In the parent CAPI instrument, where the parent or guardian was a respondent, a "Not applicable" is coded for questions that were not asked of the respondent because of a previous answer given. For example, the parent CAPI instrument question about whether the twin is living in the household (IN010) is not asked when the case is not part of the twin sample. A "Not applicable" code is also used in the direct child assessments. For example, a child's head circumference was measured only when the child had a very low birth weight (less than 1,500 grams). If a child had a normal or moderately low birth weight, then the measurement of the child's head circumference is coded "Not applicable." For the parent and father data where the instruments are self-administered, a "Not applicable" is coded for questions that the respondent left blank because the written directions instructed them to skip the question due to a certain response on a previous question.

Another use of the "Not applicable" code is the circumstance in which it is not known whether a respondent would have answered a question series following a lead question. One example of this use of "Not applicable" is question 40 on the resident father questionnaire. Question 40 asks whether the respondent has a high school diploma or equivalent, such as a GED. If the answer is "Yes," the questionnaire skips to question 41, which asks whether the respondent has a high school diploma or a GED. If the answer is "No," the questionnaire skips to question 42. If question 40 was left blank by the respondent, question 41 is coded "Not applicable."

The "Refused" code (−7) indicates that the respondent specifically told the interviewer that he or she would not answer the question. This, along with the "Don't know" code and the "Not ascertained" code, indicates item nonresponse. The "Refused" code rarely appears in the parent and father

data where the instruments are self-administered because it indicates the respondent specifically wrote something on the questionnaire indicating an unwillingness to answer the question.

The "Don't know" code (−8) indicates that the respondent specifically told the interviewer that he or she does not know the answer to the question (or in rare cases on the self-administered questionnaires, "I don't know" was written in for the question). For questions where "Don't Know" is one of the options explicitly provided (e.g., questions 81 through 83 of the resident father questionnaire), a "−8" will not be coded for those that chose this option; instead the "Don't know" response will be coded as indicated in the value label information for that question.

The "Not ascertained" code (−9) indicates that the respondent left a question blank that he or she should have answered. For the parent and father self-administered questionnaires, this is the primary code for item nonresponse. For data outside the self-administered questionnaires (e.g., direct assessment scores), a "−9" means that a value was not ascertained or could not be calculated due to nonresponse. For example, as noted in section 3.1.2, a value of "−9" is assigned to a Nursing Child Assessment Teaching Scale (NCATS) subscale composite score if more than 25 percent of the items that make up the NCATS subscale are missing.

"System missing" appears as a blank when viewing code book frequencies and in the ASCII data file. System missing codes (blanks) in the 9-month data file indicate that an entire instrument or assessment is missing due to unit nonresponse. An example of "System missing" is the child's father not completing the resident father questionnaire. In this case, all questions from the resident father questionnaire will be blank (System missing). These may be translated to another value when the data are extracted into specific processing packages. For instance, SAS will translate these blanks into periods ("·") for numeric variables.

Depending on the research question being addressed, cases with missing values may need to be recoded. It is advised that users crosstabulate all lead questions (e.g., question CC015 in the parent CAPI instrument asks whether the child received child care from a relative) and followup questions (e.g., question CC070 in this instrument asks about the hours of care the child received from a relative) before proceeding with any recodes or use of the data. It is important to do this because some cases may have missing values for certain components that are of interest to the user.

Missing values for composite variables were coded using the following coding rules. If a particular composite was inappropriate for a given household—as the variable X1MOMID (the household roster number for the resident mother) was for a household with no resident mother—that variable was given a value of "−1" (Not applicable). In instances where a variable was appropriate, but complete information to construct the composite was not available, the composite was given a value of "−9" (Not ascertained). The "Refused" and "Don't know" codes were not used for the composites.

7.2.1 Exceptions to the Standard Scheme for Missing Values

It should be noted that some variables on the 9-month file are exceptions to the standard scheme for missing values described above. These variables include the Bayley Short Form–Research Edition (BSF-R) scores and the birth certificate data. Missing values for the BSF-R scores are coded as System missing codes (blanks) in the data file. For the birth certificate variables included in the file, there are various codes associated with missing data. For example, several different ways in which missing data are labeled include "Unknown," "Unknown or not stated," "Not stated," "Not ascertained," "Not reported," "Not on certificate," and "Not classifiable." In addition, the codes associated with these various labels vary among birth certificate variables. For example, "Unknown or not stated" may take on a value of "9" for one birth certificate variable, and a value of "−9" for another. Therefore, it is important for users to carefully note how missing values are handled for different birth certificate variables when conducting analyses of these data. For more information on missing data for birth certificate variables, users are directed to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) web site (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm#micro-data) for technical documentation of birth certificate variables on the NCHS natality file. In particular, users should consult the public-use data file documentation, *2001 Natality Technical Appendix*, and the section on "Classification of Data" for a description of the individual items on the standard birth certificate (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Revised February 2003).

7.2.2 Other Special Codes

Selected variables in the ECLS-B 9-month data set include special codes that are used when the answer to a question does not fit into the standard response scheme. For example, in response to the question "How much weight did you gain during pregnancy?", mothers who report that they lost weight

during pregnancy were given the code 995. Exhibit 7-2 lists the variables that include special codes, indicates the code used, and describes the code's meaning. Users should review these codes and decide how they want to handle them in their analyses.

Exhibit 7-2.   Special codes used in the ECLS-B 9-month data collection: 2001–02

Variable name	Description	Special code	Meaning of code
P1AGFORM	P1 CD030 Age first fed formula (mths)	995	Child never fed formula
P1AGFINF	P1 CD045 Age first fed finger food (mths)	995	Child has not yet been given finger food
P1AGFOOD	P1 CD055 Age when first fed solid food (mths)	995	Child has not yet started eating solid food
P1AGSIT	P1 CD080 Age when first sat alone without support (mths)	95	Child not yet able to sit alone without support
P1AGCRWL	P1 CD090 Age when started crawling (mths)	95	Child has not crawled yet
P1AGSTND	P1 CD100 Age pulled self to stand (mths)	95	Child has not pulled self to standing yet
P1AGWALK	P1 CD110 Age walking with help (mths)	95	Child has not walked with help yet
P1NMVS3T	Number of prenatal visits in third trimester	95	Respondent gave birth before 3rd trimester
P1GNPRG	P1 FH057 Weight gain during pregnancy	995	Respondent lost weight during pregnancy
P1BFSEEC	P1 BF165 Number of times father saw child in last 3 months	95	Father has seen child every day or almost every day in last 3 months
P1AGEBM	P1 RI020 Age of respondent's biological mother	1	Mother no longer living
P1AGEBF	P1 RI045 Age of respondent's biological father	1	Father no longer living

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort (ECLS-B), Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

7.3   Variable Naming Conventions

All variables on the 9-month data file include a combination of letters and numbers of up to eight characters. The first two characters (referred to here as prefixes) of the variable names indicate the data source (e.g., parent CAPI instrument, resident father questionnaire) and the data collection point (e.g., round 1). For example, the variable P1PARTNR (question FS030 in the parent CAPI instrument) asks the respondent whether she or he has a spouse or partner who lives in the household. The variable name prefix (P1) indicates both the source of the question ("P" for parent CAPI instrument) and the data collection point ("1" for round 1). In another example, the variable F1RELCH (question 1 of the resident father questionnaire) asks the respondent to report his or her relationship to the focal child. The variable name prefix (F1) indicates the source of the question ("F" for resident father questionnaire) and the data collection point ("1" for round 1).

Exhibit 7-3 lists the variable prefixes that are used throughout the catalog. The prefixes listed here are in two categories: (1) 9-month variables, and (2) weights. In general, variable names start with the following prefixes.

Exhibit 7-3. Prefixes for 9-month variables and weights: 2001–02

9-Month Variables	
P1	Data collected/derived from 9-month parent CAPI instrument and parent self-administered questionnaire
C1	Data collected/derived from 9-month direct child assessments
F1	Data collected/derived from 9-month resident father (and other important people) questionnaire
N1	Data collected/derived from 9-month nonresident father questionnaire
R1	Data collected/derived from 9-month interviewer remarks questionnaire (IRQ) and interviewer observation of the child and home setting
BC	Data collected/derived from the birth certificate
X1	9-month composite variables
Weights	
W1R	Child-level weight variable for parent data from the 9-month wave
W1C	Child-level weight variable for combined child/parent data from the 9-month wave
WIF	Child-level weight variable for combined father/parent data from the 9-month wave
W1FC	Child-level weight variable for combined father/child/parent data from the 9-month wave

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

7.4 Birth Certificate Data

As noted previously, the ECLS-B used birth certificates of live births in 2001 as the sampling frame (see chapter 4 for more information). This sampling procedure provided access to data on prenatal and neonatal characteristics at the time of the child's birth. Children's birth certificates contained a variety of useful data about the children, their mothers, and their families. They contained information on the date of birth, birth weight, gender, plurality (e.g., if multiple birth and birth order), and prematurity as well as on parents' education, parents' race and ethnicity (including Hispanic origin), and mother's marital status. Birth certificates also included information on the mother's pregnancy history, prenatal care, medical and other risk factors during this pregnancy, and complications during labor and birth. Information on the obstetric procedures and delivery method was also available. Health characteristics of children, such as congenital anomalies and abnormal conditions of the baby and the baby's APGAR[2] score, were included.

Selected variables from the birth certificates were included in the data set, and the birth certificate data were appended to the child record[3] of the ECLS-B 9-month restricted-use data file. Birth certificate variables included in the 9-month restricted-use data file are presented in exhibit 7-4. Because of disclosure risk, the majority of the birth certificate items were suppressed in the public-use data file. The presence of birth certificate data in the public-use data file would allow users to match records in this file with 2001 birth certificate data that are publicly available from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Therefore, in order to prevent matching of records between these files, all data except the following were removed from the public-use data file: APGAR score, whether the birth was vaginal or by cesarean section, mother's age, mother's education, mother's marital status, and child's birth weight. Among these data, the latter four are composites of survey and birth certificate data. Furthermore, the data on mode of delivery are collapsed from the original birth certificate data, which gave additional details such as whether forceps were used, whether there had been a previous cesarean section, and so forth. The suppression of these details was also done for confidentiality reasons, to prevent matching the ECLS-B survey data with the NCHS birth certificate data. See table 7-7 for a list of variables that were modified or suppressed.

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[2] The acronym "APGAR" represents the five qualities upon which newborns are rated: Appearance, Pulse, Grimace, Activity, and Respiration.

[3] The birth certificate is an external document that the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) did not administer, collect, or transcribe. In some instances, the birth certificate variables provided by the National Center for Health Statistics may be discrepant from similar variables collected by NCES (e.g., whether the mother had an ultrasound during pregnancy, or whether the mother drank alcohol during pregnancy). This could be due to the fact that they were administered under different circumstances and may have had different procedures for administering, collecting, and/or transcribing data. It could also be due to the fact that any data collection has measurement error that can result in discrepancies between variables that seemingly would have similar values.

Variables in the data file that come from the birth certificate are identified with the variable name prefix BC. It is important to note that there are 80 cases in the data file for which birth certificate data are missing. For these cases, the birth certificate variables are "System missing" (blanks) in the data file. For 70 of these cases, the birth certificate data are missing because the children were sampled from hospital records rather than birth certificates (two states did not permit sampling children from birth certificates). Therefore, the birth certificate data were not available for this group of children. For 10 other cases, the birth certificate data are missing because the birth certificate numbers sampled from initial birth certificate data received from the states did not later match birth certificate numbers in the final, edited natality file produced by NCHS. This could occur, for example, if two birth certificates were initially inadvertently filed for a single baby, and one was later voided from the file as a duplicate record.

Users also should be aware that there are various codes associated with missing data for birth certificate variables included in the file. For example, several different ways in which missing data are labeled include "Unknown," "Unknown or not stated," "Not stated," "Not ascertained," "Not reported," "Not on certificate," and "Not classifiable." Furthermore, the codes associated with these various labels vary among birth certificate variables. For example, "Unknown or not stated" may take on a value of "9" for one birth certificate variable, and a value of "−9" for another. It is also important to note that some birth certificate variables have higher numbers of missing values than others because not all states collect all information on the birth certificate. Therefore, users should carefully note how missing values are handled for different birth certificate variables when conducting analyses of these data. For more information on missing data for birth certificate variables, users are directed to the NCHS web site (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm#micro-data) for technical documentation of birth certificate variables on the NCHS natality file. In particular, users should consult the public-use data file documentation, *2001 Natality Technical Appendix,* and the section on "Classification of Data" for a description of the individual items on the standard birth certificate (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Revised February 2003).

Exhibit 7-4. ECLS-B 9-month birth certificate (BC) data: 2001–02

Variable name	Variable label
Date of birth	
BCDOBYY	BC year of birth
BCDOBMM	BC month of birth
BCDOBDD	BC day of birth
Characteristics of place of birth	
BCRESSTS	BC resident status
BCPLDEL	BC place or facility of delivery
BCBRTATT	BC attendant at birth
BCSTOCFP	BC state of occurrence (FIPS)
BCCNOCFP	BC county of occurrence (FIPS)
BCCNOCSZ	BC population size-occurrence county
BCSTRSFP	BC state of residence (FIPS)
BCCNRSFP	BC county of residence (FIPS)
BCCNRSSZ	BC population size-residence county
Demographic characteristics of mother	
BCMOMAGE	BC age of mother
BCMOMHSP	BC Hispanic origin of mother
BCMOMRCI	BC race of mother imputation flag
BCMOMRC	BC race of mother
BCMOMED	BC education of mother detail
BCMOMMAI	BC mother marital status imputed
BCMOMMAR	BC marital status of mother
BCMBRPLC	BC place of birth of mother recode
Maternal/neonatal history	
BCADQCAR	BC care adequacy recode – Kessner index
BCNLBNL	BC number of live births, now living
BCNLBND	BC number of live births, now dead
BCNOTERM	BC number of other terminations
BCMONPRE	BC month pregnancy prenatal care began
BCNMPRVS	BC total number of prenatal visits
BCLMPMM	BC month last normal menses began
BCLMPDD	BC day last normal menses began
BCLMPYY	BC year last normal menses began
Demographic characteristics of father	
BCFTHAGE	BC age of father
BCFTHHSP	BC father of Hispanic origin
BCFTHRC[1]	BC race of father

See notes at end of exhibit.

Exhibit 7-4. ECLS-B 9-month birth certificate (BC) data: 2001–02—Continued

Variable name	Variable label
Gestation	
BCGESTMM	BC clinical gestation estimate used flag
BCGSTMMI	BC gestation imputation flag
BCGESTWK	BC gestation-detail in weeks
BCCLNGST	BC clinical estimate of gestation
Child characteristics	
BCSEX	BC sex
Plurality	
BCPLURI	BC plurality imputation flag
BCPLURAL	BC plurality
Child health status at birth	
BCFMAPS	BC five minute APGAR score
BCBRTHWT[2]	C1 child birth weight (grams-birth cert)
Method of delivery	
BCVAGINL	BC delivery-vaginal
BCVGBACS	BC delivery-vaginal after prev c-section
BCPRIMAC	BC delivery-primary c-section
BCREP_C	BC delivery-repeat c-section
BCFORCEP	BC delivery-forceps
BCVACUUM	BC delivery-vacuum
Medical risk factors for pregnancy	
BCANEMIA	BC med risk factor-anemia
BCCARDIC	BC med risk factor-cardiac disease
BCLUNG	BC med risk factor-acute/chron lung dis
BCDIABTS	BC med risk factor-diabetes
BCHERPES	BC med risk factor-genital herpes
BCHYDRA	BC med risk factor-(oligo)hydramnios
BCHEMO	BC med risk factor-hemoglobinopathy
BCCHYPER	BC med risk factor-hypertension/chronic
BCPHYPER	BC med risk-hypertension dur preg
BCECLAMP	BC med risk factor-eclampsia
BCINCRVX	BC med risk factor-incompetent cervix
BCPRV4KG	BC med risk-previous 4000+ gram
BCPRVPTM	BC med risk factor-prev preterm or small
BCRENAL	BC med risk factor-renal disease
BCRH_SNS	BC med risk factor-rh sensitization
BCUTERIN	BC med risk factor-uterine bleeding
BCOTHMR	BC med risk factor-other

See notes at end of exhibit.

Exhibit 7-4. ECLS-B 9-month birth certificate (BC) data: 2001–02—Continued

Variable name	Variable label
Other risk factors for pregnancy	
BCTOBACC	BC tobacco use during pregnancy
BCNUMCIG	BC avg number cigs per day during preg
BCALCOHL[3]	BC alcohol use during pregnancy
BCNUMDRK[3]	BC number drnks per week during preg
BCWTGAIN	BC weight gain during pregnancy (pounds)
Obstetric procedures	
BCAMNIO	BC obstetric proc-amniocentesis
BCMONITR	BC obstetric proc-elect fetal monitor
BCINDUCT	BC obstetric proc-labor induced
BCSTIMUL	BC obstetric proc-labor stimulated
BCTOCOL	BC obstetric proc-tocolysis
BCULTRAS	BC obstetric proc-ultrasound
BCOTHOB	BC obstetric proc-other
Complications of labor and/or delivery	
BCFEBRL	BC labor complc-febrile(>100 degree f)
BCMCNM	BC labor complc-meconium, moderate/heavy
BCRUPT	BC labor complc-membrane rupture>12 hours
BCABRPT	BC labor complc-abruptio placenta
BCPREVIA	BC labor complc-placenta previa
BCEXCBLD	BC labor complc-other excessive bleeding
BCSEIZR	BC labor complc-seizures during labor
BCPRECIP	BC labor complc-precip lbr (<3 hours)
BCPROLNG	BC labor complc-prolonged lbr >20 hours
BCDYSFNC	BC labor complc-dysfunctional labor
BCBREECH	BC labor complc-breech/malprst
BCCEPHLO	BC labor complc-cephalopelvic disprprtn
BCCORD	BC labor complc-cord prolapse
BCANESTH	BC labor complc-anesthetic complic
BCDSTRSS	BC labor complc-fetal distress
BCOTHLBR	BC labor complc-other
Abnormal conditions of the newborn[3]	
BCCHANEM	BC newborn cond-anemia hct<39/hgb <13
BCINJURY	BC newborn cond-birth injury
BCCHFAS	BC newborn cond-fetal alcohol syndrome
BCHYALIN	BC newborn cond-hyaline membrane disease
BCMECSYN	BC newborn cond-meconium aspiration syn
BCVENL30	BC newborn cond-assisted ventlation <30m
BCVENM30	BC newborn cond-assisted ventlation>=30m
BCCHSEIZ	BC newborn cond-seizures
BCOTHNC	BC newborn cond-other specify

See notes at end of exhibit.

Exhibit 7-4. ECLS-B 9-month birth certificate (BC) data: 2001–02—Continued

Variable name	Variable label
Congenital anomalies of the child[3]	
BCANECPH	BC congen anomaly-anencephalus
BCSPINA	BC congen anomaly-spina bifida
BCHYDCPH	BC congen anomaly-hydrocephalus
BCMCRCPH	BC congen anomaly-microcephalus
BCNRVS	BC congen anomaly-other centrl nerv.
BCHEART	BC congen anomaly-heart malformations
BCCIRCUL	BC congen anomaly-other circl/resp
BCRECTAL	BC congen anomaly-rectal atresia/stnosis
BCTRACHE	BC congen anomaly-tracheo/esophageal
BCOMPHL	BC congen anomal-omphalocele-gastrosch
BCGASTRO	BC congen anomaly-other gastrointest
BCGENITL	BC congen anomal-malformed genitalia
BCRNLAGE	BC congen anomaly-renal agenesis
BCUROGEN	BC congen anomaly-other urogenital
BCCLFTLP	BC congen anomaly-cleft lip/palate
BCACTYLY	BC congen anomaly-(poly/syn/a)dactyly
BCCLUBFT	BC congen anomaly-club foot
BCHERNIA	BC congen anomaly-diaphragmatic hernia
BCMUSCLO	BC congen anomal-other musculoskeletal
BCDOWNS	BC congen anomaly-Downs syndrome
BCCHROM	BC congen anomaly-other chromosomal
BCOTHCON	BC congen anomaly-other no category

[1] Father race is often missing, and the NCHS does not impute for these missing data.
[2] This birth certificate variable is included in the data file with the other physical measurements collected for the child assessment.
[3] Users should be aware that these variables tend to be underreported. For more information concerning the quality of the birth certificate data, users are directed to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) web site and the following two documents: (1) the *2001 Natality Technical Appendix* (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Revised February 2003), available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/techap01.pdf and (2) the NCHS annual report *Births, Final Data, 2001* (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2002), available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr51/nvsr51_02.pdf.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

7.5　　　　Composite Variables

To facilitate analysis of the survey data, composite variables were created and added to the child data file. Most composite variables were created using two or more variables, each of which is named in the text that explains the composite variable. Other composite variables are recodes of single variables. In addition, certain composite variables were created using data from the Field Management System (FMS) that are not included in the data file.

Composite variables based on the child assessment include physical measurements (child length, weight, middle upper arm circumference, and head circumference), scores for the NCATS, and scores for the BSF-R. Variables constructed from the parent CAPI instrument and the resident father questionnaire include parent identifiers, parent demographics, household composition, household income and poverty, child care, and child demographics. Variables developed from the nonresident father questionnaire include nonresident father education and employment status.

In section 7.6, all the composite variables included on the 9-month data file are listed. All basic child demographic variables are presented first, followed by child care variables and variables created from the child assessment. Household composition variables are listed next, followed by demographics for parents (resident mother and father characteristics are followed by nonresident biological father characteristics). Following parent demographic variables, derived and indicator variables are listed in the composite table. Once the user identifies the composites of interest, he or she can refer to exhibit 8-60 for instructions on accessing the variables from the ECB.

7.5.1　　　　Child Composite Variables

There are many child composite variables on the child catalog. As noted earlier, section 7.6 at the end of this chapter lists and describes all of the composites. Some of these composite variables that may be of particular interest to users are described in further detail here. A detailed description of composite variables developed for the NCATS and the BSF-R child assessment components is included in chapter 3.

7.5.1.1 Child's Age in Months at Assessment (X1ASAGE)

On the 9-month data file, child's age at the time of the child assessment is defined in two different ways in composite variables X1ASAGE and X1BSIDAG. The composite variable X1ASAGE defines child's age at assessment in terms of the child's chronological age in decimal months.[4] For most analyses, X1ASAGE is the child's age variable that analysts should use. The second composite variable, X1BSIDAG, defines the child's age at assessment adjusted for prematurity and is also described later in this section.

The composite variable X1ASAGE was calculated as follows. If the child's date of birth on the birth record was determined to be correct by the parent respondent, then the child's age was calculated by determining the number of days between the date when the child completed the ECLS-B direct child assessments and the child's date of birth indicated on the birth record. If the child's date of birth on the birth record was determined to be incorrect by the parent respondent, then the child's age was calculated by determining the number of days between the date when the child completed the direct child assessment and the child's date of birth reported in the parent CAPI instrument. The total number of days was then divided by 30 to calculate the age in months.

The date of the direct child assessments came from the following source variables in order of priority: (1) the assessment date in the Child Activity Booklet (C1V1DATE, C1V2DATE), (2) the assessment date on the front cover of the Child Activity Booklet (C1CADATE), (3) the date of the parent interview from the FMS, and (4) the date of the child assessments from the FMS. If there was more than one child assessment visit, the child's assessment age was calculated as the average of the child's assessment age calculated from the first home visit and the child's assessment age calculated from the last home visit of the 9-month data collection.

7.5.1.2 Child's Age in Months at Assessment Adjusted for Prematurity (X1BSIDAG)

For X1BSIDAG, the child's chronological age is adjusted for children born 3 or more weeks premature and is also presented in decimal months. X1BSIDAG is calculated in the parent CAPI application and is upcoded from the parent CAPI application for inclusion in the child data file as a

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[4] The decimal month is calculated by dividing the child's age in days by the average number of days in a month (i.e., 365/12) and rounding the resulting number to one decimal place. For example, a child who is 270 days old (approximately 9 months old) will have a decimal age of 8.9 months (round $[270 / (365/12)] = 8.9$). The range of this variable is from 6.2 to 22.3.

composite variable. The child's age adjusted for prematurity is calculated as a function of the child's date of birth, the date of the child assessment, and the child's prematurity. Babies born at or after 37 weeks were considered full-term, babies born before 37 weeks were considered preterm, and babies born before 32 weeks were considered very premature. If there was more than one child's age at assessment adjusted for prematurity calculated in the parent CAPI application as a function of more than one home visit, then X1BSIDAG is calculated as the average of the first and the last child's age at assessment adjusted for prematurity calculated in the parent CAPI application. In general, X1BSIDAG is not recommended for use in analyses. X1BSIDAG is included in the data file primarily for analysts who are interested in creating developmental index scores for the BSF-R. For more detailed information regarding the calculation of X1BSIDAG in the parent CAPI application, users are referred to *Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort (ECLS-B), Methodology Report for the Nine-Month Data Collection, Volume 1: Psychometric Characteristics* (U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, forthcoming).

7.5.1.3 Child's Race/Ethnicity (X1CHAMIN, X1CHASN, X1CHPCIL, X1CHBLCK, X1CHWHT, X1CHHISP, X1CHMLRC, X1CHRACE)

The composites for the child's race/ethnicity are presented in the 9-month data file in two ways: (1) as dichotomous variables for each race/ethnicity category (American Indian (X1CHAMIN), Asian (X1CHASN), Pacific Islander (X1CHPCIL), Black (X1CHBLCK), White (X1CHWHT), Hispanic (X1CHHISP), and more than one race, unspecified (X1CHMLRC)) from the parent CAPI instrument data; or (2) as a single race/ethnicity composite taken from the parent CAPI instrument data (X1CHRACE).

Parent respondents were allowed to indicate that the child belonged to one or more of 14 race categories. These categories include (1) White, (2) Black or African American, (3) American Indian or Alaska Native, (4) Asian Indian, (5) Chinese, (6) Filipino, (7) Japanese, (8) Korean, (9) Vietnamese, (10) Other Asian, (11) Native Hawaiian, (12) Guamanian or Chamorro, (13) Samoan, and (14) Other Pacific Islander. From these responses, a series of five dichotomous race variables were created that indicated separately whether the child belonged to each of five main specified race groups, including White, Black, Asian (including Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Other Asian), and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (including Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, and Other Pacific Islander). In addition, one more dichotomous variable was created

for parent respondents who had simply indicated that the child was multiracial without specifying a race (e.g., biracial). The retention of the dichotomous variables in the file allows users to analyze children's race in a variety of ways.

Data were collected on ethnicity as well. Specifically, respondents were asked whether the child was of Hispanic or Latino origin. Using the six race dichotomous variables and the Hispanic ethnicity variable, the race/ethnicity composite variable (X1CHRACE) was created. The categories were White, non-Hispanic; Black or African American, non-Hispanic; Hispanic, race specified; Hispanic, no race specified; Asian, non-Hispanic; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic; American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic; and more than one race specified, non-Hispanic. A child was classified as Hispanic if a parent respondent indicated the child's ethnicity was Hispanic regardless of whether a race was identified and what that race was.

It should be noted that for any given analysis, users will need to decide how they want to define race/ethnicity. For example, as discussed in section 4.1.1, 873 completed cases were classified as American Indian for sampling purposes, but only 286 were classified as American Indian for the composite of child's race (X1CHRACE). Users should further consult section 4.1.1 for more information regarding differences between sampling variables and data that were collected in the parent CAPI application regarding race/ethnicity.

7.5.1.4   Child's Length (X1CHLENG)

To obtain good measurements, each child's length was measured twice. For the length composite X1CHLENG, if the two length values (i.e., C1CHLGT1 and C1CHLGT2) were less than 5 percent apart (calculated as C1CHLGT1 – C1CHLGT2 / C1CHLGT1 X 100), the average of the two length values was computed and used as the composite value. Otherwise, if the two length values were equal to or greater than 5 percent apart, the length value that was closest to the weighted average length for the group of children in the ECLS-B 9-month sample of the same age (in months) and birth weight status (normal, moderately low, and very low birth weight) was used as the composite value. If both child length measurement values from the child assessment were missing, then the composite was set to −9 (Not ascertained).

7.5.1.5   Child's Weight (X1CHWGHT)

Each child's weight was also measured twice.[5] For the weight composite (X1CHWGHT), if the two weight values (i.e., C1CHWGT1 and C1CHWGT2) were less than 5 percent apart (calculated as C1CHWGT1 – C1CHWGT2 / C1CHWGT1 X 100), the average of the two values was computed and used as the composite value. Otherwise, if the two weight values were equal to or greater than 5 percent apart, the weight value that was closest to the weighted average weight for children in the ECLS-B 9-month sample of the same age (in months) and birth weight status (normal, moderately low, and very low birth weight) was used as the composite value. If both weight values from the child assessment were missing, then the composite is set to −9 (Not ascertained).

7.5.1.6   Child's Middle Upper Arm Circumference (X1MUAC)

Each child's middle upper arm circumference (or MUAC) was also measured twice. For the middle upper arm circumference composite (X1CHMUAC), if the two MUAC values (i.e., C1MUAC1 and C1MUAC2) were less than 5 percent apart (calculated as C1MUAC1 – C1MUAC2 / C1MUAC1 X 100), the average of the two values was computed and used as the composite value. Otherwise, if the two MUAC values were equal to or greater than 5 percent apart, the MUAC value that was closest to the weighted average MUAC for the group of children in the ECLS-B 9-month sample of the same age (in months) and birth weight status (normal, moderately low, and very low birth weight) was used as the composite value. If both MUAC values from the child assessment were missing, then the composite is set to –9 (Not ascertained). See section 3.1.4 for how the measurement was obtained (multistep process with length of arm and midpoint measurements) and specific analytic concerns.

7.5.1.7   Child's Head Circumference (X1CHCRFM)

For very low birth weight children only, each child's head circumference was measured twice. For the head circumference composite (X1CHCRFM), if the two circumference values of the child's head (i.e., C1CHHC1 and C1CHHC2) were less than 5 percent apart (calculated as C1CHHC1 – C1CHHC2 / C1CHHC1 X 100), the average of the two values was computed and used as the composite

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[5] It is important to note that child's weight was not measured the same way for all children. Some children (less than one percent) were not weighed with an adult, but were weighed alone on the scale. In addition, there is one case where information about the child's weight from a recent doctor's visit was used instead of a weight measurement taken by the interviewer during the child assessment.

value. Otherwise, if the two circumference values of the child's head were equal to or greater than 5 percent apart, the head circumference value that was closest to the weighted average head circumference for the group of children in the ECLS-B 9-month sample of the same age (in months) was used as the composite value. For very low birth weight children, if both circumference values of the child's head from the child assessment were missing, then the composite is set to –9 (Not ascertained). For children with a normal or moderately low birth weight, the composite is set to –1 (Not applicable).

7.5.1.8   Primary Nonparental Child Care Arrangement (X1PRIMNW)

There are several composite variables in the file that can be used to describe children's child care arrangements based on information from the parent CAPI instrument. One of these composites (X1PRIMNW) was created to indicate the primary, nonparental, individual child care arrangement in which the child spent the most hours per week at the time of the 9-month home visit. The values for this variable are as follows:

- 0 = No nonparental care

- 1 = Relative care in child's home

- 2 = Relative care in another home

- 3 = Relative care, location varies

- 4 = Nonrelative care in child's home

- 5 = Nonrelative care in another home

- 6 = Nonrelative care, location varies

- 7 = Center-based program

- 8 = Multiple care arrangements with same hours in each

To obtain the composite, the hours for relative care (CC070), nonrelative care (CC170), and center-based care (CC260) were compared to select the primary care arrangement with the most number of hours. If the number of hours of either relative or nonrelative care (given in CC070 and CC170) was higher than hours of center-based care, the variable indicating location of care (child's home/other home/varies) for that type was examined using parent CAPI instrument items CC045 and CC145. If location of care was missing, then X1PRIMNW was coded as −9 (Not ascertained); if location of care

was not missing, then X1PRIMNW was coded 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 depending on the type with the most hours (relative/nonrelative) and the location of care (child's home/other home/varies). Otherwise, if the number of hours of care in center-based programs (CC260) was higher than for relative or nonrelative care, then X1PRIMNW was coded as 7. If the number of hours of care was equal for two or more types of care, X1PRIMNW was coded as 8. If the indicator variables for regular receipt of relative, nonrelative, and center-based care (CC015, CC120, and CC220) were all equal to 2 (No regular receipt), then X1PRIMNW was coded as 0 (No nonparental care).

It should be noted that it is possible to have missing data for the primary child care arrangement (X1PRIMNW), but have information on the number of hours of child care a child has (X1HRSCAR). This is because there must be information about the location of care in order to have a valid value for X1PRIMNW.

7.5.1.9 Hours Per Week in Child Care (X1HRSCAR)

Another child care composite variable indicates the number of hours per week the child spent in regularly scheduled nonparent child care. X1HRSCAR indicates the total number of hours per week the focal child spent in all primary and secondary care arrangements at the time of the 9-month parent CAPI instrument. The variable combines hours in child care arrangements in which the child spent the most time with hours from additional regular child care arrangements.

X1HRSCAR was coded as follows. If any of the indicator variables for regular receipt of relative, nonrelative, and center-based care (CC015, CC120, and CC220) were equal to 2 (No regular receipt), the number of hours for that type of care was coded to 0. If the regular receipt of care variables were refused or unknown, then the number of hours for that type of care was coded as −9 (Not ascertained). Also, if the regular receipt variable was coded as 1 (Yes), but the hours given was refused or unknown, then the number of hours for that type of care was coded as −9 (Not ascertained). Otherwise, if the indicator for regular receipt of care was equal to 1 (Yes), and the hours given were greater than or equal to 0, then the number of hours for that type of care was coded as the number of hours given in CC070, CC170, and CC260.

The composite also includes hours spent with additional regularly scheduled providers of care of the same type. This was done to include child care arrangements such as those in which two

different relatives cared for the child on a regular basis or two different child care programs were attended. For each type of care, if the care receipt variables indicated no care of that type, or if the number of providers of that type of care (CC035, CC140, and CC240) was equal to 1, then additional hours were coded to 0. Otherwise, if the number of providers or the number of additional hours (CC118, CC218, and CC308) was refused or unknown, then the number of additional hours was coded as −9 (Not ascertained). Otherwise, if the number of additional providers was greater than 1 (CC035, CC140, and CC240), the number of additional hours was coded to equal the appropriate number of additional hours variables in the instrument (CC118, CC218, and CC308).

This process was followed three times, once each for relative, nonrelative, and center-based care. If any of the three primary caregiver hour variables or the three additional hour variables was missing, then the total number of hours was coded as −9 (Not ascertained). Otherwise the total number of hours in regularly scheduled child care was coded as the sum of the six hour variables. If the child did not receive regular care of any type (i.e., all the indicator variables for regular receipt of relative, nonrelative, and center-based care (CC015, CC120, and CC220) were equal to 2), X1HRSCAR is set to −1 (Not applicable).

7.5.1.10   Earliest Age Child Received Nonparental Care (X1AGCARE)

Another child care composite (X1AGCARE) indicates the earliest age in months the child first began any type of nonparental care on a regular basis. A value of 0 on X1AGCARE indicates that the child was less than 1 month of age when he or she first received care. The composite is coded as follows: If all the indicator variables for regular receipt of relative, nonrelative, and center-based care (CC015, CC120, and CC220) were equal to 2 (No regular receipt) and all the indicator variables for ever receiving regular care from a relative, nonrelative, and center-based program (CC020, CC125, and CC225) were equal to 2 (No regular receipt ever), X1AGCARE is coded as −1 (Not applicable).

For the remaining cases, if any of the indicator variables for regular receipt of care of any type (CC015, CC120, and CC220) was equal to 1 (Yes, regular receipt), or if any of the indicator variables for ever receiving care of any type (CC020, CC125, and CC225) was equal to 1 (Yes, regular receipt ever), X1AGCARE is coded as the single youngest age in months the child first received care of any type (CC025, CC130, and CC230). Otherwise, if any of the indicator variables for regular receipt of

care or ever receiving care of any type was equal to 1 (Yes), but the age in months the child first received care of that type was missing, X1AGCARE is coded as −9 (Not ascertained).

7.5.2 Family and Household Composite Variables

Many composites were created to capture information about the sampled children's family and household characteristics. These composite variables are generally of two types. Some composite variables describe household-level characteristics such as household composition, the number of siblings of the focal child, the number of household members under the age of 18 years, the number of household members aged 18 years and older, as well as the family's food security status, socioeconomic status, and poverty status. Other family/household composite variables identify the type of mother/female guardian and/or father/male guardian residing in the household and demographic characteristics (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, education level, and occupation) associated with the child's parent(s)/guardian(s).

Several of these composites, which may be commonly used by analysts of the 9-month data, are described below. All of the family and household composites are listed and described in table 7-6.

7.5.2.1 Number of Siblings (X1NUMSIB)

The composite X1NUMSIB indicates the total number of siblings (full, step-, adoptive, or foster) with whom the child lived in the household (FS055 and FS060). Siblings were identified through the respondents' stated relationship of the sibling to the focal child. In addition, any child that was reported to be a child of the focal child's parent/guardian was considered a sibling of the focal child.

7.5.2.2 Parents' and Household Members' Age (X1HFAGE, X1HMAGE, X1LESS18, and X118OVER)

There are several composite variables in the file that refer to the ages of adults and children in the household. These are X1HFAGE (age of resident father), X1HMAGE (age of resident mother), X1LESS18 (total number of people in the household under age 18, including focal child, parents, siblings,

and other children), and X118OVER (total number of people in the household age 18 or older, including parents, other adults, siblings, and other children), The resident father may be the birth, adoptive, step-, or foster parent of the focal child, or the partner of the resident mother. The resident mother is similarly defined. The ages of these persons in the household were collected during the 9-month parent CAPI instrument in the household roster.

7.5.2.3   Food Security Status

Food security status of the children's families was assessed based on responses to the 18 food security questions (HF020a through HF080) in the 9-month parent CAPI instrument. The questions measured a wide range of food insecurity and reduced food intake issues. Composites were created based on three scales calculated from these responses: Household Food Security Scale, Adult Food Security Scale, and Children's Food Security Scale. Calculations of the Household Food Security Scale composites and the Adult Food Security Scale composites were carried out in accordance with the standard methods described in *Guide to Measuring Household Food Security, Revised 2000* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, 2000). Calculations of the Children's Food Security Scale composites were carried out in accordance with the standard methods described in *Measuring Children's Food Security in U.S. Households, 1995-99* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 2002). The items and the food security scales based on them have been validated using both ethnographic and statistical methods (Hamilton et al., 1997a; Hamilton et al., 1997b; Radimer, 1990; Radimer, Olson, and Campbell, 1990; Radimer et al., 1992; Wehler, Scott, and Anderson, 1992). Analysis of the ECLS-B data conducted by Mark Nord (U.S. Department of Agriculture) using statistical methods based on the Rasch measurement model (Fischer and Molenar, 1995; Wright, 1977; Wright, 1983) indicated that use of the standard benchmark household scores was appropriate.

Food security scales were calculated for all household members (based on both adult-referenced and child-referenced questions), for adults, and for children. For each scale, three measures are presented: a continuous scale score, a categorical score, and a raw score. For scale and raw scores, higher scores indicate more severe food insecurity. The analytic advantages of each type of variable are described below.

7.5.2.4   Food Security Status: Continuous Measures (X1FSSCAL, X1FSADSC, and X1FSCHSC)

X1FSSCAL is the scale score presentation of the Household Food Security items. This is a measure of the severity of food insecurity or hunger experienced in the household in the previous 12 months. It is a continuous, interval-level measure of food insecurity and is appropriate for linear models. This scale score is a Rasch transformation of the raw score (X1FSRAW). Valid values range from 1.4 to 13.0, with higher values indicating more severe food insecurity. Under Rasch-model assumptions, the scale score for families that affirm no items (raw score = 0) is indeterminate. It is less than the lowest measured value (1.4), but its precise value is unknown and may vary substantially among families. X1FSSCAL for such cases is assigned a value of –6. If these cases (a substantial majority of all cases) are included in linear models, appropriate methods must be used to take into account this indeterminacy (see U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, 2000).

X1FSADSC is similar to X1FSSCAL, but is the Adult Food Security scale score. This is a measure of the severity of food insecurity or hunger experienced by adults in the household in the previous 12 months. Valid values range from 1.7 to 11.1, with higher values indicating more severe food deprivation. The scale score is undefined for households that affirmed no adult-referenced items (see discussion of X1FSSCAL above).

X1FSCHSC is the Children's Food Security scale score. This is a measure of the severity of food insecurity or hunger experienced by children in the household in the previous 12 months. Valid values range from 4.1 to 12.2, with higher values indicating more severe food deprivation. The scale score is undefined for households that affirmed no child-referenced items (see discussion of X1FSSCAL above).

7.5.2.5   Food Security Status: Categorical Measures (X1FSSTAT, X1FSADST, and X1FSCHST)

X1FSSTAT is a categorical measure of Household Food Security status formed by dividing X1FSSCAL into three ordered categories: food secure, food insecure without hunger, and food insecure with hunger. X1FSSTAT is appropriate for comparing prevalence rates of food insecurity and hunger across subpopulations, but comparisons may not be valid unless the ages of children are similarly

distributed within each of the subpopulations. X1FSSTAT also can be used as a categorical variable in associative models. When interpreting food security statistics, users should remember that food security status is a household-level characteristic. In most households classified as food insecure with hunger, the children in the household were not hungry.

X1FSADST is a categorical measure of Adult Food Security status that identifies households as food secure, food insecure without hunger, and food insecure with hunger among adults. This variable is appropriate for comparing food security status of adults and other adult family members across subpopulations of children.

X1FSCHST is a two-category measure of Children's Food Security status that identifies households with and without hunger among children at some time during the 12 months prior to the survey. This variable is appropriate for comparing prevalence rates of hunger among children across subpopulations. There were few households that reported hunger among children (n = 28, 0.3 percent), so the analytic utility of this variable is limited. Even this small number may nevertheless provide insight into characteristics of these most severely food-insecure households and the young children in them. However, for analytic purposes, other categories of children's food insecurity delineated by less severe thresholds (based on children's food security raw scores or scale scores) may be useful. For example, Nord and Bickel (2001) suggested a threshold of 2 or more affirmative responses to child-referenced items as representing reduced quality and variety of children's diets. When interpreting children's food security statistics, users should remember that these variables represent conditions among all children in the household and may not reflect experiences of the child in the ECLS-B study if there are other children in the household.

7.5.2.6   Food Security Status: Raw Scores (X1FSRAW, X1FSADRA, and X1FSCHRA)

The Household Food Security raw score, X1FSRAW, is a count of affirmative responses to the 18 food security items. Valid values range from 0 to 18. The Adult Food Security raw score, X1FSADRA, is a count of affirmative responses to household- and adult-referenced items. Valid values range from 0 to 10. The Children's Food Security raw score, X1FSCHRA, is a count of affirmative responses to child-referenced items. Valid values range from 0 to 8. Responses to items skipped because of screening are assumed to be "No." All three raw scores indicate the number of food-insecure conditions reported by the household. Thus, higher scores indicate more severe food insecurity. Families

with no valid responses (0.08 percent of all households) are coded as missing (−9). Missing item responses of families with at least one valid response (0.16 percent of households had one more such missing responses) are imputed as negative responses.

7.5.2.7   Socioeconomic Status and Poverty (X1FTHSCR, X1MOMSCR, X1SESL, X1SESQ5, X1INCOME, X1POVRTY)

Socioeconomic status (SES) is a measure of social standing (see Duncan [1961] for more information on socioeconomic status)**.** It was computed at the household level using data from the parent CAPI instrument and the resident father questionnaires. The SES variable reflects the socioeconomic status of the household at the time of the 9-month parent CAPI instrument (2002). The components used to create the measure of SES were as follows:

- Father/male guardian's education;

- Mother/female guardian's education;

- Father/male guardian's occupation;

- Mother/female guardian's occupation; and

- Household income.

Occupations were coded using the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2000). The occupation codes were collapsed into 23 aggregated categories, with one additional category for unemployed, retired, disabled, and unclassified workers (see section 6.1.3 for a description of the procedures used to code occupation and section 7.5.3 for a description of the 23 aggregated occupation categories). Occupation was recoded to reflect the average of the 1989 General Social Survey (GSS) prestige score. This was computed as the average of the corresponding prestige scores for the 2000 Census occupational categories covered by the ECLS-B occupation. Table 7-6 provides details on the prestige score values (X1FTHSCR, X1MOMSCR).

The variables were collected as follows:

1. **Parents' education.** The information about parents' education was collected in the 9-month parent CAPI instrument and the resident father questionnaire. Household

members identified by the respondent as a mother/female guardian or father/male guardian of the focal child, or a spouse/partner of the mother/female guardian or father/male guardian, were considered parents of the focal child.

2. **Parents' occupation.** The information about parents' occupation was collected in the 9-month parent CAPI instrument and the resident father questionnaire.

3. **Income.** The information about income was collected in the 9-month parent CAPI instrument. Broad-range and detailed-range income questions were asked of all participants. The broad range classifies household income as $25,000 and less per year, or as greater than $25,000. The detailed range classifies household income as shown in table 7-1. Households that were determined to meet the size and income criteria related to poverty shown in table 7-2 were asked to report income to the nearest $1,000. (For simplicity, this is called exact income.) Because not all households were asked to report exact income, the midpoint of the detailed income range was used to compute the SES composite variable.

Table 7-1.   Levels of the detailed income range in the 9-month data collection: 2001–02

Detailed income range	Total household income
1	$5,000 or less
2	$5,001 to $10,000
3	$10,001 to $15,000
4	$15,001 to $20,000
5	$20,001 to $25,000
6	$25,001 to $30,000
7	$30,001 to $35,000
8	$35,001 to $40,000
9	$40,001 to $50,000
10	$50,001 to $75,000
11	$75,001 to $100,000
12	$100,001 to $200,000
13	$200,001 or more

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

Table 7-2.   Households asked to report income to the nearest $1,000 in the 9-month data collection: 2001–02

Household size	Total household income
Two or three	$15,000 or less
Four or five	$20,000 or less
Six or seven	$25,000 or less
Eight	$30,000 or less
Nine or more	$35,000 or less

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

Not all parents who completed the parent CAPI instrument and the resident father questionnaire responded to every question, and not all fathers completed the resident father questionnaire. Therefore, there were missing values for some of the components of the SES composite variable. Only a small percentage of values for the education and occupation variables were missing; a larger proportion of households had missing values for the detailed income range (see table 7-3).

Table 7-3. Item missing data for SES source variables in the
9-month data collection: 2001–02

Variable	Number missing	Percent
Mother's education	39	0.37
Father's education	114	1.07
Mother's occupation	44	0.41
Father's occupation	190	1.79
Detailed income range	950	8.93

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early
Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

The following procedure was used to impute missing values for each component of the SES composite variable.

Data were imputed using a hot deck methodology. In hot deck imputation, the value reported by a respondent for a particular item is assigned or "donated" to a "similar" person who failed to respond to that question. Auxiliary information known for both donors and nonrespondents is used to form groups of persons having similar characteristics. These groups of similar respondents and nonrespondents are called "imputation cells." The imputed value for a case with a missing value is taken from a randomly selected donor among the respondents within the cell.

Imputation cells were defined by respondent characteristics that potentially were the best predictors of the variables to be imputed. These relationships had been determined previously by CHAID (Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector) analyses of base year data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 1998–99 (ECLS-K). Missing values for the education, occupation, and detailed income range variables were imputed by the hot deck method for all households with at least one parent present. Hot deck imputation was done in a sequential order, separately, by type of household (female single parent, male single parent, and both parents present). For households with both parents present, the mother's and father's variables were imputed separately. Imputed as well as reported values were used to define imputation cells; missing values for donor characteristics were treated

as a separate category. No imputed value was used as a donor. No donor was used more than once. The order of hot deck imputation for all the variables was from the lowest percent missing to the highest. For more information on hot-deck imputation procedures, see Little and Rubin (2002).

Hot deck imputation was implemented for three types of households (female single parent, male single parent, and both parents present) defined by the composite variable X1HFAMIL (described below). Households that could not be categorized into one of the three types were labeled as "other" households. An "other" type of household includes those in which there was no biological, adoptive, step-, or foster mother or father, and the child lived with a relative (e.g., aunt, grandmother) or nonrelative. Less than one percent of households were of this "other" type in the ECLS-B 9-month sample. For these households, respondent information related to the components of SES were extracted from the parent CAPI instrument and used to calculate the SES composite variable.

Occupation imputation involved two steps. First, the labor force status of the parent was imputed (i.e., whether the parent was employed). Then the parent's occupation was imputed only for those parents whose status was identified as employed either through the parent CAPI instrument or the first imputation step. The detailed income range was imputed in two steps: first for cases where the broad income range was known, and second for cases where it was unknown.

For households where at least one parent was present, the order of hot deck imputation was as follows:

1. Mother's occupation;

2. Mother's labor force status;

3. Mother's education;

4. Father's occupation;

5. Father's education;

6. Father's labor force status;

7. Detailed income range, where the broad income range was known; and

8. Detailed income range, where the broad income range was unknown.

At this point, all of the missing values had been imputed for the three types of households identified above. However an exact income value was still required to construct the SES composite. The midpoint of the detailed income range was assigned for this purpose to households.

The log of the detailed income range midpoint was then used to compute the SES composite. This value does not vary widely within the levels of the detailed income range, so the midpoint was a reasonable choice. It was used only for the purpose of computing the SES composite and was not retained in the data file.

Table 7-4 shows results for imputing component variables for SES. Each component is listed on the left, with the number missing and number imputed in the right-hand columns. There was relatively little missing data for education and occupation, particularly for mothers. However, there was substantial missing data for income. As shown in table 7-4, all cases with missing data were successfully imputed.

Table 7-4.   Summary of imputation results, 9-month data collection: 2001–02

SES component	Number missing	Number imputed
Mother's education	39	39
Father's education	114	114
Mother's labor force status	32	32
Father's labor force status	301	301
Mother's occupation	44	44
Father's occupation	190	190
Detailed income range	950	950

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

Once the components of the SES variable were imputed, their corresponding *z*-scores or normalized values were computed. The standardization of scores put them on the same numeric scale, allowing them to be averaged. The expression of *z*-score z_{hi} for the *h*-th component in the *i*-th household is

$$z_{hi} = \frac{x_{hi} - \bar{x}_w}{se(\bar{x}_w)},$$

where

x_{hi} is   the value of the *h*-th SES component for the *i*-th household*;*

$\bar{x}_w$ is   the weighted mean of x_{hi} ; and

$se(\bar{x}_w)$ is   the standard error of $\bar{x}_w$.

Thus, each component was converted to a *z*-score with mean of 0 and a standard deviation of one. For income, the component x_i is the logarithm of the income for *i*-th household. The logarithm of income was used because the distribution of the logarithm of income is less skewed than the direct income values. The SES value for the *i*-th household was then computed as

$$SES_i = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{m_i} z_{hi}}{m_i},$$

where m_i is number of nonmissing SES components for the *i*-th household. X1SESL is the continuous variable for the SES composite that ranges from –2.10 to 2.25. As described, the SES composite is the average of up to five measures, each of which was standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1, hence the negative values. For analyses that require a continuous SES measure, such as multiple regressions, X1SESL is the variable to use. A categorical SES variable (X1SESQ5) was created that contains the quintile for the value of the composite SES for the child. Quintile 1 represents the lowest SES category and quintile 5 represents the highest SES category. The quintiles were computed at the child level using the 9-month parent weight (W1R0).

Note that for households with only one parent present, not all the components were defined. In these cases, the SES was computed by averaging the available components.

The imputed detailed income range variable (X1INCOME) was also used to create a household-level poverty variable (X1POVRTY) that defines 100 percent of poverty. Income was compared to Census poverty thresholds for 2001, which vary by household size. Table 7-5 shows the detailed income categories used in the ECLS-B parent CAPI instrument for determining whether to ask a more detailed question about income to the nearest $1,000. For comparison, the table also shows weighted poverty thresholds from the Census.[6] Households in which the income fell below the

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[6] The ECLS-B provides an approximate, but not exact measure of poverty. Income category thresholds used in the parent CAPI instrument are similar, but not identical to those from weighted Census averages.

appropriate threshold were classified as poor. For example, if a household contained two members, and the household income was lower than $11,920, then the household was considered to be below 100 percent of the poverty threshold.

Table 7-5.   ECLS-B and Census poverty thresholds for 2001

Household size	ECLS-B income categories	Census weighted average thresholds for 2001[1]
2	Less than or equal to $15,000	$11,920
3	Less than or equal to $15,000	$14,128
4	Less than or equal to $20,000	$18,104
5	Less than or equal to $20,000	$21,405
6	Less than or equal to $25,000	$24,195
7	Less than or equal to $25,000	$27,517
8	Less than or equal to $30,000	$30,627
9+	Less than or equal to $35,000	$36,286

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, "Poverty 2001" (Available: http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh01.html).
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

7.5.2.8   Parent Education (X1PARED, X1FTHED, and X1MOMED)

There are three parent education composites in the file. These are X1PARED (the highest level of education for the child's parents who reside in the household), X1FTHED (father's highest level of education), and X1MOMED (mother's highest level of education). The variables include only birth adoptive, step-, or foster parents residing in the household. For example, if the child did not have birth, adoptive, step-, or foster parents but was living with another relative (such as an aunt) who served as the parent respondent, the education of the relative and his or her spouse were not used in the creation of the composites. At 9 months of age, less than one percent of the children did not have at least one parent in the household. Moreover, the information on these other adults is still available in the data file as P1REDU (for respondent) and P1SPEDUC (for respondent's spouse/partner).

If both parents resided in the household, X1PARED was the highest value for education level from either the mother/guardian in X1MOMED or the father/guardian in X1FTHED. For example, if the child's biological mother and biological father both lived in the household, X1PARED was set equal to the highest value for education level found in X1MOMED and X1FTHED. If the household only

had one parent, then X1PARED was equal to either X1MOMED or X1FTHED depending on which parent or guardian resided with the child. For example, if the birth mother lived in the household and there was no birth, adoptive, step-, or foster father in the household, X1PARED was set equal to the education level of the birth mother indicated in X1MOMED. If the education data for either of the parents were missing[7] they were imputed, and the composite X1PARED was created based on both the reported and imputed data.

7.5.2.9 Parent Race/Ethnicity (X1HFAMIN, X1HFASN, X1HFPCIL, X1HFBLCK, X1HFWHT, X1HFHISP, X1HFMLRC, X1HFAIBC, X1HFASBC, X1HFPCBC, X1HFBLBC, X1HFWHBC, X1HFHSBC, X1HFRACE, X1HMAMIN, X1HMASN, X1HMPCIL, X1HMBLCK, X1HMWHT, X1HMHISP, X1HMMLRC, X1HMAIBC, X1HMASBC, X1HMPCBC, X1HMBLBC, X1HMWHBC, X1HMHSBC, X1HMRACE)

The composites for the parent's race/ethnicity are presented in the ECLS-B files in three ways: (1) as dichotomous variables for each race/ethnicity category for the father: American Indian (X1HFAMIN), Asian (X1HFASN), Pacific Islander (X1HFPCIL), Black (X1HFBLCK), White (X1HFWHT), Hispanic (X1HFHISP), more than one race unspecified (X1HFMLRC) and for the mother: (American Indian (X1HMAMIN), Asian (X1HMASN), Pacific Islander (X1HMPCIL), Black (X1HMBLCK), White (X1HMWHT), Hispanic (X1HMHISP), more than one race, unspecified (X1HMMLRC) from the parent CAPI instrument and birth certificate data; (2) as dichotomous variables for race/ethnicity categories for the father: American Indian (X1HFAIBC), Asian (X1HFASBC), Pacific Islander (X1HFPCBC), Black (X1HFBLBC), White (X1HFWHBC), Hispanic (X1HFHSBC) and for the mother: American Indian (X1HMAIBC), Asian (X1HMASBC), Pacific Islander (X1HMPCBC), Black (X1HMBLBC), White (X1HMWHBC), Hispanic (X1HMHSBC) indicating whether birth certificate data were used to code father or mother race/ethnicity, and (3) as a single race/ethnicity composite created from the dichotomous variables for each race/ethnicity category for fathers (X1HFRACE) and mothers (X1HMRACE).

The composites for race/ethnicity for the parents were calculated in the same way as those for the child, except that birth certificate data was used to supplement parent-reported race/ethnicity for residential biological mothers and fathers. That is, data on parent race/ethnicity come from the parent

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[7] Missing data were due to "Refused" or "Don't know" answers from respondents.

CAPI instrument, and in cases where parent race/ethnicity was missing from the parent CAPI instrument for residential biological mothers and fathers, birth certificate data were used.

Parent respondents were allowed to indicate that they belonged to one or more of 14 race categories. These categories include (1) White, (2) Black or African American, (3) American Indian or Alaska Native, (4) Asian Indian, (5) Chinese, (6) Filipino, (7) Japanese, (8) Korean, (9) Vietnamese, (10) Other Asian, (11) Native Hawaiian, (12) Guamanian or Chamorro, (13) Samoan, and (14) Other Pacific Islander. From these responses, a series of five dichotomous race variables were created that indicated separately whether the respondent belonged to each of five main specified race groups, including White, Black, Asian (including Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Other Asian), and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (including Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, and Other Pacific Islander). In addition, one more dichotomous variable was created for parent respondents who had simply indicated that they were multiracial without specifying a race (e.g., biracial). For residential biological mothers and fathers whose race was refused, don't know, missing or unspecified in the parent CAPI instrument, birth certificate data, if available, were used to code the five dichotomous race variables. The variables X1HFAIBC, X1HFASBC, X1HFPCBC, X1HFBLBC, and X1HFWHBC (for fathers) and X1HMAIBC, X1HMASBC, X1HMPCBC, X1HMBLBC, and X1HMWHBC (for mothers) indicate whether birth certificate data were used to code the five dichotomous race variables (1 = Yes, 2 = No).

Parent race/ethnicity was obtained for all parents and spouses of respondent parents, but may or may not have been collected for a parent's boyfriend or girlfriend. For example, in a family with a birth mother and stepfather the race/ethnicity of both parents was obtained. However, in a family with a birth mother and the mother's boyfriend, if the mother's boyfriend was not identified as a spouse or partner of the mother, the race/ethnicity of the mother was obtained but that of the boyfriend was not. In addition, the race composites are calculated only for birth, adoptive, step-, and foster parents, and not for nonparent relatives and nonrelatives.

7.5.2.10 Parent Identifiers and Household Composition (X1MOMTYP, X1FTHTYP, X1MOMID, X1FTHID, X1HPARNT, X1HFAMIL)

The construction of parent identifiers and the household composition variables from the parent CAPI instrument data was done as follows. Individuals identifying themselves as the child's

mother/father were located within the household roster, and their relationship to the child (biological, adoptive, foster, step-, partner of respondent, or unknown) was established. For households containing more than one father or mother, a hierarchy was used to designate the "current" or residential mother and/or father. The biological parent, if present, was always the current mother or father. In the absence of a biological parent, the current mother/father designation was assigned to the adoptive, step-, foster/guardian, partner (including household members defined as spouses/partners of the respondent, but not identified by the respondent as mothers/female guardians or fathers/male guardians), or "unknown-type" parent.

The type of mother/father in the household established by the procedure outlined above is identified in the composite variables X1MOMTYP (type of resident mother; biological, adoptive, foster, step-, partner of father, partner of relative/nonrelative father figure, or unknown) and X1FTHTYP[8] (type of resident father; biological, adoptive, foster, step-, partner of mother, partner of relative; nonrelative mother figure, or unknown). If there were no household members that could be identified as one of the parent types outlined above, the composite variables were set to equal 7 (no resident father/mother). The person numbers of the household members identified in X1MOMTYP and X1FTHTYP are provided in the composite variables X1MOMID and X1FTHID respectively. Person number refers to the number each household member has on the household roster list. Household members are listed in the order they are reported by the respondent (see section 6.1.3 for more information about the household roster).

After the resident parents were identified and the composite variables X1MOMTYP and X1FTHTYP were constructed, the parent demographic variables (including age, race/ethnicity, education, occupation, and employment status) were then constructed for all parents identified in X1MOMTYP and X1FTHTYP.[9]

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[8] Users should be aware that there are 10 cases where there is a biological father in the household, but someone other than this biological father completed the resident father questionnaire. This is, the mother indicated that the biological father lives in the household (X1FTHTYP = 1), but the first question on the resident father questionnaire (F1RELCH – "What is your relationship to the child?") reveals that someone other than the biological father completed the resident father questionnaire. These cases have a father weight (W1F0) assigned to them. Users can decide whether or not to include these cases in their analyses.

[9] Prior to finalizing the data, 53 cases were identified that consisted of relative/nonrelative female respondents to the parent CAPI interview. Originally, these cases had a value of X1MOMTYP = no resident mother. The composite X1MOMTYP was revised, and a new category (Rel/nonrel resp–mother figure) was added to include these cases. Of these 53 cases, 24 were identified as having partners who completed the resident father questionnaires. Originally these cases had a value of X1FTHTYP = no resident father. The composite X1FTHTYP was revised and a new category (Rel/nonrel resps partner–father figure) was added to include these cases. In addition, 2 cases were identified that consisted of relative/nonrelative male respondents. Originally, these cases had a value of X1FTHTYP = no resident father. The composite X1FTHTYP was revised and a new category (Rel/nonrel resp–father figure.) was added to include these cases. The parent demographic composite variables (age, race/ethnicity,education, occupation, and employment status), however, were not revised for these cases. To obtain the syntax necessary for updating these demographic composites to reflect the changes to X1FTHTYP and X1MOMTYP, go to http://nces.ed.gov/ecls.

Information about parents in the household, along with household size and presence or absence of grandparents, siblings, and other relatives, was used to construct the household composition variables X1HPARNT (classification of focal child's parents who reside in the household) and X1HFAMIL (family type categories using both parent and sibling information).

For example, for X1HFAMIL, composite values are as follows:

- 1 = two parents and sibling(s)

- 2 = two parents, no siblings

- 3 = one parent and sibling(s)

- 4 = one parent, no siblings

- 5 = other

Parent figures not identified by X1MOMTYP and X1FTHTYP were placed in the "other" category for this composite. Likewise, for the composite X1HPARNT, parent figures were placed in categories 8 or 9 for related and unrelated guardians, respectively.[10]

7.5.3 Occupation Codes Used in the ECLS-B

This section describes the aggregated categories that were used for coding occupation in the ECLS-B. Occupations were coded using the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2000). The occupation codes were collapsed into the following 23 codes, plus one additional code for unemployed/retired/disabled/unclassified workers (see section 6.1.3 for a description of the procedures used to code occupation).

1. Management Occupations

This category includes senior-level and middle management occupations and occupations that directly support management. Senior-level managers are persons concerned with policymaking, planning, staffing, directing, and/or controlling

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[10] It should be noted that because the composite construction identifies only one resident mother or one resident father, same-sex parents are not readily identified in the composites themselves. Two approaches can be used to identify these couples. First, the user should search the relationship variables (P1REL_01, etc.) to identify households in which more than one person is identified as a father/mother to the focal child. Second, since not all same-sex partners identify themselves as "mother" or "father" to the focal child, the user should also search for households in which the respondent is the child's parent and the respondent's spouse/partner (identified from P1SPSPTR) is the same sex as the respondent.

activities. Middle managers include persons who plan, organize, or direct and/or control activities at the operational level. Workers in this category are not directly concerned with the fabrication of products or with the provision of services. Other officials and administrators include legislators, education administrators, construction managers, operations specialty managers, and agricultural managers.

2.   Business and Financial Operations Occupations

This category includes senior- and middle-level business and financial occupations. Senior-level business operations specialists are persons concerned with wholesale and retail buying, negotiators of contracts and labor relations, management analysts, and emergency management specialists. The middle-level business occupation category includes claims adjusters, compliance officers, convention planners, and logisticians. Financial specialists include accountants, auditors, analysts, and examiners.

3.   Computer and Mathematical Science Occupations

This category includes occupations concerned with the fields of computer and mathematical science. The computer science field includes computer and systems software programmers, computer support specialists, and database and network administrators. The mathematical sciences positions in this category include actuaries, operations research analysts, statisticians, and mathematical scientists.

4.   Architecture and Engineering Occupations

This category includes occupations concerned with applying principles of architecture and engineering in the design and construction of buildings, equipment and processing systems, highways and roads, and land utilization. Aerospace, agricultural, biomedical, chemical, civil, computer hardware, electrical, environmental, industrial, mechanical, and marine engineers are all included in this category.

5.   Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations

This category includes those engaged primarily in the application of scientific principles to research and development. Life sciences are those including biology, agriculture and medicine. Physical science includes chemistry and physics, while the social sciences focus on economics, psychology, sociology, history, and geography. In addition, this category includes the support technicians for all of these fields of research and study.

6.   Community and Social Services Occupations

This category includes occupations concerned with the social needs of people and basic and applied research in the social sciences. For example, counselors, social workers, community and social service specialists, and religious workers are included in this category.

7. **Legal Occupations**

This category includes occupations directly related to the legal system, including judges, lawyers, paralegals and legal assistants, court reporters, law clerks, and title examiners.

8. **Education, Training, and Library Occupations**

This category includes those who teach at higher education institutions and at other postsecondary (after high school) institutions, such as vocational institutions. This category also includes prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers, elementary and secondary teachers, special education teachers, instructional coordinators, and adult education teachers (outside postsecondary). In addition, vocational and educational counselors, librarians, curators, and archivists are included here.

9. **Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations**

This category includes occupations concerned with creating and executing artistic works in a personally interpreted manner by painting, sculpturing, drawing, engraving, etching and other methods; creating designs for products and interior decorations; designing and illustrating books, magazines, and other publications; writing; still, motion picture and television photography/filming; producing, directing, staging, acting, dancing, and singing in entertainment; and participating in sports and athletics as a competitor or player and administering and directing athletic programs.

10. **Health Care Practitioners and Technical Occupations**

This category includes health care professionals who diagnose and treat patients. In addition to physicians, dentists, and veterinarians, this category includes optometrists, podiatrists, and other diagnosing and treating professionals, such as chiropractors, hypnotherapists, and acupuncturists. This category also includes occupations concerned with the maintenance of health, the prevention of illness and the care of the ill through the provision and supervision of nursing care; compounding drugs; planning food service or nutritional programs; providing assistance to physicians; and the provision of therapy and treatment as directed by physicians.

Health technologists and technicians, for example, clinical laboratory technologists and technicians, dental hygienists, radiologic technicians, licensed practical nurses (LPNs), and other health technologists are also included in this category.

11. **Health Care Support Occupations**

This category includes occupations concerned with providing aid and assistance to medical and therapy staff. For example, home health aides, physical therapy assistants or aides, massage therapists, medical assistants, and veterinary assistants are included here.

12. **Protective Service Occupations**

This category includes occupations providing protective services. Examples are fire fighters, fire inspectors, police officers, correctional officers, animal control workers, and security guards.

13. **Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations**

This category includes occupations concerned with the preparation, cooking, and service of food. Some examples are chefs and head cooks, fast food and counter workers, bartenders, waiters, and dishwashers.

14. **Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations**

This category includes occupations concerned with the maintenance and upkeep of buildings and grounds. It includes janitors, maids, landscape gardeners, pesticide handlers, and tree and shrub trimmers and pruners.

15. **Personal Care and Service Occupations**

This category includes occupations providing personal services to individuals. Some examples are nonfarm animal caretakers, entertainment attendants, personal appearance workers, transportation, tourism and lodging attendants, and child care workers.

16. **Sales and Related Occupations**

This category includes occupations involving in selling goods or services, purchasing commodities and property for resale, and conducting wholesale or retail business.

17. **Office and Administrative Support Occupations**

This category includes occupations involving preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records; collecting accounts; gathering and distributing information; operating office machines and data processing equipment; operating switchboards; distributing mail and messages; and other support and clerical duties such as bank telling, data entry keying, and so forth.

18. **Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations**

This category is concerned with the production, propagation (breeding/growing), gathering and catching of animals, animal products, and plant products (timber, crop, and ornamental); the provision of services associated with agricultural production; and game farms, fisheries and wildlife conservation. "Other agricultural and related occupations" include occupations concerned with the production and propagation of animals, animal products, plants and products (crops and ornamental).

19. **Construction and Extraction Occupations**

This category includes occupations that normally are performed at a specific site, which will change over time, in contrast to production workers, where the work is usually at a fixed location. Construction workers include those in overall construction, brickmasons, stonemasons, carpenters, electricians, drywall installers, paperhangers and painters, and so forth. The extractive occupation category includes oil well drillers, mining machine operators, and so on.

20. **Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations**

This category includes occupations that are concerned with installation, adjustment, maintenance, part replacement, and repair of tools, equipment, and machines.

21. **Production Occupations**

This category includes both precision and manufacturing production. Precision production includes occupations concerned with performing production tasks that require a high degree of precision or attainment of rigid specification and operating plants or large systems. Examples are tool and die makers, pattern and model makers, machinists, jewelers, engravers, and so on. Also included are some food-related workers including butchers and bakers. Plant and system operators include water and sewage, gas power, chemical, petroleum, and other plant or system operators. Manufacturing production includes occupations concerned with setting up, operating, and tending of machines and hand production work usually in a factory or other fixed place of business.

22. **Transportation and Material Moving Occupations**

This category includes occupations concerned with operating and controlling equipment used to facilitate the movement of people or materials and the supervising of those workers.

23. **Military-Specific Occupations**

This category includes occupations that are unique to the military. Artillery and missile officers, special forces officers, and infantry soldiers are included in this category. Many military occupations are similar to occupations in the other categories, and they are classified in those groups. For example, a cook in the military would be classified under the Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupation category.

90. **Unemployed, Retired, Disabled, or Unclassified Workers**

This category includes persons who are unemployed, have retired from the work force, or are disabled. It also includes unclassified occupations that do not fit in the categories above.

7.5.4　　Derived and Indicator Composite Variables

To facilitate methodological research, 18 derived variables and 8 indicator variables are included on the 9-month data file. All derived and indicator variables are listed and described in table 7-6.

The derived variables include a series of dichotomous variables that indicate whether the child was sampled as part of certain populations that were oversampled in the ECLS-B. These include X1TWSAMP (Child sampled as part of twin), X1AISAMP (Child sampled as part of American Indian population), X1ASISMP (Child sampled as part of the Asian and Pacific Island population), and X1CHNSMP (Child sampled as part of Chinese population). In addition, derived variables for the child's birth weight status (X1BTHWGT; 1 = Normal birth weight, 2 = Moderately low birth weight, and 3 = Very low birth weight) and the child's multiple birth status (X1MBRTST; 1 = Singleton, 2 = Twin, 3 = Higher order) are included in the data file.

The derived variable X1HHURBN classifies the location where the parent interview took place as urban or rural using definitional criteria from the 2000 census. The values for this composite variable are: 1 = Urban, inside UA, 2 = Urban, inside UC, 3 = Rural, where "UA" refers to an urbanized area and "UC" refers to an urban cluster (i.e., less densely populated than a "UA" or urbanized area).

Several derived variables indicate the language in which components of the 9-month data collection were conducted and whether an interpreter was used. These include the language in which the parent CAPI instrument was conducted (X1LNGPRT), the language used by parent respondent in the NCATS teaching task (X1LNGNCT), and whether an interpreter was used to conduct the parent CAPI instrument (X1INTRST). In addition, the interviewer identification number (X1INTVID) is included in the data file.

Eight indicator variables were added to the data file to identify the status of various components of the 9-month data collection. Several of these indicator variables simply identify the presence or absence (1 = Yes, present, 2 = No, not present) of components, including the parent CAPI instrument (X1STATPI), the parent self-administered questionnaire (X1STTPSQ), and the resident father questionnaire (X1STTRFQ).

Other indicator variables have more detailed values and combine information from other composite variables in the data file. An indicator variable for the status of the BSF-R mental assessment

(X1STBMTL) includes five categories: 1 = BSF-R mental administered, no modifications, 2 = BSF-R mental administered, with modifications, 3 = BSF-R mental administered, unknown modification status, 4 = Not scoreable,[11] 5 = Not administered. Similar categories are used for an indicator variable for the status of BSF-R motor assessment (X1STBMTR). For the NCATS tape of the parent-child interaction, four categories are identified in the indicator variable X1STTNCT: 0 = No NCATS tape, 1 = NCATS tape coded, 2 = NCATS tape not coded, foreign language, 3 = NCATS tape not coded, uncodeable.[12]

Finally, an indicator variable for the status of the physical measurements (X1STATPM) has three values that are based on the presence or absence of the child's length and weight measurements. These values are (1) Both length and weight measurements are present, (2) Only one measurement (length or weight) is present, and (3) Neither length nor weight measurements are present. Because the child's length and weight measurements were considered to be most useful to users of the physical measurements taken during the child assessment, the child's middle upper arm circumference and head circumference measurements were not included in the definition of the status of the physical measurements indicator variable.

7.6 Composite Table

Table 7-6 describes the composite and derived variables that are on the ECLS-B 9-month child catalog. Please note that a few of the variables specified in the "derived from" column are not included in the final data sets. For example, several composite variables use information from the Field Management System (FMS), and these FMS variables are not included in the data file.

The "derived from" column also contains the item numbers from the questionnaire, which help in identifying the items that were used in the creation of these composites. This information allows a user to decide if he or she would like to use the composite based on how it was defined. Some variables in table 7-6 have been recoded or suppressed. Reasons for these data changes are discussed in section 7.7. The new recoded categories are noted for applicable variables in table 7-6.

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[11] For more information on cases determined to be "Not scoreable," refer to section 3.1.1 in chapter 3 of this manual.

[12] The determination of whether a tape could be coded was made at Westat. If a coder judged a tape uncodeable, the coder completed a checklist to indicate the reasons why (see variables C1LNGUAG, C1LESSMN C1TRIAD, C1PRQUAL, C1EQPROB, C1NONTOY, and C1NOCDOT). Because the coder could check more than one reason, the sum of the reasons why a tape is not codeable exceeds the number of tapes that are not codeable as indicated in X1STTNCT and in C1ABLCDE.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1ASAGE	Child	Child's age at the time the direct child assessment occurred. This age is in decimal months.	P1CHDOBC (IN135), P1CHDOBM (IN140), P1CHDOBD (IN142), P1CHDOBY (IN144), Preloaded variables for child's date of birth from birth certificate (P1CBIRTH, P1CHMBIR, P1CHYBIR, not on data file), date of the child assessment (C1V1DATE, C1V2DATE, C1CADATE), date of the parent interview (FMS), date of the child assessment (FMS)	Continuous
X1BSIDAG	Child	Focal child's age adjusted for prematurity (BSID age). This age is in decimal months.	Variable upcoded from parent CAPI application (not on data file)	Continuous
X1CHSEX	Child	Sex of focal child	P1CHLSEX (Birth certificate data), P1CHSEX (IN145)	1 = Male, 2 = Female
X1CHRACE	Child	Race and ethnicity of the focal child	RACE1, RACE2, RACE3, RACE4, RACE5, RACE6 (Variables coded in parent interview based on FS085), and P1HSP_01 through P1HSP_19 (FS075)	1 = White, non-Hispanic, 2 = Black or African American, non-Hispanic, 3 = Hispanic, race specified, 4 = Hispanic, no race specified, 5 = Asian, non-Hispanic, 6 = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic, 7 = American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic, 8= More than 1 race, non-Hispanic

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1CHAMIN	Child	Child is Native American	RACE1 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1AIS_01 through P1AIS_19, and P1AIU_01 through P1AIU_19 (FS085)).	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1CHASN	Child	Child is Asian	RACE2 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1ASN_01 through P1ASN_19, P1CHN_01 through P1CHN_19, P1FIL_01 through P1FIL_19, P1JPN_01 through P1JPN_19, P1KOR_01 through P1KOR_19, P1VTN_01 through P1VTN_19, P1AAS_01 through P1AAS_19, and P1ASU_01 through P1ASU_19 (FS085)).	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1CHPCIL	Child	Child is Pacific Islander	RACE4 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1NHI_01 through P1NHI_19, P1GC_01 through P1GC_19, P1SAM_01 through P1SAM_19, P1PIS_01 through P1PIS_19, and P1PIU_01 through P1PIU_19 (FS085)).	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1CHBLCK	Child	Child is African American	RACE3 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1BLK_01 through P1BLK_19 (FS085)).	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1CHWHT	Child	Child is White	RACE5 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1WH_01 through P1WH_19 (FS085)).	1 = Yes, 2 = No

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1CHHISP	Child	Child is Hispanic	P1HSP_01 through P1HSP_19 (FS075)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1CHMLRC	Child	Child is more than one race, unspecified	RACE6 (Variable coded from parent interview based on P1ARS_01 through P1ARS_19 (FS085), and P1ARU_01 through P1ARU_19 (FS089)).	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1PRIMNW	Indirect Child	Primary, nonparental child care arrangement in which the child currently spends the most hours per week	P1RELNOW (CC015), P1RHRS (CC070), P1NRNOW (CC120), P1NHRS (CC170), P1CTRNOW (CC220), P1CHRS (CC260)	0 = No nonparental care 1 = Relative care in child's home 2 = Relative care in another home 3 = Relative care, location varies 4 = Nonrelative care in child's home 5 = Nonrelative care in another home 6 = Nonrelative care, location varies 7 = Center-based program 8 = Multiple care arrangements with same hours in each
X1HRSCAR	Indirect Child	Total number of hours per week the focal child currently spends in all primary and secondary, nonparental child care arrangements	P1RELNOW (CC015), P1RELNUM (CC035), P1RHRS (CC070), P1RHROTH (CC118), P1NRNOW (CC120), P1NRNUM (CC140), P1NHRS (CC170), P1NHROTH (CC218), P1CTRNOW (CC220), P1CTRNUM (CC240), P1CHRS (CC260), P1CHROTH (CC308)	Continuous
X1AGCARE	Indirect Child	The age in months when the focal child first began any type of nonparental care on a regular basis	P1RELNOW (CC015), P1REVER (CC020), P1RAGEMM (CC025), P1NRNOW (CC120), P1NREVER (CC125), P1NAGEMM (CC130), P1CTRNOW (CC220), P1CEVER (CC225), P1CAGEMM (CC230)	Continuous

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1CHPREM	Indirect Child	Prematurity of child (in days)	BCGESTWK (gestation detail in weeks from the birth certificate)	Continuous
X1NCATTM	Direct Child	Time it took parent to teach the NCATS task to the focal child. This time is in seconds.	C1LENGTH (NCATS CADE)	Continuous
X1CHLENG	Direct Child	Child's 9-month composite length in centimeters	C1CHLGT1, C1CHLGT2	Continuous
X1CHWGHT	Direct Child	Child's 9-month composite weight in kilograms	C1CHWGT1, C1CHWGT2	Continuous
X1CHMUAC	Direct Child	Child's 9-month composite MUAC (Middle Upper Arm Circumference) in centimeters	C1MUAC1, C1MUAC2	Continuous
X1CHCRFM	Direct Child	Child's 9-month composite head circumference in centimeters (for very low birth weight children only)	C1CHHC1, C1CHHC2	Continuous

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HPARNT	Family/HH	Classification of focal child's parents who reside in the household	P1RSREL (IN035), X1MOMTYP, X1FTHTYP (composites)	1 = Biological mother and biological father, 2 = Biological mother and other father (step-, adoptive, foster), 3 = Biological father and other mother (step-, adoptive, foster), 4 = Biological mother only, 5 = Biological father only, 6 = Two adoptive parents, 7 = Single adoptive parent or adoptive parents and stepparent, 8 = Related guardian(s), 9 = Unrelated guardian(s)
X1NUMSIB	Family/HH	Total number of siblings with whom the focal child lives, including anyone reporting him/herself as the child of the focal child's foster parent/guardian	P1RSREL (IN035), P1REL_01 through P1REL_19 (FS040)	Continuous
X1HFAMIL	Family/HH	Family type categories using both parent and sibling information	P1RSREL (IN035), P1NRREL (IN060), P1REL_01 through P1REL_19 (FS040), P1NRS_01 through P1NRS_19 (FS065), X1MOMTYP, X1FTHTYP, X1NUMSIB, X1HPARNT (composites)	1 = Two parents and sibling(s), 2 = Two parents, no siblings, 3 = One parent and sibling(s), 4 = One parent, no siblings, 5 = Other
X1MARSTA	Family/HH	Marital status of parent(s) in household	P1MOMREL (IN040), P1DADREL (IN045), P1MARSTS (MH005), X1HPARNT (Composite)	1 = Married, 2 = Separated, 3 = Divorced, 4 = Widowed, 5 = Never married, 6 = No biological or adoptive parents in household

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1LESS18	Family/HH	Total number of household members younger than 18 years old	P1AGE_01 through P1AGE_19 (FS015)	Continuous
X118OVER	Family/HH	Total number of household members age 18 years and older	P1AGE_01 through P1AGE_19 (FS015)	Continuous
X1HTOTAL	Family/HH	Total number of household members	Household roster	Continuous
X1POVRTY	Family/HH	Poverty indicator	P1HHINCS (HI015), P1HHINCY (HI020), X1HTOTAL (composite), 2001 Census-defined thresholds	1 = Below poverty threshold, 2 = At or above poverty threshold
X1INCOME	Family/HH	Household income	P1HHINCS (HI015)	Categorical
X1SESL	Family/HH	Socioeconomic scale	X1INCOME, X1FTHED, X1MOMED, X1FTHSCR, X1MOMSCR (all composites)	Continuous
X1SESQ5	Family/HH	Quintile indicator for X1SESL	X1SESL (composite)	1 = First quintile (lowest), 2 = Second quintile, 3 = Third quintile, 4 = Fourth quintile, 5 = Fifth quintile (highest)

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1FSRAW	Family/HH	Household food security raw score, a simple count of the number of food security items affirmed by the parent	P1WRRYFD (HF020a), P1FDLST (HF020b), P1BLCDML (HF020c), P1FEWTYP (HF020d), P1CHBLML (HF020e), P1CHFOOD (HF022), P1SKML (HF025), P1HOSKML (HF030), P1EATLSS (HF035), P1NOTEAT (HF040), P1LOSTWT (HF045), P1SKFDDY (HF050), P1HOSKDY (HF055), P1CHMLSZ (HF060), P1CHSKML (HF065), P1HOCHSK (HF070), P1CHHNGR (HF075), P1CHSKDY (HF080)	Continuous
X1FSSCAL	Family/HH	Household food security scale score. This is a measure of the severity of food insecurity or hunger experienced in the household in the previous 12 months	P1WRRYFD (HF020a), P1FDLST (HF020b), P1BLCDML (HF020c), P1FEWTYP (HF020d), P1CHBLML (HF020e), P1CHFOOD (HF022), P1SKML (HF025), P1HOSKML (HF030), P1EATLSS (HF035), P1NOTEAT (HF040), P1LOSTWT (HF045), P1SKFDDY (HF050), P1HOSKDY (HF055), P1CHMLSZ (HF060), P1CHSKML (HF065), P1HOCHSK (HF070), P1CHHNGR (HF075), P1CHSKDY (HF080)	Continuous

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1FSSTAT	Family/HH	A categorical measure of household food security status that identifies households as food secure, food insecure without hunger, food insecure with hunger (moderate), and food insecure with hunger (severe)	P1WRRYFD (HF020a), P1FDLST (HF020b), P1BLCDML (HF020c), P1FEWTYP (HF020d), P1CHBLML (HF020e), P1CHFOOD (HF022), P1SKML (HF025), P1HOSKML (HF030), P1EATLSS (HF035), P1NOTEAT (HF040), P1LOSTWT (HF045), P1SKFDDY (HF050), P1HOSKDY (HF055), P1CHMLSZ (HF060), P1CHSKML (HF065), P1HOCHSK (HF070), P1CHHNGR (HF075), P1CHSKDY (HF080)	1 = Food secure, 2 = Food insecure without hunger, 3 = Food insecure with hunger
X1FSADRA	Family/HH	Adult food security raw score, a simply count of the number of household- and adult-referenced food security items affirmed by the parent	P1WRRYFD (HF020a), P1FDLST (HF020b), P1BLCDML (HF020c), P1SKML (HF025), P1HOSKML (HF030), P1EATLSS (HF035), P1NOTEAT (HF040), P1LOSTWT (HF045), P1SKFDDY (HF050), P1HOSKDY (HF055)	Continuous
X1FSADSC	Family/HH	Adult food security scale score. This is a measure of the severity of food insecurity of hunger experienced by adults in the household in the previous 12 months	P1WRRYFD (HF020a), P1FDLST (HF020b), P1BLCDML (HF020c), P1SKML (HF025), P1HOSKML (HF030), P1EATLSS (HF035), P1NOTEAT (HF040), P1LOSTWT (HF045), P1SKFDDY (HF050), P1HOSKDY (HF055)	Continuous

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6. ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1FSADST	Family/HH	A categorical measure of adults' food security status that identifies households as food secure, food insecure without hunger, and food insecure with hunger among adults	P1WRRYFD (HF020a), P1FDLST (HF020b), P1BLCDML (HF020c), P1SKML (HF025), P1HOSKML (HF030), P1EATLSS (HF035), P1NOTEAT (HF040), P1LOSTWT (HF045), P1SKFDDY (HF050), P1HOSKDY (HF055)	1 = Food secure, 2 = Food insecure without hunger among adults, 3 = Food insecure with hunger among adults
X1FSCHRA	Family/HH	Children's food security raw score, a simple count of the number of child-referenced food security items affirmed by the parent	P1FEWTYP (HF020d), P1CHBLML (HF020e), P1CHFOOD (HF022), P1CHMLSZ (HF060), P1CHSKML (HF065), P1HOCHSK (HF070), P1CHHNGR (HF075), P1CHSKDY (HF080)	Continuous
X1FSCHSC	Family/HH	Children's food security scale score. This is a measure of the severity of food insecurity or hunger experienced by children in the household in the previous 12 months	P1FEWTYP (HF020d), P1CHBLML (HF020e), P1CHFOOD (HF022), P1CHMLSZ (HF060), P1CHSKML (HF065), P1HOCHSK (HF070), P1CHHNGR (HF075), P1CHSKDY (HF080)	Continuous
X1FSCHST	Family/HH	A categorical measure of children's food security status that identifies households with hunger among children at some time during the 12 months prior to the survey	P1FEWTYP (HF020d), P1CHBLML (HF020e), P1CHFOOD (HF022), P1CHMLSZ (HF060), P1CHSKML (HF065), P1HOCHSK (HF070), P1CHHNGR (HF075), P1CHSKDY (HF080)	1 = Food secure or food insecure without hunger among children, 2 = Food insecure with hunger among children
X1LANGST	Family/HH	The primary language other than English that is spoken in child's home.	P1ANYLNG (HE005), P1ENGLIS (HE015), P1PRMLNG (HE020), P1PRMLOS (HE022; not on data file)	1 = Non-English language, 2 = English language

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1FTHID	Family/HH	Household roster number of resident father	P1RSREL (IN035), P1NRREL (IN060), P1REL_01 through P1REL_19 (FS040), P1NRS_01 through P1NRS_19 (FS065)	Continuous
X1FTHTYP	Family/HH	Type of resident father; indicates whether the birth, adoptive, step- or foster father of the focal child resides in the household with the focal child	P1RSREL (IN035), P1DADREL (IN045), P1PARTNR (FS030), P1REL_01 through P1REL_19 (FS040), P1DAD_01 through P1DAD_19 (FS050), F1RELCH (Resident father (and Other Important People) SAQ)	1 = Birth father, 2 = Adoptive father, 3 = Step father, 4 = Foster father, 5 = Rel/nonrel resp–father figure, 6 = Mothers partner–father figure, 7 = Rel/nonrel resps partner–father figure, 8 = Father, unknown type, 9 = No resident father
X1HFAGE	Family/HH	Age of resident father	P1RSDOBM (IN031), P1RSDOBY (IN033), P1RSAGEY (IN033b), P1RSREL (IN035), P1AGE_01 through P1AGE_19 (FS015), P1PARTNR (FS030), P1SPDOBM (SI031), P1SPDOBY(SI033), F1BDTEMM, F1BDTEDD, F1BDTEYY (Resident father (and Other Important People) SAQ-Q33), date of parent interview	Continuous
X1HFRACE	Family/HH	Race and ethnicity of the father or male guardian in the household	RACE1, RACE2, RACE3, RACE4, RACE5, RACE6 (Variables coded in parent interview based on FS085), and P1HSP_01 through P1HSP_19 (FS075)).	1 = White, non-Hispanic, 2 = Black or African American, non-Hispanic, 3 = Hispanic, race specified, 4 = Hispanic, no race specified, 5 = Asian, non-Hispanic, 6 = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic, 7 = American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic, 8 = More than 1 race, non-Hispanic

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6. ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HFAMIN	Family/HH	Father or male guardian in the household is American Indian	RACE1 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1AIS_01 through P1AIS_19, and P1AIU_01 through P1AIU_19 (FS085)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HFASN	Family/HH	Father or male guardian in the household is Asian	RACE2 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1ASN_01 through P1ASN_19, P1CHN_01 through P1CHN_19, P1FIL_01 through P1FIL_19, P1JPN_01 through P1JPN_19, P1KOR_01 through P1KOR_19, P1VTN_01 through P1VTN_19, P1AAS_01 through P1AAS_19, and P1ASU_01 through P1ASU_19 (FS085)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HFPCIL	Family/HH	Father or male guardian in the household is Pacific Islander	RACE4 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1NHI_01 through P1NHI_19, P1GC_01 through P1GC_19, P1SAM_01 through P1SAM_19, P1PIS_01 through P1PIS_19, and P1PIU_01 through P1PIU_19 (FS085)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HFBLCK	Family/HH	Father or male guardian in the household is Black	RACE3 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1BLK_01 through P1BLK_19 (FS085)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6. ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HFWHT	Family/HH	Father or male guardian in the household is White	RACE5 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1WH_01 through P1WH_19 (FS085)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HFHISP	Family/HH	Father or male guardian in the household is Hispanic	P1HSP_01 through P1HSP_19 (FS075), BCFTHHSP (father ethnicity from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HFMLRC	Family/HH	Father or male guardian in the household is more than one race, unspecified	RACE6 (Variable coded from parent interview based on P1ARS_01 through P1ARS_19 (FS085), and P1ARU_01 through P1ARU_19 (FS089)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HFAIBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological father's race from the birth certificate was used to code X1HFAMIN	RACE1 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1AIS_01 through P1AIS_19, and P1AIU_01 through P1AIU_19 (FS085)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HFASBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological father's race from the birth certificate was used to code X1HFASN	RACE2 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1ASN_01 through P1ASN_19, P1CHN_01 through P1CHN_19, P1FIL_01 through P1FIL_19, P1JPN_01 through P1JPN_19, P1KOR_01 through P1KOR_19, P1VTN_01 through P1VTN_19, P1AAS_01 through P1AAS_19, and P1ASU_01 through P1ASU_19 (FS085)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HFPIBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological father's race from the birth certificate was used to code X1HFPCIL	RACE4 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1NHI_01 through P1NHI_19, P1GC_01 through P1GC_19, P1SAM_01 through P1SAM_19, P1PIS_01 through P1PIS_19, and P1PIU_01 through P1PIU_19 (FS085)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HFBLBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological father's race from the birth certificate was used to code X1HFBLCK	RACE3 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1BLK_01 through P1BLK_19 (FS085)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HFWHBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological father's race from the birth certificate was used to code X1HFWHT	RACE5 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1WH_01 through P1WH_19 (FS085)), BCFTHRC (father race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HFHSBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological father's ethnicity from the birth certificate was used to code X1HFHISP	P1HSP_01 through P1HSP_19 (FS075), BCFTHHSP (father ethnicity from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1FTHED	Family/HH	Resident father's highest level of education	P1REDU (RI075), P1SPEDUC (SI050), F1HIGHGR (Resident Father (and Other Important People) SAQ-Q39)	1 = 8th grade or below, 2 = 9th to 12th grades, 3 = High school diploma/ equivalent, 4 = Voc/Tech program, 5 = Some college, 6 = Bachelor's degree, 7 = Graduate professional school/ no degree, 8 = Master's degree, 9 = Doctorate or professional degree

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HFEMP	Family/HH	The work status of the father/male guardian in the household	P1WRKLWK (RI130), P1VACTN (RI135), P1PAIDHR (RI145), P1LKJOB4 (RI200), P1SWPBAG (RI205a), P1SWPRAG (RI205b), P1SWEMPD (RI205c), P1SWFRFH (RI205d), P1SWSNRS (RI205e), P1SWRDAD (RI205f), P1SWOTH (RI205g), P1SPWORK (SI065), P1SPVCTN (SI070), P1SPJBHR (SI080), P1SPLKWK (SI125), P1SPSWPA (SI130a), P1SPSWEA (SI130b), P1SPSWEM (SI130c), P1SPSWFF (SI130d), P1SPSWSR (SI130e), P1SPSWRA (SI130f), P1SPSWOT (SI130g), F1WRPTWK, F1VACTN, F1HRSWK, F1LOOKJB, F1PUBAGY, F1PRIAGY, F1EMPRES, F1FRIFAM, F1RESADS, F1WNTADS, F1FNWKOT, F1FNWKOS (not on data file) (Resident Father (and Other Important People) SAQ-Q46, 47, 54, 55)	1 = 35 hours or more per week, 2 = Less than 35 hours per week, 3 = Looking for work, 4 = Not in the labor force

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6. ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1FTHOCC	Family/HH	Resident father's occupation	P1EMPLN (RI180), P1WKINDS (RI185), P1JOBTYP (RI190), P1SPEMNM (SI105), P1SPWKIN (SI110), P1SPJBTY (SI115), F1WHOWRK, F1TYPWRK, F1KNDWRK (Resident Father (and Other Important People) SAQ-Q53) (variables not on data file), X1HFEMP (Composite)	1 = Management Occupations; 2 = Business and Financial Operations Occupations; 3 = Computer and Mathematical Occupations; 4 = Architecture and Engineering Occupations; 5 = Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations; 6 = Community and Social Service Occupations; 7 = Legal Occupations; 8 = Education, Training, and Library Occupations; 9 = Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media Occupations; 10 = Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations; 11 = Healthcare Support Occupations; 12 = Protective Service Occupations; 13 = Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations; 14 = Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations; 15 = Personal Care and Service Occupations; 16 = Sales and Related Occupations; 17 = Office and Administrative Support Occupations; 18 = Farming, Fishing and Forestry Occupations; 19 = Construction and Extraction Occupations; 20 = Installation, Maintenance and Repair Occupations; 21 = Production Occupations; 22 = Transportation and Material Moving Occupations; 23 = Military Specific Occupations; 90 = Unemployed, Retired, Disabled, Unclassified

See note at end of table.

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Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1FTHSCR	Family/HH	Father's occupation GSS prestige score	1989 GSS prestige scores, X1FTHOCC (Composite)	52.0 = Management Occupations; 48.0 = Business and Financial Operations Occupations; 58.4 = Computer and Mathematical Occupations; 59.7 = Architecture and Engineering Occupations; 61.2 = Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations; 50.4 = Community and Social Service Occupations; 63.3 = Legal Occupations; 62.0 = Education, Training, and Library Occupations; 50.2 = Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media Occupations; 64.2 = Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations; 41.4 = Healthcare Support Occupations; 50.7 = Protective Service Occupations; 27.1 = Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations; 30.2 = Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations; 33.2 = Personal Care and Service Occupations; 34.0 = Sales and Related Occupations; 37.7 = Office and Administrative Support Occupations; 31.7 = Farming, Fishing and Forestry Occupations; 36.4 = Construction and Extraction Occupations; 40.1 = Installation, Maintenance and Repair Occupations; 35.3 = Production Occupations; 36.5 = Transportation and Material Moving Occupations; 56.5 = Military Specific Occupations

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1MOMID	Family/HH	Household roster number of resident mother	P1RSREL (IN035), P1NRREL (IN060), P1REL_01 through P1REL_19 (FS040), P1NRS_01 through P1NRS_19 (FS065)	Continuous
X1MOMTYP	Family/HH	Type of resident mother; indicates whether the birth, adoptive, step-, or foster mother of the focal child resides in the household with the focal child	P1RSREL (IN035), P1MOMREL (IN040), P1PARTNR (FS030), P1REL_01 through P1REL_19 (FS040), P1MOM_01 through P1MOM_19 (FS045)	1 = Birth mother, 2 = Adoptive mother, 3 = Stepmother, 4 = Foster mother, 5 = Rel/nonrel resp–mother figure, 6 = Fathers partner–mother figure, 7 = Rel/nonrel resps partner–mother figure, 8 = Mother, unknown type, 9 = No resident mother
X1HMAGE	Family/HH	Age of resident mother	P1RSDOBC (IN030), P1RSDOBM (IN031), P1RSDOBY (IN033), P1RSAGEY (IN033b), P1RSREL (IN035), P1AGE_01 through P1AGE_19 (FS015), P1PARTNR (FS030), P1SPDOBM (SI031), P1SPDOBY (SI033), F1BDTEMM, F1BDTEDD, F1BDTEYY (Resident father (and Other Important People) SAQ)), date of parent interview (FMS), birth certificate data	Continuous

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HMRACE	Family/HH	Race and ethnicity of the mother or female guardian in the household	RACE1, RACE2, RACE3, RACE4, RACE5, RACE6 (Variables coded in parent interview based on FS085), and P1HSP_01 through P1HSP_19 (FS075)).	1 = White, non-Hispanic, 2 = Black or African American, non-Hispanic, 3 = Hispanic, race specified, 4 = Hispanic, no race specified, 5 = Asian, non-Hispanic, 6 = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic, 7 = American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic, 8 = More than 1 race, non-Hispanic
X1HMAMIN	Family/HH	Mother or female guardian in the household is American Indian	RACE1 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1AIS_01 through P1AIS_19, and P1AIU_01 through P1AIU_19 (FS085)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HMASN	Family/HH	Mother or female guardian in the household is Asian	RACE2 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1ASN_01 through P1ASN_19, P1CHN_01 through P1CHN_19, P1FIL_01 through P1FIL_19, P1JPN_01 through P1JPN_19, P1KOR_01 through P1KOR_19, P1VTN_01 through P1VTN_19, P1AAS_01 through P1AAS_19, and P1ASU_01 through P1ASU_19 (FS085)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HMPCIL	Family/HH	Mother or female guardian in the household is Pacific Islander	RACE4 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1NHI_01 through P1NHI_19, P1GC_01 through P1GC_19, P1SAM_01 through P1SAM_19, P1PIS_01 through P1PIS_19, and P1PIU_01 through P1PIU_19 (FS085)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HMBLCK	Family/HH	Mother or female guardian in the household is Black	RACE3 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1BLK_01 through P1BLK_19 (FS085)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HMWHT	Family/HH	Mother or female guardian in the household is White	RACE5 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1WH_01 through P1WH_19 (FS085)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HMHISP	Family/HH	Mother or female guardian in the household is Hispanic	P1HSP_01 through P1HSP_19 (FS075), BCMOMHSP (mother ethnicity from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HMMLRC	Family/HH	Mother or female guardian in the household is more than one race, unspecified	RACE6 (Variable coded from parent interview based on P1ARS_01 through P1ARS_19 (FS085), and P1ARU_01 through P1ARU_19 (FS089)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HMAIBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological mother's race from the birth certificate was used to code X1HMAMIN	RACE1 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1AIS_01 through P1AIS_19, and P1AIU_01 through P1AIU_19 (FS085)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HMASBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological mother's race from the birth certificate was used to code X1HMASN	RACE2 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1ASN_01 through P1ASN_19, P1CHN_01 through P1CHN_19, P1FIL_01 through P1FIL_19, P1JPN_01 through P1JPN_19, P1KOR_01 through P1KOR_19, P1VTN_01 through P1VTN_19, P1AAS_01 through P1AAS_19, and P1ASU_01 through P1ASU_19 (FS085)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HMPIBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological mother's race from the birth certificate was used to code X1HMPCIL	RACE4 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1NHI_01 through P1NHI_19, P1GC_01 through P1GC_19, P1SAM_01 through P1SAM_19, P1PIS_01 through P1PIS_19, and P1PIU_01 through P1PIU_19 (FS085)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HMBLBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological mother's race from the birth certificate was used to code X1HMBLCK	RACE3 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1BLK_01 through P1BLK_19 (FS085)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HMWHBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological mother's race from the birth certificate was used to code X1HMWHT	RACE5 (Variable coded in parent interview based on P1WH_01 through P1WH_19 (FS085)), BCMOMRC (mother race from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1HMHSBC	Family/HH	Flag indicating that the biological mother's ethnicity from the birth certificate was used to code X1HMHISP	P1HSP_01 through P1HSP_19 (FS075), BCMOMHSP (mother ethnicity from birth certificate)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1MOMED	Family/HH	Mother's highest level of education	P1REDU (RI075), P1SPEDUC (SI050), F1HIGHGR (Resident Father (and Other Important People) SAQ-Q39), BCMOMED (education of mother detail from birth certificate)	1 = 8th grade or below, 2 = 9th to 12th grades, 3 = High school diploma/ equivalent, 4 = Voc/Tech program, 5 = Some college, 6 = Bachelor's degree, 7 = Graduate professional school/ no degree, 8 = Master's degree, 9 = Doctorate or professional degree

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HMEMP	Family/HH	The work status of the mother or female guardian in the household	P1WRKLWK (RI130), P1VACTN (RI135), P1PAIDHR (RI145), P1LKJOB4 (RI200), P1SWPBAG (RI205a), P1SWPRAG (RI205b), P1SWEMPD (RI205c), P1SWFRFH (RI205d), P1SWSNRS (RI205e), P1SWRDAD (RI205f), P1SWOTH (RI205g), P1SPWORK (SI065), P1SPVCTN (SI070), P1SPJBHR (SI080), P1SPLKWK (SI125), P1SPSWPA (SI130a), P1SPSWEA (SI130b), P1SPSWEM (SI130c), P1SPSWFF (SI130d), P1SPSWSR (SI130e), P1SPSWRA (SI130f), P1SPSWOT (SI130g), F1WRPTWK, F1VACTN, F1HRSWK, F1LOOKJB, F1PUBAGY, F1PRIAGY, F1EMPRES,F1FRIFAM, F1RESADS, F1WNTADS, F1FNWKOT, F1FNWKOS (not on data file) (Resident Father (and Other Important People) SAQ-Q46, 47, 54, 55)	1 = 35 hours or more per week, 2 = Less than 35 hours per week, 3 = Looking for work, 4 = Not in the labor force

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1MOMOCC	Family/HH	Mother's occupation	P1EMPLN (RI180), P1WKINDS (RI185), P1JOBTYP (RI190), P1SPEMNM (SI105), P1SPWKIN (SI110), P1SPJBTY (SI115), F1WHOWRK, F1TYPWRK, F1KNDWRK (Resident Father (and Other Important People) SAQ-Q53), (variables not on data file) X1HMEMP (Composite)	1 = Management Occupations; 2 = Business and Financial Operations Occupations; 3 = Computer and Mathematical Occupations; 4 = Architecture and Engineering Occupations; 5 = Life, Physical and Social Science Occupations; 6 = Community and Social Service Occupations; 7 = Legal Occupations; 8 = Education, Training and Library Occupations; 9 = Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media Occupations; 10 = Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations; 11 = Healthcare Support Occupations; 12 = Protective Service Occupations; 13 = Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations; 14 = Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations; 15 = Personal Care and Service Occupations; 16 = Sales and Related Occupations; 17 = Office and Administrative Support Occupations; 18 = Farming, Fishing and Forestry Occupations; 19 = Construction and Extraction Occupations; 20 = Installation, Maintenance and Repair Occupations; 21 = Production Occupations; 22 = Transportation and Material Moving Occupations; 23 = Military Specific Occupations; 90 = Unemployed, Retired, Disabled, Unclassified

See note at end of table.

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Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1MOMSCR	Family/HH	Mother's occupation GSS prestige score	1989 GSS prestige scores, X1MOMOCC (Composite)	52.0 = Management Occupations; 48.0 = Business and Financial Operations Occupations; 58.4 = Computer and Mathematical Occupations; 59.7 = Architecture and Engineering Occupations; 61.2 = Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations; 50.4 = Community and Social Service Occupations; 63.3 = Legal Occupations; 62.0 = Education, Training, and Library Occupations; 50.2 = Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media Occupations; 64.2 = Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations; 41.4 = Healthcare Support Occupations; 50.7 = Protective Service Occupations; 27.1 = Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations; 30.2 = Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations; 33.2 = Personal Care and Service Occupations; 34.0 = Sales and Related Occupations; 37.7 = Office and Administrative Support Occupations; 31.7 = Farming, Fishing and Forestry Occupations; 36.4 = Construction and Extraction Occupations; 40.1 = Installation, Maintenance and Repair Occupations; 35.3 = Production Occupations; 36.5 = Transportation and Material Moving Occupations; 56.5 = Military Specific Occupations

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1HMWGHT	Family/HH	Resident mother/female guardian's weight	C1WHADT1, C1WHADT2, C1ADWGT1, C1ADWGT2	Continuous
X1PARED	Family/HH	Highest level of education for the focal child's parents or nonparental guardians who reside in the household. If only one parent or guardian resides in the household, then this variable reflects that parent's education level.	X1FTHED, X1MOMED (composites)	1 = 8th grade or below, 2 = 9th to 12th grades, 3 = High school diploma/ equivalent, 4 = Voc/Tech program, 5 = Some college, 6 = Bachelor's degree, 7 = Graduate professional school/ no degree, 8 = Master's degree, 9 = Doctorate or professional degree
X1NRFED	Family/HH	Nonresident father's highest level of education	P1BFEDUC (BF050), N1HIGHGR (Nonresident Father SAQ-Q26)	1 = 8th grade or below, 2 = 9th to 12th grades, 3 = High school diploma/ equivalent, 4 = Voc/Tech program, 5 = Some college, 6 = Bachelor's degree, 7 = Graduate professional school/ no degree, 8 = Master's degree, 9 = Doctorate or professional degree
X1NRFEMP	Family/HH	The work status of the non-resident father	N1WRPYWK, N1VACTN, N1HRSWK, N1LOOKJB, N1PUBAGY, N1PRIAGY, N1EMPRES, N1FRIFAM, N1RESADS, N1WNTADS, N1FNWKOT, N1FNWKOS (not on data file) (Nonresident father SAQ-Q29-33)	1 = 35 hours or more per week, 2 = Less than 35 hours per week, 3 = Looking for work, 4 = Not in the labor force
X1CHID	Family/HH	Household roster number of focal child	Household roster	Continuous

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6. ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1RESPID	Family/HH	Household roster number of parent respondent	P1RSREL (IN035), P1NRREL (IN060), household roster	Continuous
X1RSPREL	Family/HH	Respondent relationship to child	P1RSREL (IN035), P1MOMREL (IN040), P1DADREL (IN045)	1 = Biological mother, 2 = Other mother type, 3 = Biological father, 4 = Other father type, 5 = Non-parent relative, 6 = Non-relative
X1HHURBN	Derived	Indicates whether the household is located in an urban or rural area	Sampling Frame Data, 2000 Census of Population summary tapes containing urban/rural information	1 = Urban, inside UA, 2 = Urban, inside UC, 3 = Rural
X1HHREGN	Derived	Indicates the geographic region in which the sampled household is located	P1CSTATE	1 = Northeast: CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, PA; 2 = Midwest: IL, IN, MI, OH, WI, IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD; 3 = South: DE, DC, FL, GA, MD,NC, SC, VA, WV, AL, KY, MS, TN, AR, LA, OK, TX; 4 = West: AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, WY, AK, CA, HI, OR, WA
X1LNGPRT	Derived	Language in which parent interview conducted	R1PRNLNG	1 = English, 2 = Spanish, 3 = Chinese, 4 = Other Asian language, 5 = Other non-Asian language
X1LNGNCT	Derived	Language in which NCATS conducted	C1LNGCMP (not on data file)	1 = English, 2 = Spanish, 3 = Chinese, 4 = Other
X1BTHWGT	Derived	Child birth weight status	DBIRWT, BCBRTHWT	1 = Normal birth weight, 2 = Moderately low birth weight, 3 = Very low birth weight
X1TWSAMP	Derived	Child sampled as part of twin	W1VARSTR (Sampling frame variable not on file)	1 = Yes, 2 = No

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1AISAMP	Derived	Child sampled as part of American Indian population	CHRACE (Sampling frame variable not on file)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1ASISMP	Derived	Child sampled as part of Asian population	CHRACE (Sampling frame variable not on file)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1CHNSMP	Derived	Child sampled as part of Chinese population	CHRACE (Sampling frame variable not on file)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1INTVID	Derived	Interviewer ID	Parent CAPI application	Continuous
X1INTREF	Derived	Interview was initially refused	Field Management System (FMS)	1 = Yes, 2 = No
X1MBRTST	Derived	Multiple birth status	BCPLURAL	1 = Singleton, 2 = Twin, 3 = Higher order
X1INTRST	Derived	Interpreter Status	R1PRNLNG (IR120), R1PRLNOS (IR121) (not on data file), RIPRNTRN (IR125)	1 = Home interpreter, 2 = Community interpreter, 3 = No interpreter-bilingual interviewer, 4 = No interpreter-conducted in English
X1MTLMOD	Derived	Mental: Number of items modified	C1BAYMOD, C1MODI01-C1MODI34 (not on data file)	Continuous
X1MTRMOD	Derived	Motor: Number of items modified	C1BAYMOD, C1MODI01-C1MODI34 (not on data file)	Raw count of the number of BSF-R motor items modified
X1TWIN	Derived	Household has sampled twins	Twin flag (Sampling frame variable not on file), P1TWINHH (IN010)	0 = No twin in HH, 1 = Twin in HH

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6. ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1MTLSKP	Derived	Mental: Number of items skipped	C1NOTADM, C1NOTA01-C1NOTA53 (not on data file)	Continuous
X1MTRSKP	Derived	Motor: Number of items skipped	C1NOTADM, C1NOTA01-C1NOTA53 (not on data file)	Continuous
X1STATPI	Indicator	Status of parent CAPI instrument	P1RAISE (CD125), the final question in section CD of the parent CAPI instrument (A "complete" is defined by the respondent completing the instrument through section CD).	0 = No, 1 = Yes
X1STTPSQ	Indicator	Status of parent self-administered questionnaire	PSAQ CADE	0 = No, 1 = Yes
X1STBMTL	Indicator	Status of Bayley mental assessment	X1MTLMOD (composite), X1MTLSCL (composite), Bayley mental scale completed (FMS variable not on file)	1 = BSF-R mental administered, no modifications, 2 = BSF-R mental administered, with modifications, 3 = BSF-R mental administered, unknown modification status, 4 = Not scoreable, 5 = Not administered
X1STBMTR	Indicator	Status of Bayley motor assessment	X1MTRMOD (composite), X1MTRSCL (composite), BSF-R motor scale completed (FMS variable not on file)	1 = BSF-R motor administered, no modifications, 2 = BSF-R motor administered, with modifications, 3 = BSF-R motor administered, unknown modification status, 4 = Not scoreable, 5 = Not administered
X1STTNCT	Indicator	Status of NCATS assessment	C1ABLCDE, C1LNGUAG (not on data file)	0 = No NCATS tape, 1 = NCATS tape coded, 2 = NCATS tape not coded, foreign language, 3 = NCATS tape not coded, uncodeable

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1STATPM	Indicator	Status of physical measurements	C1CHLGT1, C1CHLGT2, C1CHWGT1, C1CHWGT2	1 = Both length and weight measurements are present, 2 = Only one measurement (length or weight) is present, 3 = Neither length nor weight measurements are present
X1STTRFQ	Indicator	Status of resident father questionnaire	FSAQ CADE	1 = Yes, 2 = No, 0 = Not eligible for resident father questionnaire
X1STTNRQ	Indicator	Status of nonresident father questionnaire	NRFSAQ CADE, FMS, P1DADREL (IN045), P1BFLVNG (MH050), P1DAD_01 through P1DAD_19 (FS050), P1FCM260 (CM260) (not on data file)	1 = Yes, 2 = No, nonresident father present but no mother permission, 3 = No, refusal/ incomplete by nonresident father, 4 = No, nonresident father ineligible (lack of contact), 5 = No because no nonresident father, 6 = No, respondent is not biological mother, do not ask about nonresident father
X1SYNDRM	Child	Presence of Down's syndrome, Turner's syndrome, or spina bifida	Combines P1DOWNS (child has Down's syndrome), P1TRNRS (child has Turner's syndrome), and P1SPNBFD (child has spina bifida)	1 = Child has Down's, Turner's, or spina bifida, 2 = Child does not have Down's, Turner's, or spina bifida
X1PRGCMB	Indirect child	Participation in early intervention programs	Combines P1PRGOT and P1PRGSD	1 = Child participates in early intervention program through school district or other source, 2 = Child does not participate in early intervention program
X1CHPCMB	Indirect child	Why child doesn't have CHIP	Combines P1CHIPOT, P1CHIPKN, P1CHIPJN, P1CHIPBR and P1CHIPSK	1 = Didn't know they qualified or how to join, child wasn't sick, or it was too much bother, 2 = Other reason

See note at end of table.

Table 7-6.   ECLS-B 9-month composite variables—Continued

Variable name	Category	Description	Derived from	Output values
X1CVGCMB	Indirect child	Why no health coverage in past	Combines P1PASTO, P1PASTDV, P1PASTRE, P1PASTNO, P1PASTCT, and P1PASTRF	1 = Divorced, remarried, too costly, refused, or employer doesn't offer, 2 = Other reason
X1CRCMB	Indirect child	Prenatal care payment	Combines P1PNCOTH and P1NOPYMT	1 = No payment necessary or other source of payment, 2 = Not applicable/refused/not ascertained
X1LANGME	Family/HH	Language spoken at home is Middle Eastern	Combines P1LANG18 and P1LANG01	1 = Language spoken at home is Arabic or other Middle Eastern language, 2 = Not applicable/refused/not ascertained
X1LANGEU	Family/HH	Language spoken at home is European	Combines P1LANG19, P1LANG04, P1LANG15, P1LANG05, P1LANG06, P1LANG07, P1LANG10, and P1LANG11	1 = Language spoken at home is French, German, Greek, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, other Eastern European, or other Western European language, 2 = Not applicable/refused/not ascertained
X1LANGOA	Family/HH	Language spoken at home is Asian	Combines P1LANG03, P1LANG08, P1LANG09, P1LANG13, P1LANG20 P1LANG21,and P1LANG22	1 = Language spoken at home is Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Indian subcontinent, southeast Asian, or Pacific Islander, 2 = Not applicable/refused/not ascertained
X1LANGOL	Family/HH	Language spoken at home is sign or other language	Combines P1LANG14, P1LANG16, P1LANG17, and P1LANG23	1 = Language spoken at home is sign language or other, 2 = Not applicable/refused/not ascertained
X1CGDCMB	Family/HH	How often does father change diapers	Combines P1CGDIAP and F1CGDIAP	If resident father responded on resident father questionnaire (F1CGDIAP), then X1CGDCMB takes this value, otherwise X1CGDCMB = P1CGDIAP

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

7.7   Masked Variables

All the variables from the ECLS-B 9-month restricted-use file are included in the same order on the ECLS-B 9-month public-use file. For some of the variables, certain categories were modified. The value labels for those masked variables were updated from the restricted-use variables to reflect the new categories that were created during the masking process.

Variables on the restricted-use files were modified in different ways based on the disclosure analysis NCES conducted in order to protect the identity of the respondents and children. There are several types of modifications on the public-use files.

- Outliers are top- or bottom- coded to prevent identification of unique parents and children without affecting the overall data quality.

- Variables with too few cases and a sparse distribution are suppressed in the public-use files. The values for these variables were set to −2 and labeled "suppressed" in the ECB.

- For one group of variables, values were modified by "data swapping." This process removes a reported value and replaces it with a reported value from a different respondent for a subset of the records.

- Certain continuous variables are modified into categorical variables, and certain categorical variables have their categories collapsed in the public-use file. While this protects the cases from disclosure risk, these variables can still be used in all different kinds of analysis such as regression analysis.

- Ten new composites were added to the 9-month public-use file. These composites provide summary information about topics for which more detailed information has been suppressed in response to the disclosure risk analysis. See the end of table 7-6 for a description of these new composites.

There is a comment field in the variable frequency distribution view screen of the electronic code book that displays a comment for each masked variable indicating whether the variable from the restricted-use file has been recoded or suppressed. Variables that were recoded in any way during the data masking process display the comment, "These data recoded for respondent confidentiality." Variables that were suppressed on the public-use file for protection of the respondent or child from identification display the comment, "These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality" and all values for the variable are set to equal −2 for that variable.

Table 7-7 presents the list of masked variables. The tables display the variable name, variable label, and the comment displayed in the electronic code book indicating if the variable was recoded or suppressed. The table is sorted sequentially by the variable Field ID (see section 8.3.1.1 for how to use the variable Field ID.)

Table 7-7.   Recoded and suppressed data on the ECLS-B 9-Month Public-Use Data File: 2001–02

Field ID	Variable	Field label	Comment
8	X1ASAGE	X1 CHILDS AGE AT TIME DIRECT ASSESSMENT	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 8.1 or less to 8.2 and 13.0 or more to 12.9.
11	X1CHRACE	X1 RACE/ETHNICITY - CHILD	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
15	X1CHASN	X1 CHILD – ASIAN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
16	X1CHPCIL	X1 CHILD – PAC ISLANDER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
18	X1CHMLRC	X1 CHILD – MULTIRACIAL UNSPECIFIED	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
19	X1CHPREM	X1 PREMATURITY OF CHILD FROM BIRTH CERT	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 78 or more to 77.
23	X1PRIMNW	X1 PRIM CARE ARRNGMNT WHERE MOST HRS/WK	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
51	X1RSPREL	X1 RESPONDENTS RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
53	X1MOMTYP	X1 TYPE RES MOTHER-BIRTH/ADOPT/STEP/FOSTER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
54	X1HMAGE	X1 AGE OF RESIDENT MOTHER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
55	X1HMRACE	X1 RACE/ETHNICITY–HH MOTHER/FEMALE GUARD	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
60	X1HMPCIL	X1 HH MTHR/FEMALE GUARD-PAC ISLANDER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
62	X1HMMLRC	X1 HH MOTHER/FEMALE GUARD-MULTIRACE UNSP	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
63	X1MOMED	X1RES MOTHER HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
65	X1MOMOCC	X1 HH MOTHER/FEMALE GUARD-OCCUPATION	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
66	X1MOMSCR	X1 HH MOTHER-OCC GSS PRESTIGE SCORE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
69	X1FTHTYP	X1 TYPE RES FATHER-BIRTH/ADOPT/STEP/FOSTER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
70	X1HFAGE	X1 AGE OF RESIDENT FATHER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 17 or less to 18 and 51 or more to 50.
71	X1HFRACE	X1 RACE/ETHNICITY – HH FATHER/MALE GUARD	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
76	X1HFPCIL	X1 HH FATHER/MALE GUARD-PAC ISLANDER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
78	X1HFMLRC	X1 HH FATHER/MALE GUARD-MULTIRACE UNSP	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
79	X1FTHED	X1 RES FATHER HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
81	X1FTHOCC	X1 HH FATHER/MALE GUARD-OCCUPATION	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
83	X1NRFED	X1NON-RES FATHER HIGHEST EDUCATIONLEVEL	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
86	X1HPARNT	X1 CH PARENTS WHO RESIDE IN HOUSEHOLD	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
87	X1MARSTA	X1 MARITAL STATUS OF PARENT(S) IN HH	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
88	X1NUMSIB	X1 NUMB SIBLINGS IN HH-W/FSTR PRN OTH CHL	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 7 or more to 6.
90	X1LESS18	X1 NUMBER OF HH MEMBERS LESS THAN 18	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 9 or more to 8.
91	X118OVER	X1 NUM HH MEMBERS 18 AND OLDER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded less than 1 to 1 and 8 or more to 7.
92	X1PARED	X1 HH PARENT HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
127	X1HMWHBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HMWHT	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
128	X1HMBLBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HMBLCK	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
129	X1HMHSBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HMHISP	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
130	X1HMASBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HMASN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
131	X1HMPIBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HMPCIL	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
132	X1HMAIBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HMAMIN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
133	X1HFWHBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HFWHT	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
134	X1HFBLBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HFBLCK	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
135	X1HFHSBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HFHISP	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
136	X1HFASBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HFASN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
137	X1HFPIBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HFPCIL	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
138	X1HFAIBC	X1 BIRTH CERT USAGE INDICATOR-X1HFAMIN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
149	X1IFDDOC	X1 HH FATHER/MALE GUARD-OCCPTN IMPFLG	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.

See note at end of table.

Table 7-7.   Recoded and suppressed data on the ECLS-B 9-Month Public-Use Data File:
             2001–02—Continued

Field ID	Variable	Field label	Comment
166	P1AGE_01	P1 FS015 AGE IN YEARS OF PERSON 1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
167	P1SEX_01	P1 FS020 GENDER OF PERSON 1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
168	P1REL_01	P1 FS040 SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP-PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
169	P1MOM_01	P1 FS045 SPECIFIC MOTHER TYPE-PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
170	P1DAD_01	P1 FS050 SPECIFIC FATHER TYPE-PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
171	P1SIS_01	P1 FS055 SPECIFIC SISTER TYPE-PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
172	P1BRO_01	P1 FS060 SPECIFIC BROTHR TYPE-PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
173	P1NRS_01	P1 FS065 SPEC NONRELATIVE DESC-PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
174	P1HSP_01	P1 FS075 HISPANIC/LATIN ORIGIN-PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
175	P1MEX_01	P1 FS080 MEXICAN HISPANIC GROUP-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
176	P1PR_01	P1 FS080 PUERTO RICAN HISP GROUP-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
177	P1CUB_01	P1 FS080 CUBAN HISPANIC GRP-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
178	P1HGS_01	P1 FS080 ANOTH SPECIFIC HISP GRP-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
179	P1HGU_01	P1 FS080 ANOTH UNSPEC HISP GRP-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
180	P1WH_01	P1 FS085 RACE WHITE – PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
181	P1BLK_01	P1 FS085 RACE BLACK - PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
182	P1AIS_01	P1 FS085 RACE AMER INDIAN TRB-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
183	P1ASN_01	P1 FS085 RACE ASIAN INDIAN-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
184	P1CHN_01	P1 FS085 RACE CHINESE - PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
185	P1FIL_01	P1 FS085 RACE FILIPINO – PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
186	P1JPN_01	P1 FS085 RACE JAPANESE – PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
187	P1KOR_01	P1 FS085 RACE KOREAN – PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
188	P1VTN_01	P1 FS085 RACE VIETNAMESE-PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
189	P1AAS_01	P1 FS085 RACE OTHER ASIAN- PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
190	P1NHI_01	P1 FS085 RACE NATIVE HAWAIIAN – PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
191	P1GC_01	P1 FS085 RACE GUAM/CHAMORRO-PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
192	P1SAM_01	P1 FS085 SAMOAN – PERSON1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
193	P1PIS_01	P1 FS085 RACE SPEC OTH PACIFIC IS-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
194	P1ARS_01	P1 FS085 ANOTHER SPECIFIED RACE-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
195	P1AIU_01	P1 FS085 UNSPEC OTHER AMER INDIAN TRB-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
196	P1ASU_01	P1 FS085 UNSPEC OTHER ASIAN RACE-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
197	P1PIU_01	P1 FS085 UNSPEC OTH PAC ISLANDER-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
198	P1ARU_01	P1 FS085 ANOTH UNSPECIFIED RACE-PERS1	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
796	P1CSTATE	P1 IN000ST STATE INTERVIEWED IN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
800	P1TWDODM	P1 IN015 TWINS MONTH OF DEATH	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
809	P1STBMOM	P1 IN065 STATUS OF BIO-MOM	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
810	P1BMDOD	P1 IN070 BIO-MOMS DATE OF DEATH	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
838	P1LANG01	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-ARABIC	P1LANG01 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGME in table 7-6.
840	P1LANG03	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-FILIPINO	P1LANG03 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOA in table 7-6.
841	P1LANG04	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-FRENCH	P1LANG04 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGEU in table 7-6.
842	P1LANG05	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-GERMAN	P1LANG05 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGEU in table 7-6.

See note at end of table.

Table 7-7. Recoded and suppressed data on the ECLS-B 9-Month Public-Use Data File: 2001–02—Continued

Field ID	Variable	Field label	Comment
843	P1LANG06	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-GREEK	P1LANG06 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGEU in table 7-6.
844	P1LANG07	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-ITALIAN	P1LANG07 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGEU in table 7-6.
845	P1LANG08	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-JAPANESE	P1LANG08 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOA in table 7-6.
846	P1LANG09	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-KOREAN	P1LANG09 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOA in table 7-6.
847	P1LANG10	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-POLISH	P1LANG10 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGEU in table 7-6.
848	P1LANG11	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-PORTUGUESE	P1LANG11 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGEU in table 7-6.
850	P1LANG13	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-VIETNAMESE	P1LANG13 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOA in table 7-6.
851	P1LANG14	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-AFRICAN	P1LANG14 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOL in table 7-6.
852	P1LANG15	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-EAST EUROPE	P1LANG15 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGEU in table 7-6.
853	P1LANG16	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-NAT AMERICA	P1LANG16 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOL in table 7-6.
854	P1LANG17	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-SIGN LANGUAGE	P1LANG17 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOL in table 7-6.
855	P1LANG18	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-MIDDLE EAST	P1LANG18 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGME in table 7-6.
856	P1LANG19	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-WEST EUROPE	P1LANG19 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGEU in table 7-6.
857	P1LANG20	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-INDIAN SUBC	P1LANG20 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOA in table 7-6.
858	P1LANG21	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-STHEST ASIA	P1LANG21 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOA in table 7-6.
859	P1LANG22	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-PAC ISLAND	P1LANG22 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOA in table 7-6.
860	P1LANG23	P1 HE010 LANG SPOKEN AT HOME-OTHER	P1LANG23 suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1LANGOL in table 7-6.
862	P1PRMLNG	P1 HE020 PRIMARY LANGUAGE AT HOME	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
872	P1KYHH3	P1 HE030 SPKS OTH LANG-HH NUM-KEY ADULT3	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
873	P1FRQOL3	P1 HE030 FREQ OTH LANG SPKN BY KY ADLT 3	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
874	P1KYHH4	P1 HE030 SPKS OTH LANG-HH NUM-KEY ADULT4	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
875	P1FRQOL4	P1 HE030 FREQ OTH LANG SPKN BY KY ADLT 4	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.

See note at end of table.

Table 7-7.   Recoded and suppressed data on the ECLS-B 9-Month Public-Use Data File: 2001–02—Continued

Field ID	Variable	Field label	Comment
891	P1CGDIAP	P1 HE106A DAD RSP-CHANGE DIAPER	P1CGDIAP suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CGDCMB in table 7-6.
953	P1RELTV	P1 CC040 WHICH RELATIVE GIVES MOST CARE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
958	P1RCHLD	P1 CC075 # CHILDREN CARED FOR TOGETHER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 10 or more to 9.
960	P1RLANG	P1 CC090 LANG USES IN CARE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
962	P1RPAID	P1 CC105 AMOUNT PAID TO RELATIVE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
970	P1NRNUM	P1 CC140 # CURRENT NON-REL ARRANGE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
971	P1NPLACE	P1 CC145 LOCATION OF NON-REL CARE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
975	P1NCHLD	P1 CC175 # CHILDREN CARED FOR	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 10 or more to 9.
977	P1NLANG	P1 CC190 LANG NON-REL USES IN CARE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
979	P1NPAID	P1 CC205 AMOUNT PAID TO NON-REL	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
982	P1NAMT2	P1 CC215 # CHILDREN INCL IN NON-REL AMT	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 5 or more to 4.
987	P1CTRNUM	P1 CC240 # CURRENT CTR CARE ARRANGE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 2 or more to 2.
988	P1CDAYS	P1 CC255 # OF DAYS/WK OF CTR CARE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 6 or more to 5.
990	P1CCHLD	P1 CC265 # CHILDREN CARED FOR TOGETHER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 2 or less to 3 and 10 or more to 9.
991	P1CADULT	P1 CC270 # ADULTS CARING FOR CHILDREN	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 7 or more to 6.
992	P1CLANG	P1 CC280 LANG PROVIDER USES IN CTR CARE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
994	P1CPAID	P1 CC295 AMOUNT PAID FOR CTR CARE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
998	P1CHROTH	P1 CC308 HRS AT OTHER CTR	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1011	P1SWAB	P1 CH008A IDENT TWIN TEST-CHEEK SWAB DNA	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1012	P1DNA	P1 CH008B IDENT TWIN TEST-BLOOD DNA TEST	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1017	P1QSTNR	P1 CH008G IDENT TWIN TEST-CMPLTD QUESTNR	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1018	P1OTTOLD	P1 CH008H IDENT TWIN TEST-OTH NOT DLVRY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1021	P1DYSHSP	P1 CH015 # DAYS IN HOSPITAL	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1025	P1VENTDY	P1 CH033 NUMBER OF DAYS ON VENTILATION	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1027	P1APMONU	P1CH040 USE APNEA MONITOR AT HOME	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1108	P1DOWNS	P1 CH165I CHILD-DOWN SYNDROME	P1DOWNS suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1SYNDRM in table 7-6.
1109	P1TRNRS	P1 CH165J CHILD-TURNERS SYNDROME	P1TRNRS suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1SYNDRM in table 7-6.
1110	P1SPNBFD	P1 CH165K CHILD-SPINA BIFIDA	P1SPNBFD suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1SYNDRM in table 7-6.
1116	P1SRVPS	P1 CH170E PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1120	P1PRGSD	P1 CH180A PARTICIPATE IN SCHOOL DISTRICT	P1PRGSD suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1PRGCMB in table 7-6.
1125	P1PRGOT	P1 CH180F OTHER SOURCE-EARLY INTERVENTN	P1PRGOT suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1PRGCMB in table 7-6.
1126	P1HITWIN	P1 CH190 SAME HEALTH INSURANCE	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.

See note at end of table.

Table 7-7. Recoded and suppressed data on the ECLS-B 9-Month Public-Use Data File: 2001–02—Continued

Field ID	Variable	Field label	Comment
1135	P1CHIPKN	P1 205A WHYNOTCHIP-WASN'T KNOWQUALIFY	P1CHIPKN suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CHPCMB in table 7-6.
1136	P1CHIPJN	P1 205B WHYNOTCHIP-WASN'T KNW HOW JOIN	P1CHIPJN suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CHPCMB in table 7-6.
1138	P1CHIPBR	P1 205D WHYNOTCHIP-TOO MUCH BOTHER	P1CHIPBR suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CHPCMB in table 7-6.
1139	P1CHIPSK	P1 205E WHYNOTCHIP-CHILD WASN'T SICK	P1CHIPSK suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CHPCMB in table 7-6.
1141	P1CHIPOT	P1 CH205G WHYNOTCHIP-OTHER REASON	P1CHIPOT suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CHPCMB in table 7-6.
1146	P1HIPDCH	P1 CH210E HLTH INS PAID BY-CHIP	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1148	P1HIPDOT	P1 CH210G HLTH INS PAID BY-OTHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1151	P1NVRDV	P1 CH230A WHY NEVER-DIVORCE	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1152	P1NVRRE	P1 CH203B WHY NEVER-REMARRIED	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1154	P1NVRENO	P1 CH230D WHY NEVER-EMPLOYER NOT OFFER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1155	P1NVRNE	P1 CH230E WHY NEVER-NOT ELIGIBLE	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1157	P1NVRRF	P1 CH230G WHY NEVER-INS COMP REF COVERG	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1158	P1NVRME	P1 CH230H WHY NEVER-LST MEDICAID NEW JOB	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1160	P1NVRCH	P1 CH230J WHY NEVER-INELIGIBLE FOR CHIP	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1164	P1PASTDV	P1 CH245A WHY PAST NO COV-DIVORCE	P1PASTDV suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CVGCMB in table 7-6.
1165	P1PASTRE	P1 CH245B WHY PAST NO COV-REMARRIED	P1PASTRE suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CVGCMB in table 7-6.
1167	P1PASTNO	P1 CH245D WHY PAST NO COV-EMP NOT OFFER	P1PASTNO suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CVGCMB in table 7-6.
1169	P1PASTCT	P1 CH245F WHY PAST NO COV-HIGH COST	P1PASTCT suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CVGCMB in table 7-6.
1170	P1PASTRF	P1 CH245G WHY PAST NO COV-INS COMP REF	P1PASTRF suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CVGCMB in table 7-6.
1174	P1PASTO	P1 CH245K WHY PAST NO COV-OTH REASON	P1PASTO suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CVGCMB in table 7-6.
1189	P1NMVS2T	P1 FH042 # VISITS IN 2ND TRIMESTER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 12 or more to 11.
1190	P1NMVS3T	P1 FH043 # VISITS IN 3RD TRIMESTER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 14 or more to 13.
1191	P1PLCVST	P1 FH044 PLACE OF PRENATAL VISIT	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1198	P1NOPYMT	P1FH045G PRENATAL CARE-NO PYMT REQUIRED	P1NOPYMT suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CRCMB in table 7-6.
1199	P1PNCOTH	P1 FH045H PRENATAL CARE PAID-OTHER	P1PNCOTH suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CRCMB In table 7-6.
1209	P1WEIGHT	P1 FH055 WEIGHT BEFORE PREGNANCY	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1211	P1GNPRG	P1 FH057 GAIN DURING PREGNANCY	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.

See note at end of table.

Table 7-7. Recoded and suppressed data on the ECLS-B 9-Month Public-Use Data File: 2001–02—Continued

Field ID	Variable	Field label	Comment
1220	P1SMKNUM	P1 FH082 SMOKED 3 MONTHS BEFORE PREG	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 6-9 to 6, 10-14 to 7, and 15 or more to 8.
1222	P1SMK3MN	P1 FH086 SMOKED LAST 3 MTHS OF PREGNANCY	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1225	P1NUMCIG	P1 FH092 # OF CIG SMOKED NOW	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1227	P1SMKHM	P1 FH097 # PEOPLE SMOKING AT HOME	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 4 or more to 3.
1229	P1NMDKP3	P1 FH101 # ALCOHOLIC DRKS 3 MTHS BEFORE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1230	P1NMDK3M	P1 FH103 # ALCOHOLIC DRKS LAST 3 MTHS	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1233	P1NMDK1S	P1 FH115 DRINKS AT ONE SETTING	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 6 or more to 5.
1234	P1MARSTS	P1 MH005 CURRENT MARITAL STATUS	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1235	P1NUMMRD	P1 MH010 NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 4 or more to 3.
1236	P1LVPARM	P1 MH015 MONTH BEGAN LIVING W/ PARTNER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1237	P1LVPARY	P1 MH017 YEAR BEGAN LIVING W/ PARTNER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1238	P1MTMRRY	P1 MH020 MONTH MARRIED SPOUSE/PARTNER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1239	P1YRMRRY	P1 MH022 YEAR MARRIED SPOUSE/PARTNER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1241	P1MRRYMH	P1 MH030 MONTH MARRIED CHILDS BIOFATHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1242	P1MRRYR	P1MH032 YEAR MARRIED CHILDS BIOFATHER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1244	P1LIVMTH	P1 MH040 MONTH BEGAN LIVING W/ BIOFATHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1245	P1LIVYR	P1 MH042 YEAR BEGAN LIVING W/ BIOFATHER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1246	P1MRRYEN	P1 MH045 HOW DID MARRIAGE TO BIOFTHR END	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1247	P1BFLVNG	P1 MH050 BIOLOGICAL FATHER STILL LIVING	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1248	P1BFDIEM	P1 MH055 MONTH BIOFATHER PASSED AWAY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1249	P1BFDIEY	P1 MH057 YEAR BIOFATHER PASSED AWAY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1250	P1STPLVM	P1 MH060 MONTH STOPPED LIVING W/BIOFATHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1251	P1STPLVY	P1 MH062 YEAR STOPPED LIVING W/BIOFATHER	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1252	P1MRENDM	P1 MH065 MONTH MARRIAGE ENDED W/BIOFATHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1253	P1MRENDY	P1 MH066 YEAR MARRIAGE ENDED W/BIOFATHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1255	P1ASKHLP	P1 SS005 ASK FOR HELP IF DEPRESS/CONFUSE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1256	P1BRWMNY	P1 SS010 ASK TO BORROW MONEY FROM	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1257	P1EMERG	P1 SS015 CALL IN AN EMERGENCY	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1283	P1EDUASS	P1 CS020B RECEIVED EDUCATIONAL ASST	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1290	P1AGEBM	P1 RI020 AGE OF RSP BIO MOM	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 37 or less to 38 and 84 or more to 83.
1291	P1BMYRS	P1 RI025 NUM YRS RSP BIOMOM PASSED AWAY	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1295	P1AGEBF	P1 RI045 AGE OF RSP BIO DAD	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 37 or less to 38 and 84 or more to 83.
1296	P1BFYRS	P1 RI050 NUM YRS RSP BIODAD PASSED AWAY	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1299	P1MEDU	P1 RI065 RSP MOTHERS HIGHEST ED LEVEL	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1300	P1FEDU	P1 RI070 RSP FATHERS HIGHEST ED LEVEL	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1301	P1REDU	P1 RI075 RSP HIGHEST ED LEVEL	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1319	P1NUMJOB	P1 RI140 NUMBER OF JOBS RSP WORKING	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 4 or more to 3.
1320	P1PAIDHR	P1 RI145 RSP NUM PAID HRS PER WEEK	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1321	P1PAYBTX	P1 RI150 RSP PAY BEFORE TAXES	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1322	P1PAYUNT	P1 RI152 UNIT OF RSP PAY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1342	P1WRK4WK	P1 RI250 # HRS RSP WORK 4 WK PRIOR CH BORN	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1345	P1NMMTWK	P1 RI270 # WKS RSP MATERNITY LEAVE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1346	P1PDMTLV	P1 RI275 # WKS PAID RSP MATERNITY LEAVE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.

See note at end of table.

Table 7-7.   Recoded and suppressed data on the ECLS-B 9-Month Public-Use Data File: 2001–02—Continued

Field ID	Variable	Field label	Comment
1357	P1NMLVSP	P1 SI020 # MTHS LIV WITH SP SINCE CB	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1358	P1SPDOBD	P1 SI030 SP DAY OF BIRTH	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1359	P1SPDOBM	P1 SI031 SP MONTH OF BIRTH	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1360	P1SPDOBY	P1 SI033 SP YEAR OF BIRTH	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1361	P1SPEDUC	P1 SI050 SP HIGHEST ED LEVEL	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1369	P1SPNMJB	P1 SI075 NUMBER JOBS SP WORKING	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 4 or more to 3.
1370	P1SPJBHR	P1 SI080 SP NUMBER OF PD HRS PER WEEK	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1371	P1SPINCM	PI SI085 SP PAY BEFORE TAXES	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1372	P1SPINCU	P1 SI086 UNIT OF SP PAY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1388	P1SPLSWK	P1 SI132 WHAT SP DO LAST WK	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1389	P1SPABWK	P1 SI135 SP ABLE TO WORK IF OFFERED JOB	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1411	P1BFLVMO	P1 BF020 MTH BIOFATHER IN HH AFTER BIRTH	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 14 or more to 13.
1412	P1BFDOBM	P1 BF030 BIOLOGICAL FATHER DOB-MONTH	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1413	P1BFDOBD	P1 BF031 BIOLOGICAL FATHER DOB-DAY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1414	P1BFDOBY	P1 BF032 BIOLOGICAL FATHER DOB-YEAR	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 1966 or earlier to 1967 and 1985 or later to 1984.
1415	P1BFFAGE	P1 BF033 WHAT IS BIOLOGICAL FATHER'S AGE	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1416	P1BFEDUC	P1 BF050 BIOLOGICAL FATHERS EDUCATION	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1425	P1BFSEEU	P1 BF180 WHY UNABLE TO SEE CHILD	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1435	P1BFOWE	P1 BF205 HOW MUCH OWED FOR CHILD SUPPORT	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1436	P1BFGIVE	P1 BF210 HOW MUCH GET FOR CHILD SUPPORT	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1451	P1FDSTMO	P1 WP050 HOW MANY MTHS-HH RCVD FOODSTMP	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 14 or more to 13.
1452	P1MEDIMO	P1 WP055 HOW MANY MTHS-HH RCVD MEDICAID	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 14 or more to 13.
1453	P1WELMO	P1 WP060 HOW MANY MTHS-HH RCVD WELFARE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 14 or more to 13.
1456	P1NMADER	P1 HI005 NUM ADULTS IN HH EARNING MONEY	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 6 or more to 5.
1459	P1HHINCY	P1 HI020 TOTAL HH INCOME LAST YEAR-1000S	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1460	P1HSTYPE	P1 HI025 TYPE OF HOUSING LIVING IN	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1461	P1HSSIT	P1 HI030 HOUSING SITUATION-OWN RENT	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1463	P1HMVALU	P1 HI040 PRESENT HOME VALUE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1478	P1HOSKML	P1 HF030 HOW OFTEN CUT/SKIP MEALS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1485	P1CHSKML	P1 HF065 CHILD SKIP MEAL – LACK OF MONEY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1486	P1HOCHSK	P1 HF070 HOW OFTEN DID CHILD SKIP MEALS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1488	P1CHSKDY	P1 HF080 CHILD SKIP FOOD WHOLE DAY-MONEY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1523	P1NUMCH	P1 SAQ7 NUMBER OF BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 8 or more to 7.
1524	P1AGECH1	P1 SAQ8 AGE WHEN FIRST CHILD WAS BORN	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 14 or less to 15 and 41 or more to 40.
1526	P1NUMCHO	P1 SAQ10 NUM BIO CHLDRN OUTSIDE HOUSEHLD	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 5 or more to 4.
1543	P1WNTNCH	P1 SAQ19 NUMBER OF CHILDREN WOULD CHOOSE	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 12 or more to 11.
1556	BCDOBMM	BC MONTH OF BIRTH	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1561	BCSTOCFP	BC STATE OF OCCURRENCE (FIPS)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1562	BCCNOCFP	BC COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE (FIPS)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1564	BCSTRSFP	BC STATE OF RESIDENCE (FIPS)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.

See note at end of table.

Table 7-7.   Recoded and suppressed data on the ECLS-B 9-Month Public-Use Data File: 2001–02—Continued

Field ID	Variable	Field label	Comment
1565	BCCNRSFP	BC COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (FIPS)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1568	BCMOMHSP	BC HISPANIC ORIGIN OF MOTHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1569	BCMOMRCI	BC RACE OF MOTHER IMPUTATION FLAG	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1570	BCMOMRC	BC RACE OF MOTHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1575	BCADQCAR	BC CARE ADEQUACY RECODE-KESSNER INDEX	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1576	BCNLBNL	BC NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, NOW LIVING	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1577	BCNLBND	BC NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, NOW DEAD	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1578	BCNOTERM	BC NUMBER OF OTHER TERMINATIONS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1581	BCLMPMM	BC MONTH LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1582	BCLMPDD	BC DAY LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1583	BCLMPYY	BC YEAR LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1584	BCFTHAGE	BC AGE OF FATHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1585	BCFTHHSP	BC FATHER OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1586	BCFTHRC	BC RACE OF FATHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1589	BCGESTWK	BC GESTATION-DETAIL IN WEEKS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1591	BCSEX	BC SEX	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1592	BCPLURI	BC PLURALITY IMPUTATION FLAG	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1593	BCPLURAL	BC PLURALITY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1602	BCCARDIC	BC MED RISK FACTOR-CARDIAC DISEASE	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1605	BCHERPES	BC MED RISK FACTOR-GENITAL HERPES	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1607	BCHEMO	BC MED RISK FACTOR-HEMOGLOBINOPATHY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1610	BCECLAMP	BC MED RISK FACTOR-ECLAMPSIA	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1611	BCINCRVX	BC MED RISK FACTOR-INCOMPETENT CERVIX	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1612	BCPRV4KG	BC MED RISK FACTOR-PREVIOUS 4000+ GRAM	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1613	BCPRVPTM	BC MED RISK FACTOR-PREV PRETERM OR SMALL	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1614	BCRENAL	BC MED RISK FACTOR-RENAL DISEASE	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1615	BCRH_SNS	BC MED RISK FACTOR-RH SENSITIZATION	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1616	BCUTERIN	BC MED RISK FACTOR-UTERINE BLEEDING	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1617	BCOTHMR	BC MED RISK FACTOR-OTHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1618	BCTOBACC	BC TOBACCO USE DURING PRENANCY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1619	BCNUMCIG	BC AVG NUMBER CIGS PER DAY DURING PREG	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1620	BCALCOHL	BC ALCOHOL USE DURING PREGNANCY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1621	BCNUMDRK	BC NUMBER OF DRKNS PER WEEK DURING PREG	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1626	BCSTIMUL	BC OBSTETRIC PROC-LABOR STIMULATED	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1630	BCFEBRL	BC LABOR COMPLC-FEBRILE(>100 DEGREE F)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1633	BCABRPT	BC LABOR COMPL-ABRUPTIO PLACENTA	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1634	BCPREVIA	BC LABOR COMPLC-PLACENTA PREVIA	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1635	BCEXCBLD	BC LABOR COMPLC-OTHER EXCESSIVE BLEEDING	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1636	BCSEIZR	BC LABOR COMPLC-SEIZURES DURING LABOR	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1637	BCPRECIP	BC LABOR COMPLC-PRECIP LBR (<3 HOURS)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1638	BCPROLNG	BC LABOR COMPLC-PROLONGED LBR > 20 HOURS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1639	BCDYSFNC	BC LABOR COMPLC-DYSFUNCTIONAL LABOR	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1641	BCCEPHLO	BC LABOR COMPLC-CEPHALOPELVIC DISPRPRTN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1642	BCCORD	BC LABOR COMPLC-CORD PROLAPSE	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1643	BCANESTH	BC LABOR COMPLC-ANESTHETIC COMPLIC	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1645	BCOTHLBR	BC LABOR COMPLC-OTHER	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1646	BCCHANEM	BC NEWBORN COND-ANEMIA HCT<39/HGB<13	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1647	BCINJURY	BC NEWBORN COND-BIRTH INJURY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.

See note at end of table.

Table 7-7.   Recoded and suppressed data on the ECLS-B 9-Month Public-Use Data File:
2001–02—Continued

Field ID	Variable	Field label	Comment
1648	BCCHFAS	BC NEWBORN COND-FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1649	BCHYALIN	BC NEWBORN COND-HYALINE MEMBRANE DISEASE	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1650	BCMECSYN	BC NEWBORN COND-MECONIUM ASPIRATION SYN	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1653	BCCHSEIZ	BC NEWBORN COND-SEIZURES	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1654	BCOTHNC	BC NEWBORN COND-OTHER SPECIFY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1655	BCANECPH	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-ANENCEPHALUS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1656	BCSPINA	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-SPINA BIFIDA	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1657	BCHYDCPH	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-HYDROCEPHALUS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1658	BCMCRCPH	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-MICROCEPHALUS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1659	BCNRVS	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-OTHER CENTRL NERV.	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1660	BCHEART	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-HEART MALFORMATIONS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1661	BCCIRCUL	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-OTHER CIRCL/RESP	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1662	BCRECTAL	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-RECTAL ATRESIA/STNOSIS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1663	BCTRACHE	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-TRACHEO/ESOPHAGEAL	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1664	BCOMPHL	BC CONGEN ANOMAL-OMPHALOCELE-GASTROSCH	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1665	BCGASTRO	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-OTHER GASTROINTEST	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1666	BCGENITL	BC CONGEN ANOMAL-MALFORMED GENITALIA	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1667	BCRNLAGE	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-RENAL AGENESIS	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1668	BCUROGEN	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-OTHER UROGENITAL	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1669	BCCLFTLP	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-CLEFT LIP/PALATE	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1670	BCACTYLY	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-(POLY/SYN/A)DACTYLY	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1671	BCCLUBFT	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-CLUB FOOT	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1672	BCHERNIA	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1673	BCMUSCLO	BC CONGEN ANOMAL-OTHER MUSCULOSKELETAL	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1674	BCDOWNS	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-DOWNS SYNDROME	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1675	BCCHROM	BC CONGEN ANOMALY-OTHER CHROMOSOMAL	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1677	F1RELCH	F1 Q1 RELATIONSHIP TO THE CHILD	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1682	F1CGDIAP	F1 Q3A CHANGE CHILDS DIAPER	F1CGDIAP suppressed for respondent confidentiality. These data have been combined with other data. See X1CGDCMBin table 7-6.
1757	F1NUMMRY	F1 Q27 HOW MANY TIMES MARRIED	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 4 or more to 3.
1758	F1NUMCH	F1 Q28 NUMBER OF BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 8 or more to 7.
1759	F1AGECH1	F1 Q29 AGE WHEN FIRST CHILD WAS BORN	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 14 or less to 15 and 41 or more to 40.
1761	F1NUMCHO	F1 Q31 NUM BIO CHLDRN OUTSIDE HOUSEHLD	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 5 or more to 4.
1763	F1FDOBMM	F1 Q33 YOUR BIRTH DAY (MONTH)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1764	F1FDOBDD	F1 Q33 YOUR BIRTH DAY (DAY)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1765	F1FDOBYY	F1 Q33 YOUR BIRTH DAY (YEAR)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1766	F1CTRYBN	F1 Q34 IN WHAT COUNTRY WERE YOU BORN	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1767	F1AGEUS	F1 Q35 AGE WHEN MOVED TO US	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1774	F1HIGHGR	F1 Q39 HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1789	F1NUMJBS	F1 Q48 HOW MANY JOBS DO YOU HAVE NOW	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 4 or more to 3.
1790	F1HRSWK	F1 Q49 TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK WORK FOR PAY	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1791	F1SALARY	F1 Q50 TOTAL SALARY BEFORE TAXES	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1792	F1SRYUNT	F1 Q50 TOTAL SALARY – PAY UNIT	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1807	F1LASTWK	F1 Q56 DOING MOST OF LAST WEEK	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.

See note at end of table.

Table 7-7. Recoded and suppressed data on the ECLS-B 9-Month Public-Use Data File: 2001–02—Continued

Field ID	Variable	Field label	Comment
1848	F1LVMAGE	F1 Q76 AGE STOPPED LIVING WITH BIOMTH	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1851	F1LVFAGE	F1 Q79 AGE STOPPED LIVING WITH BIOFTH	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1905	N1CHSPMO	N1 Q21 HOW MUCH CH SUP SHOULD PAY/MONTH	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1906	N1SPLTMO	N1 Q22 HOW MUCH CH SUPP PAID LAST MONTH	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1907	N1FDOBMM	N1 Q23 YOUR BIRTH DATE (MONTH)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1908	N1FDOBDD	N1 Q23 YOUR BIRTH DATE (DAY)	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1909	N1FDOBYY	N1 Q23 YOUR BIRTH DATE (YEAR)	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1910	N1CTRYBN	N1 Q24 IN WHAT COUNTRY WERE YOU BORN	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1911	N1USCTZN	N1 Q25 CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1912	N1HIGHGR	N1 Q26 HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1925	N1FNWKOT	N1 Q33 SOMETHING ELSE	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1940	N1OTHPPL	N1 Q37 # PEOPLE LIVING W/ YOU LAST MONTH	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality. Recoded 7 or more to 6.
1941	N1HHINCM	N1 Q38 TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1942	N1HHINSP	N1 Q39 TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME, SPECIFIC	These data suppressed for respondent confidentiality.
1950	R1PRNLNG	R1 IR120 LANGUAGE USED FOR PRNT INTRVW	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.
1986	BCBRTHWT	C1 CHILD BIRTH WEIGHT (GRAMS-BIRTH CERT)	These data recoded for respondent confidentiality.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

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8. ELECTRONIC CODE BOOK

8.1   Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to provide users of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, both Kindergarten Class of 1998–99 (ECLS-K) and Birth Cohort (ECLS-B), with specific directions for using the Electronic Code Book (ECB) CD-ROM. The information in this chapter provides a comprehensive tour through the ECB that addresses all of the functions and capabilities of the program. These functions allow users to access the accompanying catalog and "view" the data in various ways by performing customized searches, queries, and extractions. The organization of this document provides a "start to finish" approach through the system, beginning with the installation of the ECB, utilizing the ECB's functions, navigating through the catalog, and performing user-specified data extractions.

Sections 8.1 through 8.6 contain general instructions on using the ECB and apply to both the ECLS-K ECB and the ECLS-B ECB, including descriptions of the menu bars (exhibit 8-57). The exhibits and examples given in these sections are generic and will not match exactly what the users see on their own screens. The last section, 8.7, is file-specific and reflects the actual data on the file.

The ECB CD-ROM contains an ECB that allows users to easily examine the variables in the ECB data set. The data user can create SAS, SPSS for Windows, and Stata programs that will generate an extract data file from the text (ASCII) data file on the CD-ROM. For more information about the data file, see section 8.7.

Additionally, the CD-ROM contains Portable Document Format (PDF) files of the associated questionnaires in appendix A and the record layout for the data file in appendix B. When needed, additional user's guides and additional supplementary files may also be included in additional appendices.

8.1.1   Hardware/Software Requirements

The ECB program is designed to run under Windows 95®, Windows 98®, Windows 2000®, Windows XP®, or Windows NT® 4.0 on a Pentium-class or higher PC. The PC should also have a minimum of 20 megabytes (MB) of available disk space. The program will visually fit best on screens set to a desktop area of 800 x 600 pixels. It will still work on other screen settings, but it may not make the best use of the available screen space. You can check/set your desktop area as follows:

1.   Click on the Windows Start button.

2.   Select the Settings menu and then the Control Panel folder icon.

3.   In the Control Panel window, click on the Display icon.

4.   Select the Settings tab.

5.   Set the Desktop Area to 800 x 600 pixels with the Desktop Area slidebar.

The ECB requires approximately 20 MB of available disk space on your hard drive. If 20 MB of space is not available, you may wish to delete unnecessary files from the drive to make space for the ECB.

8.1.2   ECB Features

The ECB allows a user to do the following:

■   Search the names and labels of variables in the database (called the catalog) to select variables for analysis (see section 8.3, Variable List).

■   Examine the question wording, response categories, and response frequencies for variables the user selects (see section 8.4.9, Viewing Code Book and Variable Information).

■   Create a list of variables to be extracted from the catalog, save the list for later use, print the list as a code book, or use a predefined list on the ECB (see section 8.4, Working Taglist).

■ Automatically generate SAS, SPSS for Windows, or Stata programs to extract selected variables from the whole data set or for a subset of the cases that are defined by the user (see section 8.5, Extracting Data from the ECB).

The ECB does not create a SAS, SPSS for Windows, or Stata data file. It will prepare the statements that you can use with your own SAS, SPSS for Windows, or Stata software to create your file. As noted earlier, the CD-ROM contains an ASCII data set that the ECB uses to extract specific subdata files. The CD-ROM must be in the drive for the data to be extracted.

8.2   Installing, Starting, and Exiting the ECB

The ECB is provided on a CD-ROM and is intended to be installed and run from within the Windows 95 (or any later version of Windows) environment. The sections in this chapter provide you with step-by-step instructions for installing the program on your personal computer (PC), starting the program, and exiting the program once you have completed your tasks.

If you installed the ECB on your PC before, you have to uninstall the old program before installing this version. For details on how to remove the ECB program from your PC, please see section 8.2.4.

8.2.1   Installing the ECB Program on Your Personal Computer

Program installation is initiated by running the Setup.exe file found within the CD-ROM's root directory.

How To Install the Program:

1.   Close all applications on your computer.

2.   Insert the installation CD-ROM into your PC's CD-ROM drive.

3.   From the desktop Start menu, select Run.

4.   Type "D:\Setup.exe" into the "Open" field of the Run screen, shown in exhibit 8-1. If your CD-ROM drive is assigned a different drive letter, substitute it for the "D."

Exhibit 8-1.   Windows Run screen
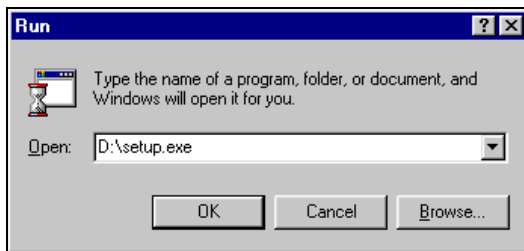
5.   Click on the OK button to start the installation. You will now see several installation screens, some of which will prompt you for a response.

Depending on your PC's configuration, you may encounter warning messages during installation. To respond, always keep the newer version of a file being copied and ignore any access violations that occur during file copying.

If you are installing multiple ECBs (not different versions of the same ECB) on your PC, you may receive a message warning that setup is about to replace pre-existing files. To respond, always opt to continue the installation although the default is to cancel the setup. When you get a followup message to confirm whether the installation should be continued, press "Yes" to continue although the default is "No."

6.   The screen shown in exhibit 8-2 indicates that the setup is being prepared.

Exhibit 8-2.   InstallShield Wizard
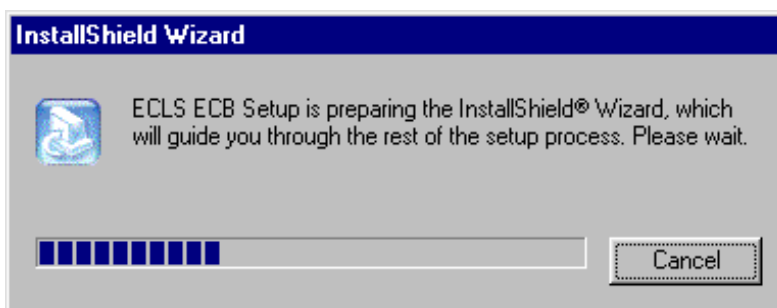
7.   You will be prompted to continue with the installation in the Welcome window shown in exhibit 8-3. Click on the Next button to continue.

Exhibit 8-3.   Welcome window
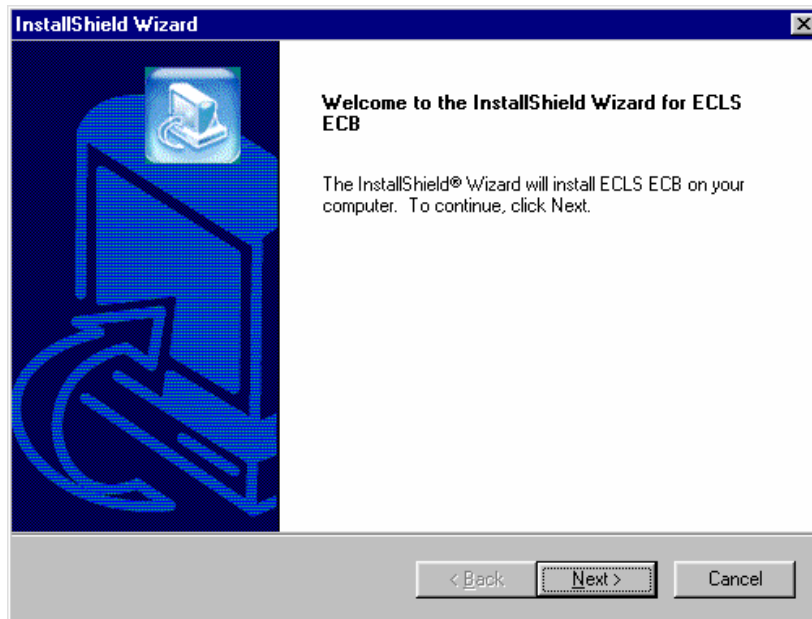
8.   When you continue, you will be prompted to choose a destination location for the installation in the window shown in exhibit 8-4. If you wish to change the destination location, click on the Browse button to change the directory. Click on the Next button when the desirable destination folder is shown.

Exhibit 8-4.   Choose Destination Location
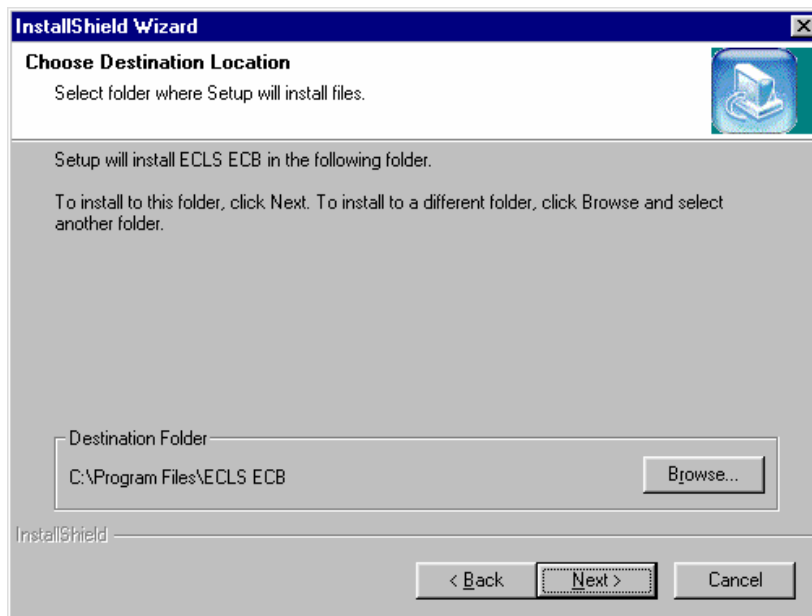
9. Setup will then start installing files. Exhibit 8-5 shows the setup status.

Exhibit 8-5. Setup Status
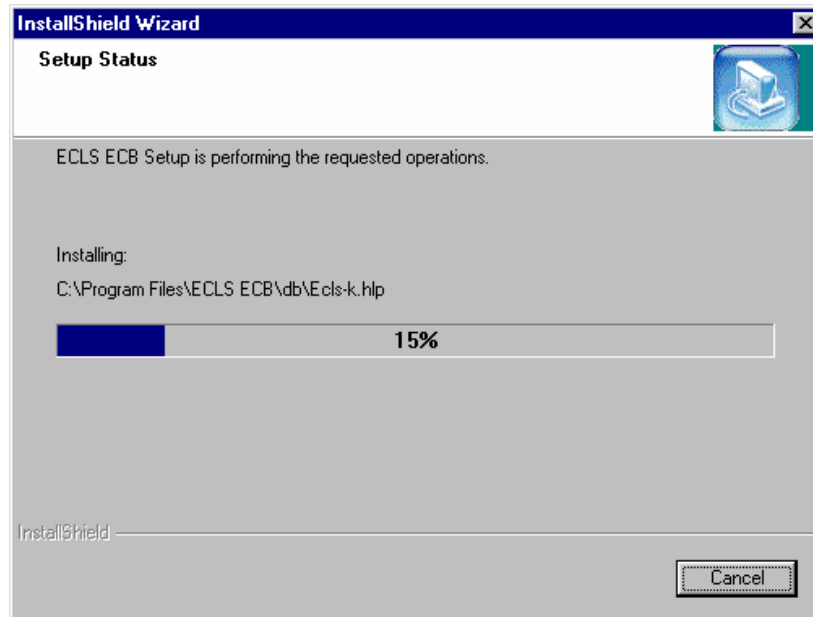
10. Once the installation is completed, the InstallShield Wizard Complete window shown in exhibit 8-6 will appear. Click on the Finish button to finish the process and return to your PC's desktop.

Exhibit 8-6. InstallShield Wizard Complete
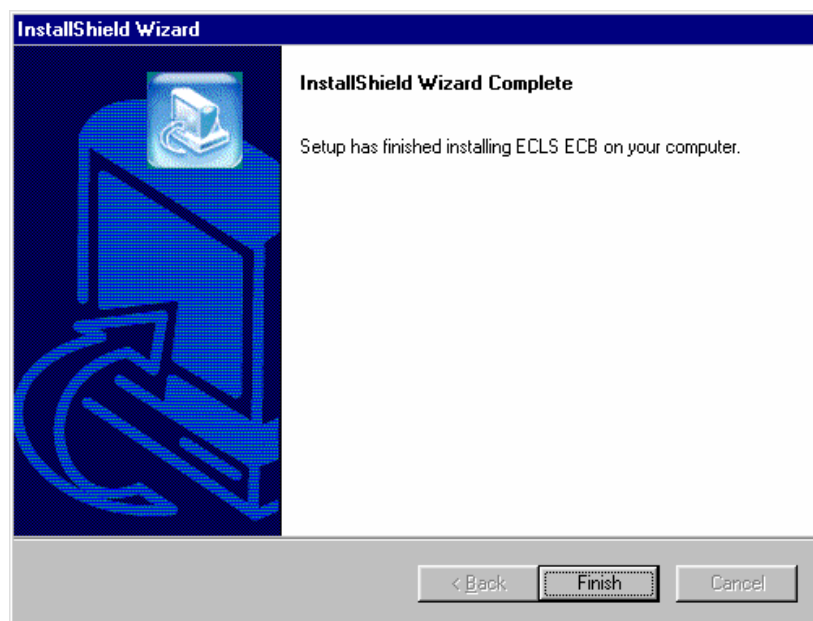
11. The installation process should take about a minute, depending on the speed of the computer on which the ECB is being installed.

Another option for installing the ECB software is to go to the Start menu and go to Settings. Select Control Panel and select Add/Remove Programs from the options. Click on the Install button and follow the directions. Make sure the ECB CD-ROM is in the CD-ROM drive before starting. The program will automatically find the file Setup.exe in the CD-ROM and begin installation. The process will begin at point 5 in the section above.

8.2.2 Starting the ECB

Now that you have installed the ECB on your PC, you can start the program by simply selecting it from the Windows Start, Programs Menu, ECB.

How to Start the ECB:

1. On the desktop screen (exhibit 8-7b), click on the Start button and then point to Programs. Click on the ECB title to invoke the program. Alternatively, click on the ECB desktop icon (exhibit 8-7a) shown below to invoke the program.

Exhibit 8-7a.   Desktop icon

Exhibit 8-7b.   Desktop screen—click start
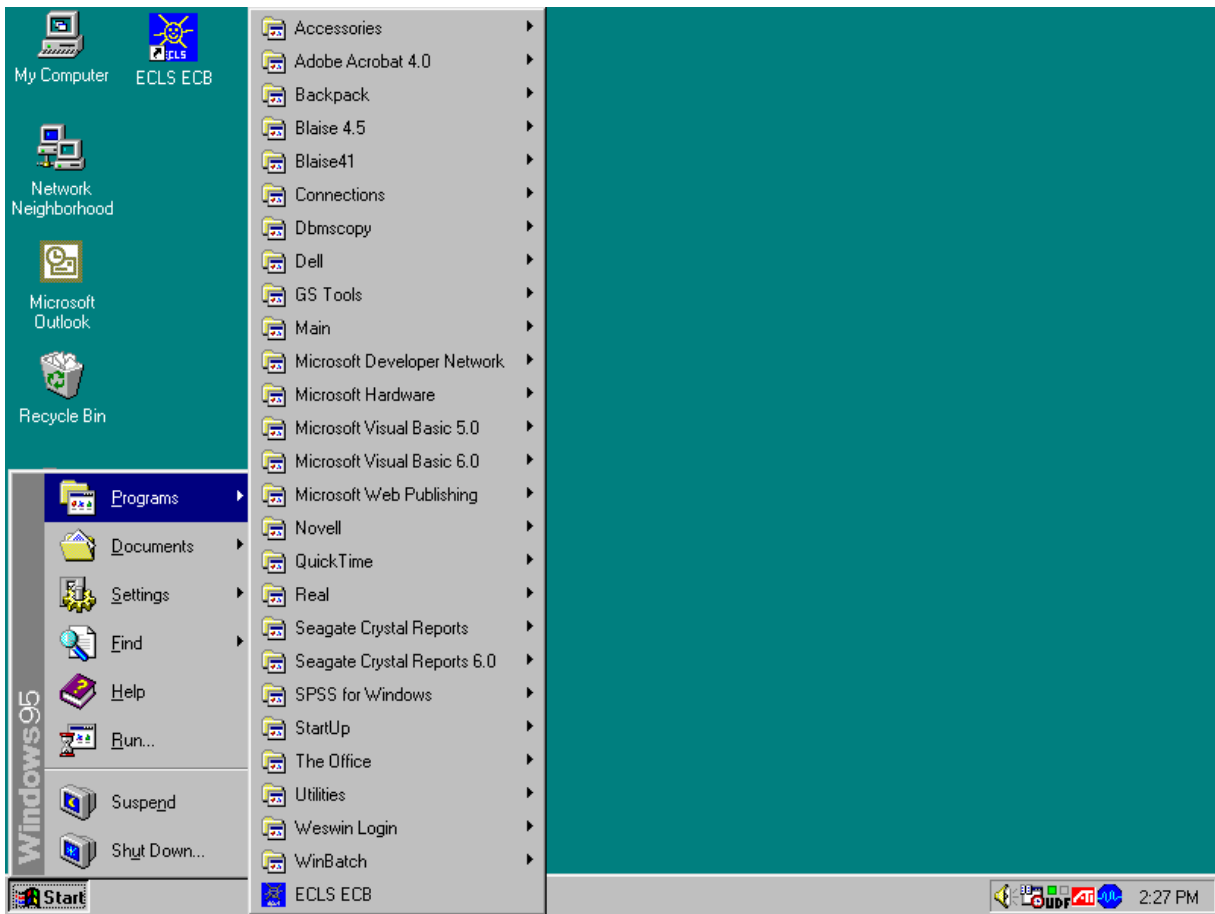
> 2.   If you are a first-time user of the ECB, exhibit 8-8 will display and ask if you are a new ECB user.

Exhibit 8-8.   First-time user dialog box
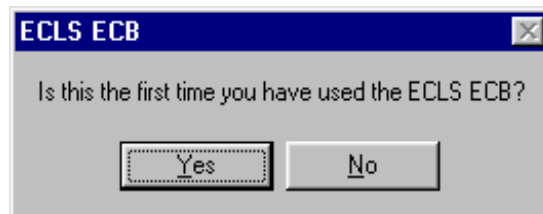
> 3.   Click "Yes" if you are a first-time user. The ECB splash-screen shown in exhibit 8-9 will display.

Exhibit 8-9.   ECB splash screen
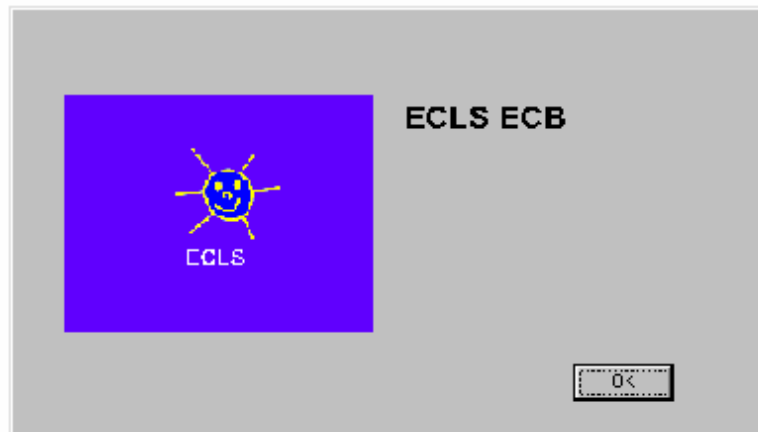
4.   On the Select Catalog screen (exhibit 8-10), highlight the name of the catalog. (The ECB has only one catalog.)

Exhibit 8-10.   Select Catalog screen
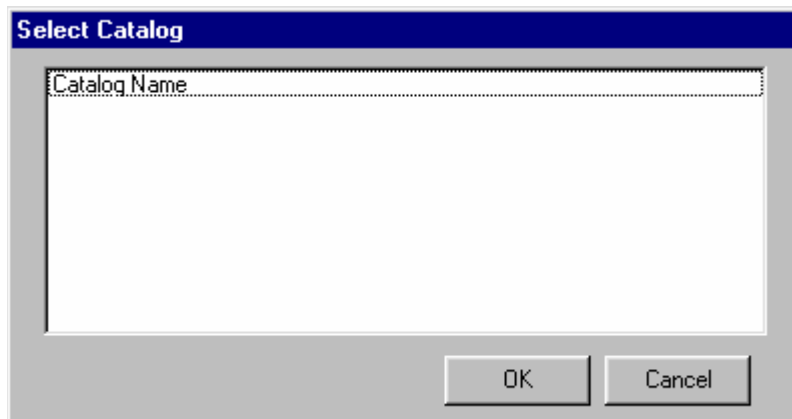
5.   Click OK to open the Main ECB screen, shown in exhibit 8-11.

Exhibit 8-11.   Main ECB screen
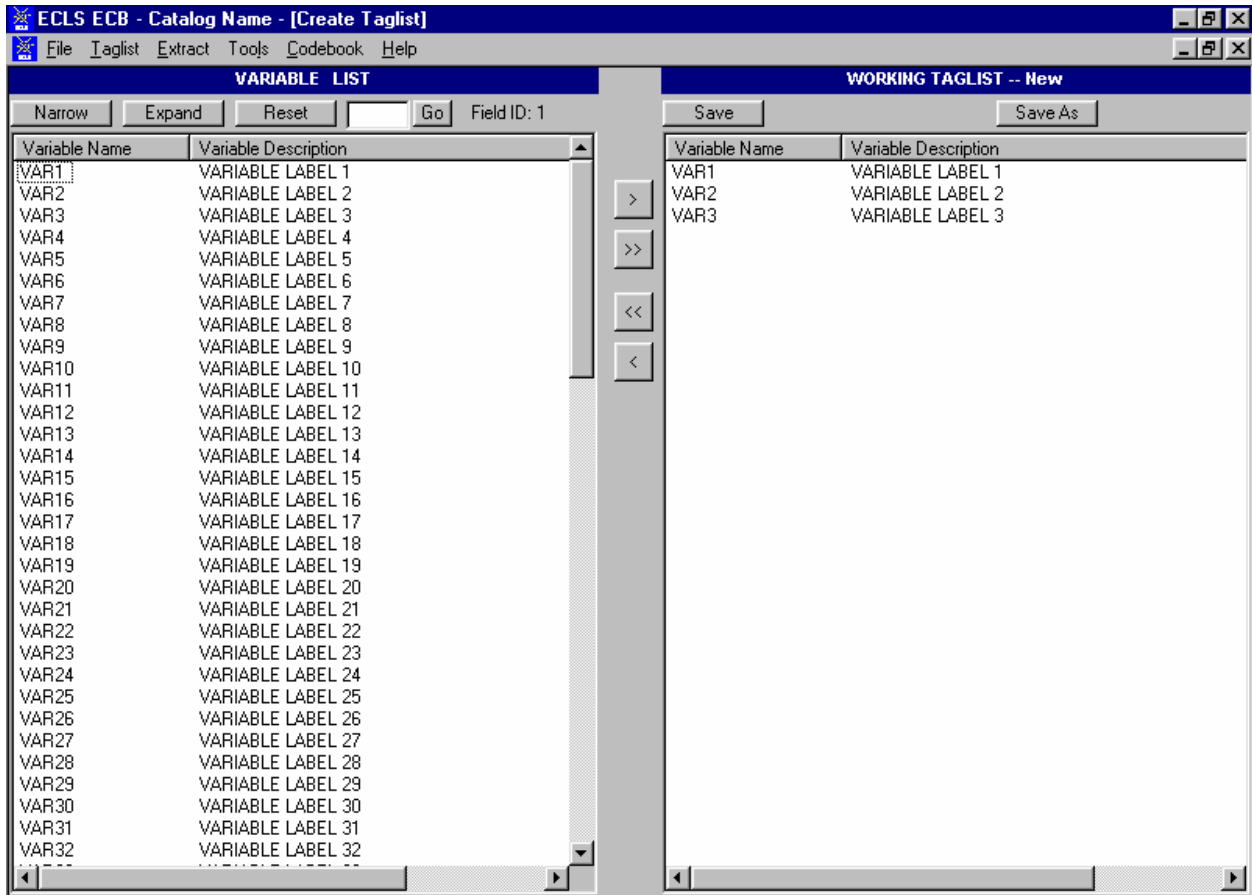
6.   You are now ready to use the functions of the ECB as described in the following sections.

8.2.3   Exiting the ECB

The ECB can be shut down at any time; however, you will be prompted to save any unsaved information.

How To Shut Down the ECB:

1. From the File menu, click on the Exit option as shown in exhibit 8-12.

Exhibit 8-12. Exit screen
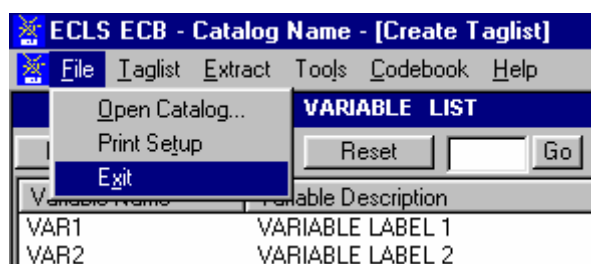
2. If you have not saved your Working Taglist, you will be prompted with the dialog box shown in exhibit 8-13.

Exhibit 8-13. Save working taglist dialog box
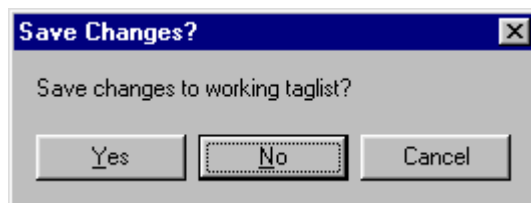
3. If you DO NOT wish to save your Working Taglist, click on the "No" button. If you DO wish to save your Working Taglist, click the "Yes" button. For more information, refer to section 8.4.4, Saving Taglists.

8.2.4   Removing the ECB Program From Your Personal Computer

How to Uninstall the ECB:

1. Click on the Windows Start button.

2. Select the Settings menu.

3. In the Control Panel window, click on the Add/Remove Programs.

4. Select "ECB" and click on the Add/Remove button.

5.   Follow any prompts. You will be prompted by the InstallShield Wizard to confirm the uninstallation and finish the process.

6.   The program is designed so that the uninstallation will keep the taglists when the ECB program is uninstalled in order that all the saved taglists will be retained when the ECB is reinstalled. As a result, the uninstallation will not remove the directory where the ECB was located.

8.2.5   Title Bar

The Title Bar, shown below in exhibit 8-14, is the horizontal bar located at the top of the main screen. It will list the name of the program and the catalog that you have opened, and it will indicate that you are in the "Create Taglist" mode.

Exhibit 8-14.   Title Bar

8.2.6   Menu Bar

Selecting items from the pulldown menus listed on the Menu Bar (exhibit 8-15) provides access to the available action commands. Section 8.6 shows the choices and functions available within each menu.

Exhibit 8-15.   Menu Bar
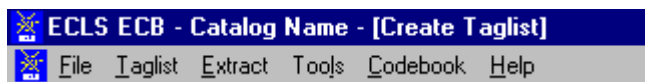
How to Access the Menu Bar Items:

1.   Point to an item on the Menu Bar and click.

2.   Click on a command from the dropdown list.

The Menu Bar may also be activated and its options selected using the shortcut keys described in section 8.2.7.

8.2.7   Using Shortcut Keys to Navigate

The shortcut keys provide a means for selecting menu options and screen buttons without the use of a mouse. These shortcut keys are identified by an <u>underscore</u> under the shortcut letter within the option or button label. The menus that appear on the windows are activated by simultaneously selecting the <ALT> key and the <u>underscored</u> letter. An example of this is the activation of the Taglist Menu by selecting the key combination of <ALT>-<T>. Once the menu is activated and all options are displayed, the options can be selected by then pressing the underscored letter for the desired option or by pressing the arrow keys to move between the options.

Not all screens have shortcut keys. They may, however, be used without mouse capability by pressing the <TAB> key. The <TAB> key moves the cursor or highlight through the options and buttons within the windows. When the desired option or button is highlighted, it can be selected by pressing the <ENTER> key.

8.3   Variable List

The ECB main screen, shown in exhibit 8-16, comprises two primary lists that each provide functions for reviewing, grouping, and extracting variable data from the opened catalog. These lists include the Variable List and the Working Taglist.

The Variable List, shown in exhibit 8-17, is a list of all variables associated with the current catalog. When you first open a catalog, all variables contained in the catalog are displayed in the Variable List. Once the catalog is open and the Variable List is displayed, you can scroll through the list using the scrollbar controls at the right side of the Variable List screen. Additionally, you can press <PgUp> and <PgDn> to scroll the list one screen at a time. <Ctrl><Home> and <Ctrl><End> will move to the first and last variable in the list, respectively. Also, the arrow keys can be used to move through the list of variable names.

The "Field ID" at the upper right corner of the Variable List shows the field ID of the selected variable on the Variable List.

Exhibit 8-16.   ECB main screen
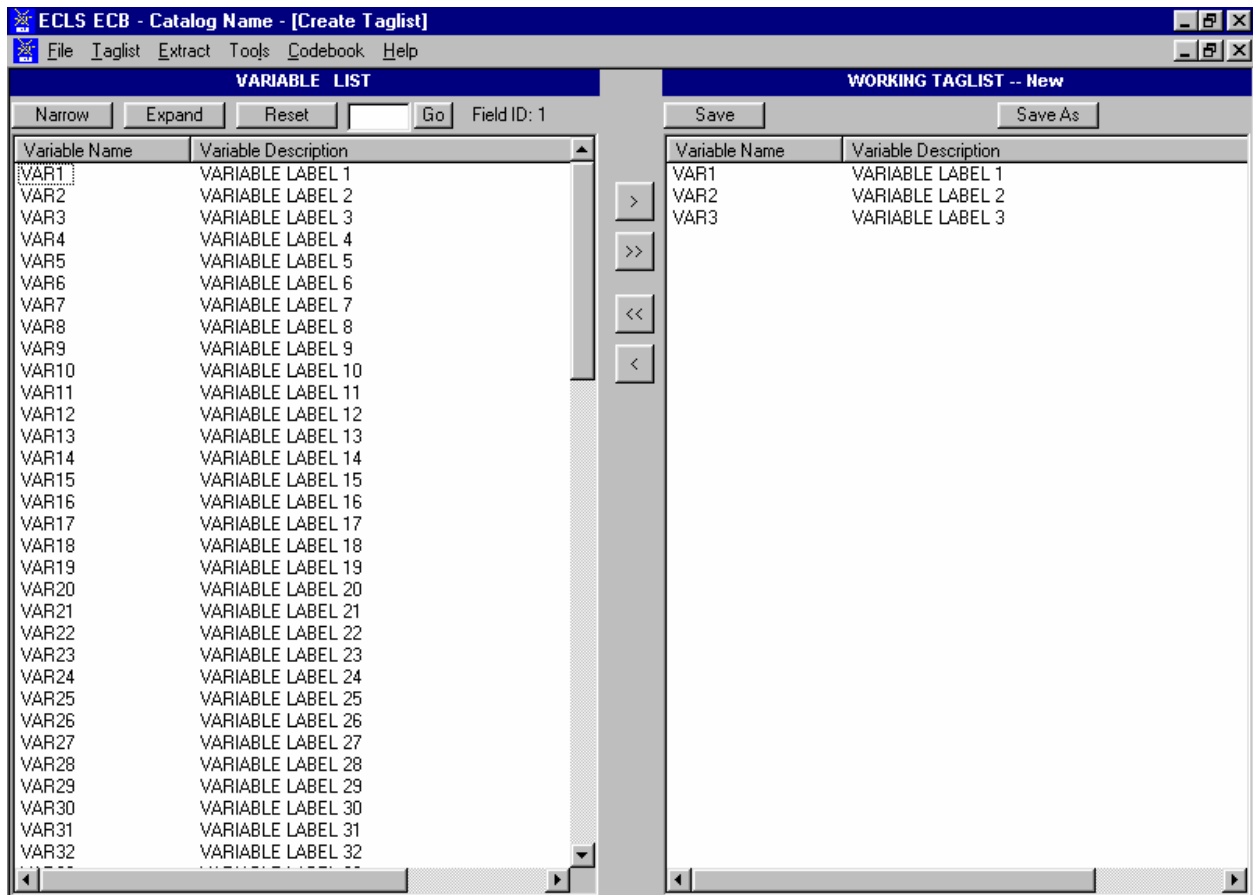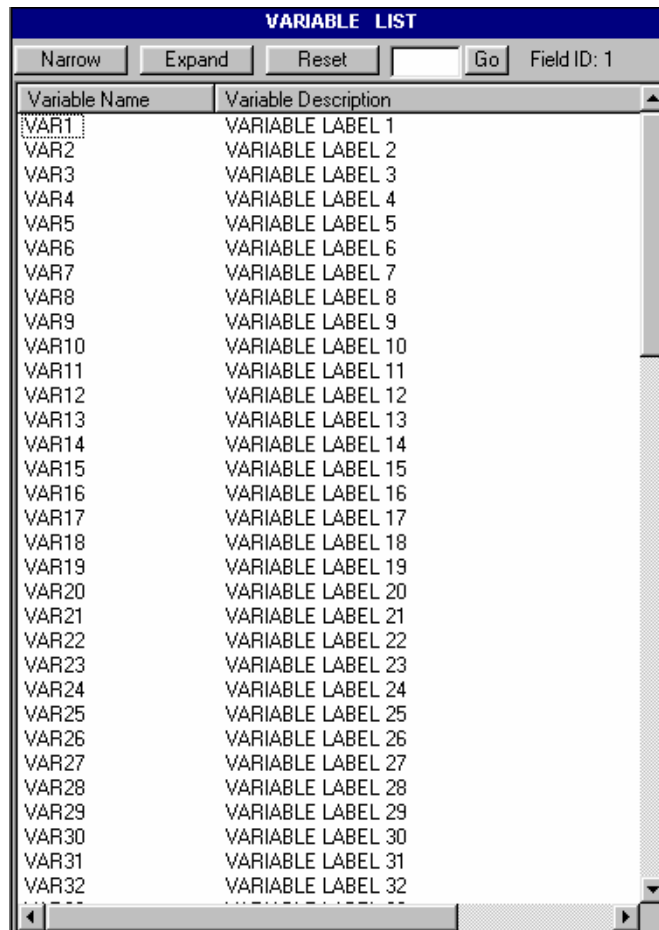
Exhibit 8-17.   Variable List


```
                        VARIABLE  LIST
  Narrow        Expand        Reset             Go    Field ID: 1

 Variable Name          Variable Description
 VAR1                   VARIABLE LABEL 1
 VAR2                   VARIABLE LABEL 2
 VAR3                   VARIABLE LABEL 3
 VAR4                   VARIABLE LABEL 4
 VAR5                   VARIABLE LABEL 5
 VAR6                   VARIABLE LABEL 6
 VAR7                   VARIABLE LABEL 7
 VAR8                   VARIABLE LABEL 8
 VAR9                   VARIABLE LABEL 9
 VAR10                  VARIABLE LABEL 10
 VAR11                  VARIABLE LABEL 11
 VAR12                  VARIABLE LABEL 12
 VAR13                  VARIABLE LABEL 13
 VAR14                  VARIABLE LABEL 14
 VAR15                  VARIABLE LABEL 15
 VAR16                  VARIABLE LABEL 16
 VAR17                  VARIABLE LABEL 17
 VAR18                  VARIABLE LABEL 18
 VAR19                  VARIABLE LABEL 19
 VAR20                  VARIABLE LABEL 20
 VAR21                  VARIABLE LABEL 21
 VAR22                  VARIABLE LABEL 22
 VAR23                  VARIABLE LABEL 23
 VAR24                  VARIABLE LABEL 24
 VAR25                  VARIABLE LABEL 25
 VAR26                  VARIABLE LABEL 26
 VAR27                  VARIABLE LABEL 27
 VAR28                  VARIABLE LABEL 28
 VAR29                  VARIABLE LABEL 29
 VAR30                  VARIABLE LABEL 30
 VAR31                  VARIABLE LABEL 31
 VAR32                  VARIABLE LABEL 32
```

The Variable List provides you with a comprehensive means of reviewing and identifying the variables that you want to use. To help you select the desired variables, the ECB provides you with the following capabilities:

■   Perform searches of variable names and descriptions (see section 8.3.1);

■   View code book information for each variable (see section 8.4.9); and

■   Move selected variables to a Working Taglist (see section 8.4.2).

8.3.1 Searching the Code Book for Variables

The ECB allows you to search a catalog's Variable List for variables meeting criteria you specify. The Narrow Search and Expand Search functions are used to develop and refine the variables listed in your Variable List before adding them to your Working Taglist. Help screens with topical variable groupings were designed for each catalog to expedite searching. The catalog-specific topical variable groupings can be found in exhibit 8-60 at the end of this chapter.

8.3.1.1 Using the "Go" Button

Using the Go button, located at the top of the Variable List column, allows you to quickly move to a particular variable in the Variable List. You use the field ID presented in the help screens described earlier.

How To Use the Go Button:

1. Type the field ID in the input box on the left of the Go button.

2. Click on the Go button.

3. The Variable List will then scroll down automatically to show the selected variable.

4. The selected variable is highlighted.

5. The field ID of the current variable selected is shown on the right of the Go button (exhibit 8-18).

6. Click the Reset button to return to the top of the original Variable List (Field ID 1) or enter another field ID to scroll to another variable.

For field IDs that identify different groups of variables, please refer to exhibit 8-60 for the catalog-specific topical variable groupings.

The Go button will not be available in a narrowed or expanded list. After a Narrow Search or an Expand Search, you must reset the Variable List (see section 8.3.1.4) before you can use the Go button.

The "Field ID" remains active in a narrowed or expanded list. However, the field IDs indicate the order of the variables in the catalog rather than that in the Variable List. As a result, the field IDs would not change in a narrowed or expanded list.

Exhibit 8-18.   "Go" button
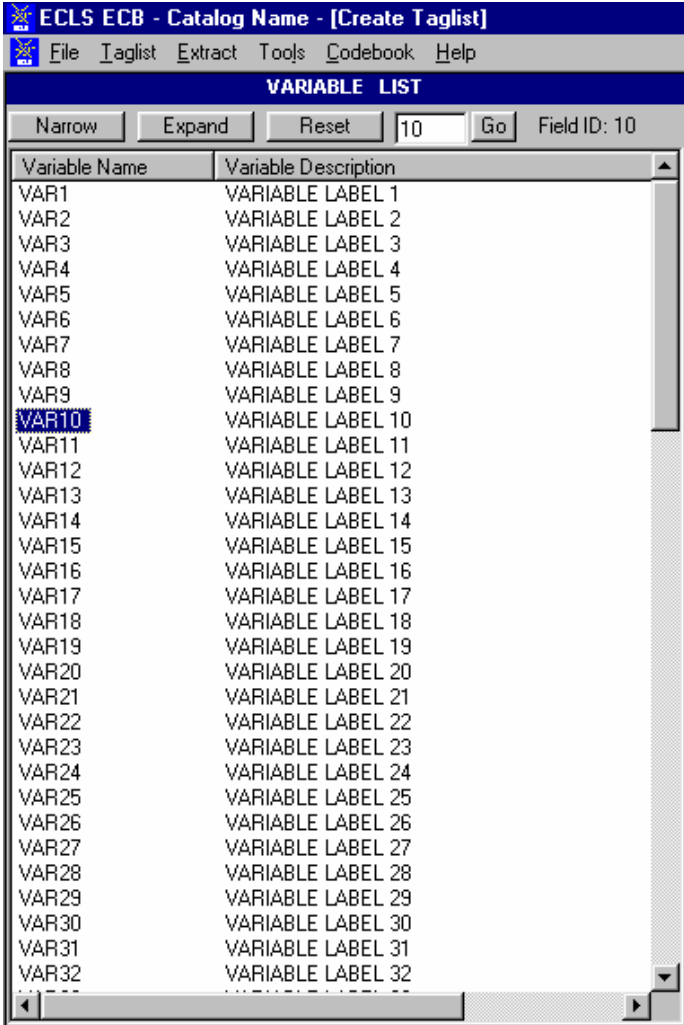
8.3.1.2   Narrowing Your Variable Search

The Narrow Search function can be used to narrow the list of variables displayed in the Variable List. Since some catalogs have several thousand variables, this feature helps eliminate the variables that do not apply to your analysis. In performing the Narrow Search, you can enter key
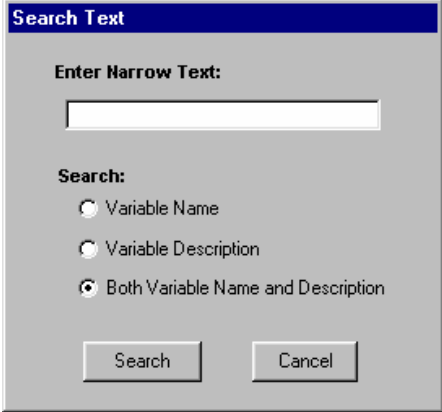
characters, words, or phrases as your criteria for searching the variable names, variable descriptions, or both. Use the keywords in the "Variable Identifier" column in exhibit 8-60 to search the catalog variables by variable description. If "Variable Name" appears under the variable in the Variable Identifier column, you must search by variable name. Also, the Narrow Search can be performed multiple times allowing you to repeatedly refine the list of variables displayed in the Variable List column.

Performing the Narrow Search function will only narrow down the variables listed in the Variable List window and will not affect those in the Working Taglist window.

How To Conduct a Narrow Search:

1. Click on the Narrow button located above the Variable List window.

2. The Narrow Search dialog box appears as shown in exhibit 8-19.

Exhibit 8-19. Narrow Search Text dialog box

3. Enter a key character string, word, or phrase in the Enter Narrow Text field. Character strings can include a single alphanumeric character or a sequence of several characters. The search is not case sensitive. The results returned will be all entries that contain that exact sequence of letters, numbers, spaces, and words.

4. Click in the Variable Name, Variable Description, or Both Variable Name and Description radio button to specify where to search.

5. Click on the Search button to initiate the search.

6. The variables meeting the specified criteria will be displayed in the Variables List column.

If no variable names or descriptions in the catalog contain the specified search text, then the message shown in exhibit 8-20 will appear.

Exhibit 8-20.   No Matches Found message
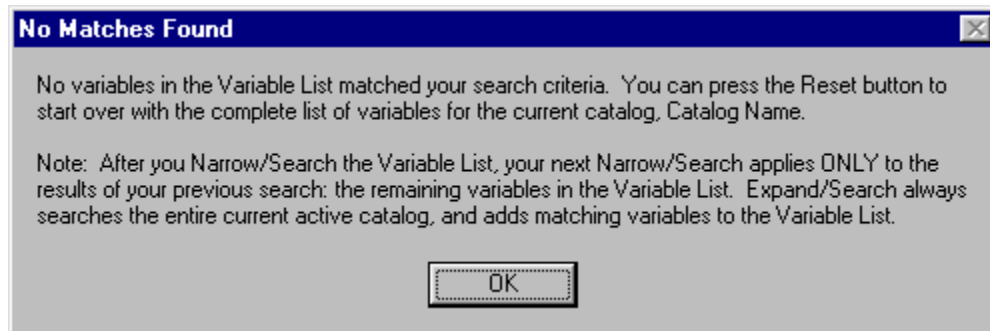
7.   Repeat the Narrow Search procedure if necessary.
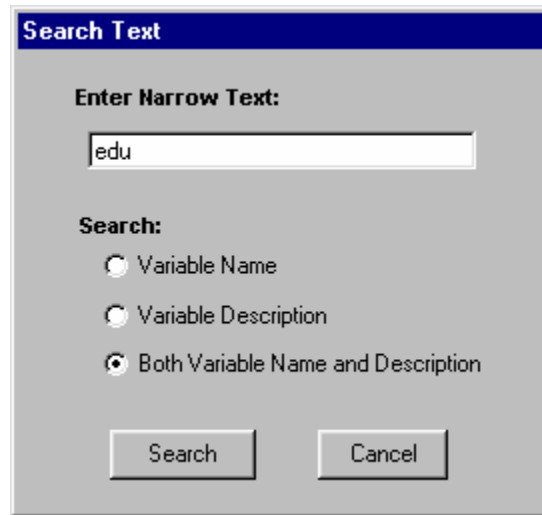
Please note that the field ID at the upper right corner of the Variable List reflects the order of the variables in the catalog rather than that in the narrowed Variable List.

Example of Narrowing a Search

The following example shows you how to narrow the Variable List. In this example, you want to include all the variables from the catalog that measure education. Do the following:

1.   In the Variable List, click on the Narrow button.

2.   In the Search Text Box (shown in exhibit 8-21), type in "edu" and then click on the Search button.

Exhibit 8-21.   Example of narrowing a search

3.   The new Variable List will include only the variables that have the text "edu" in the variable name or the variable description.

Exhibit 8-60 (at the end of this chapter) displays the appropriate keywords from the associated catalog. Simply find the topic of interest in the Topic column first. And then enter in the Search Text Box the matching keywords in the Variable Identifier to narrow the search.

8.3.1.3   Expanding Your Variable Search
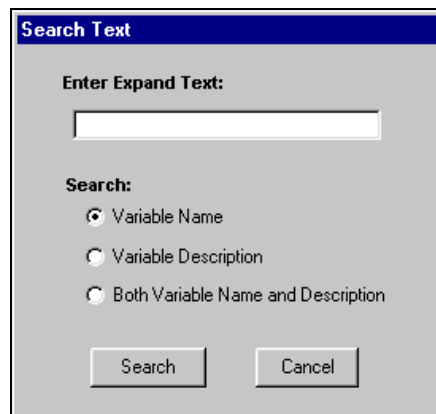
The Expand Search function can be used to expand a previously narrowed list of variables displayed in the Variable List. After performing a Narrow Search operation, you can add variables to your current Variable List that meet your specified criteria. In performing the Expand Search, you can enter key characters, words, or phrases as your criteria for searching the variable names, variable descriptions, or both. Also, the Expand Search can be performed multiple times, allowing you to repeatedly expand the list of variables displayed in the Variable List column.

Performing the Expand Search function will only expand the variables listed in the Variable List window and will not affect those in the Working Taglist window.

How To Conduct an Expand Search:

1.   Click on the Expand button located above the Variable List window.

2.   The Expand Search dialog box will appear as shown in exhibit 8-22.

Exhibit 8-22.   Expand Search Text dialog box

3.   Enter a key character string, word, or phrase in the Enter Expand Text field. Character strings can include a single alphanumeric character or a sequence of several characters. The search is not case sensitive. The results returned will be all entries that contain that exact sequence of letters, numbers, spaces, and words.

4.   Click in the Variable Name, Variable Description, or Both Variable Name and Description radio button to specify where to search.

5.   Click on the Search button to initiate the search.

6.   The variables meeting the specified criteria will be added to the variables already displayed in the Variables List column.

7.   Repeat the Expand Search procedure if necessary.

If no variable names or descriptions in the catalog contain the specified search text, then the message shown in exhibit 8-23 will appear.

Please note that the field ID at the upper right corner of the Variable List reflects the order of the variables in the catalog rather than that in the expanded Variables List.

Exhibit 8-23.   No Matches Found message

No Matches Found

No variables in the Variable List matched your search criteria. You can press the Reset button to start over with the complete list of variables for the current catalog, Catalog Name.

Note: After you Narrow/Search the Variable List, your next Narrow/Search applies ONLY to the results of your previous search: the remaining variables in the Variable List. Expand/Search always searches the entire current active catalog, and adds matching variables to the Variable List.

OK

8.3.1.4   Resetting Your Variable List

Following a narrowing or expanding of the Variable List as described earlier, it is possible to reset the list to display ALL of the variables available in the catalog. The Variable List is reset by clicking on the Reset button located at the top of the Variable List column. Resetting the Variable List does not affect the variables listed in the Working Taglist.

8.4   Working Taglist

The Working Taglist, shown in exhibit 8-24, displays a list of variables that are currently selected or tagged for extraction. All Working Taglists contain a set of variables, called required variables that will be automatically included in all data files that the user creates. The required variables provide a foundational data set upon which other variables rely. These required variables cannot be untagged or deleted from the Working Taglist by the user. When a catalog is first opened, the default Working Taglist consists of only the required variables for that catalog. (See exhibit 8-58 for the catalog-specific required variables.) To create a taglist, add the variables you have selected to the required variables.

Exhibit 8-24.   ECB Working Taglist


```
WORKING TAGLIST -- New

  [  Save  ]                    [  Save As  ]

Variable Name    | Variable Description
VAR1               VARIABLE LABEL 1
VAR2               VARIABLE LABEL 2
VAR3               VARIABLE LABEL 3
```

8.4.1   Opening a Taglist

The ECB allows you to open a predefined or previously saved taglist and display it in the Working Taglist column. Taglists, however, are saved as part of a particular catalog and can only be opened as part of the associated catalog.

How To Open a Taglist:

1.   Open a catalog.

2.   Select Open from the Taglist pulldown menu.

3.   The Open Taglist dialog box, shown in exhibit 8-25, appears.

Exhibit 8-25.   Open Taglist dialog box
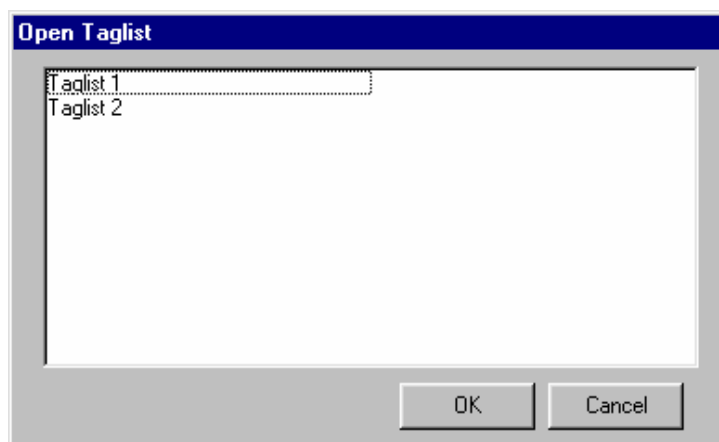
4.   Highlight the taglist that you wish to open.

5.   Click on the OK button.

If you have made modifications to the taglist currently open in the Working Taglist column, you will be prompted to save your changes.

8.4.2   Adding Variables to the Working Taglist

Variables can be added to your Working Taglist after you have identified the variables in the ECB's catalog that you want to extract. The user-selected variables can be added to the Working Taglist by selecting one of the two command buttons described in exhibit 8-26. The Working Taglist may also have variables added to it from a previously saved taglist. When moving or adding variables to the Working Taglist, the ECB will not permit variables to be listed multiple times. This is an automatic feature of the ECB.

Exhibit 8-26.   Add variables buttons

Command Button	Description
>	The Tag button moves variables that are selected in the Variable List to the Working Taglist for extraction.
>>	The Tag All button moves all variables in the Variable List to the Working Taglist for extraction.

Multiple variables can be selected by using the following Microsoft Windows[©] techniques:

■   Simultaneously pressing the <SHIFT> + Up/Down arrow keys or

■   Pressing <CTRL> + left-mouse clicking on the items to be selected (or deselected). Also, <SHIFT> + left-mouse clicking extends the selection to include all list items between the current selection and the location of the click.

How To Add Variables to a Working Taglist:

1.   Highlight the variable(s) in the Variables List that you wish to add. (See Microsoft Windows[©] techniques discussed earlier.)

2.   Click on the Tag button, and the selected variables are added to your Working Taglist. To add all variables from the catalog displayed in the Variable List window to your Working Taglist, click on the Tag All button.

How To Add Variables From Another Taglist:

1.   Click on the Taglist pulldown menu to display the menu options.

2.   Select the Add option to display a list of previously saved taglists, shown in exhibit 8-27.

3.   Highlight the saved taglist whose variables you wish to add to your Working Taglist.

4.   Click on the OK button.

5.   The new variables are added to your Working Taglist.

Exhibit 8-27.   Add Taglist dialog box
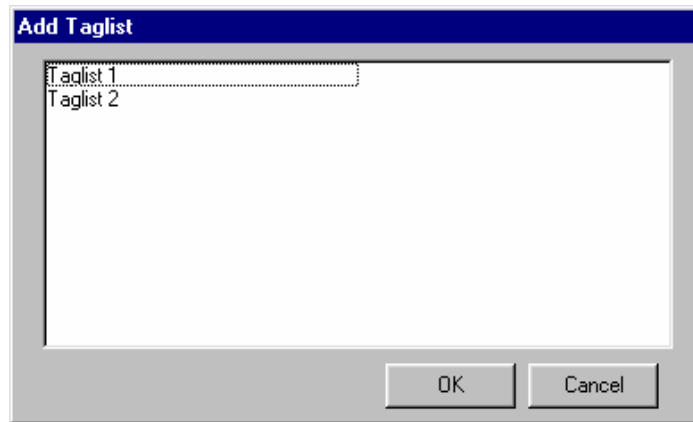
8.4.3   Removing Variables From the Working Taglist

Variables are removed from your Working Taglist by selecting one or more of the nonrequired variables and clicking one of the two command buttons described in exhibit 8-28. All variables can be removed by clicking on the Untag All button. All but the required variables will be deleted from your Working Taglist. Required variables are variables that are automatically extracted for all user-created files and cannot be removed from the taglist by the user.

Exhibit 8-28.   Remove variables buttons

Command Button	Description
<	The Untag button removes variables that are selected from the Working Taglist.
<<	The Untag All button removes all non-required variables from the Working Taglist.

Attempting to remove or untag required variables from the Working Taglist is not permitted by the ECB. A message will be displayed indicating that the required variable cannot be untagged.

How To Untag Variables From the Working Taglist:

1.   Highlight the variable(s) in the Working Taglist that you wish to remove. (See Microsoft Windows[©] techniques discussed in previous page.)

2.   Click on the Untag button, and the selected variables are removed from your Working Taglist. To remove all nonrequired variables from the Working Taglist, click on the Untag All button.

8.4.4   Saving Taglists

The ECB has the ability to save the newly created or modified taglist displayed in the Working Taglist column. Taglists can be saved either under the name already assigned or under a new name. If you have opened a new taglist and have not yet assigned it a name, you will be presented with the Save As dialog box. If you have opened a predefined taglist and have made modifications to it, you must save the modified taglist to a new name. You will also be prompted to save your Working Taglist changes if you attempt to close the catalog or if you open or import another taglist.

How To Save a <u>New</u> Taglist:

1.   Complete any changes you wish to make to the new taglist.

2.   Click on the Save or Save As button above the Working Taglist column. You can also select the Save or Save As options from the Taglist pulldown menu.

3.   The Save Taglist As dialog box appears as shown in exhibit 8-29.

4.   Enter the new name for the taglist in the Taglist Name field.

5.   Click on the Save button.

6.   The newly assigned taglist name now appears in the Working Taglist header bar.

If a name that already exists is entered, you will be prompted to replace the old taglist with the new taglist. Click "Yes" only if you wish to replace the old taglist with the new taglist.

Exhibit 8-29.   Save Taglist As dialog box
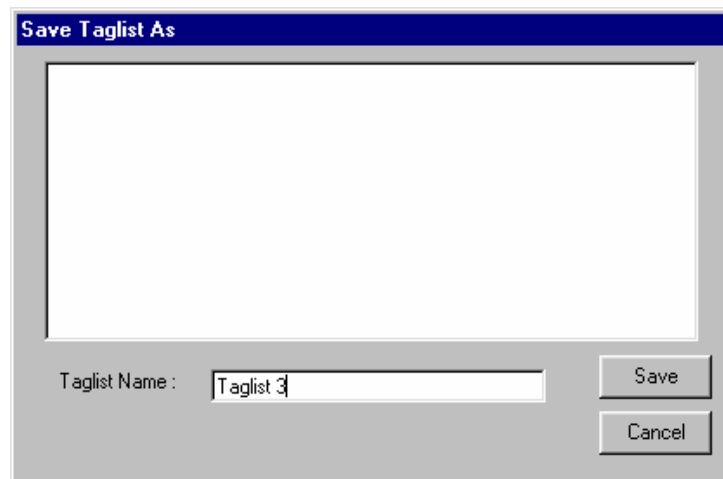
How To Save an Existing Taglist Under a New Name:

1.   Complete any changes you wish to make to the existing taglist.

2.   Click on the Save As button above the Working Taglist column. You can also click on the Taglist pulldown menu and select the Save As option.

3.   The Save Taglist As dialog box appears, shown in exhibit 8-30, with the current taglist name in the Taglist Name field.

4.   Enter the new name of the taglist in the Taglist Name field.

5.   Click on the Save button.

6.   The newly assigned taglist name now appears in the Working Taglist header bar.

If a name that already exists is entered, you will be prompted to replace the old taglist with the new taglist. Click "Yes" <u>only</u> if you wish to replace the old taglist with the new taglist or enter a unique name.

Exhibit 8-30.   Save Taglist As dialog box (#2)
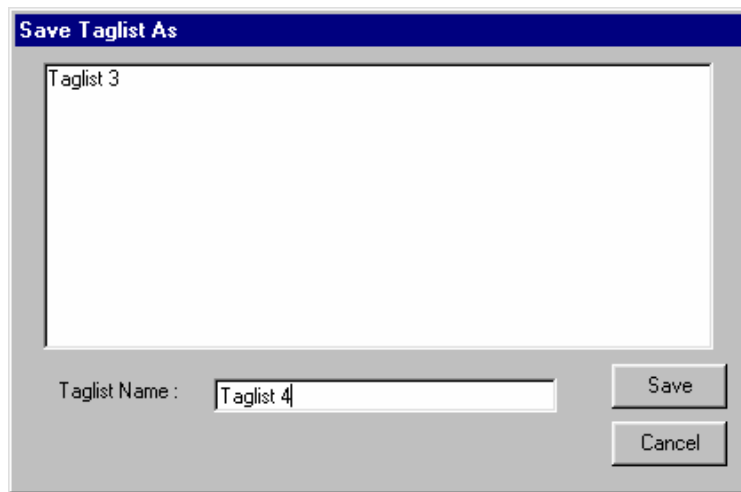
8.4.5   Exporting Taglists

Taglists can be saved as external files (*.tlt) for distribution. However, the exported files should be accessed only through the ECBs. Manually modifying the files outside of the ECB software is not recommended.

How To Export a Taglist:

1.   Add to the Working Taglist all the variables that you would like to export.

2.   Click on the Taglist pulldown menu (exhibit 8-31) and select the Export option.

3.   The Export Working Taglist To dialog box appears.

4.   Enter the file name for your taglist.

5.   Click on the Save button.

6.   You will be prompted to replace the file if the file name you entered already exists. Do so or click on "No" to enter a new file name.

The Working Taglist will be saved under the filename you enter.

Exhibit 8-31.   Pulldown menu to select Taglist Export
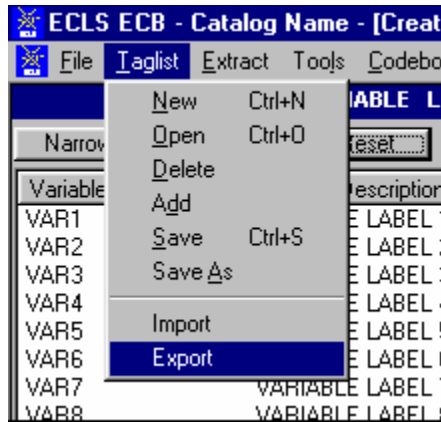
Exhibit 8-32.   Export Taglist dialog box
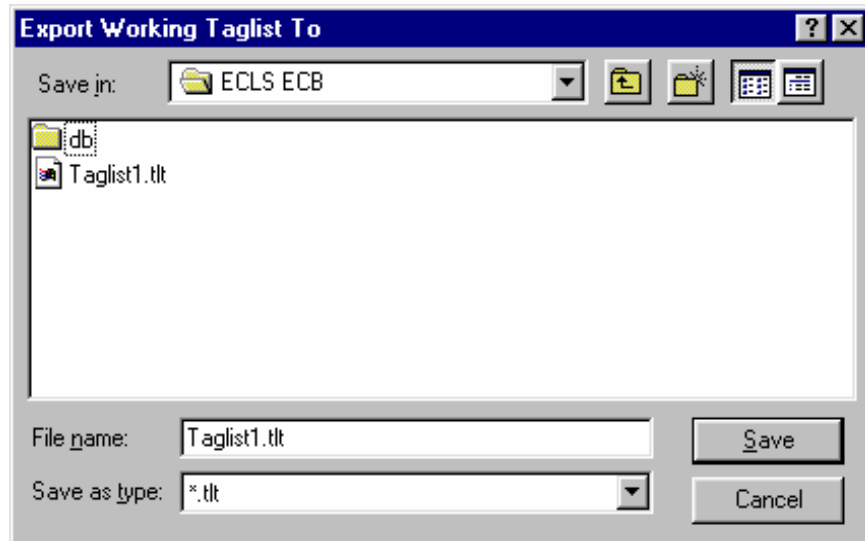
8.4.6   Importing Taglists

Taglists can be imported to the Working Taglist from external *.tlt files that are created by the ECB Taglist/Export function. Please note that only taglists exported from the same catalog of the same version ECB should be imported.

How To Import a Taglist:

1.   Save the current Working Taglist before importing new taglist if desired.

2.   Click on the Taglist pulldown menu (exhibit 8-33) and select the Import option.

Exhibit 8-33.   Pulldown menu to select Taglist Import
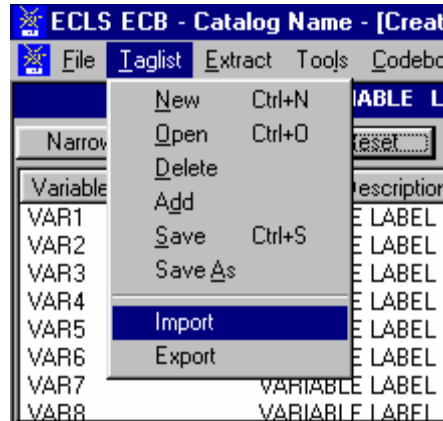
3.   You will be prompted to save the current Working Taglist if unsaved changes have been made. Save the taglist if desired.

4.   The Import Taglist From dialog box (exhibit 8-34) appears.

Exhibit 8-34.   Import Taglist From dialog box
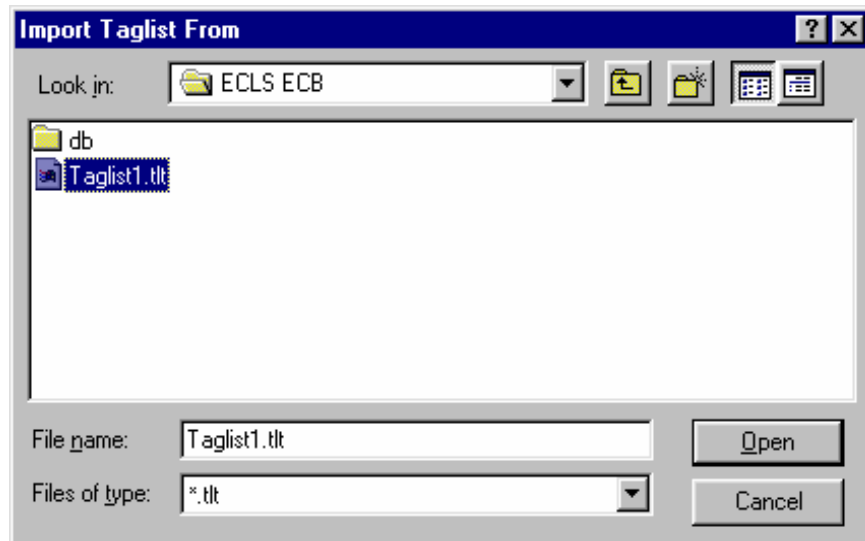
5.   Enter the file name for the taglist you want to import.

6.   Click on the Open button.

The Working Taglist will be replaced by the new imported taglist.

8.4.7   Using Predefined Taglists

The ECB provides predefined taglists that address specific topics. These predefined taglists can be added to your Working Taglist or can be opened as a new Working Taglist. Opening these predefined taglists is performed using the same steps as opening a user-saved taglist presented in section 8.4.1. Users can add as many of the predefined taglists as desired to the open Working Taglist. See section 8.7.2 for listings and descriptions of the catalog-specific predefined taglists.

8.4.8   Deleting Taglists

The ECB provides the capability to permanently delete previously saved taglists. Predefined taglists provided with the ECB, however, cannot be deleted through this function.

How To Delete a Taglist:

1.   Close the taglist currently displayed in the Working Taglist column by selecting the New option from the Taglist pulldown menu.

2.   The Working Taglist will be replaced by a New taglist.

3.   Click on the Taglist pulldown menu and select the Delete option.

4.   The Delete Taglist selection screen, shown in exhibit 8-35, appears with the taglists listed that may be deleted.

5.   Highlight the taglist that is to be deleted and click on the OK button.

6.   A confirmation screen, shown in exhibit 8-36, verifies your intention to delete the taglist.

7.   Click on the "Yes" button to permanently delete the saved taglist.

Please note that you cannot delete the taglist that is currently open as the Working Taglist.

Exhibit 8-35.   Delete Taglist selection

Exhibit 8-36.   Delete Taglist confirmation window
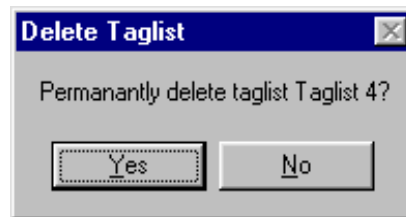
8.4.9   Viewing Code Book and Variable Information

The code book for a taglist displayed in the Working Taglist column can be created, viewed, and printed from the ECB main screen. The code book displays several pieces of information about each variable that are described in exhibit 8-37.

Exhibit 8-37.   Code book information

Field	Description
Question Text	The question that was asked of the respondent by the interviewer or that was on the self-administered instruments.
Variable Name/ Description	The name of the variable as it appears in the catalog and a brief description of its content.
Record Number	The row number of the variable within the catalog data file.
Format	The format of the variable. The first character is either "A" or "N" for alphabetical or numeric. Most variables are numeric except the identifiers—which begin with an "A." The number following the "A" or "N" is the length of the variable. For numeric variables, the number after the decimal point is the number of decimal places.
Comment	Information to clarify specific information about a variable.
Position	The column number (position) of the variable within the catalog data file.
Response	A brief statement of each response code's meaning.
Codes	The numeric codes specifying each response.
Frequency	The numeric count of respondents providing the corresponding response code. The frequency counts are unweighted.
Percent	The percentage of respondents providing the corresponding response code. The percents are unweighted.

How To View the Code Book for Tagged Variables:

1. Complete any changes you wish to make to the displayed taglist.

2. Click on the Code Book pulldown menu and select the View option.

3. The code book for the current taglist opens in a new window as shown in exhibit 8-38.

4. Use the buttons described in exhibit 8-39 to navigate through the displayed code book.

Exhibit 8-38. Code book view
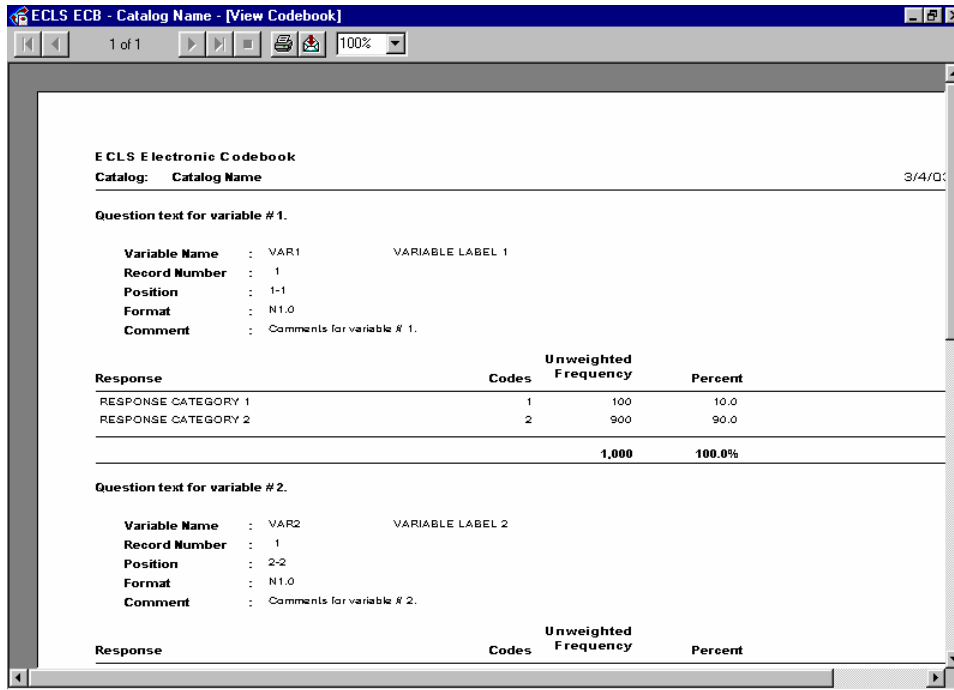
Exhibit 8-39.   Navigation buttons

Command button	Description
⏮	Click this button to change the displayed page to the first page.
◀	Click this button to change to the previous page.
▶	Click this button to advance to the next page.
⏭	Click this button to change the displayed page to the last page.
■	Click this button to discontinue a page change.
🖨	Click this button to print the code book. Refer to the procedure below for steps on printing the code book.
📤	Click this button to export the code book to a different destination and save it as a different file format. Refer to the procedure below for steps on exporting the code book.
100% ▼	Click the dropdown arrow to select a display magnification of the code book.

NOTE: The counter "1 of 1+" on the tool bar on top of the screen indicates the current page number and the last page number of the report. Users must navigate to the last page of the report to load the entire report. Once the user has viewed the last page of the report, the "+" sign will disappear and the correct last page number will show.

5. Once you have finished viewing the code book, close the screen by clicking on the Windows "X" control located in the top right corner of the window. You may also close the window using the other standard Windows defaults: by clicking on the windows icon in the upper left corner and selecting Close, or by pressing Alt-F4.

How To Print the Code Book:

1. Complete any changes you wish to make to the displayed taglist.

2. Click on the Code Book pulldown menu and select the Print option.

3. The Printing Status screen, shown in exhibit 8-40, appears, and the code book prints on your PC's default printer.

How To Export the Code Book:

1. Complete any changes you wish to make to the displayed taglist.

2. Click on the Code Book pulldown menu and select the View option.

Exhibit 8-40.   Printing status screen
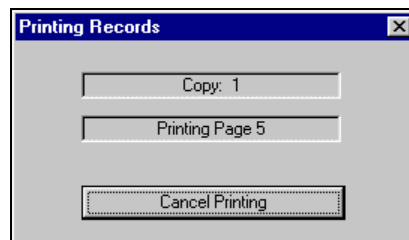
3. The code book for the current taglist opens in a new window, similar to the one shown in exhibit 8-38.

4. Click on the Export code book button:

5. The Export code book selection screen, shown in exhibit 8-41, appears.

Exhibit 8-41.   Export code book selection screen
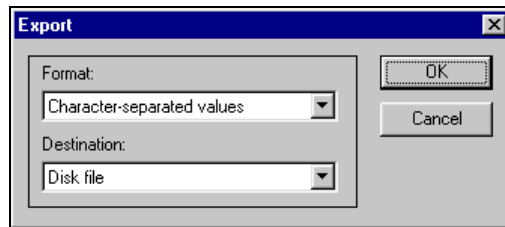
6.   Select the desired options from the "Format" pulldown menu and the "Destination" pulldown menu.

7.   Click on the OK button and complete any subsequent screens required for exporting the file.

Please note that exporting a catalog in its entirety will take a long time due to the large size.

The code book and its variables can be selected to display their information from either the Variable List or the Working Taglist. The information that can be displayed for a variable includes the variable name and label, the question wording associated with the variable, the position and format of the variable on the data file, each response value and its label, unweighted frequencies, and the unweighted percentage distributions as listed on exhibit 8-37. The entire code book can also be viewed after moving all of the catalog's variables to the Working Taglist. The following procedures describe how to view some or all code book variables:

How To Display Information for a Single Code Book Variable:

1.   Locate the desired variable from either the Variable List or the Working Taglist.

2.   Click on the variable name to highlight it and press <ENTER> -or- double-click on the variable name to view the variable information as shown in exhibit 8-42.

Exhibit 8-42.   Variable Quick View

The Variable Name is the only field that can be highlighted for displaying the variable's code book information. Clicking on the variable description field will not activate the Variable Quick View.

3.   When you are done reviewing the variable information, close the window by clicking on the Windows control "X" in the upper right corner of the screen. You'll return to the main screen.

How to Print Information for a Single Code Book Variable:

The ECB currently does not support printing the information for a single variable directly to the printer. If you must print the information for a single variable, follow these steps:

1.   Double-click on the variable to activate the Variable Quick View (see the previous "How To" section for details).

2.   With the Variable Quick View being the active window on top, press <Alt> + <Print Screen> to save the image of the Variable Quick View window.

3. In any application that supports bitmap images (e.g., Microsoft Paint, Microsoft Word, etc.), paste the saved image.

4. Print the image to the printer using the print function of the application that you are using.

How to Display and Print the Entire Code Book or Selected Pages:

1. Move all of the catalog's variables displayed in the Variable List to the Working Taglist by clicking on the Tag All button.

2. Click on the OK button of the Add All Variables Confirmation dialog box, shown in exhibit 8-43.

Exhibit 8-43.   Add All Variables dialog box
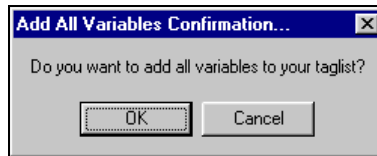
3. All of the variables listed in the Variable List are now displayed in the Working Taglist.

4. Select View from the Code Book pulldown menu.

5. The entire code book displays as shown in exhibit 8-44. Note that this view includes ALL variables in the catalog and can span more than 1000 pages depending on the size of the ECB. The page number is in the upper left corner of the window.

Exhibit 8-44.   View of the entire code book
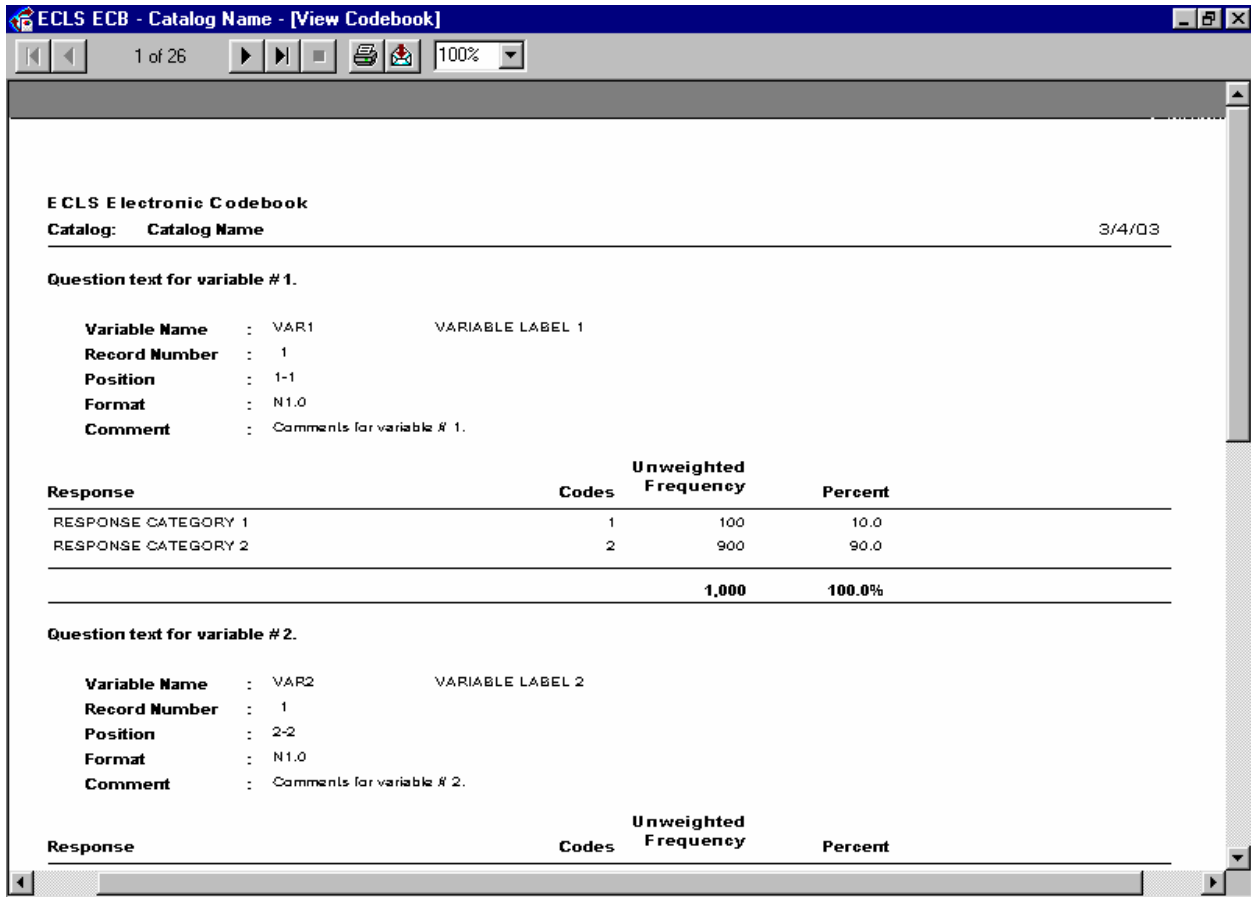
6.   To print the entire code book, click on the printer icon displayed at the top of the code book screen. Select ALL from the Printer Dialog box (exhibit 8-45). Enter the number of copies you want and click on the OK button.

Exhibit 8-45.   Printer dialog box
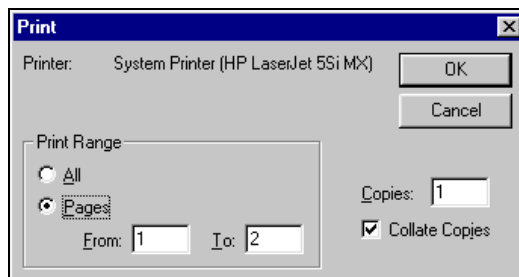
7. To print selected pages of the code book, select Pages from the Printer Dialog box. Enter the pages you want to print and the number of copies you want. Click on the OK button.

8. When you are done viewing the entire code book, close the window by clicking on the Windows control "X" in the upper right corner of the screen. You will return to the main screen.

8.5 Extracting Data from the ECB

Once the variables have been selected (tagged) for extraction and reside in the Working Taglist, the next step is to generate the code through which the statistical analysis software can retrieve and display the results. The ECB provides options for generating the code for analyzing data with the SAS, SPSS for Windows, or Stata statistical analysis programs.

To run these programs, you will need the appropriate statistical software and the ECB CD-ROM from which the program can extract data.

SPSS users should note that an entire catalog can produce a Frequencies command statement with more than 500 variables. This may produce a warning of "too many variables," and the Frequencies command will not execute. Users may work around this limitation by dividing the Variable List into two or more Frequencies commands.

When extracting data to be used with either the SAS, SPSS for Windows, or Stata programs, a dialog box will be presented that allows the user to define the extract population through the Limiting Fields. See exhibit 8-46. The Limiting Fields include various subgroups of respondents that are typically of interest to analysts. These subgroups can be selected or deselected to narrow the data field that is extracted.

Also, please note that the ECB extract function allows the user to specify the drive letter of the CD-ROM drive. If you attempt to run the resulting SAS, SPSS, and Stata programs on a workstation with a different CD-ROM drive letter, you must alter the program code accordingly or regenerate the program code using the ECB.

The SAS, SPSS, or Stata source code generated by the ECB to read in the data may contain code statements that are "commented" out (e.g., with * in SAS). These code statements either run descriptive statistics (e.g., frequencies, means, etc.), or associate formats with variables. They are commented out because not all analysts will want them included in the source code.

SAS users (prior to SAS, Version 8) should note that, although the ECB will allow data set names larger than eight characters, the SAS system will reject these names at run-time.

Exhibit 8-46.   Limiting fields dialog box
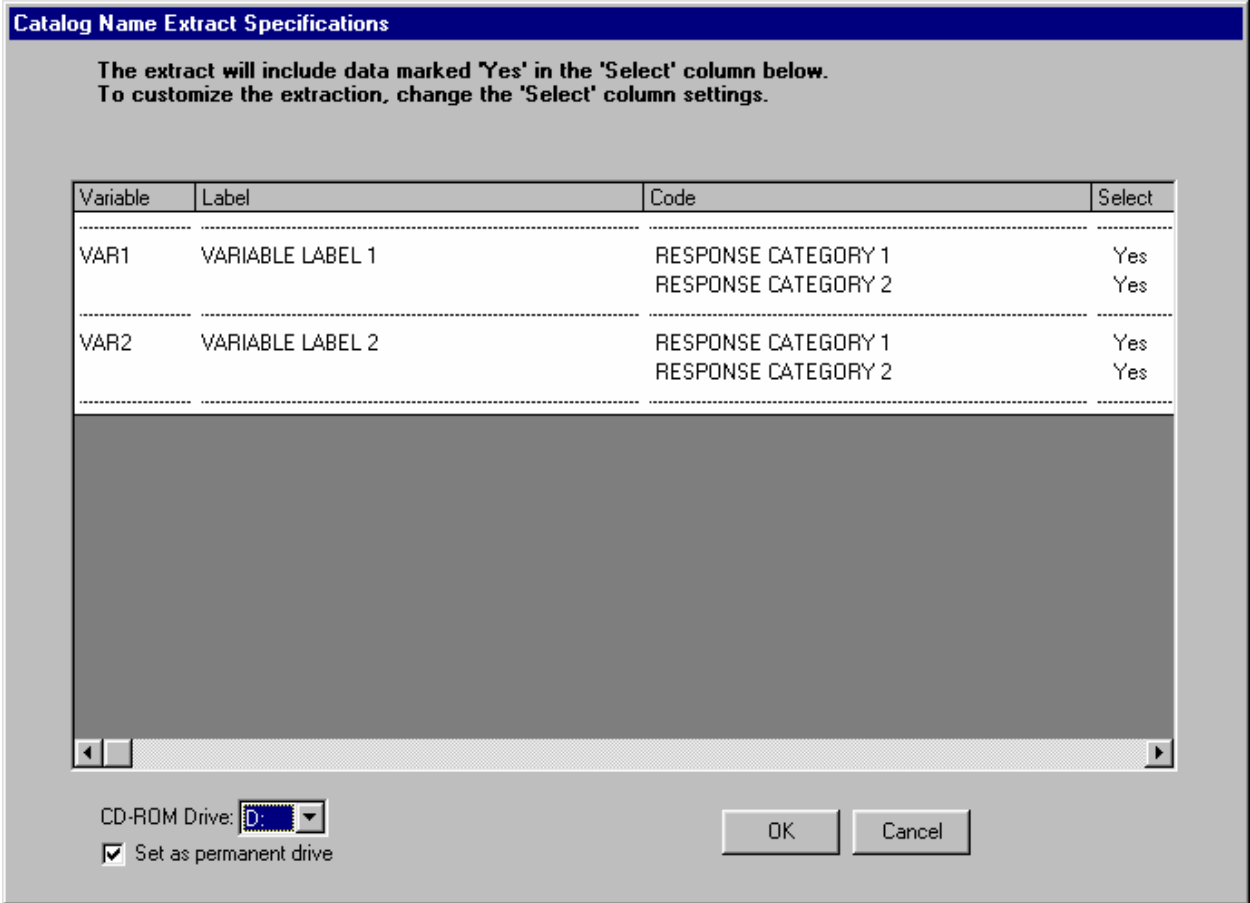
Refer to section 8.7.3 for instructions on using and modifying the catalog-specific limiting variables.

How To Extract a File to SAS Format:

1.   Complete any changes you wish to make to the displayed taglist.

2.   Click on the Extract pulldown menu and select the SAS option.

3.   The Limiting Fields screen for the open catalog appears. Make your selections for each limiting variable indicator.

4.   Verify that the ECB CD-ROM is loaded in your PC's default CD-ROM drive and then click on the OK button.

5.   Type the desired name of the extract program file in the file name field of the screen shown in exhibit 8-47.

Exhibit 8-47.   Save SAS program file dialog box
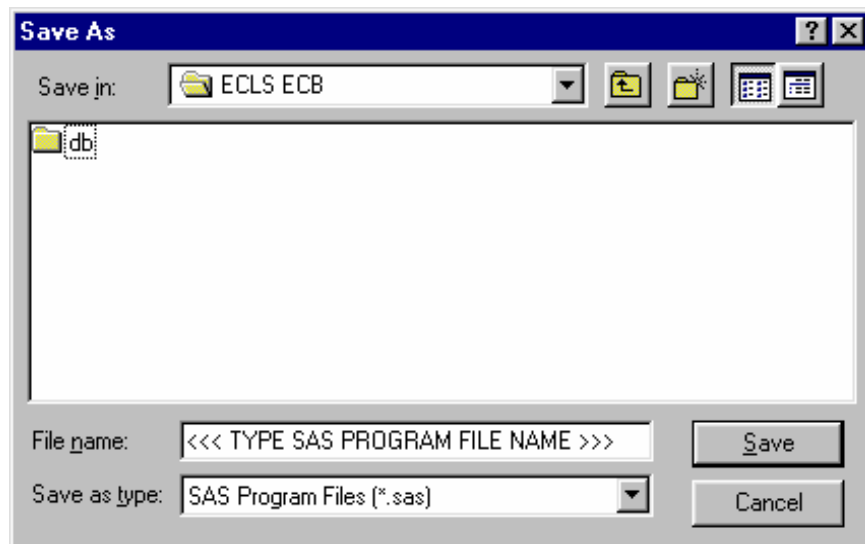
6.   To save the file to another directory, click on the "Save in" dropdown menu button to browse to the new location, as shown in exhibit 8-48.

Exhibit 8-48. Save SAS program file location browse screen
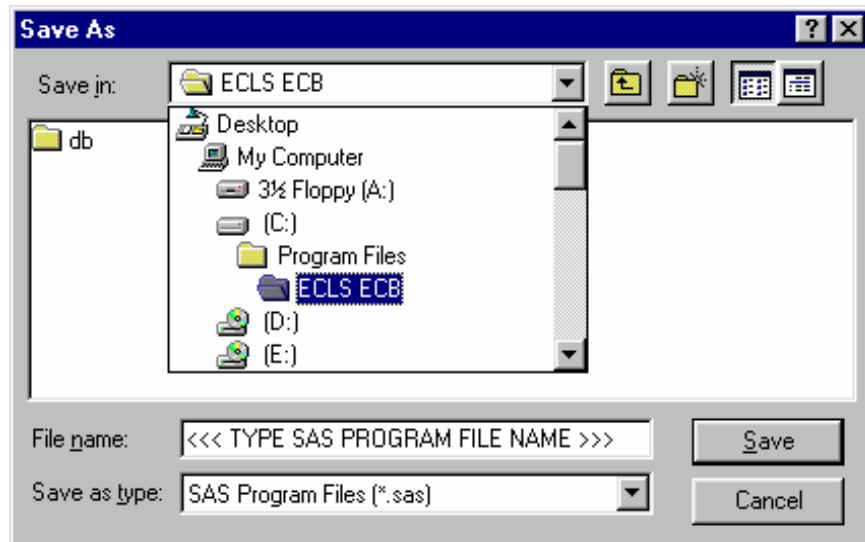
7.   Click on the Save button to store the file.

8.   In the Save Data File As window (exhibit 8-49) type in the file name you want the data file to save to and then click on Save.

Exhibit 8-49. Save SAS data file dialog box
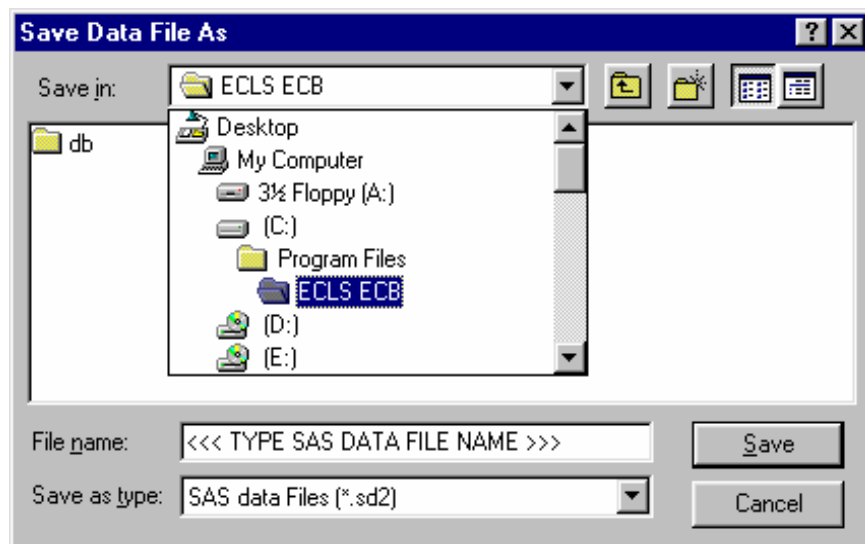
9.   Run the saved extract program in SAS to extract the data.

How To Extract a File to SPSS Format:

1. Complete any changes you wish to make to the displayed taglist.

2. Click on the Extract pulldown menu and select the SPSS option.

3. The Limiting Fields screen for the open catalog appears. Make your selections for each limiting variable indicator.

4. Verify that the ECB CD-ROM is loaded in your PC's default CD-ROM drive and then click on the OK button.

5. Type the desired name of the extract program file in the file name field of the screen shown in exhibit 8-50.

6. To save the file to another directory, click on the "Save in" dropdown menu button to browse to the new location, as shown in exhibit 8-51.

7. Click on the Save button to store the file.

Exhibit 8-50.   Save SPSS program file dialog box
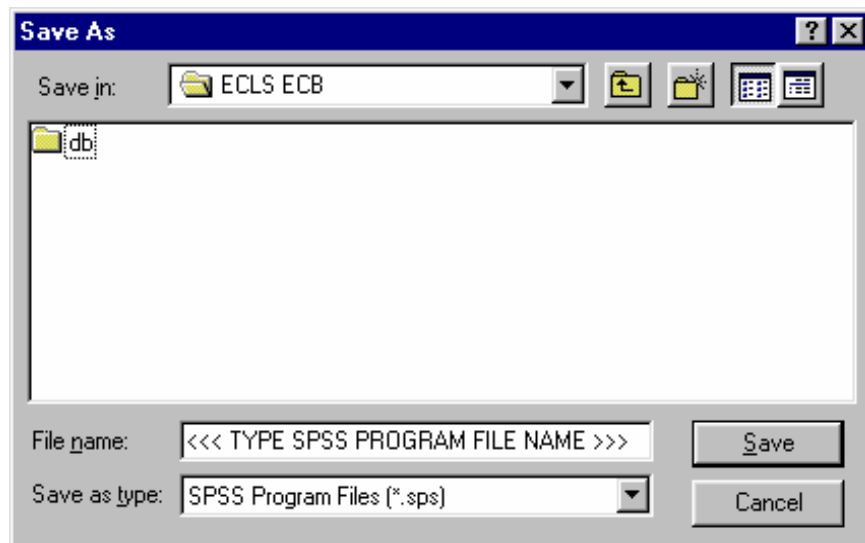
Exhibit 8-51.   Save SPSS program file location browse screen
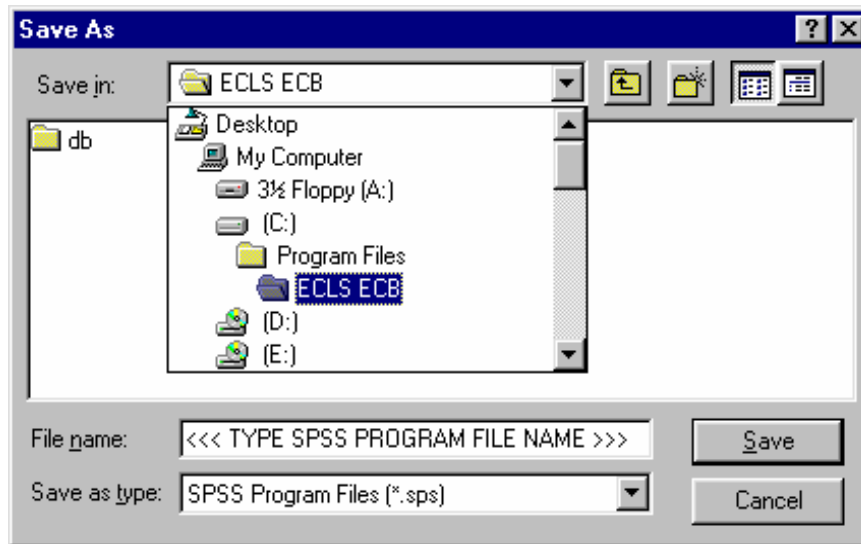
8.   In the Save Data File As window (exhibit 8-52), type in the file name you want the
      data file to save to and then click on Save.

9.   Run the saved extract program in SPSS to extract the data.

Exhibit 8-52.   Save SPSS data file dialog box
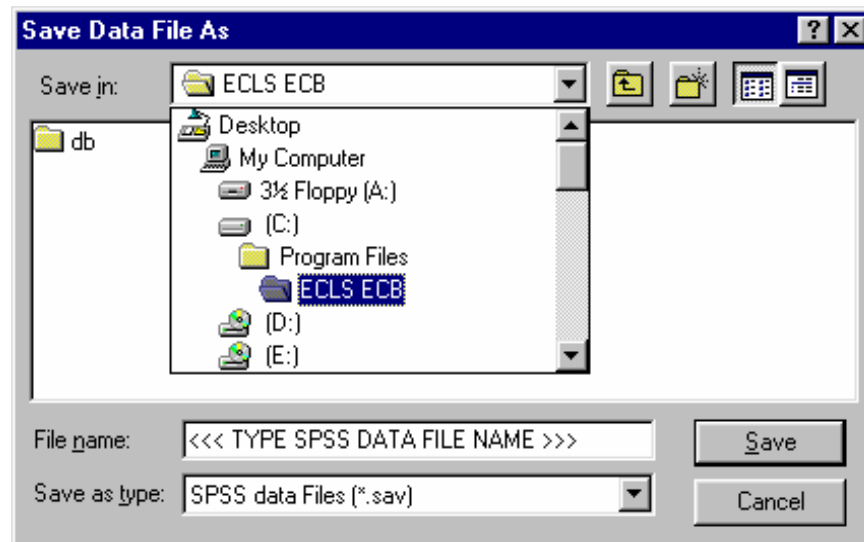
How To Extract a File to Stata Format:

1. Complete any changes you wish to make to the displayed taglist.

2. Click on the Extract pulldown menu and select the Stata option.

3. The Limiting Fields screen for the open catalog appears. Make your selections for each limiting variable indicator.

4. Verify that the ECB CD-ROM is loaded in your PC's default CD-ROM drive and then click on the OK button.

5. Type the desired name of the extract program file in the file name field of the screen shown in exhibit 8-53.

6. To save the file to another directory, click on the "Save in" dropdown menu button to browse to the new location, as shown in exhibit 8-54.

7. Click on the Save button to store the file.

8. In the Save Data File As window (exhibit 8-55), type in the file name you want the data file to save to and then click on Save.

9. Run the saved extract program in Stata to extract the data.

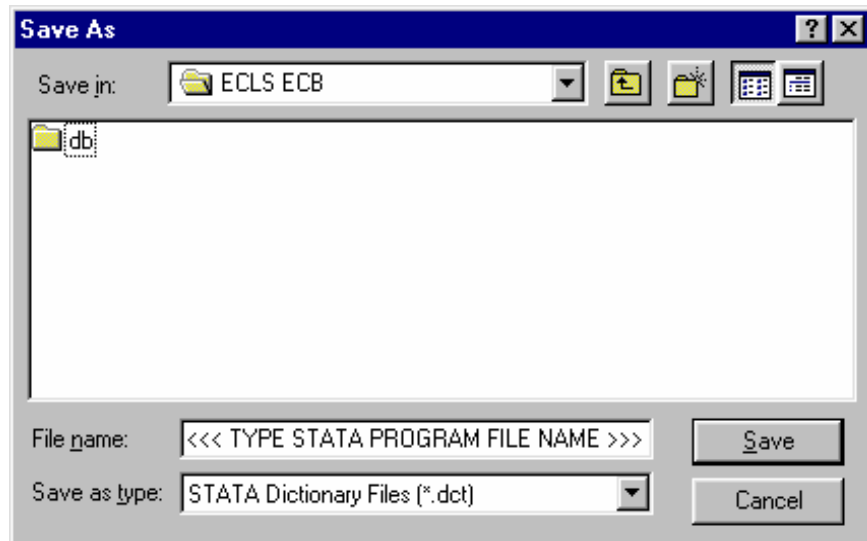Exhibit 8-53.   Save Stata program file dialog box

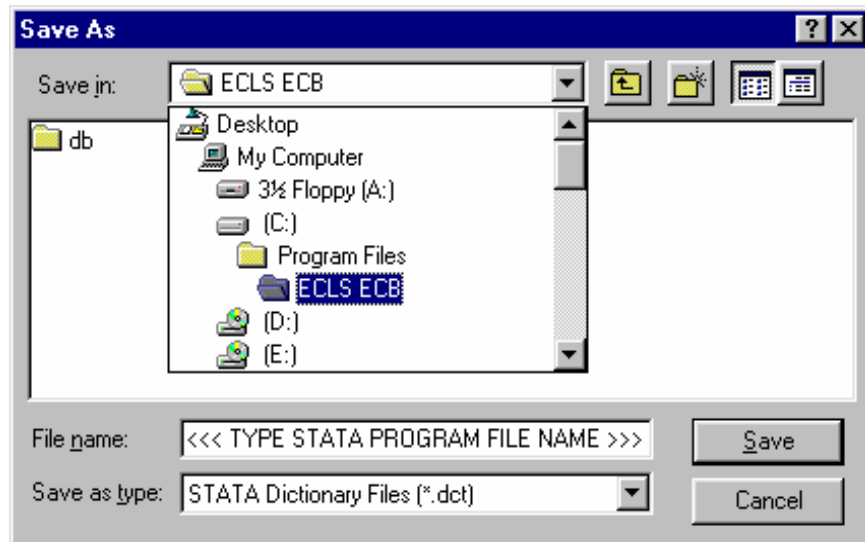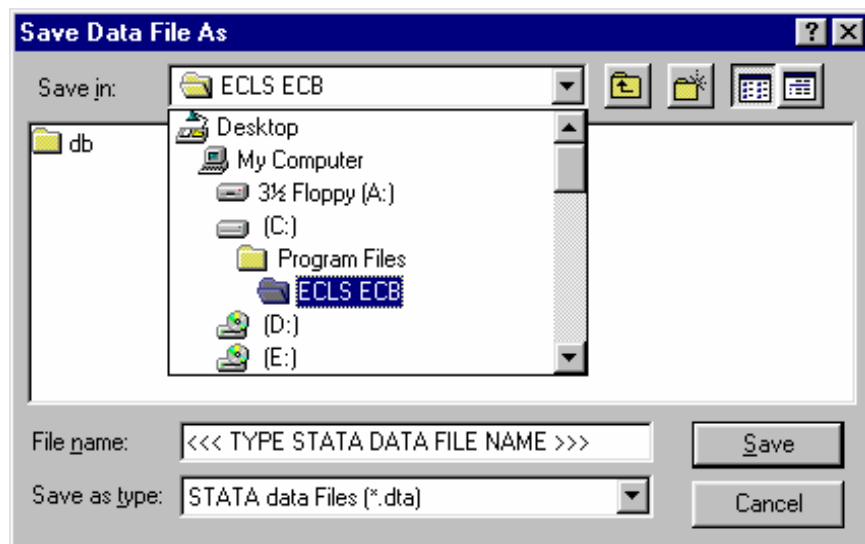Exhibit 8-54.   Save Stata program file location browse screen

Exhibit 8-55.   Save Stata data file dialog box

8.5.1   Reviewing the Extract Specifications

Users should review the SAS, SPSS, or Stata program code that is generated before running it to check that any statements subsetting the data are correct. Note that the ECB sometimes outputs superfluous code for selecting cases; this code is consistent with extract specifications, but users may wish to delete it.

If a mistake in defining the criteria is made, and it is not discovered until after writing out or running the extract program, it is very easy to correct if the taglist was saved before exiting the ECB program. Simply restart the ECB and select the appropriate catalog, open the taglist that you saved, define the extract criteria correctly by modifying the saved taglist as desired and saving it, and write out the extract program again. The program should be reviewed before running it because it may need to be customized.
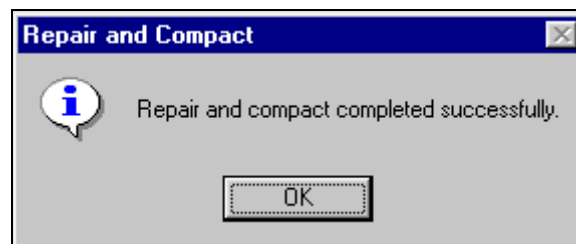
8.5.2　　　Repairing and Compacting the Database

Periodically users may wish to repair and compact the database that contains the data of the ECB program. If many taglists are created and deleted on a regular basis, the database will contain lingering references to old taglists that are no longer needed. When the database is repaired and compacted, the ECB program "cleans house" and makes the database more efficient. It also decreases the size of the database, so space is conserved.

How To Repair and Compact the ECB Database:

1.　　　Select the Tools pulldown menu and select the Repair and Compact Database option.

2.　　　After a few seconds, the screen shown in exhibit 8-56 appears indicating that the repair and compact of the database was successfully completed.
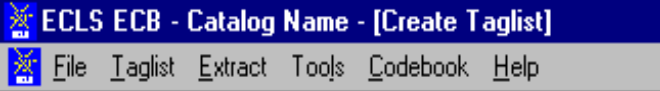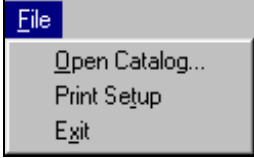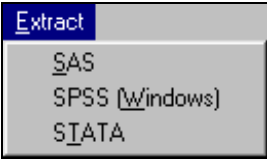
Exhibit 8-56.　Repair database completed screen

3.　　　Click on the OK button.

8.6 Menu Bar Descriptions

Exhibit 8-57. Menu Bar Descriptions

ECLS ECB - Catalog Name - [Create Taglist] File Taglist Extract Tools Codebook Help	
File Open Catalog... Print Setup Exit	The File menu contains the commands needed to: ■ Select and open a catalog; ■ Set up your software for printing; and ■ Exit the ECB.
Taglist Extract Too New Ctrl+N Open Ctrl+O Delete Add Save Ctrl+S Save As Import Export	The Taglist menu contains the commands required to manipulate the variable lists once a catalog has been selected: ■ Create a new taglist; ■ Open a previously saved or predefined taglist; ■ Delete a previously saved taglist; ■ Add a previously saved or predefined taglist to the working taglist; ■ Save the working taglist; ■ Save a taglist with another name; ■ Import a previously exported taglist as working taglist and; ■ Export the working taglist for distribution.
Extract SAS SPSS (Windows) STATA	The Extract menu contains options to create a syntax file for: ■ SAS; ■ SPSS for Windows; or ■ Stata.
Tools Repair and Compact Database	The Tools menu contains: ■ The command for repairing and compacting the database.
Codebook View Print	The Code Book menu contains the command for: ■ Viewing the entire code book based on the working taglist; and ■ Printing the entire code book based on the working taglist.
Help Contents About	The Help menu provides access to the detailed online help system.

8.7   Child Catalog

This section discusses catalog-specific information. For general information about how the ECB functions work, please refer to previous sections of chapter 8.

The 9-month child catalog contains information for children who participated in the 9-month ECLS-B survey and includes data at the child level from the child and from the child's parents. Exhibit 8-58 presents the pretagged required variables that will be automatically extracted for all user-created data files. The user cannot remove the required variables from the taglist. Five of the variables on the list, X1CHRACE, X1BTHWGT, X1PRIMNW, X1FTHTYP, and X1HPARNT, are also limiting fields; they may be used to subset the data being extracted. See section 8.7.3 for an explanation and description of limiting fields.

Exhibit 8-58. Child catalog required variables, 9-month data collection: 2001–02

Field Name	Field Label
I_ID	ECLS-B CASE ID
I_TWINID	ECLS-B TWINS CASEID
X1ASAGE	X1 CHILDS ASSESSMENT AGE IN MONTHS
X1CHSEX	X1 CHILD SEX
X1CHRACE	X1 RACE/ETHNICITY - CHILD
X1BTHWGT	X1 CHILD BIRTH WEIGHT STATUS
X1PRIMNW	X1 PRIM CARE ARRNGMNT WHERE MOST HRS/WK
X1FTHTYP	X1 TYPE RES FATHER-BIRTH/ADOPT/STEP/FOST
X1HPARNT	X1 CH PARENTS WHO RESIDE IN HOUSEHOLD
X1SESQ5	X1 QUINTILE INDICATOR FOR SOCIOECON SCAL

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

The child catalog is organized into blocks of data corresponding to specific content areas:

- **Identifiers** are the child identification number (and twin's ID if applicable).

- **Full sample weights** are described in detail in chapter 4.

- **Composite variables**, including the child demographic variables, were created to facilitate data analysis. See chapter 7, section 7.5 for a detailed description of the

composite variables and table 7-6 for a list of all composite variables. Composite variables include the assessment scale scores, sociodemographic characteristics and child care information.

- **Observation data** are data from the interviewer's responses to questions about the child's behavior and affect during the child assessment and to questions about the household environment and the interaction between the parent and the child.

- **Parent interview data** are the data items from the parent interview.

- **Birth certificate data** are the data items from the birth certificate.

- **Resident father data** are the data items from the resident father questionnaire.

- **Nonresident father data** are the data items from the nonresident father questionnaire.

- **Methodological/Supplemental data** are the data items from the Interviewer Remarks Questionnaire, the Child Activity Booklet, the NCATS Score sheet and coder and quality control checklists, and the CAPI child assessment.

- **Weight replicates** are used to estimate standard errors using the paired jackknife replication method (JK2) with WesVar. Each replicate is a subsample of the full sample. The variability of the replicate estimates about the full sample estimate is used to estimate the variance of the full sample estimate.

- **Taylor Series Sampling Strata and primary sampling units (PSUs)** are the stratum and first-stage unit identifiers that are required for estimating standard errors with the Taylor Series linearization method using software such as SUDAAN or Stata.

Exhibit 8-59 presents the order of the data blocks on the child data file.

Exhibit 8-59. Child catalog blocks, 9-month data collection: 2001–02

Order	Block
1	Identifiers
2	Weights (full sample only)
3	Composites
4	Observation
5	Parent
6	Birth Certificate
7	Resident Father
8	Nonresident Father
9	Methodological/Supplemental
10	Replicate weights
11	Taylor Series variables

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

8.7.1   Child Catalog Topical Variable Groupings

The variables within the child catalog are organized into topical categories to help locate and identify desired variables in the ECB. These categories are identified in exhibit 8-60. The first column of the exhibit describes the topic, the second column lists the variable identifiers, which generally indicate the source of the data (e.g., the parent interview, the resident father questionnaire). The third column is a description of the topic. The last column is the Field ID, which is used to search the data file for the topics. Use the keywords in the Variable Identifier column to search for variables while using the ECB Narrow or Expand function (see sections 8.3.1.2 and 8.3.1.3). If (Variable Name) appears under the variable in the Variable Identifier column, you must search using the variable name. The field ID can be used by the Go function in the Variable List (see section 8.3.1.1).

Exhibit 8-60 is only for your convenience in searching for variables and includes only a general description of variables that belong to certain topics. It does not reflect the contents of the entire child catalog. It is highly recommended that you search the full child catalog and the instruments to identify every item of interest.

Exhibit 8-60.   Selected child catalog topical variable groupings, 9-month data collection: 2001–02

Topic	Variable name	Description	Field ID
Identifiers	I_ID, I_TWINID	Child identification numbers	1,2
Composite/ Derived Variables	X1ASAGE – X1CHPREM X1MTLTSC – X1NCATTC X1CHLENG – X1CHCRFM	Child characteristics (e.g., child sociodemographic characteristics and child care, child assessment scale scores, physical measurements, etc.)	8 – 19 26 – 45 46 – 49
	X1HFAMIL – X1HHURBN	Household characteristics (e.g., household composition, poverty status, income, household food sufficiency, primary language, etc.)	85 – 108
	X1FTHID – X1FTHSCR	Resident father characteristics (e.g., father type, age, race/ethnicity, education, employment status, etc.)	68 – 82

See note at end of exhibit.

Exhibit 8-60. Selected child catalog topical variable groupings, 9-month data collection: 2001–02—Continued

Topic	Variable name	Description	Field ID
Composite/ Derived Variables— Continued	X1MOMID – X1MOMSCR	Resident mother (e.g., mother type, age, race/ethnicity, education, employment status, etc.)	52 – 66
	X1NRFED – X1NRFEMP	Nonresident father characteristics (e.g., education, employment status)	83 – 84
	X1RESPID – X1RSPREL	Respondent characteristics (e.g., respondent's relationship to child)	50 – 51
	X1STATPI – X1STATPM	Component status (e.g., status of the parent CAPI instrument, status of the BSF-R mental and motor assessments, status of the NCATS assessment, status of the resident father questionnaire, status of the nonresident father questionnaire, etc.)	111 – 122
	X1TWSAMP – X1AISAMP	Related to sample (e.g., child sampled as part of twin, child sampled as part of American Indian population)	123 – 126
Observation	R1POSAFF – R1IOENVS	Includes directly observed information about the home environment, the respondent's behavior towards the child, and the child's behavior observed by the interviewer during the home visit	155 – 169
Parent CAPI instrument: Introduction	P1CSTATE – P1BMDOD	Includes respondent's date of birth, age, gender, relationship to child, and child date of birth	800 – 814
Parent CAPI instrument: Family Structure	P1 Roster P1AGE_01 – P1NFTHHH	Includes information about household members: relationship to child, age, gender, and race/ethnicity	170 – 798
Parent CAPI instrument: Child Development	P1BRSTFD – P1RAISE	Includes breast feeding, developmental milestones, and child temperament	815 – 840

See note at end of exhibit.

Exhibit 8-60.   Selected child catalog topical variable groupings, 9-month data collection: 2001–02—Continued

Topic	Variable name	Description	Field ID
Parent CAPI instrument: Home Environment	P1ANYLNG – P1STTR	Includes primary language spoken in home, mealtime and bedtime routines, mother activities with child (e.g., read books, tell stories, play peek-a-boo, etc.), father activities with child (e.g., change diapers, put child to sleep, etc.), and father caretaking activities (e.g., get up with child during the night, take child to the doctor, etc.)	8411 – 909
Parent Interview: Parenting Attitudes and Expectations	P1PCKCRY – P1FTHGFT	Includes parenting expectations, expectations for role of fathers (father respondents only), and delight in child (father respondents only)	910 – 951
Parent CAPI instrument: Child Care Arrangements	P1SAMETW – P1CAREEG	Includes child care arrangements (i.e., relative care, nonrelative care, center care), characteristics of child care arrangements (e.g., primary language of provider, number of hours and days in care, amount household pays for care, etc.)	952 – 1012
Parent CAPI instrument: Child Health	P1CHEALT – P1HTHCAR	Includes child's health and hospitalization, child disabilities/conditions, services received, participation in early intervention programs, and information about health insurance	1013 – 1179
Parent CAPI instrument: Family Health	P1HEALTH – P1NMDK1S	Includes respondent's health, fertility services received, prenatal care, and smoking and drinking behavior	1180 – 1237
Parent CAPI instrument: Marital History and Partner Relationships	P1MARSTS – P1RELTBF	Includes current marital status and marital history, mother's relationship history with child's biological father, and status of child's biological father	1238 – 1258
Parent CAPI instrument: Social Support	P1ASKHLP – P1OTHERS	Includes social support from people outside of the family	1259 –1282

See note at end of exhibit.

Exhibit 8-60. Selected child catalog topical variable groupings, 9-month data collection: 2001–02—Continued

Topic	Variable name	Description	Field ID
Parent CAPI instrument: Community Support	P1NEIGHB – P1MNTSRV	Includes socializing with friends, attendance of religious services, and receipt of services from community agencies	1283 – 1290
Parent CAPI instrument: Respondent Information	P1BM16 – P1FT2WKU	Includes respondents' closeness to parents (if not a parent), school performance, education level, job training, currently attending courses, employment status, benefits through current job, maternity leave (if respondent is biological mother)	1291 – 1359
Parent CAPI instrument: Spouse/Partner Information	P1LIVSP – P1RTNPSQ	Includes spouse/partner's education level, job training, currently attending courses, employment status, benefits through current job, maternity leave (if spouse is biological mother)	1360 – 1413
Parent CAPI instrument: Nonresident Biological Father	P1BFDEVR – P1BFLEGL	Includes nonresident father's education, contact with child, and child support agreements	1414 – 1443
Parent CAPI instrument: Welfare and Other Public Assistance	P1WICBFT – P1WELFAS	Includes family's utilization of WIC vouchers, TANF, or food stamps	1444 – 1459
Parent CAPI instrument: Household Income and Assets	P1NMADER – P1HHCKSV	Includes household income and assets	1460 – 1474
Parent CAPI instrument: Household Food Sufficiency	P1WRRYFD – P1CHSKDY	Includes adult and child food sufficiency in the household	1475 – 1492
Parent CAPI instrument: Closing	P1FATHCO – P1LEAVPK	Includes permission to contact non-resident biological father, distribution of nonresident father questionnaire	1493 – 1495

See note at end of exhibit.

Exhibit 8-60.　Selected child catalog topical variable groupings, 9-month data collection: 2001–02—Continued

Topic	Variable name	Description	Field ID
Parent Self-Administered Questionnaire	P1MARRIG – P1HLD1CH	Includes quality of the marital relationship, pregnancy wantedness	1496 – 1558
Birth Certificate Variables	BCDOBYY – BCOTHCON	Includes family/parent background, maternal/ neonatal history, and labor and delivery information	1559 – 1681
Resident Father Self-Administered Questionnaire	F1RELCH – F1SOCLZE	Includes father's relationship to child, activities with child, delight in child, involvement and influence in decisions made about child, expectations about the role of fathers, quality of the marital relationship, education and employment status, and health	1682 – 1865
Nonresident Father Self-Administered Questionnaire	N1SAWDY – N1HHINSP	Includes contact with child, involvement and influence in decisions made about child, quality of relationship with child's mother, child support agreements, education and employment status, and income	1866 – 1947
Methodological/ Supplemental Variables	R1CMPPRN – R1TELCNT	Includes interviewer remarks related to the home visit	1948 –1972
	C1INVRID – C1DIFOTH	Child Activity Booklet (CADE)	1973 – 1990
	C1SUPPRT – C1CHSTDS	NCATS score sheet	2039 – 2112
	C1COIDCC – C1CHSTTE	NCATS coders and quality checklists	2026 – 2038
	C1BSFWMS – C1NLTRL	Child assessment CAPI (BA, NC, PM)	2113 – 2116
Replicate Weights	W1R1 – W1F90	Specialized weights	2129 – 2488
Taylor Series Variables	W1RSTR – W1RRPSU		2489 – 2490

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

8.7.2   Child Catalog Predefined Taglists

There are no predefined taglists provided with the child catalog in the ECLS-B.

8.7.3   Child Catalog Limiting Fields

The limiting fields for the child catalog appear in exhibit 8-61. These limiting fields allow codes within each variable to be included or excluded from the extraction depending on the selection indicator. For example, the user can select "Yes" for Twin status if he or she would like to create a data file that only includes twin births. The selection indicator will be either a "Yes" or "No" to specify whether the variable code should be included or excluded, respectively.

Exhibit 8-61. Child catalog—9-month limiting field variables: 2001–02

Field Name	Field Label	Selection Criteria
X1CHRACE	X1 RACE/ETHNICITY - CHILD	Child's race—White, Black, Hispanic, etc.
X1BTHWGT	X1 CHILD BIRTH WEIGHT STATUS	Type of birth weight category—normal, moderately low or very low.
X1PRIMNW	X1 PRIM CARE ARRNGMNT WHERE MOST HRS/WK	Type of primary care arrangement where the child spends the most hours—center based, relative in-home care, nonrelative-in someone else's home, etc.
X1FTHTYP	X1 TYPE RES FATHER-BIRTH/ADOPT/STEP/FOST	Type of resident father—biological father, step, foster, adoptive, etc.
X1HPARNT	X1 CH PARENTS WHO RESIDE IN HOUSEHOLD	Type of parent(s) that reside in the household—mother only, mother/biological father, mother/non-biological father, etc.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood
Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Nine-Month Data Collection, 2001–02.

The limiting fields feature for the catalog allows the user to create a subset of cases based on the settings of the Select column in the Extract Specifications window. The default setting is all "Yes" in the Select column meaning that all records will be present in the extract file. To exclude records in a particular category of a variable, change the "Yes" associated with that code in the Select column to "No"

by double-clicking on it. At least one of the codes for each limiting variable must be selected as "Yes" or no records will be extracted for analysis.

Exhibit 8-62 is the child catalog Extract Specifications window.

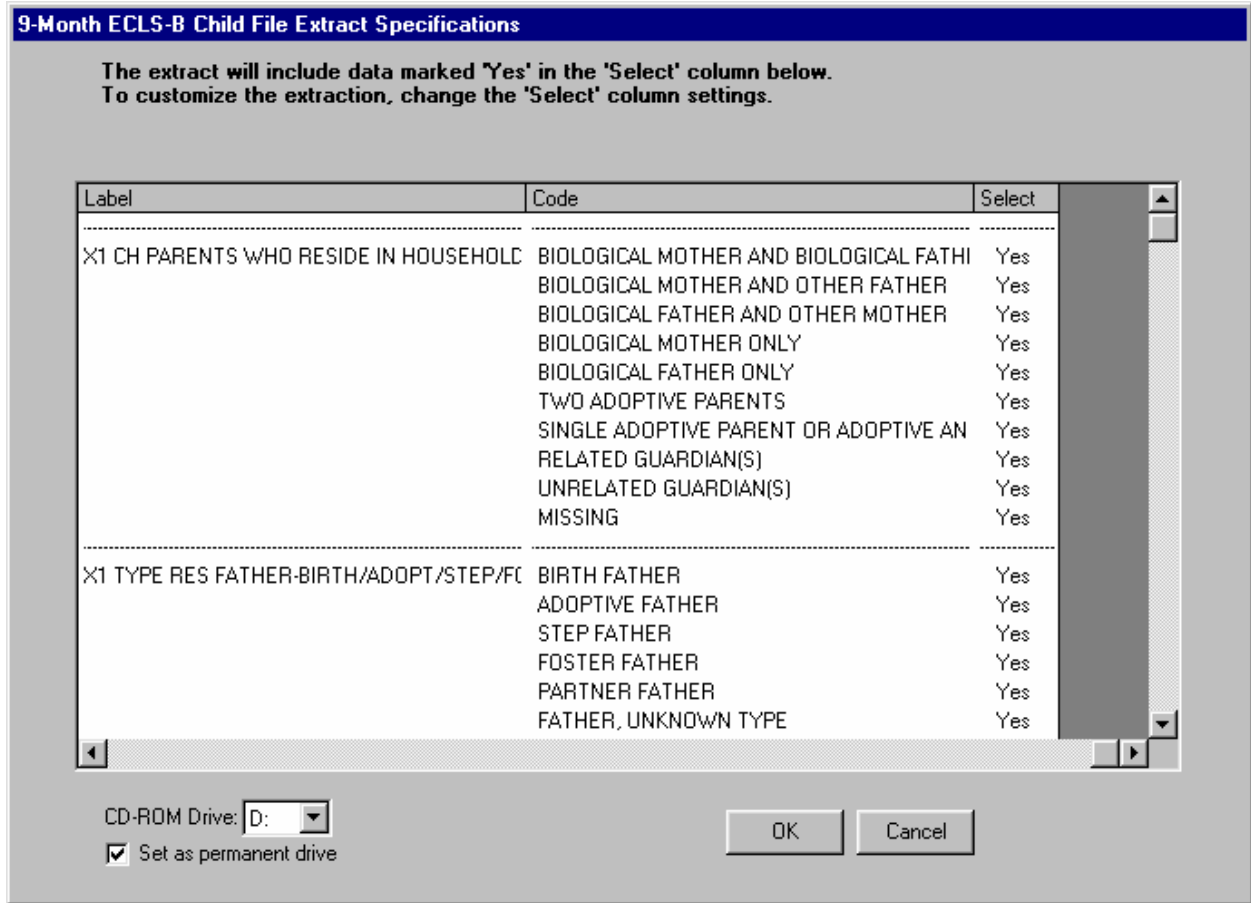Exhibit 8-62. Child catalog Extract Specifications window

Exhibit 8-63 is the main screen of the 9-month ECLS-B ECB.

Exhibit 8-63. 9-month ECLS-B ECB main screen