#### **Youth Finances**

Grade 11 / Year 12
Fast Track Project Technical Report
José Miguel Sandoval
June 30, 2011

#### **Table of Contents**

I. Scale Descriptions

II. Report Sample

III. Scaling

IV. Frequency Tables

V. Recommendations for Use

#### **Citations**

Instrument

Howe, D., & Frazis, D. (1992). What researchers have learned from the National Longitudinal Surveys about Youth Unemployment (Report No. 828). U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Report

Sandoval, J.M., (2011), *Youth Finances* (Fast Track Project Technical Report). Available from the Fast Track Project website: <a href="http://www.fasttrackproject.org">http://www.fasttrackproject.org</a>

### **Data Sources**

Raw: C12BC

Scored: YOF12

## I. <u>Survey Description</u>

Youth Finances is a 6 item questionnaire establishing the respondent's financial status and sources of illegal funds. The original scoring method was established by Howe and Frazis (1992) at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as part of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLSY97, Round 3). This questionnaire establishes illegal sources of funds reported by the TC. Then respondents are asked to report of=n their level of satisfaction with their finances.

# II. Report Sample

These analyses were conducted on the data collected on the first cohort of the high-risk control sample (n=155) and the normative sample (n=308, N=463 with overlap) from the twelfth year of the study. Of these, 148 students were missing the complete measure. Fifty-two of the control students (14 from Durham, 17 from Nashville, 9 from Pennsylvania, and 12 from Washington) were missing the complete measure and 96 from the normative sample (33 from Durham, 22 from Nashville, 19 from Pennsylvania, and 22 from Washington) were missing the complete measure, with overlap between the normative and control groups. None of the missing data was used in the analyses. Some variables in the measure reported missing values.

## III. Scaling

No scales were created for this measure.

# IV. <u>Frequency Tables</u>

The user should note that missing values are represented by a period (.), 'D' stands for "don't know", 'S' stands for "skipped" and 'N' stands for "No Answer". The user must also note that questions C12BC6 - C12BC7 are only asked to those answering "Yes" to question C12BC5.

	High or low risk sample	
	Н	LO
Do you make money any other way, including activities that are illegal? (C12BC5)		
	52	96
No	98	207
Yes	5	5
What is it that you do to make money besides working a regular job (C12BC6)		
	52	96
S	98	207
Selling illegal material	3	1
Other	2	4
How much money per week do you make from this (in dollars)? (C12BC7)		
	53	96
S	98	207
10	1	
20	1	
30		1
50		1
150		1
200	1	
250		1
600		1
900	1	

How much money do you have saved for the future? (C12BC8)		
	52	96
N		1
None	44	69
100 dollars or less	15	41
Between 100 and 1000 dollars	23	54
Between 1000 and 5000 dollars	13	35
More than 5000 dollars	8	12
To what degree does the amount of money you have meet your needs? (C12BC9)		
	52	96
D	1	1
Almost none	24	37
Much less than what I need	19	37
Somewhat less than what I need	21	47
A little less than what I need	18	41
Very close to what I need	20	49
How much does it bother you to not have as much money as you need? (C12BC10)		
•	52	96
D	2	1
It really bothers me - very bad situation	20	26
It sorts of bothers me - not very happy	22	41
It bothers me a little	26	74
It doesn't really bother me	24	58
I have as much money as I need	9	12

# V. Recommendations for Use

Analysts should note that there is no significant association for variables measuring the level of satisfaction of the TC's finances and sample type. The user should also note that only 10 respondents reported income from illegal sources. Differences in the means of funds between sample types were not investigated because of the small sample size. The user is encouraged to use other sections of Fast Track such as, Income and Employment, to evaluate the effects youth finances may have.