

Family Information Form  
Grade 6 / Year 7  
Fast Track Project Technical Report  
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May 20, 2010

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Citations

*Reference*

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*Instrument*

Conduct Problems Prevention Research Group (CPPRG). (1990). *Family Information Form*.

*Report*

Rains, C. (2003). *Family Information Form* (Fast Track Project Technical Report). Available from the Fast Track Project website: <http://www.fasttrackproject.org>

Lamb, R. (2010). *Family Information Form* (Fast Track Project Technical Report). Available from the Fast Track Project website: <http://www.fasttrackproject.org>

Sources

*Raw:* P7B

*Scored:* FIF7

I. Scale Description

The Family Information Form is part of the summer interview in Year 7 given to parents after the school year was complete. The Family Information Form (CPPRG,1990) was used for deriving demographic data, family structure data, and socioeconomic status. Since the measure was used over the span of the project, items were added to it to include the target child's experience with adult male figures, the family yearly history of medical, mental health, drug and alcohol use, illnesses/difficulties for parents, the target child's siblings, and information for tracking families in the event of a move.

## II. Report Sample

These analyses were conducted on the first cohort on the high-risk Control sample (n = 155) and the Normative sample (n = 387, N = 463 with overlap) for the sixth year of the study. Fifty-seven records were missing for the complete measure. Fifteen records from the Control sample were missing (4 from Durham, 3 from Nashville, 3 from Pennsylvania and 5 from Washington) and 50 records from the Normative sample (9 from Durham, 13 from Nashville, 9 from Pennsylvania and 19 from Washington) were missing.

## III. Scaling

Three scores were created for this dataset. One score was the *Socioeconomic Status Continuous Code* (PxBSES), which is based on a formula derived by Hollingshead (1975). The score is “calculated by multiplying the scale value for an occupation by a weight of five and the scale value for education by a weight of three” (Hollingshead, 1975, see Appendix). These scores were then added together. This score is divided by two if both parents work. For example, in a family in which only one parent works, the *Socioeconomic Status Continuous Code* calculation is shown below:

	Scale Score	Factor Score (Weight)	(Scale)*( Weight)
Occupation	6	5	30
Education	5	3	15
		Total Score =	45

For a family in which both parents work, the same calculations would be made for each parent. The resultant total score for each parent would be added together and then divided by two to create a final *Socioeconomic Status Continuous Code* for the family.

The second score, the *Socioeconomic Status Categorical Code* (PxBSESC) is created by categorizing the adults' scores for the *Socioeconomic Status Continuous Code* (PxBSES) into the five categories show in Table 1. Table 2 shows the derivation of the *Family Occupation Code* (PxBFAMOC). The code is derived as follows:

Table 1. *Socioeconomic Status Categorical Code* (PxBSESC)

Computed Score	Range	Social Strata
PxBSESC = 1	54 < PxBSES ≤ 66	Major business & professional
PxBSESC = 2	39 < PxBSES ≤ 54	Medium business, minor professional, technical
PxBSESC = 3	29 < PxBSES ≤ 39	Skilled craftsmen, clerical, sales workers
PxBSESC = 4	19 < PxBSES ≤ 29	Machine operators, semiskilled workers
PxBSESC = 5	6 < PxBSES ≤ 19	Unskilled laborers, menial service workers

Table 2. *Family Occupation Code* (PxBFAMOC)

Family Type	Conditions	FAMOC
Adult Female and Adult Male	If both parents are present and the female's occupation code > male's occupation code	FAMOC = Female's Occupation Code
Adult Female Only	If an adult female is present and an adult male is not	FAMOC = Female's Occupation Code
Adult Female and Adult Male	If both parents are present and the male's occupation code > female's occupation code	FAMOC = Male's Occupation Code
Adult Male Only	If an adult male is present and an adult female is not	FAMOC = Male's Occupation Code

A variable called *Time Together* was created to reflect the number of years the adult male and adult female had been married or living together. The number of years (PxB20) and number of months (PxB21) that the

adult male and adult female had been married or living together were coded separately. These two items were combined to create the new *Time Together* variable representing the number of months together.

#### IV. Subsets

Due to the large amount of data, the report is grouped into several sections: A) data dealing specifically with the child, B) data dealing specifically with the female head of household, and C) data dealing with the male head of household. Tests measuring association between variables are in the next section of the report entitled, "Measures of Association".

##### A. Child Data

The following tables describe the students in the Control and Normative samples:

Table 3. *Distribution of Participants by Gender*

Gender	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Male	102	72.85	148	55.64
Female	38	27.14	118	44.36

Table 4. *Distribution of Target Child by Race*

Race	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
White (0)	71	50.71	135	50.75
African American (1)	62	44.29	113	42.48
Hispanic (2)	1	0.71	4	1.50
Asian (3)	0	0.00	1	0.38
Native American (4)	1	0.71	2	0.75
Other (5)	5	3.57	11	4.14

Table 5. *Distribution of Target Child by Grade Last Attended*

	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	0	0.00	1	0.38
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	0	0.00	3	1.13
5 <sup>th</sup> Grade	20	14.29	45	16.92
6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	118	84.29	215	80.83
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2	1.43	1	0.38

##### B. Female Head of Household Data

This section reports the data collected on the female head of household. Information includes data on race, marital status, job information, and education. During analyses of the data, problems were found in the reporting of the data for the female head of household. Some respondents who said there was no female head of household for their family gave responses to items indicating that there was a female head for the family. To correct this problem, a forced skip pattern was used in the analyses of these data to eliminate those female heads that were not actually present in the household. The following tables, therefore, describe only those households where a female head was indicated as being present.

## 1. Personal Data

The first question asked whether there was a female head of the household. The “yes” responses are as follows for each sample: 258 (90.21%) for the Normative sample and 126 (85.13%) for the Control sample.

Table 6. *Distribution of Adult Female Head of Household by Race*

Race	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
White (0)	74	52.86	139	52.26
African American (1)	58	41.43	108	40.60
Hispanic (2)	2	1.43	3	1.13
Asian (3)	0	0.00	1	0.38
Native American (4)	1	0.71	3	1.13
Other (5)	2	1.43	7	2.63

Table 7. *Distribution of Adult Female Head of Household by Target Child Relationship*

Relationship	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Biological Parent (1)	119	85.00	237	89.10
Step Parent (2)	0	0.00	4	1.50
Adoptive Parent (3)	3	2.14	2	0.75
Other Relative (4)	2	1.43	2	0.75
Foster Parent (5)	4	2.86	2	0.75
Friend of Parent (6)	1	0.71	1	0.38
Other (7)	7	5.00	12	4.51

Table 8. *Distribution of Adult Female Head of Household Marital Status*

Marital Status	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Married (1)	62	44.29	145	54.51
Separated / Divorced (2)	37	26.43	62	23.31
Widowed (3)	5	3.57	2	0.75
Never Married (4)	33	23.57	52	19.55

## 2. Job Information

Table 9. *Distribution of Adult Female Head of Household Employment Type*

Job Type	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Housewives/Welfare Recipients/Unemployed (0)	46	32.86	58	21.80
Farm Laborers/Service Workers (1)	5	3.57	11	4.14
Unskilled Workers (2)	15	10.71	30	11.28
Machine Operators/Semi-skilled Workers (3)	21	15.00	34	12.78
Skilled Manual Workers/ Craftsmen/Noncommissioned Military (4)	14	10.00	23	8.65
Small Business Owners/Clerical/Sales (5)	12	8.57	40	15.04
Technicians/Semi-professionals (6)	15	10.71	29	10.90
Medium Business Owners/Group Professionals/Entertainers/Artists (7)	4	2.86	21	7.89
Large Business Owners/Commissioned Military/Group B Professionals/ Administrative Officers (8)	4	2.86	13	4.89
Executives/Upper ranks Commissioned Military/Major Gov't Officials/Group A Professionals (9)	1	0.71	2	0.75

Table 10. *Work Hours/Week for Female Head of Household*

Hours Worked	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1-20 Hours	9	6.43	23	8.65
21-45 Hours	77	55.00	168	63.16
46+ Hours	15	10.71	24	9.02

The mean hours worked in a week by a Control female head of household was 37.0 (SD = 11). The mean hours worked in a week by a Normative female head of household was 37.0 (SD = 9).

Table 11. *Work Schedule for Female Head of Household*

Hours Worked	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Does Not Work	44	31.43	54	20.30
Day (8am – 5pm)	1	0.71	167	62.78
Evening (After 5pm)	70	50.00	11	4.14
Night (After 11pm)	5	3.57	8	3.01
Variable	16	11.43	26	9.77

### 3. Education Background

Table 12. *Last Grade Completed for Female Head of Household*

Education	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1-6 Years (1)	2	1.43	1	0.38
7-9 Years (2)	13	9.29	18	6.77
10-11 Years (3)	31	22.14	39	14.66
12 Years (4)	62	44.29	118	44.36
13-15 Years (5)	22	15.71	55	20.68
13-15 Years (6)	6	4.29	24	9.02
18+ Years (7)	1	0.71	6	2.26

### C. Male Head of Household Data

This section reports the data collected on the male head of household. Information includes data on race, marital status, job information, and education. During analyses of the data, problems were found in the reporting of the data for the male head of household. Some respondents who said there was no male head of household for their family gave responses to items indicating that there was a male head for the family. To correct this problem, a forced skip pattern was used in the analyses of these data to eliminate those male heads that were not actually present in the household. The following tables, therefore, describe only those households where a male head was indicated as being present.

1. Personal Data

The first question was whether there was a male head of the household. The “yes” responses are as follows for each sample: 187 (65.38%) for the Normative sample and 84 (56.76%) for the Control sample.

Table 13. *Distribution of Adult Male Head of Household by Race*

Race	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
White (0)	73	52.14	121	45.49
African (1)	67	47.86	47	17.67
Hispanic (2)	5	3.57	2	0.75
Asian (3)	1	0.71	1	0.38
Native American (4)	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other (5)	9	6.43	6	2.26

The mean number of years the male and female were married or had lived together in the Control sample was 9.0 (SD = 6.0). The mean for the number of years the male and female were married or had lived together in the Normative sample was 12.0 (SD = 8.0).

Table 14. *Distribution of Adult Male Head of Household by Target Child Relationship*

Relationship	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Biological Parent (1)	37	26.43	119	44.74
Step Parent (2)	20	14.29	23	8.65
Adoptive Parent (3)	2	1.43	4	1.50
Other Relative (4)	4	2.86	4	1.50
Foster Parent (5)	3	2.14	1	0.38
Friend of Parent (6)	8	5.71	16	6.02
Other (7)	3	2.14	7	2.63

Table 15. *Distribution of Adult Male Head of Household Marital Status*

Marital Status	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Married (1)	60	42.86	144	54.14
Separated / Divorced (2)	10	7.14	12	4.51
Widowed (3)	2	1.43	0	0.00
Never Married (4)	7	5.00	21	7.89

## 2. Job Information

Table 16. *Distribution of Adult Male Head of Household Employment Type*

Job Type	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Housewives/Welfare Recipients/Unemployed (0)	7	5.00	17	6.39
Farm Laborers/Service Workers (1)	3	2.14	4	1.50
Unskilled Workers (2)	12	8.57	19	7.14
Machine Operators/Semi-skilled Workers (3)	15	10.71	34	12.78
Skilled Manual Workers/ Craftsmen/Noncommissioned Military (4)	25	17.86	48	18.05
Small Business Owners/Clerical/Sales (5)	3	2.14	19	7.14
Technicians/Semi-professionals (6)	8	5.41	11	4.14
Medium Business Owners/Group Professionals/Entertainers/Artists (7)	2	1.42	13	4.89
Large Business Owners/Commissioned Military/Group B Professionals/ Administrative Officers (8)	1	0.71	7	2.63
Executives/Upper ranks Commissioned Military/Major Gov't Officials/Group A Professionals (9)	3	2.14	6	2.26

Table 17. *Work Hours/Week for Male Head of Household*

Hours Worked	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1-20 Hours	0	0.00	7	2.63
21-45 Hours	52	37.14	107	40.22
46+ Hours	34	24.29	50	18.80

The mean hours worked in a week by a Control male head of household was 45 (SD = 9). The mean hours worked in a week by a Normative male head of household was 43 (SD = 12).

Table 18. *Work Schedule for Male Head of Household*

Hours Worked	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Does Not Work	67	47.86	104	39.10
Day (8am – 5pm)	54	38.57	114	42.86
Evening (After 5pm)	4	2.86	4	1.50
Night (After 11pm)	3	2.14	9	3.38
Variable	12	8.57	35	13.16

## 3. Education Background

Table 19. *Last Grade Completed for Male Head of Household*

Education	Control		Normative	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1-6 Years (1)	1	0.71	4	1.50
7-9 Years (2)	9	6.43	13	4.89
10-11 Years (3)	14	10.00	15	5.64
12 Years (4)	36	25.71	82	30.83
13-15 Years (5)	14	10.00	35	13.16
13-15 Years (6)	1	0.71	17	6.39
18+ Years (7)	3	2.14	9	3.38

**D. Descriptive Statistics for Scored Variables and Selected Frequencies**

Table 21 Descriptive Statistics Scored Variables

High or low risk sample	N Obs	Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
HI	155	P7BSES	Socioecon Status Continuous Code Y7	140	26.03	12.54	3.00	66.00
		P7BFAMOC	Family Occupation Code Y7	140	3.53	2.39	0.00	9.00
		P7BSESC	Socioecon Status Categorical Code Y7	137	3.76	1.14	1.00	5.00
LO	308	P7BSES	Socioecon Status Continuous Code Y7	266	29.98	13.37	6.00	66.00
		P7BFAMOC	Family Occupation Code Y7	266	4.11	2.49	0.00	9.00
		P7BSESC	Socioecon Status Categorical Code Y7	266	3.44	1.19	1.00	5.00

Table 22 Frequencies by Sample Type - Selected Variables Added Sections Beyond Year 3 (section D).

Note: Some numeric values displayed on tables are undefined. The user is encouraged to transform to missing. An additional section was added in Year 7, Maternal Report on Daughter/Son Pubertal Development. This section was not asked to Cohort 1 of Year 7. Accordingly, it is not displayed in the selected variables below.

	High or low risk sample	
	HI	LO
<b>C15. Total household income</b>		
.	15	42
0 TO 5,000	14	21
5,001 TO 10,000	15	28
10,001 TO 14,000	16	24
14,001 TO 20,000	20	17
20,001 TO 25,000	17	18
25,001 TO 30,000	13	25
30,001 TO 39,000	17	34
39,001 TO 50,000	15	45
50,001 TO 70,000	5	31
70,001 TO 90,000	2	11
> 90,000	4	6
Don't know	2	3
Declined to answer	.	3



	High or low risk sample	
	HI	LO
<b>D1. Do other adults live in home w/TC</b>		
.	15	42
No	124	223
Yes	16	43
<b>D6. TC contact with father</b>		
.	15	43
ONCE A WEEK	17	35
AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH	14	23
EVERY OTHER MONTH	16	20
ONCE A YEAR	13	20
NEVER	31	45
FATHER LIVES FULL-TIME AT HOME	38	118
FATHER DECEASED	11	4
<b>D10a. Other males involved w/TC</b>		
.	52	159
No	31	65
Yes	72	84
<b>D27. Any other children live with TC</b>		
.	15	42
No	119	233
Yes	21	33
<b>D34. TC spend time in 2nd household</b>		
.	15	42
No	108	212
Yes	32	54
<b>Father - chronic illness</b>		
.	36	61
No	94	204
Yes	6	12
Don't know	19	31
<b>Mother - chronic illness</b>		
.	21	49
No	111	226
Yes	17	30

	High or low risk sample	
	HI	LO
Don't know	6	3
<b>Target child -- chronic illness</b>		
.	20	48
No	129	250
Yes	6	10

V. Recommendation for Use

The Fast Track Project created this form to collect general data about the target child and the target child's family. The majority of the items for this measure were designed to be single-use items and do not necessarily reflect a pattern within the data or a scale construct. It should be noted that several problems were found during the analyses of the data: The FIF is a complex questionnaire which gathers information in a variety of characteristics of a family. Complicated family arrangements add complexity to the data structure. The user is encouraged to carefully examine the family structure.