

Methodology

Growing Up with Media – Wave 7

*Prepared by Princeton Survey Research International
for the Center for Innovative Public Health Research*

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Summary

The Growing Up with Media study, sponsored by the Center for Innovative Public Health Research (CiPHR) and the National Institute of Health (NIH), is a longitudinal study of U.S. parents and their children. The first wave of the study was conducted in 2006 when the children were ages 10 to 15. A national sample of 1,591 households was recruited in Year 1 to complete a survey at three different points in time (T1, T2, T3) over a two-year period. The initial 2-year, 3-wave longitudinal study sought to understand the mental health effects of Internet-mediated violence exposure on adolescents. In 2010, the study was extended to collect data at three additional points in time (T4, T5, T6). Each data collection point was separated by a period of approximately 12 months, with the exceptions of T3 and T4, which were separated by a period of approximately 26 months, and T6 and T7 which were approximately 34 months apart.

This report documents sampling, data collection and weighting procedures for the Wave 7 survey.

Data Collection

Contact Procedures

The Wave 7 survey was conducted from February 29, 2016 to July 30, 2016. Requests for participation were sent to a total of 971 respondents who had completed the Wave 6 study. This was unlike previous waves where the interviews were attempted with all 1,591 Wave 1 respondents. The Wave 7 online survey was completed by a total of 779 respondents.

Beginning in Wave 4, a portion of the original child participants became adults age 18 or older. For this most recent wave of the longitudinal study, all original child participants contacted in Wave 7 were adults age 18 or older. Throughout this methodology report, the terms "children" or "adult children" refer to the child respondents who were age 18 or older at the time that Wave 7 began.

Data collection involved multiple prompts to everyone in the sample. Adult Child participants in the Wave 6 survey were first contacted via postal mail, informing them that they would later receive an email invitation. Respondents were then contacted via an email invitation and asked to complete the seventh wave of the study. Email invitations contained a unique survey link to access the online survey hosted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI). Interviewing progress was monitored regularly and email reminders sent throughout the interviewing period.

If the child did not have an email address, the parent was sent the email invitation with instructions asking them to forward the email to the appropriate child. Because all children were 18 years old or older at the time of this year's survey, parents no longer needed to complete the survey or provide informed consent.

Screening questions were asked at the beginning of the survey to confirm that the appropriate respondents participated. Adult children entering the survey were asked to provide their gender and date of birth, which was then compared to the information collected in Wave 6. Genders had to be consistent with the previous wave and the age entered by the respondent had to be within 3-4 years of the age entered in Wave 6 in order to proceed with the survey. In a few instances, follow-up was needed to clarify the screening information provided by respondents.

Adult children were asked to enter their own contact information at the end of the survey. These data were captured and stored in a separate survey instrument to ensure that personally identifiable information (PII) was not directly linked to survey responses.

On average, the survey took adult children about 43 minutes to complete. Adult children who took the survey on a mobile device finished in about 48 minutes. Those who took the survey on a desktop computer finished in about 39 minutes.

Participant Outreach

Prior to emailing the invitations for the Wave 7 survey, PSRAI engaged in the following efforts to ensure Wave 6 participant contact information was up to date and to remind participants of the upcoming wave.

- Letter Mailing to update contact information. In November 2015, participants were sent a letter via postal mail notifying them of the seventh wave. As an incentive to participate, this mailing included a \$2 bill. Participants were given the opportunity to inform PSRAI of any changes to their contact information via email or phone.
- Advance Postcard Mailing. In December 2015, participants were sent a postcard reminding them of the upcoming survey. The postcard indicated that they would receive an email invitation at the beginning of the new year that would include a personalized survey link. They were also told that they would receive a \$40 gift card upon completion of the survey.

Consent

At the start of the survey, participants were given a description of the research as well as the incentive amount for completing the Wave 7 survey. Adult children were asked to read an assent form. All participants were asked to indicate their willingness to participate in the survey, before continuing with the main survey.

Additionally, when participants were asked to provide their contact information in the Wave 7 PII (personally identifiable information) survey, they were notified that by doing so, they were agreeing that their contact information could be used:

- By PSRAI to email the gift card for successful completion of the survey;
- By PSRAI for the purposes of the survey (e.g., to send reminders or helpful information about how to finish the study if they didn't finish it); and
- To contact the respondent for this project or future surveys, by CiPHR or a company engaged by them.

Control of the Sample and Incentives

To maintain the reliability and integrity of the sample, the following procedures were used for the Wave 7 survey:

- Personalized survey links. Each email invitation contained a personalized survey link that was uniquely assigned to that email address. This ensures that a respondent completes the survey only one time.
- Reminder invitations. To increase the number of participants in the survey and to improve overall response rates, up to 8 reminder invitations were emailed after the initial invitation to those participants who had not yet begun, completed or refused to participate in the survey (i.e., non-responders and suspends). The first email reminder was sent one day after the initial invitation. A second reminder was sent 4 days after the initial invitation. Subsequent reminders were emailed on a weekly basis for the first month of the survey and periodically throughout the remainder of the survey.
- Incentives. To increase the number of participants in the survey and to improve overall response rates, adult children were offered a \$40 Amazon gift card for completing the Wave 7 survey.
 - Adult child “early responder” incentive. To increase the speed and likelihood of completing the survey, an extra \$5 was offered through an email reminder to adult children for completing the survey within two days of receiving the survey link (either directly or from the parent).
 - \$5 bonus incentive. In a further effort to increase the Wave 7 response rate, participants who had not yet completed the survey in the last month of field were sent a postcard and an email with an offer to receive an extra \$5 if the survey was completed by a specified date.
- Telephone calls. To increase the number of participants in the survey and to improve overall response rates, CiPHR made telephone calls to participants who could not be reached by email (invalid address, email bounced back, etc.) after the initial email invitation was sent. If the participant was reached and provided a new email address, an email invitation was re-sent. Telephone calls were also made to participants who did not pass the screening interview at the beginning of the survey, due to entering an inconsistent gender or age. CiPHR attempted to contact these participants and verify the correct information.
- Text message reminders. CiPHR sent text message reminders to participants to coordinate with the last three email reminders sent on or around the same date. The text message alerted participants that there was a survey invitation in their email inbox.
- Targeted follow-up for suspended interviews by CiPHR. In an effort to increase the number of completed interviews, CiPHR sent custom communications to suspended participants (i.e., those who started the survey but stopped before completing) who provided their contact information in the Wave 7 PII (personally identifiable information) survey. While in field, on a weekly basis, PSRAI provided CiPHR with contact and survey status information for all participants who completed the PII survey.
- Additional efforts. All participants who contacted PSRAI because of difficulty completing the survey were offered individualized troubleshooting assistance by the PSRAI team. Additionally, all participants who were terminated from the survey as a consequence of entering inconsistent

age or gender information or suspended the survey after entering inconsistent information (but before they were terminated from the survey) were contacted within 1 business day to uncover and resolve any issues. If no follow-up reply was received, up to 8 additional attempts were made to contact the respondent via phone and/or email.

Weighting

Data was weighted to ensure that the final weighted estimates are unbiased and accurately reflect the views of entire target population. The first step of the weighting procedure involved partitioning the entire panel into groups based on patterns of response. As a starting point, we used the partitions that were used in the Wave 6 weighting. These groups were defined in a June 13, 2013 memo from Harris Interactive to CiPHR. The Wave 6 subgroups are outlined in the following table.

Group	Definition	Freq
A	W1 only	186
B	All 6 waves	600
C	Exactly 5 waves	246
D	W1+W2+W3 or W1+W2 or W1+W3	261
E	All other combinations. This group includes all people who completed exactly 4 waves and those who completed 2 or 3 waves but are not included in subgroup D.	298
Total		1,591

After testing several possible solutions, we decided on the following partition. One key in creating these groups was to have the Wave 7 non-responders in their own group (group 5). Since for Wave 7 we only tried to contact Wave 6 responders, the Wave 7 non-responders are more accurately described as those who responded to Wave 6 and failed to respond to Wave 7. The name of the final grouping variable in the dataset is W7GROUPS3.¹

Group	Definition	Freq
1	W1 only	186
2	All 7 waves	509
3	5 or 6 waves exactly, but EXCLUDES W7 non-responders	274
4	W1+W2+W3 or W1+W2 or W1+W3	261
5	W7 non-responders	192
6	All other combinations. This groups includes mostly people who responded to exactly 4 waves but who are not in group 5. It also includes 48 people who responded to 2 or 3 waves but who are not in groups 4 or 5.	169
Total		1,591

Each group was weighted separately to match sample distributions to population parameters. Both demographics and behaviors variables were used for the weighting. The population parameters were

¹ In the Appendix there is a description of the preliminary versions of the grouping variables. The appendix also includes the SPSS syntax used to create the grouping variables.

defined as the sample distributions at Wave 1 for the entire panel with the propensity score applied.² Table 3 shows all of the variables used in the weighting.

Table 3. Weighting Variables

<u>Demographics</u>	<u>Variable</u>
Parent's age	RECAGE created from Q106_W1
Parent's gender	Q415_W1
Parent's race/ethnicity	RACETHN created from Q244_W1
Parent's education	RECEDUC created from Q216_W1
Household income	HHINCOME created from Q232_W1
Census region	CREGION created from Q172_W1
Child's age	Q507_W1
Child's gender	Q506_W1
<u>Behavioral Variables</u>	<u>Variable³</u>
Does this person know where you are when you are not at home?	Q1711A1_W1REC created from Q1711A1_W1
Does this person know who you are with when you are not at home?	Q1711A2_W1REC created from Q1711A2_W1
Seen someone get attacked or hit on purpose?	Q2301A1_W1REC created from Q2301A1_W1
Seen someone steal something from a home, a store, a car, or anywhere else?	Q2301A3_W1REC created from Q2301A3_W1
Banged up or damaged something that did not belong to you?	Q2531A1_W1REC created from Q2531A1_W1
Been in a place in real life where you could see or hear people being shot, bombs going off, or street riots?	Q2301A4_W1REC created from Q2301A4_W1
Someone stole something from (you)?	Q2411A1_W1REC created from Q2411A1_W1
Been in a fight in which someone including yourself was hit?	Q2551A3_W1REC created from Q2551A3_W1
I answered the questions honestly.	Q2801A1_W1REC created from Q2801A1_W1
How many of your close friends have been arrested or done things that could get them in trouble with the police?	Q2593_W1REC created from Q2593_W1

Weighting was accomplished using *Sample Balancing*⁴, a special iterative sample weighting program that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables using a statistical technique called the *Deming Algorithm*⁵. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results. Trimming was done by forcing all weights greater than the 95th percentile to the 95th percentile weight and forcing all weights less than the 5th percentile to the 5th percentile weight. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target population. Tables 6-8 in the

² The propensity score variable in the dataset is named W1_WEIGHT.

³ Syntax to create recoded variables can be found in the Appendix.

⁴ ST/Sample Balancing, Johnathan Michaels, 1989.

⁵ For information about the Deming Algorithm see *Statistical Adjustment of Data*, W.E. Deming, Chapter 7.

Appendix compare weighted and unweighted sample demographic distributions for each group (groups 1-6) to population parameters.

Sample Disposition

Table 4 presents a sample disposition of all 971 panel members who we tried to contact for the Wave 7 survey. The response rate estimates the proportion of eligible respondents who completed an interview. Outcome rates and sample disposition reporting are in accordance to standards set by the American Association for Public Opinion Research.⁶

Table 4. Sample Disposition⁷

	Total	Parent	Child
Total Starting Sample	971	205	766
Non-responders (NR)	91	21	70
Non-qualified (IN1) ⁸	17	2	15
Deceased (IN2)	3	1	2
Refusals (RE)	10	3	7
Suspends (SU)	71	14	57
Completed interviews (I)	779	164	615
e1 = eligibility rate 1 $(I+SU+IN1)/(I+SU+IN1+IN2)$	90.5%	89.6%	90.8%
e2 = eligibility rate 2 $(I+SU)/(I+SU+IN1)$	98.0%	98.9%	97.8%
CON=Contact rate $(I+SU+(e2*RE))/[I+SU+(e2*RE)+(e1*e2*NR)]$	91.4%	90.7%	91.6%
COOP=Cooperation rate $I/[I+SU+(e2*RE)]$	90.6%	90.6%	90.6%
RESP=Response Rate= $CON*COOP=I/[I+SU+(e2*RE)+(e1*e2*NR)]$	82.8%	82.2%	83.0%

Appendix

There were two preliminary versions of the grouping variables that were used in weighting the data (W7GROUPS and W7GROUPS2). Below is a description of the grouping variables and the syntax used to create them. Note that groups 1, 2 and 4 are the same for all groupings. Only groups 3, 5 and 6 differ in their definitions.

Description of Grouping Variables

Table 5. Response Patterns Across Wave 7 Grouping Variables

⁶ The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2016. *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 9th edition.* AAPOR.

⁷ The contact information in the sample file was divided into two groups: Parent or Adult child. Adult children were invited to participate either through their own contact information (Child) or through their parents if no child contact information was available (Parent).

⁸ Non-qualified respondents are those whose gender did not match the Wave 6 sample or whose age was not within 3-4 years of the age given in Wave 6, and if CiPHR was not able to verify the correct information through follow-up efforts.

Group	W7GROUPS (prelim)	W7GROUPS2 (prelim)	W7GROUPS3 (final)
1	W1 only	W1 only	W1 only
2	All 7 waves	All 7 waves	All 7 waves
3	6 waves	5 or 6 waves	5 or 6 waves, but excluding W7 non-responders
4	W1+W2+W3 or W1+W2 or W1+W3	W1+W2+W3 or W1+W2 or W1+W3	W1+W2+W3 or W1+W2 or W1+W3
5	All other combinations	All other combinations	W7 non-responders (i.e., W6 responder and W7 non-responder)
6	NA	NA	All other combinations

SPSS syntax to create grouping variables

*recreate participation indicator variables that are easier to use.

```
RECODE wave_w1 (1=1)(ELSE=0) INTO wave1.
RECODE wave_w2 (2=1)(ELSE=0) INTO wave2.
RECODE wave_w3 (3=1)(ELSE=0) INTO wave3.
RECODE wave_w4 (4=1)(ELSE=0) INTO wave4.
RECODE wave_w5 (5=1)(ELSE=0) INTO wave5.
RECODE wave_w6 (6=1)(ELSE=0) INTO wave6.
RECODE wave_w7 (7=1)(ELSE=0) INTO wave7.
```

*Variable that counts number of waves of participation.

```
COUNT waves=wave1 TO wave7 (1).
VAR LABELS waves "# of waves responded to".
FRE waves.
```

*W7GROUPS computation.

```
COMPUTE w7groups=5.
```

```
IF waves=1 w7groups=1. /*only W1.
```

```
IF waves=7 w7groups=2. /*all 7 waves.
```

```
IF waves=6 w7groups=3. /*6 out of 7 waves.
```

```
IF wave1=1 AND wave2=1 AND wave3=1 AND waves=3 w7groups=4. /*only w1, W2 and W3.
```

```
IF wave1=1 AND wave2=1 AND waves=2 w7groups=4. /*only W1 and W2.
```

```
IF wave1=1 AND wave3=1 AND waves=2 w7groups=4. /*only W1 and W3.
```

```
FORMATS w7groups (F1.0).
```

```
WEIGHT OFF.
```

```
FRE w7groups.
```

*W7GROUPS2 computation.

*create new grouping making group 3 those who responded to 5 or 6 waves.

```
COMPUTE w7groups2=5.  
IF waves=1 w7groups2=1.  
IF waves=7 w7groups2=2.  
IF waves=6 OR waves=5 w7groups2=3.  
IF wave1=1 AND wave2=1 AND wave3=1 AND waves=3 w7groups2=4.  
IF wave1=1 AND wave2=1 AND waves=2 w7groups2=4.  
IF wave1=1 AND wave3=1 AND waves=2 w7groups2=4.  
FORMATS w7groups2 (F1.0).  
WEIGHT OFF.  
FRE w7groups2.
```

```
*W7GROUPS3 computation.  
*This was the final grouping used for the weighting.  
*Added group that consisted of W7 non-responders.
```

```
*First, modify the WAVE7 variable to account for the fact that Wave 7 was only attempted with.  
*W6 responders.
```

```
IF wave6=0 wave7=9.  
VAL LABELS wave7 0 "non-responders" 1 "responders" 9 "not in wave 7 sample".  
FRE wave7.
```

```
COMPUTE w7groups3=w7groups2.  
RECODE w7groups3 (5=6).  
IF wave7=0 w7groups3=5.  
FRE w7groups3.
```

Syntax to created recoded behavioral variables

```
MISSING VALUES q1711a1_w1 q1711a2_w1 q2301a1_w1 q2301a3_w1 q2531a1_w1 q2301a4_w1  
q2411a1_w1 q2551a3_w1 q2801a1_w1 q2593_w1 ().
```

```
RECODE q1711a1_w1 (-998,1,2,3=1)(4=2)(5=3) INTO q1711a1_w1rec.  
RECODE q1711a2_w1 (-998,1,2,3=1)(4=2)(5=3) INTO q1711a2_w1rec.  
RECODE q2301a1_w1 (-998,1=1)(2=2) INTO q2301a1_w1rec.  
RECODE q2301a3_w1 (-998,1=1)(2=2) INTO q2301a3_w1rec.  
RECODE q2531a1_w1 (-998,1,2,3,4=1)(5=2)(6=3) INTO q2531a1_w1rec.  
RECODE q2301a4_w1 (-998,1=1)(2=2) INTO q2301a4_w1rec.  
RECODE q2411a1_w1 (-998,1,2,3,4=1)(5=2)(6=3) INTO q2411a1_w1rec.
```

RECODE q2551a3_w1 (-998,1,2,3,4=1)(5=2)(6=3) INTO q2551a3_w1rec.

RECODE q2801a1_w1 (-998,1,2,3,4=1)(5=2)(6=3) INTO q2801a1_w1rec.

RECODE q2593_w1 (-998,0=1)(ELSE=2) INTO q2593_w1rec.

Weight Summary Tables

Table 6. Weight Summary - Group 1 and Group 2

	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Group 1</u>		<u>Group 2</u>	
		<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>
<u>Parent's Age</u>					
18-29	6.5%	11.8%	6.6%	2.8%	5.4%
30-34	16.0%	13.4%	14.4%	10.8%	16.0%
35-39	16.5%	9.1%	16.2%	15.7%	16.5%
40-44	29.1%	20.4%	29.3%	26.1%	30.5%
45-49	21.2%	13.4%	22.2%	18.5%	20.3%
50+	10.7%	31.7%	11.4%	26.1%	11.3%
<u>Parent's Gender</u>					
Male	36.5%	38.2%	38.1%	32.8%	34.9%
Female	63.5%	61.8%	61.9%	67.2%	65.1%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>					
White	65.1%	64.0%	64.9%	73.7%	64.9%
Black/African American	11.9%	16.1%	11.9%	12.6%	11.9%
Hispanic	18.4%	14.5%	18.5%	10.0%	18.4%
Other/mixed	3.5%	4.8%	3.6%	2.8%	3.6%
missing	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
<u>Census Region</u>					
Northeast	17.4%	20.4%	18.5%	25.0%	18.2%
Midwest	23.9%	23.1%	24.4%	28.9%	23.4%
South	35.1%	36.0%	36.3%	26.7%	34.6%
West	23.5%	20.4%	20.8%	19.4%	23.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Education</u>					
LT HS grad	4.1%	2.2%	3.6%	1.8%	4.3%
HS grad	39.9%	21.0%	38.1%	19.4%	38.4%
Some college, no degree	18.0%	34.4%	18.5%	27.1%	18.0%
Associate degree	11.1%	10.8%	11.9%	11.8%	11.2%
College grad +	26.9%	31.2%	28.0%	39.7%	27.9%
missing	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%

(continued...)

Table 6. Weight Summary - Group 1 and Group 2 (continued)

	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Group 1</u>		<u>Group 2</u>		
		<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	
<u>Household Income</u>						
	Less than \$15,000	5.2%	5.9%	4.8%	2.8%	4.7%
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.3%	8.6%	6.0%	6.9%	7.7%
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.8%	15.6%	10.1%	10.2%	9.9%
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.8%	15.1%	14.3%	14.3%	14.2%
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.3%	22.6%	21.4%	22.4%	20.8%
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.8%	11.8%	15.5%	17.3%	14.4%
	\$100,000 to \$124,999	11.0%	5.9%	10.1%	8.4%	10.8%
	\$125,000 or more	10.0%	9.1%	10.1%	8.8%	10.2%
	missing	6.9%	5.4%	7.7%	8.8%	7.2%
<u>Child's Age</u>						
	10	15.4%	16.7%	15.5%	23.0%	15.8%
	11	14.6%	14.0%	14.3%	19.3%	14.9%
	12	16.7%	14.5%	17.3%	18.1%	16.7%
	13	16.4%	22.0%	17.3%	11.4%	15.8%
	14	19.2%	16.1%	17.3%	15.5%	19.0%
	15	17.6%	16.7%	18.5%	12.8%	17.8%
<u>Child's Gender</u>						
	Male	52.1%	47.3%	50.6%	47.5%	50.7%
	Female	47.9%	52.7%	49.4%	52.5%	49.3%

Table 7. Weight Summary - Group 3 and Group 4

	<u>Group 3</u>		<u>Group 4</u>	
	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>
<u>Parent's Age</u>				
18-29	3.6%	6.3%	6.5%	6.3%
30-34	13.5%	15.3%	16.1%	16.5%
35-39	19.0%	16.9%	16.1%	16.5%
40-44	19.0%	27.8%	18.8%	28.7%
45-49	20.4%	22.4%	16.1%	20.1%
50+	24.5%	11.4%	26.4%	11.8%
<u>Parent's Gender</u>				
Male	35.8%	36.9%	31.0%	34.6%
Female	64.2%	63.1%	69.0%	65.4%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
White	67.9%	64.1%	70.1%	65.7%
Black/African American	13.9%	12.5%	10.3%	11.8%
Hispanic	15.0%	19.5%	11.9%	17.3%
Other/mixed	3.3%	3.9%	5.7%	3.9%
missing	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.2%
<u>Census Region</u>				
Northeast	21.5%	17.6%	20.3%	18.1%
Midwest	21.2%	23.9%	23.0%	23.2%
South	35.0%	34.5%	33.0%	35.4%
West	21.9%	23.5%	23.8%	23.2%
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Education</u>				
LT HS grad	1.5%	3.1%	3.1%	4.3%
HS grad	19.3%	38.0%	21.8%	37.3%
Some college, no degree	33.9%	19.2%	37.2%	19.6%
Associate degree	13.1%	11.4%	14.2%	12.2%
College grad +	32.1%	28.2%	23.4%	26.3%
missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%

(continued...)

Table 7. Weight Summary - Group 3 and Group 4 (continued)

	<u>Group 3</u>		<u>Group 4</u>	
	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>
<u>Household Income</u>				
Less than \$15,000	6.6%	5.5%	2.3%	4.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4.7%	5.9%	10.7%	7.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13.9%	9.8%	14.9%	10.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.0%	12.9%	17.2%	15.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22.3%	20.4%	23.4%	20.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13.9%	16.5%	11.5%	15.4%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	8.4%	11.0%	6.1%	9.5%
\$125,000 or more	8.0%	9.8%	6.9%	10.3%
missing	7.3%	8.2%	6.9%	7.5%
<u>Child's Age</u>				
10	13.9%	16.0%	14.6%	15.0%
11	12.0%	13.7%	12.3%	14.2%
12	18.6%	16.8%	13.8%	16.9%
13	12.8%	16.0%	14.9%	16.5%
14	21.2%	19.9%	20.7%	19.7%
15	21.5%	17.6%	23.8%	17.7%
<u>Child's Gender</u>				
Male	47.8%	52.5%	51.3%	52.0%
Female	52.2%	47.5%	48.7%	48.0%

Table 8. Weight Summary - Group 5 and Group 6

	<u>Group 5</u>		<u>Group 6</u>	
	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>
<u>Parent's Age</u>				
18-29	3.1%	6.0%	4.1%	7.0%
30-34	14.1%	15.7%	10.1%	16.6%
35-39	12.5%	16.1%	13.0%	16.6%
40-44	21.4%	29.0%	21.3%	27.4%
45-49	18.8%	21.7%	16.6%	22.3%
50+	30.2%	11.5%	34.9%	10.2%
<u>Parent's Gender</u>				
Male	36.5%	37.3%	36.1%	35.7%
Female	63.5%	62.7%	63.9%	64.3%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
White	73.4%	66.2%	71.0%	64.3%
Black/African American	10.4%	13.0%	10.7%	12.7%
Hispanic	11.5%	16.7%	13.6%	17.8%
Other/mixed	2.6%	3.2%	4.1%	3.8%
missing	2.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%
<u>Census Region</u>				
Northeast	23.4%	18.1%	24.3%	18.4%
Midwest	25.0%	23.6%	21.9%	24.7%
South	30.7%	35.2%	36.1%	35.4%
West	20.8%	23.1%	17.8%	21.5%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Education</u>				
LT HS grad	2.1%	3.7%	3.6%	4.5%
HS grad	25.5%	39.2%	16.6%	38.9%
Some college, no degree	31.8%	19.4%	29.0%	19.1%
Associate degree	11.5%	11.5%	11.2%	9.6%
College grad +	29.2%	26.3%	39.6%	28.0%
missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

(continued...)

Table 8. Weight Summary - Group 5 and Group 6 (continued)

	<u>Group 5</u>		<u>Group 6</u>	
	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>	<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>
<u>Household Income</u>				
Less than \$15,000	3.1%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9.9%	7.8%	10.7%	7.7%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13.0%	10.6%	11.2%	9.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.1%	12.9%	16.0%	14.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	26.0%	19.4%	20.1%	21.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.4%	15.7%	11.2%	15.4%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	6.8%	10.6%	9.5%	9.6%
\$125,000 or more	6.3%	9.7%	10.7%	9.6%
missing	8.3%	7.8%	5.3%	7.7%
<u>Child's Age</u>				
10	18.8%	16.5%	11.2%	14.6%
11	14.1%	13.3%	16.6%	14.6%
12	18.2%	17.4%	16.6%	15.9%
13	16.7%	16.5%	18.9%	17.2%
14	15.1%	18.8%	20.1%	20.4%
15	17.2%	17.4%	16.6%	17.2%
<u>Child's Gender</u>				
Male	55.7%	53.2%	56.2%	52.9%
Female	44.3%	46.8%	43.8%	47.1%

