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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the potential effects of welfare reform on children in late childhood through adolescence, examining how poverty status and family welfare receipt interacted with current poverty status and welfare receipt during adolescence to influence various outcomes. The study examined how 1998 outcomes varied for adolescents based on family income, maternal employment, patterns of parental welfare receipt in middle childhood and adolescence, and demographics. Data from the 1992 and 1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) were matched with data from the 1997 and 1998 interviewing years of the Survey of Program Dynamics (prior to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996). Average income-to-needs ratio, parental education, and whether the adolescent lived the entire period in a two-parent family highly correlated with positive outcomes. Adolescent outcomes were not significantly affected when parents stopped participating in welfare programs. When income insufficiency was severe enough to affect diet adequacy, adolescents were affected on many important outcomes. School outcome variables, status offense/criminal behavior variables, and substance use/abuse were most sensitive to differences in income, program participation, and time and extent of parent employment. (Contains 45 references.) (SM)

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Adolescent Outcomes, Poverty Status, and Welfare Reform:

An Analysis based on the Survey of Program Dynamics

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Table of Contents

Introduction

In the early stages of research on the impact of welfare reform, most research focused on caseload reduction, employment outcomes, and barriers to employment. Even in research that examined the impact of welfare reform on children, the emphases centered on infants, pre-schoolers, and children at the grade school level. Issues concerning the impact on children in middle childhood and early adolescence were not considered a crucial area for research (Brooks, Hair, and Zaslow, 2001). We argue below, however, that children in late middle childhood and early adolescence are likely to face significant challenges in the wake of welfare reform. Our arguments are based on the premise that adolescence is a developmental epoch characterized by rapid physical, intellectual, and socioemotional growth and change, which is frequently accompanied by turbulence, perplexity, and confusion.

Hence this research was undertaken specifically to examine potential effects of welfare reform on children in late childhood through adolescence. The research described below uses the Survey of Program Dynamics to examine the links between outcomes for adolescents, source of income, mother's employment, and welfare reform. Specifically, the research examines how poverty status and family welfare receipt during middle childhood interact with current poverty status and welfare receipt during adolescence to influence a range of outcomes for adolescents. The outcomes that are examined include both parent reports and the set of indicators that are available in the 1998 adolescent self-administered questionnaire.

The study examines how outcomes in the 1998-interviewing year vary for adolescents based on family income, maternal employment, patterns of parental welfare receipt in middle childhood and adolescence, and demographic variables. Data from the 1992 and 1993 longitudinal panels of the Survey of Income and Program Participation were matched with data from the 1997 and 1998 interviewing years of the Survey of Program Dynamics. The time period of the SIPP panels precedes the passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA).

Policy and Theoretical Framework

Two dual objectives of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996 are to increase employment and earnings of needy families and to decrease child poverty. A major component of the legislation, however, focuses on stringent work requirements that are not tied to wages and employment conditions that permit families to escape poverty. In addition sanctions can be applied to families who do not meet the work requirements or other stipulations of the Act. These sanctions can include the reduction or elimination of benefits.

Despite these two objectives, Young (1999) noted that much of the early debate about welfare reform centered on how to get the poor to exhibit "proper" behaviors, with the assumption that if they do, they will no longer be poor. Donna Shalala, Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), described the welfare reform strategy of the Clinton Administration as being "based on a simple point: welfare must be a temporary, transitional program that builds on core American values–work, family, opportunity, and responsibility" (quoted in Young 1999). The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) thus links personal responsibility with work. In addition, part of the rationale behind the legislation centers on the perspective that work provides a socialization mechanism for individuals. Such a perspective, which shaped early efforts of welfare reform in states such as Wisconsin and Michigan, holds that in today's society work provides the major link for individuals to be responsibly connected with society at large. It is this link that provides a basis for the perspective that the new welfare reform legislation may have positive impacts on children, even if welfare reform is not accompanied at least in the short run by increases in the income available to families. Although poverty may not necessarily be reduced, such a policy perspective holds that reductions in welfare dependence alone may reduce risk for children.

This perspective is reflected in government reports, such as the Census Brief that lists welfare dependence as a risk factor separate from poverty that puts children at "risk of problems ranging from hyperactivity to dropping out of school to becoming involved in crime" (Bryson 1997: 1).

To date, this perspective has also shaped much of the research agenda surrounding welfare reform, which has focused more on adult outcomes rather than on outcomes for children (Berrey 1999;

Gais & Johnson, 1999). However children are the majority of the TANF caseload and will be affected both directly and indirectly by short and long-term changes in the availability of welfare.

The 1996 legislation included a caseload reduction credit to reward states for lowering their welfare caseload, but it did not require states to show that caseload reductions resulted from increased employment. In a review of the available research, Young (1999) reported that evidence existed that welfare officials were attempting to keep families from ever getting on the rolls. Hence the early dramatic effects of welfare reform in reducing caseloads--a 1.4 million reduction in cases since the peak occurred in May 1994--may not necessarily be attributable to successful employment. Gais & Johnson (1999) also reported that increases in work participation rates of welfare recipients were considerably smaller in magnitude than declines in TANF caseloads.

Even before the 2001 recession, welfare reform did not result in significant declines in poverty levels or in economic hardship for many families. In addition, despite the lack of improvement in their economic status, many mothers were working substantially more hours than they were prior to welfare reform.

Based on data from the National Survey of American Families (NSAF), Loprest (2001) found that 52% of former TANF (Temporary Aid to Needy Family) recipients had incomes beneath the poverty line. In 1999, the median monthly earnings of former TANF recipients were $1,093; the median hourly wage was $7.15; and 68% were working 35 hours or more per week. Loprest also examined indicators of economics struggles for former TANF recipients in 1999. She found that substantial percentages of families reported difficulties. Among former TANF recipients, 32.7% had to cut the size of meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough food, while 46.1% reported that a time occurred in the past year when they were not able to pay the mortgage, rent or utility bills.

In looking at the impact of welfare reform on children, it is important to note children can be affected via a number of separate processes. These processes center on the level of monetary, time, and social investments made by parents, government and the community at large. These processes can be

modeled via a standard economic household production model that deals with the effect of investment in children, where the net effect of welfare will depend on the interaction of three factors:

(1) the availability of financial resources, that is, total income that is available to families;
(2) the availability of time resources, that is, the total time that is available for household production, including time investments in children; and
(3) the technology available to parents in terms of their ability to translate financial and time inputs into human capital and social investments in their children.

The above arguments regarding the positive influence of parents' market work on children can be interpreted within the technology framework. Presumably parents who are better integrated into society through market work will have access to better technology and accumulate more knowledge concerning values and skills to impart to their children.

Economic household production models have not, however, typically incorporated psychological variables. These models also do not identify the processes by which children at different developmental stages may be affected by family income and parent availability. In addition, much of the discussion regarding child outcomes and welfare reform initially assumed that parental employment would have little influence of adolescent outcomes, at least in comparison to potential outcomes for younger children. Such assumptions are not, however, solidly grounded in theories regarding adolescent development. Nor are they supported by the early evidence concerning the impact of welfare reform and adolescents. The results presented below are consistent with other work that has recently been completed on the effects of welfare reform on older children.

A Brief Overview of Adolescent Development

Adolescence is a developmental epoch characterized by rapid physical, intellectual, and socioemotional growth and change, frequently though not invariably accompanied by turbulence, perplexity, and confusion. The appearance of secondary sexual characteristics in both genders, the onset of menarche in pubertal girls and the corresponding physiological growth in boys, which culminates in the capacity to produce semen, may be viewed as the biological events that mark the transition from late childhood to early adolescence. Such physical changes are, of course, associated with equally significant internal changes, the conflicts to which they may give rise, and various efforts at adaptation. The complexity of this developmental phase is further underscored, for example, by neurocognitive changes in

adolescence that make possible the capacity for abstract reasoning and logic, usually referred to as the stage of "formal operational thinking." A corresponding decline in the primacy of primary process thinking, or what some in psychoanalytic developmental psychology have termed the language of play, seems to be coterminous with the adolescent's emerging intellectual prowess. There are equally important changes in such developmental domains as the sense of personal morality, development of the ego, and internalized object relations. Another significant task of development is the firming up of one's personal identity, referred to by some developmentalists as the adolescent's sense of self.

Interestingly, adolescence as a distinct developmental phase received little attention in the professional literature prior to the 1950s. Pioneering child analyst and psychoanalytic theorist Anna Freud had referred to adolescence as a prolonged "normative crisis" (1969), and British object relations theorist D.W. Winnicott wrote of the need for a 'moratorium for youth' (1963/1984; 1964), in recognition of the vital developmental tasks in which adolescents were engaged (Lanyado, 2000). One of the earliest systematic efforts to explore adolescent development, however, was the Erikson's psychosocial epigenetic theory, which examined ego development across eight life span stages. Healthy ego development, Erikson theorized, was contingent upon the mastery of specific developmental tasks and normative crises in each stage of development. Adolescence, he theorized, ushered in the stage of *identity vs. identity diffusion.* This stage, which Erikson developed more extensively than any of the other seven, requires the integration of formative experiences "that give the child the sense that he is a person with a history, a stability, and a continuity that is recognizable by others" (Holzman, 1970, p. 163; Brandell & Perlman, 1997). Failure to achieve consolidation of identity can lead to developmental arrests and derailments, or to specific forms of psychopathology. In fact, depressive symptoms, disorders of character, and sexual identity disturbances, *int. al.*, often manifest during early to mid-adolescence.

Adolescents and Their Parents

Relationships occurring within the adolescent's family tend both to shape and to reflect many of the changes mentioned above. One theoretical position suggests that the reemergence of the separation-individuation matrix, with its attendant struggles over autonomy, is a hallmark of adolescent development

(Blos, 1962). Arguments over the adolescent's ceaseless and variegated demands for independence, both explicit and implicit, become the daily essence of family life, with differing opinions in regard to the contravention of parental rules and proscriptions threatening at times to replace all other forms of dialogue between adolescent and parent. Adolescents, it is often suggested, are not unlike toddlers in several important respects. They wish to deny their parents a role of continuing importance in their lives, thereby ensuring the expansion of their radius of interpersonal relationships, and yet, this very denial arouses anxiety. "This process produces intense feelings of ambivalence as they also need parents to be available -- assisting them by listening, containing, setting boundaries, and limits, and providing a structured family" to which they may return for help when necessary (Jarvis, p. 118, 1999). A further parallel exists in the adolescent's struggle with frustrations and disappointments, the sequelae of which may be a sense of personal inadequacy, humiliation, or shame.

Adherents of the psychoanalytic object relations tradition tend to explain some of the bewildering forces typically unleashed in adolescent-parent interactions as being due to mutual projective processes involving both emotions and the internal representations of both parties (Jarvis, 1999). In the face of the adolescent's endless provocations, the parent's *ability* and *availability* to serve as a "container" for the adolescent's fears and anxieties becomes crucial in this regard, inasmuch as the experience of containment ultimately allows for the modification, management, and transformation of such troubling feelings and reactions. Although various psychoanalytic frameworks explain this transformative experience in somewhat different language, the essential idea is that such experiences of containment/soothing and calming permit the adolescent to internalize and develop his/her *own* capacity for containment. The object relationship with the containing or soothing and calming object (the parent) is taken in, and through a transmutative process, gradually becomes part of the adolescent's enduring intrapsychic equipment.

The capacity for self-containment is related in a more general way to self-regulation, which evolves from a matrix of biological forces and intrapsychic structural changes in tandem with parent-child interactions and other environmental influences. A number of theorists have addressed the phenomenon of self-regulation in both normal development and psychopathology, among them Kohut, Winnicott, and Lichtenberg. According to Novick & Novick (in press), parents play a significant mediating and, at times

explicit role in promoting healthy self-regulation in children and adolescents. A healthy system of self-regulation, defined as "competent and effective," is "based on mutually respectful, pleasurable relationships formed through realistic perceptions of the self and others, open to experience from inside and outside and thus generative of creativity in life and work" (p. 9). By contrast, they imply that developmental foreclosure and related pathology may ensue when serious medical conditions, losses, or other psychological traumata are not adequately compensated for, culminating in a closed, omnipotent, sadomasochistic system of self-regulation. Although parental influence may not be nearly as intensive in the day-to-day lives of adolescents as it is for infants and toddlers, earlier developmental injuries and failures may become telescoped to later development. This, in turn, may lead to a range of problems and clinical symptoms that can become further exacerbated by environmental limitations or parental inadequacies.

Parental Absence or Lack of Availability in Adolescence

Clearly, adolescents continue to be engaged in a variety of developmental tasks, with cognitive, intrapsychic, object relational, self-structural, and familial, peer, and social dimensions, to name but several of the more prominent ones. Are such tasks complicated by dramatic shifts in parental availability, changes that for example, might occur coincident with the need of both parents or of the only parent in single parent families to obtain employment outside the home? Might such a shift in family life and in parental availability actually have salutary effects for certain adolescents? Assuming that not all adolescents will be able successfully to negotiate these developmental hurdles, which adolescents are most likely to be at-risk? To what degree does family income level appear to influence poor outcomes related to both parents' or the only parent's deployment in the work force? These are but a few questions deserving of consideration.

Most of the literature on the effects of parental employment explicitly assumes that fathers, when present, will be full-time labor force participants. Hence theoretical and empirical studies tend to focus almost exclusively on the effects of maternal employment.

In their review of the influences of maternal employment on early adolescent development, Lerner and Noh (2000) note that much of the extant research has seemingly ignored the effects of the timing of mother's employment on the developing adolescent. On the one hand, early adolescence may appear as the ideal time for mothers to seek employment outside the home owing to the comparatively greater self-sufficiency and lessened dependence, which characterize the transition from latency into adolescence. Intellectually, the early to mid-adolescent evinces a grasp of increasingly complex ideas, approaching problems with creativity and an expanding fund of knowledge about the world. Socially, adolescents are eager to put distance between themselves and their families, to which their ever-widening radius of friendships and other social relationships attests. However, as noted earlier, the autonomous strivings of the post-pubertal boy or girl are frequently conflict-laden, so that the fulfillment of such motives for independence is greeted with ambivalence, if not dread. A further complication of such reactions, unfortunately, is that they signal to the adolescent a recrudescence of archaic anxieties associated with infancy and toddlerhood. In such an instance, there may be an effort to ward off infantilizing abandonment and separation fears through counter-dependent actions, many of which are maladaptive. The last thing any adolescent wants to reveal either to him or herself or to others is vulnerability, weakness, and infantile longings.

The entrance of mother into the labor force at this time or the movement from part-time to full-time employment may, therefore, be as likely to add to the burden of anxiety an adolescent is already feeling as to diminish it. As is often true in intrapsychic life, the gratification of one's fervent desires often brings with it unforeseen complications, rather than relief or resolution. In such circumstances, liberation may be misperceived as an abandonment; mother's lack of availability, similarly, may be interpreted as proof that the rules have been suspended, parental injunctions against unacceptable behavior lifted, and so on. Of course, one might argue against the likelihood of such phenomena in families where preadolescent developmental experiences have been robust, family life has been stable, and certain environmental concerns (e.g., neighborhood crime) do not exist, though such families are probably no longer modal, if indeed they ever were.

Current research is less than unequivocal on this question. Zaslow and Emig (1997), Moore and Driscoll (1997), and Young (1999) found that maternal employment tends to have either neutral or positive impacts on children in low income families. However researchers caution that these results are based on mothers who have voluntarily chosen employment, not on those who were mandated to work. Other researchers have found that mother's employment and positive outcomes for children depend on type and stability of employment. Based on their analyses of NLSY data, Menaghan et al. (1998) found that when mothers are faced with poor job conditions and difficulties in obtaining stable employment, mothers are less able to provide their children with the home environments and level of supports necessary for optimum child development.

Lerner and Noh (2000), in their review of the research on risk for adjustment problems, also highlighted the existence of somewhat contradictory findings. They observe that the self-monitoring required of *certain* adolescents whose parents work full-time is not problematic, nor is it associated with any particular risks. However, for many others, "there is danger that the lack of supervision or monitoring leads to negative consequences" (Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development, 1995; Lerner and Noh, 2000). There seemed to be no dearth of studies reporting positive effects in the adolescents of working mothers, ranging from improvements in academic scores to sex-role attitudes. Other studies suggested that on specific variables, there were *no* discernible differences between adolescents whose mothers worked and those who did not. For example, one study reported no differences in either problem behaviors or social competence in middle-income families when adolescents whose mothers were employed were compared with those whose mothers were not (Armistead, Wierson, & Forehand, 1990). Other studies examined the rates of substance use between two groups of adolescents, those with mothers who worked outside the home and those with mothers who did not (Hillman & Sawilowsky, 1991), and children's perceptions of their parents (Rosenthal & Hansen, 1981). Once again, no significant differences were revealed. Many of these studies did not, however, carefully differentiate between full-time and part-time employment outside the home.

However, several of the studies reviewed did, indeed, find negative effects linked to maternal employment outside the home. In one, girls on their own after school appeared more susceptible to

pressure from peers and more likely to engage in antisocial acts than girls supervised by adults (Steinberg, 1986). In another study, inadequate supervision seemed to affect boys and girls differently, with unsupervised boys demonstrating no discernible adverse effects, but unsupervised girls demonstrating lower school adjustment scores on measures of social relations and cognitive capabilities (Woods, 1972). We feel that such effects may be further complicated, and perhaps exacerbated in those situations where mother has begun work due to extraneous pressures, when previously, she was not employed outside the home and therefore far more available to her adolescent children.

In their summary of maternal employment influences, Lerner and Noh conclude that financial stress associated with family incomes at or near the poverty-line may increase the likelihood that mother's absence from the home will lead to negative sequelae (2000). They note

> Studies of single female parents reveal a troublesome lack of social and emotional support and continual juggling of job -- family responsibilities. Single female parents are at high risk for a high level of job -- family strain and for decreased physical and emotional well-being. *Although studies do not report that these circumstances lead to definite problems with their children, they are more likely to be forced to leave their young adolescent children alone after school, a situation that could be problematic* (emphasis ours) (page 138).

These same authors also suggest that low-income women, whether or not they are on public assistance, will "suffer an attitude conflict that could adversely affect...parenting, and consequently, the development of their children" (Lerner & Noh, 2000, p. 139) if they are forced to work. This, the authors note, is largely irrespective of whether the work is mandated by welfare provisions, or for those mothers not on welfare, an elective decision born of economic need.

Lerner and Noh appear to suggest that, should problems arise in the lives of the unsupervised adolescent children of welfare mothers, such matters may owe more to "attitude conflicts" than to actual effects of maternal absence. In other words, if a mother *believes* that she should be available to supervise her adolescent children and is unable to accomplish this in consequence of welfare work requirements or economic necessity, her *own conflicts* may actually effect adjustment problems in her children. This is a subtle, though no less unfortunate example of shifting the locus of responsibility to the mothers themselves. In light of the plethora of complex and multifaceted issues facing most adolescents and their

families as they attempt to negotiate normative developmental crises, and the oftentimes, friable quality of adolescent personalities, such a conclusion appears rather reductionistic, at best.

Past Research on Child Outcomes, Poverty, and Welfare

In a review of the literature of the effects of poverty on children, Brooks-Gunn and Duncan (1997) found that poor children on average suffer poorer outcomes on a wide range of child indicators than do non-poor children. In Consequences of Growing Up Poor, Duncan and Brooks-Gunn (1997) reached the following broad reaching conclusions concerning income and poverty for children:

> Family income is usually a stronger predictor of ability and achievement outcomes than are measure of parental schooling or family structure.
>
> Family economic conditions in early and middle childhood appear to be far more important for shaping ability and achievement than they do during adolescence. (1997: 597).

Shanahan, Davey, and Brooks (1998) found that poverty throughout the life cycle affects outcome for children. Their results indicated the importance of examining both the timing and duration of poverty and both the level and rate of change in specific outcomes for children. Conger, Conger and Elder (1997) examined the influence of economic hardship on the school performance of rural adolescents over a four-year period from 7th to 10th grade. In a separate, but related analyses, they studied the influence of economic hardship on externalizing and internalizing problems. Their results indicated that several different measures of economic status directly influenced school performance. The negative outcomes were accounted for by a combination of economic pressures and by parent's reactions to these pressures. They did not find, however, that economic hardship influenced externalizing and internalizing problems for the youth in their study. Based on their findings, they concluded that placing "children in seriously deprived economic circumstances creates enormous social risks by threatening to reduce the human capital necessary to maintain a globally competitive, modern society (1997: 309)."

Source of Income and Child Outcomes

Simple correlational analyses consistently indicate strong associations between welfare receipt and less favorable child outcomes. However the extent to which these associations remain after controls for level of income, maternal characteristics, neighborhood characteristics and other variables is less clear (Currie, 1997). Menaghan et al. (1998) examined how temporal patterns of AFDC receipt were related to

changes in child outcomes based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Based on this analysis, they concluded that the simple associations between welfare receipt and poorer child outcomes dramatically diminished when controls were included for earlier levels of the same outcome. Levine and Zimmerman (2000) used the NLSY to investigate how children's outcomes are influenced by maternal welfare receipt. Although simple correlations between welfare receipt and child outcomes are negative, the authors reported that children's development outcomes were not causally related to maternal welfare receipt when more complex multivariate models were used to assess the effects. Other researchers have found that welfare receipt does influence child outcomes, but the direction is not uniform across groups. Peters and Mullis (1997) investigated the joint effects of level as well as source of income on adolescent outcomes. Overall their results suggested that adolescents who lived in households that received welfare fared more poorly on academic outcomes and later labor market experience than other adolescents. However their results were not consistent across race. Their results indicated that black adolescents living in families with welfare fared better on these outcomes than did black adolescents in low income families without welfare.

Methodology

Data Set Construction

The data set used in the analyses was created from five separate data sets:

- The 1992 Survey of Income and Program Participation public release longitudinal file,
- The 1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation public release longitudinal file,
- The 1997 Survey of Program Dynamics experimental public release hierarchical file,
- The 1998 Survey of Program Dynamics experimental public release individual file, and
- The 1998 Survey of Program Dynamics, Self-Administered Adolescent Questionnaire, which is available at the U.S. Census Bureau.

Extensive details on each of these datasets can be found on line at www.bls.census.gov/sipp and www.sipp.gov/spd. In addition, an official non-experimental version of the SPD, which links SPD data with SIPP has now been released. Bass and Downs (1999) and Downs and Bass (1999) provide a detailed description of the strengths and weaknesses of the Self-Adminsitered Adolescent Questionnaire.

For the first four files, variables were first constructed for all adults. The variables measured different components of labor force participation, welfare receipt, income level, and household characteristics. The 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels provide monthly data on many variables of interest. Variable construction entailed creating variables based on monthly reports of income, labor force activity, and participation in food stamps and AFDC program.

Chart 1 provides definitions for the set of explanatory variables used in the analyses described below. Because the 1997 SPD is a hierarchical file, individual records were first merged with family records and then with household records. Next children's records in each file were matched with the records for each child's mother, if mother was present, or with parent/guardian where no mother was available. The process of matching children with mothers was the most difficult part of the data construction, because the 1992 and 1993 SIPP files and the 1997 SPD did not contain pointer variables from mother to child. Hence a tedious process was required to deal with children who were living in subfamilies. This process required using a series of variables that indicated family relationship, subfamily relationship, and relationship to head of household.

Despite the existence of line number variables for mother and father for each child in the 1998 SPD, matching children with mother (or parent/guardian) was also difficult in the this file. In a small number of cases, duplicate Ids existed for records for adult men and women. (No duplicate IDs existed for the children). These duplicate IDS prevented the match commands from being executed. It was thus necessary to locate and eliminate the duplicate ID's before the merge commands would properly execute. In addition, although the 1998 SPD contained 6,594 records for children aged 12-17, a substantial percentage had no line number for mother or for father, which prevented the matching of these children. All of the children who responded to the SAQ did, however, have information on line of mother and/or father, so this missing information was not problematic for the analyses described here.

The next stage of data set construction entailed matching children across the different sets. This procedure was relatively straightforward because the 1997 and 1998 SPD files were designed to allow individuals and families in the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels to be followed from the pre-TANF period to the period of welfare reform. The final stage of data construction entailed the construction of outcomes

from the 1998 SPD Self-Administered Adolescent Questionnaire. Chart 2 provides detailed descriptions of the outcome variables used in the analyses.

Analyses

The analyses consisted of an examination of whether and to what extent adolescent outcome variables are affected by:

- Income level in the period from middle childhood to early/late adolescence
- Income insufficiency in early/late adolescence as proxied by food insufficiency that affects the child
- Patterns of AFDC/TANF and Food Stamp receipt in middle childhood to early/late adolescence
- Leaving AFDC/TANF or food stamps as a result of the cutting off of benefits
- Labor force participation of the mother/parent in middle childhood to early/late adolescence, and
- Demographic variables.

The selection of variables is based on the theoretical and empirical findings presented above concerning adolescent outcomes; maternal/parental employment; program participation: termination of benefits; and income level, particularly the effects of low income. The analysis pays particular attention to patterns of welfare use in the pre-welfare reform and welfare reform periods. It also differentiates between maternal/parental employment in middle childhood and in early to later adolescence and between full-time and part-time employment. Outcome variables are classified into seven different groups:

- School outcomes
- Health and behavioral outcomes
- Status offence/criminal behavioral outcomes
- Substance use and substance use outcomes
- Sexual activity
- After School Activities
- Parental supervision/level of knowledge about friends and schools.

Extensive variable definitions are presented in Charts 1 and 2.

For the analyses presented here, an identical set of explanatory variables are regressed on each outcome variable. Logit or multivariate regressions were estimated based on the level of measurement of the outcome variable. The analyses permit an examination of the following questions that are directly related to the both the short and long term impact of welfare reform on adolescents:

1. Which explanatory variables are most highly correlated with positive outcomes for adolescents? Are these factors likely to be affected by welfare reform, so that adolescents may in the short or long term benefit from welfare reform policy?
2. After controlling for income and demographic variables, does current maternal/parental employment have a positive impact on adolescent outcomes? Does maternal/parental employment in middle childhood have any long term impacts on adolescent outcomes? Does the extent of employment make a difference? If welfare reform is to have a positive effect on adolescents, it must be the case that labor force participation, particularly full-time labor force participation, be associated with positive outcomes for adolescents.
3. After controlling for income and demographic variables, are adolescent outcomes affected when the mother/parent stops participating in welfare programs? Does it make a difference if the mother/parent self-reports that TANF or food stamp benefits were cut-off? Many advocates of welfare reform have heralded the dramatic decrease in welfare caseloads as a sign of the success of welfare reform. However, if welfare reform is also to be heralded as a success for adolescents, then welfare leaving must also be associated with better outcomes for adolescents.
4. Does current income insufficiency have a separate effect on adolescent outcomes, after controlling for demographic variables and for average income in the years immediately proceeding the current year?
5. Which kinds of adolescent outcomes are most sensitive to differences in income, patterns of program participation, and timing and extent of maternal/parental employment?

Discussion of Results

Results are presented in Tables 1.1 to 7.3. This section discusses whether the results are more consistent with a positive, negative, or neutral assessment of the effects of welfare reform on adolescent

outcomes. Each of the set of questions listed above are addressed. In no case does the evidence suggest that welfare reform is associated with positive outcomes for adolescents.

1. Which explanatory variables are most highly correlated with positive outcomes for adolescents?

The explanatory variables that are most frequently highly correlated with positive outcomes for adolescents include the average income to needs to ratio, maternal/parental education, and whether the adolescent has lived for the entire period in a two-parent family. All of these variables operate in the expected direction. As average income to needs increases, as maternal/parental education increases, and in cases where an adolescent has lived throughout the entire pre-TANF and TANF period in a two-parent family, then outcomes for adolescents are more likely to be positive. However, none of these variables is likely to be positively affected as a result of welfare reform.

2. After controlling for income and demographic variables, does current maternal/parental employment have a positive impact on adolescent outcomes? Does maternal/parental employment in middle childhood have any long term impacts on adolescent outcomes? Does the extent of employment make a difference?

For the outcomes examined here, current full-time employment is never associated with more positive outcomes for adolescents, except in the case of whether the adolescent is disabled. For most cases, current employment, whether full-time or part-time, is not significantly correlated with adolescent outcomes. There are several notable exceptions however. When mother/parent reported full-time work in the 1998 SPD, adolescents reported that their parents had less knowledge about their friends and activities and that their parents had less knowledge about their school activities compared with adolescents whose mother/parent worked part-time or did not work. In addition, mothers/parents who worked full-time reported that they were less likely to set rules for television viewing. Parents who worked full-time were also less likely to report that their adolescents attended classes for gifted children. These results strongly suggest that when mothers/parents work full-time, they are less involved in the day-to-day lives of their children. For adolescents living low income, single parent families, these negative effects are likely to be particularly problematic because the compensating positive effects of high maternal education, high income, and membership in a two-parent family are not applicable.

Full-time work in middle childhood, as measured by number of periods that a mother/parent worked full-time during the SIPP panel, is also associated with negative outcomes for adolescents. In no case is an increase in the number of periods of full-time work associated with more positive outcomes. As the number of periods that the mother/parent worked full-time increases, the following outcomes are more likely to be negative:

- Adolescent's attitude toward school
- Adolescent has behavioral or emotional problem
- Adolescent stole something less than $50 in the past year
- Adolescent used cigarettes at least once, regularly at any time, and regularly in the past 30 days
- Adolescent used hard drugs at least once
- Adolescent used hard drugs in the last 30 days
- Adolescent had sexual intercourse at least once

It is important to remember in interpreting these findings that income effects are not captured with variables that measure labor force participation. Potential income effects are captured via the family income variables.

However given that welfare reform is encouraging full-time labor force participation of women regardless of the ages of their children and regardless of whether this participation results in significant income increases for families, these findings are troubling. It is also important to re-emphasize that any negative effects of employment stem from the intensity of employment, not from the existence of maternal (or single parent) employment.

3. After controlling for income and demographic variables, are adolescent outcomes affected when the mother/parent stops participating in welfare programs? Does it make a difference if the mother/parent self-reports that TANF or food stamp benefits were cut-off?

In only a few cases are adolescent outcomes affected by whether the mother/parent reported that welfare benefits were cut-off. The lack of numbers unfortunately does not suggest that this variable is unimportant. The affected outcomes are the outcomes most likely to have severe and long lasting negative impacts on the adolescent's future. The outcomes are:

- Adolescent expelled from school
- Adolescent's level of engagement in criminal activity
- Adolescent damaged property
- Adolescent stole something worth less than $50 in the past year.

These results do not imply causation, of course. Families for whom welfare benefits are cut-off may face a wide range of difficulties. Whatever the dynamics, however, the results do suggest that the affected families may need more assistance, not less.

4. Does current income insufficiency have a separate effect on adolescent outcomes, after controlling for demographic variables and for average income in the years immediately proceeding the current year?

Past research suggests that poverty in early and middle childhood has a greater affect on short and long-term poverty than poverty in adolescence. According to the results presented here, when income insufficiency is severe enough to affect the adequacy of an adolescent's diet, the adolescent is affected on a number of important outcomes. Results from other studies, such as Loprest (2001) suggest that many current and past welfare participants do face food insufficiency. The outcome variables where food insufficiency exerts a negative and significant influence include:

- Adolescent was expelled at least once in 1997
- Adolescent's attitude toward school
- Adolescent in special education
- Adolescent ran away from home
- Adolescent was in physical fight (not with siblings)
- Adolescent used alcohol at least once.

Question 5

5. Which kinds of adolescent outcomes are most sensitive to differences in income, patterns of program participation, and timing and extent of maternal/parental employment?

As the above discussion indicates, the adolescent outcomes that seem to be most sensitive to differences in income, patterns of program participation and the time and extent of maternal/employment are:

- School outcome variables

- Status offence/criminal behavior variables
- Substance use and abuse.

Conclusions

A limited number of quantitative studies have examined how welfare reform has affected outcomes for older children. Brooks, Hair, and Zaslow (2001) and Morris, Duncan, and Chase-Lansdale (2001) reported results from a number of experimental evaluations of welfare-to-work programs. Their results suggested that the adolescents in welfare households were negatively affected when their parents were assigned to participate in welfare to work programs. In the discussion of their findings, Brooks, Hair, and Zaslow (2001) note that with the passage of the 1996 welfare reform law,

> ...little concern was expressed about how the adolescent children of welfare recipients might fare as a result of the changes ushered in by the historic new legislation.
>
> ... recent experimental evaluations of welfare-to-work programs suggest that the adolescent sons and daughters in welfare households are indeed affected when their parents are assigned to participate in these program. What's more, it seems that these young people may be negatively affected by this participation (2001: 1).

The results of the study presented here are based on a very different methodological approach than the approach used in the study by Brooks, Hair, and Zaslow. In addition, the study was conducted on an early experimental version of the Survey of Program Dynamics and entailed extensive data set manipulation, with some unexpected problems in linking data sets across years and across families. All of the results presented in this paper must therefore be interpreted as correlations; no causality can be assumed because of the limitations of the statistical analyses and because of the use of experimental data. The research does nonetheless suggest many areas deserving of future exploration and more complex econometric modeling.

Even though the findings presented above must be interpreted as preliminary and with caution, the consistency of findings across the few studies that have examined potential impacts of welfare reform on adolescents suggests that much additional work needs to be conducted. These results are also

consistent with the theoretical arguments presented above. We argued above that children in late middle childhood and early adolescence are likely to face significant challenges in the wake of welfare reform. Our arguments were based on the premise that adolescence is a developmental epoch characterized by rapid physical, intellectual, and socioemotional growth and change, which is frequently accompanied by turbulence, perplexity, and confusion.

The theoretical arguments presented above provide a basis for understanding the outcomes that have consistently been observed in the few studies examining welfare reform and older children/adolescents. The consistency of theory and empirical results strongly suggests it is time to reconsider any complacency concerning adolescents and welfare reform and to look more seriously at how and to what extent adolescents are being negatively affected by welfare reform.

Chart 1. Definitions of Explanatory Variables

Income and Program Participation: All variables are dummy variables except the Average income to needs ratio. In all cases, variables are coded 1 = yes; 0 = no

AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997·

Constructed from a series of questions in the 1998 SPD in which the respondent was directly asked whether food stamps or TANF benefits were cut off

Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off

Constructed from information in the 1997 and 1998 SPD files. If the respondent participated in the TANF program and/or received food stamps in 1997, but not in 1998, and left for reasons other than a response that benefits were cut off, this variable is coded 1; 0 otherwise.

Adolescent affected by food insufficiency

Constructed from food sufficiency variables in the 1998 SPD. If the parent indicated that the child was affected by either lack of food or insufficient types of foods, this variable was coded 1; 0 otherwise.

Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD

Constructed with information from 1992 and 1993 SIPP and 1997 SPD. An income to needs ratio was constructed for each of the three years of the SIPP panel in which the respondent participated and for the 1997 SPD panel. Variable is the average income to needs ratio for the four years.

AFDC or Food Stamp Receipt Variables

Constructed from monthly data for the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels and from the 1997 and 1998 SPD files

AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only: Pre-welfare reform period, middle childhood for adolescents in 1998

If mother/parent indicated that AFDC or food stamps were received in any month over the course of the SIPP panel (that is, pre-welfare reform), but not in the 1997 or 1998 SPD, then this variable is coded 1; 0 otherwise.

AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only: Welfare reform period, early – late adolescence for respondents

If mother/parent indicated that AFDC/TANF or food stamps were received in the 1997 and/or 1998 SPD, but not received during any month over the course of the SIPP panel, this variable is coded 1; 0 otherwise.

AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD: Covers pre-welfare reform and welfare reform; middle childhood to late adolescence

If mother/parent indicated that AFDC or food stamps were received at least once in both the SIPP and the 1997 or 1998 SPD, then this variable is coded 1; 0 otherwise.

Maternal/parental employment

Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP: Welfare reform period, early – late adolescence for respondents

Constructed from monthly variables concerning labor force participation. Calculated by adding number of weeks worked in each month for the 36 months covered by the SIPP panel

Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP

Constructed from the SIPP panel based on information concerning whether the mother/parent usually worked full-time during each four month period of the SIPP and on whether she worked at least 4 weeks in each month.

Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes) Welfare reform period, early – late adolescence for respondents

Constructed from the 1998 SPD

Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)

Constructed from the 1998 SPD

Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)

Gender of adolescent: male (Source: 1998 SPD)
Race of child: African-American (Source: 1998 SPD)
Race of child: Asian (Source: 1998 SPD)
Race of child: Other (Source: 1998 SPD)
Spanish-speaking household (Source: 1998 SPD)
Non-English speaking household, English weak (Source: 1998 SPD)
Education of mother/parent: high school (Source: 1998 SPD)
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree (Source: 1998 SPD)
Education of mother/parent: less than high school (Source: 1998 SPD)
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD Constructed from monthly information in the SIPP panel and the 1997 and 1998 SPD files. If the child lived in a two-parent household every time that the question regarding family composition was asked, this variable is coded 1; 0 otherwise.
Age of Adolescent (Source: 1998 SPD)

Chart 2. Definitions of Outcome Variables

Variable Definitions for Tables 1.1 to 7.3: Questions from 1998 Experimental File and 1998 Self-Administered Adolescent Questionnaire	Respondent	Age of Adolescent
Table 1.1. Adolescent expelled in 1997 Was (child) suspended or expelled from school at any time between September 1997 and May 1998?	Parent	12-17
Table 1.2. Adolescent's attitude toward school Likert scale constructed from the following set of questions: I work very hard at my schoolwork. I don't try very hard in school. I pay attention in class. I come to class unprepared. How important is it to you to do the best you can in school?	Adolescent	12-17
Table 1.3. Level of problems with school Likert scale constructed from the following set of questions: During the school year, How many times a week do you usually get our home work done on time? How often are you late for school? How often are you usually late for a class?	Adolescent	12-17
Table 1.4 Adolescent attends classes for gifted children Did (child) attend classes for gifted students or do advanced work in any subjects between September 1997 and May 1998?	Parent	12-17
Table 1.5 Adolescent has learning disability Have you ever been told by a health professional that (child) has a developmental or learning disability?	Parent	12-14
Table 2.1. Adolescent has health condition that limits school work Because of a physical, learning, or mental health condition, does (child) currently have any limitation in (his/her) ability to do regular school work?	Parent	12-14
Table 2.2. Adolescent in special education During the past 12 months, did (child) receive any special education services?	Parent	12-14
Table 2.3. Adolescent has behavioral problems Were you ever told by a school or health professional that (child) had an emotional or behavioral problem?	Parent	12-14
Table 3.1. Adolescent's level of engagement in criminal behavior/status offences Likert scale constructed from the following set of questions: In the past year, how many times did you run away from home for at least one night? How many times in the past year have you purposely damaged or destroyed property that did not belong to you? How many times in the past year have you stolen something that was worth less than 50 dollars? How many times in the past year have you gotten into a physical fight with someone, other than a brother or sister, either started by you or by someone else?	Adolescent	12-17
Table 3.2. Adolescent ran away from home: Recoded 0: Never in the past year 1: At least once in the past year	Adolescent	12-17
Table 3.3. Adolescent damaged property: Recoded 0: Never in the past year 1: At least once in the past year	Adolescent	12-17
Table 3.4 Adolescent stole something worth less than $50 Recoded 0: Never in the past year 1: At least once in the past year	Adolescent	12-17

Chart 2. Definitions of Outcome Variables (continued)

Table 3.4. Adolescent in physical fight (not with siblings) Recoded 0: Never in the past year 1: At least once in the past year	Adolescent	12-17
Table 4.1. Adolescent used cigarettes at least once Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	Adolescent	12-17
Table 4.2. Regular cigarette use Have you ever smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, at least one cigarette a day for 30 days?	Adolescent	12-17
Table 4.3. Regular cigarette use, last 30 days During the past 30 days, how many days did you smoke cigarettes? Recoded, 0: Never in past 30 days; 1: At least one day in past 30 days	Adolescent	12-17
Table 4.4. Adolescent used alcohol at least once Have you ever had a drink of alcohol including beer, wine, or hard liquor, other than just a few sips?	Adolescent	12-17
Table 4.5. Adolescent drank at least 5 drinks per day During the past 30 days, how many days did you have at least 5 drinks of alcohol? Recoded, 0: Never in past 30 days; 1: At least one day in past 30 days	Adolescent	12-17
Table 4.6. Adolescent used alcohol in past 30 days During the past 30 days, how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? Recoded, 0: Never in past 30 days; 1: At least one day in past 30 days	Adolescent	12-17
Table 4.7. Adolescent used marijuana at least once Have you ever tried marijuana?	Adolescent	12-17
Table 4.8. Adolescent used marijuana in last 30 days During the past 30 days, how many days did you use marijuana? Recoded, 0: Never in past 30 days; 1: At least one day in past 30 days	Adolescent	12-17
Table 4.9. Adolescent used hard drugs at least once Have you ever tried any other type of illegal drug, such as cocaine, crack, LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, crystal meth, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription?	Adolescent	12-17
Table 4.10. Adolescent used hard drugs in last 30 days During the past 30 days, how many days did you use one or more of these drugs? Recoded, 0: Never in past 30 days; 1: At least one day in past 30 days	Adolescent	12-17
Table 5.1. Adolescent had sexual intercourse Have you ever had sexual intercourse, that is, made love, had sex or gone all the way?	Adolescent	14-17
Table 6.1. Adolescent involved in after-school activities Between September 1997 and May 1998, was (child) on any kind of a sports team? did (child) take lessons after school or on weekends in activities such as music, dance, language, or karate? did (child) participate in any clubs or organizations after school or on weekends, such as Scouts, school newspaper, Boys/Girls club, or a religious group?	Parent	12-17
Table 7.1. Parent set rules for TV viewing Are there family rules about how much television or what programs (child) can watch?	Parent	12-17

Chart 2. Definitions of Outcome Variables (continued)

Table 7.2. Parent's level of knowledge about friends and activities Likert scale constructed from the following set of questions: How much do your parents or parent know about your close friends? How much do your parents or parent know about your close friends' parents? How much do your parents or parent know about WHERE you are when YOU are not home? How much do your parents or parent know about WHO you are with when you are not at home? How much do your parents or parent know about WHAT you are doing when THEY are not at home?	Adolescent	12-17
Table 7.3. Parent's knowledge about school Likert scale constructed from the following questions: During the school year, how much do your parent or parents know about who your teachers are? During the school year, how much do your parents or parent know about what you are doing after school?	Adolescent	12-17

Appendix: Tables

School Outcome Variables

Table 1.1. Adolescent Expelled in 1997, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	1.656	.480	.001	5.241
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.248	.314	.430	.780
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.314	.173	.070	1.369
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-.137	.058	.019	.872
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.644	.207	.002	1.904
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.386	.278	.164	1.471
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.329	.233	.158	1.389
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.001	.002	.358	.999
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.043	.028	.124	1.044
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.087	.154	.573	1.091
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.108	.177	.541	.898
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	.802	.129	.000	2.229
Race of child: African-American	.492	.163	.003	1.636
Race of child: Asian	-1.002	.731	.170	.367
Race of child: Other	.032	.541	.952	1.033
Spanish-speaking household	-.442	.261	.090	.643
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-1.222	.511	.017	.295
Education of mother/parent: high school	.706	.224	.002	2.026
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.546	.280	.051	1.726
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.940	.271	.001	2.559
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.346	.139	.013	.708
Age of Adolescent	.095	.036	.009	1.100
Constant	-4.647	.618	.000	.010

Number of cases = 4128: percent yes = 7.9

Chi-square	df	Sig.
228.193	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
2003.093	.054	.129

Table 1.2. Adolescent's Attitude toward School, Multiple Regression

(Higher values indicate more positive attitude.)

	B	Std. Error	Sig
(Constant)	21.041	.478	.000
Income and Program Participation			
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-1.652E-02	.740	.982
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.109	.310	.726
Child affected by food insufficiency	-.365	.187	.051
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	3.191E-02	.036	.377
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	-.126	.224	.574
AFDC/TANF or food stamps received in SPD only	.221	.261	.398
AFDC/TANF or food stamps received in SIPP and SPD	-.115	.229	.614
Maternal/parental employment			
Weeks of maternal/parental employment in SIPP	1.822E-03	.001	.113
Periods (1-0) of full-time maternal/parental employment in SIPP	-5.008E-02	.021	.017
Full-time maternal/parental employment in 1997	-.109	.128	.392
Part-time maternal/parental employment in 1997	5.345E-02	.137	.696
Demographics			
Gender of adolescent: male	-.950	.101	.000
Race of adolescent: African-American	.362	.174	.038
Race of adolescent: Asian	7.046E-02	.352	.841
Race of adolescent: other	-2.032E-03	.522	.997
Spanish-speaking household	.405	.205	.048
Non-English speaking household, English poor	-5.806E-02	.287	.840
Education of mother/parent: high school	-.389	.140	.005
Education of mother/parent: Associate degree	-.236	.188	.210
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	-.754	.207	.000
Married couple household reported in all periods in SIPP and SPD all periods	.296	.116	.010
Age of Adolescent	-.262	.030	.000

Number of cases = 2866

R-square	F	Sig.
.071	9.947	.000

Table 1.3. Level of Problems with School, Multiple Regression

(Higher values indicate greater difficulties)

	B	Std. Error	Sig
(Constant)	.349	.435	.421
Income and Program Participation			
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	.565	.629	.369
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.413	.277	.135
Child affected by food insufficiency	.249	.169	.142
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-4.398E-02	.033	.182
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.520	.203	.011
AFDC/TANF or food stamps received in SPD only	-6.137E-02	.239	.797
AFDC/TANF or food stamps received in SIPP and SPD	.554	.204	.007
Maternal/parental employment			
Weeks of maternal/parental employment in SIPP	6.226E-04	.001	.553
Periods (1-0) of full-time maternal/parental employment in SIPP	-3.663E-03	.019	.848
Full-time maternal/parental employment in 1997	-1.913E-02	.116	.869
Part-time maternal/parental employment in 1997	-.194	.125	.119
Demographics			
Gender of adolescent: male	.376	.092	.000
Race of adolescent: African-American	.534	.157	.001
Race of adolescent: Asian	-.125	.322	.698
Race of adolescent: other	.693	.474	.143
Spanish-speaking household	.634	.186	.001
Non-English speaking household, English poor	.170	.261	.514
Education of mother/parent: high school	.119	.127	.350
Education of mother/parent: Associate degree	9.569E-02	.171	.576
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.208	.187	.267
Married couple household reported in all periods in SIPP and SPD all periods	-.282	.105	.007
Age of Adolescent	.326	.027	.000

Number of cases = 2847

R-square	F	Sig.
.091	12.907	.000

Table 1.4. Adolescent Attends Classes for Gifted Children, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	.254	.585	.665	1.289
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.224	.283	.428	.799
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	-.086	.158	.585	.917
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.117	.025	.000	1.124
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	-.344	.191	.072	.709
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	-.368	.257	.152	.692
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	-.047	.198	.811	.954
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.001	.001	.313	.999
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.010	.015	.499	1.010
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.311	.098	.001	.732
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.009	.101	.926	.991
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	-.305	.076	.000	.737
Race of child: African-American	-.111	.139	.424	.895
Race of child: Asian	.159	.256	.534	1.173
Race of child: Other	-.208	.428	.627	.812
Spanish-speaking household	.077	.174	.656	1.081
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.114	.280	.685	.893
Education of mother/parent: high school	-.798	.095	.000	.450
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	-.400	.131	.002	.670
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	-1.759	.191	.000	.172
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	.120	.090	.182	1.128
Age of Adolescent	.049	.022	.028	1.050
Constant	-1.223	.350	.000	.294

Number of cases = 4114; Percent yes = 24.3

Chi-square	df	Sig.
368.377	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
4277.100	.086	.127

Table 1.5. Adolescent Has Learning Disability, Logit Regression

Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	.289	.639	.652	1.334
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.137	.390	.727	.872
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.092	.231	.692	1.096
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.048	.050	.344	1.049
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.261	.265	.326	1.298
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.244	.354	.491	1.277
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.558	.280	.046	1.748
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.001	.002	.747	.999
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.042	.029	.154	1.043
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.318	.176	.071	.727
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.003	.182	.988	1.003
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	.749	.143	.000	2.114
Race of child: African-American	-.490	.237	.039	.613
Race of child: Asian	-1.661	1.012	.101	.190
Race of child: Other	-.315	.630	.617	.730
Spanish-speaking household	-.407	.294	.166	.666
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.857	.526	.104	.425
Education of mother/parent: high school	.346	.202	.088	1.413
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.112	.265	.674	1.118
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.514	.289	.075	1.673
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.417	.155	.007	.659
Age of Adolescent	-.026	.084	.761	.975
Constant	-2.195	1.136	.053	.111

Number of cases = 2135; percent yes = 12.0

Chi-square	df	Sig.
66.796	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1499.177	.031	.059

Health and Behavioral Outcome Variables

Table 2.1. Adolescent has Health Condition that Limits Schoolwork

Logit Regression

Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-.627	1.078	.561	.534
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.105	.480	.828	1.110
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.298	.257	.246	1.347
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.005	.062	.942	1.005
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.283	.290	.330	1.327
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	-.412	.467	.378	.662
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.125	.334	.708	1.134
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	.002	.002	.252	1.002
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	-.012	.033	.721	.988
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.285	.201	.157	.752
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.224	.220	.307	.799
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	.640	.166	.000	1.897
Race of child: African-American	-.288	.268	.284	.750
Race of child: Asian	-.482	.751	.521	.618
Race of child: Other	.378	.566	.504	1.460
Spanish-speaking household	-.653	.371	.078	.520
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.902	.661	.172	.406
Education of mother/parent: high school	.436	.243	.072	1.547
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.063	.324	.847	1.065
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.765	.336	.023	2.148
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.405	.180	.024	.667
Age of Adolescent	-.090	.098	.358	.914
Constant	-1.659	1.322	.209	.190

Number of cases = 2135; percent yes = 8.3

Chi-square	df	Sig.
48.594	22	.001

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1181.384	.023	.051

Table 2.2. Adolescent in Special Education, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	.048	.692	.945	1.049
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.587	.452	.194	.556
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.478	.224	.033	1.613
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-.038	.062	.541	.963
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.493	.264	.062	1.637
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.153	.385	.691	1.166
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.614	.286	.032	1.847
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	.001	.002	.443	1.001
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.029	.032	.371	1.029
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.263	.189	.162	.768
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.229	.206	.266	.795
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	.771	.155	.000	2.162
Race of child: African-American	-.168	.237	.479	.845
Race of child: Asian	-1.456	1.031	.158	.233
Race of child: Other	-.600	.754	.426	.549
Spanish-speaking household	-.060	.284	.834	.942
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-1.026	.525	.050	.358
Education of mother/parent: high school	.386	.238	.104	1.471
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.417	.291	.151	1.517
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.750	.314	.017	2.116
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.138	.168	.412	.871
Age of Adolescent	-.265	.092	.004	.767
Constant	.446	1.240	.719	1.563

Number of Cases = 2137; Percent yes = 9.9

Chi-square	df	Sig.
85.352	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1318.498	.039	.081

Table 2.3. Adolescent Has Behavioral Problems, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-.114	.703	.871	.892
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.250	.423	.554	.779
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.186	.245	.448	1.205
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-.134	.078	.085	.874
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.105	.309	.734	1.111
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.351	.389	.367	1.421
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.605	.305	.047	1.832
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.003	.002	.203	.997
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.068	.039	.080	1.070
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.103	.209	.624	.903
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.122	.232	.599	.885
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	1.181	.186	.000	3.256
Race of child: African-American	-.048	.245	.844	.953
Race of child: Asian	-1.244	1.039	.231	.288
Race of child: Other	.441	.578	.445	1.555
Spanish-speaking household	-.135	.321	.674	.874
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.939	.586	.109	.391
Education of mother/parent: high school	.320	.270	.236	1.377
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.236	.335	.480	1.267
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.167	.361	.643	1.182
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.567	.187	.002	.567
Age of Adolescent	-.058	.102	.568	.943
Constant	-2.018	1.390	.147	.133

Number of cases = 2137; percent yes = 8.1

Chi-square	df	Sig.
109.308	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1092.091	.050	.116

Status Offences Outcome Variables

Table 3.1. Adolescent's Level of Engagement in Criminal Behavior

Multiple Regression
(Higher values indicate greater involvement)

	B	Std. Error	Sig
(Constant)	4.308	.367	.000
Income and Program Participation			
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	1.122	.555	.043
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.180	.238	.448
Child affected by food insufficiency	.187	.143	.193
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-4.574E-02	.028	.103
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.225	.170	.187
AFDC/TANF or food stamps received in SPD only	8.234E-02	.201	.682
AFDC/TANF or food stamps received in SIPP and SPD	.165	.174	.343
Maternal/parental employment			
Weeks of maternal/parental employment in SIPP	-4.139E-04	.001	.639
Periods (1-0) of full-time maternal/parental employment in SIPP	6.198E-03	.016	.698
Full-time maternal/parental employment in 1997	-3.051E-02	.098	.755
Part-time maternal/parental employment in 1997	-1.831E-02	.105	.861
Demographics			
Gender of adolescent: male	.679	.077	.000
Race of adolescent: African-American	-.233	.134	.082
Race of adolescent: Asian	5.154E-02	.275	.851
Race of adolescent: other	.816	.405	.044
Spanish-speaking household	-.324	.157	.038
Non-English speaking household, English poor	-.238	.221	.282
Education of mother/parent: high school	.182	.108	.091
Education of mother/parent: Associate degree	-.121	.145	.403
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.270	.159	.089
Married couple household reported in all periods in SIPP and SPD all periods	-.353	.089	.000
Age of Adolescent	6.266E-02	.023	.006

Number of cases = 2922

R-square	F	Sig.
.051	7.375	.000

Table 3.2. Adolescent Ran Away from Home, Logit Regression

Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-.474	1.070	.658	.622
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.117	.413	.778	1.124
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.530	.240	.027	1.698
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-.080	.069	.249	.923
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.221	.312	.478	1.248
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.110	.374	.770	1.116
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.166	.318	.601	1.181
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	.002	.002	.246	1.002
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	-.028	.033	.400	.972
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.122	.202	.547	.885
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.386	.226	.087	.679
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	-.409	.165	.013	.665
Race of child: African-American	-.447	.272	.100	.639
Race of child: Asian	-.992	.765	.195	.371
Race of child: Other	1.039	.589	.078	2.826
Spanish-speaking household	-1.049	.391	.007	.350
Non-English speaking household, English weak	.344	.487	.481	1.410
Education of mother/parent: high school	-.023	.245	.926	.978
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.183	.313	.558	1.201
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.596	.309	.054	1.815
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.478	.177	.007	.620
Age of Adolescent	.335	.051	.000	1.398
Constant	-7.155	.852	.000	.001

Number of cases = 2951; Percent yes = 6.1

Chi-square	df	Sig.
103.841	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1213.279	.035	.096

Table 3.3. Adolescent Damaged Property, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	1.107	.554	.046	3.025
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.434	.266	.104	1.543
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.197	.166	.234	1.218
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-.012	.035	.739	.988
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	-.062	.212	.769	.940
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.120	.237	.612	1.128
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.025	.210	.904	1.026
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	.000	.001	.915	1.000
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	-.003	.020	.882	.997
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.047	.122	.702	.954
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.091	.127	.471	1.096
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	.669	.097	.000	1.953
Race of child: African-American	-.205	.169	.225	.815
Race of child: Asian	-.244	.352	.489	.784
Race of child: Other	.489	.419	.242	1.631
Spanish-speaking household	-.324	.203	.111	.723
Non-English speaking household, English weak	.121	.277	.661	1.129
Education of mother/parent: high school	.112	.133	.400	1.119
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	-.270	.191	.157	.764
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.052	.196	.792	1.053
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.151	.108	.161	.860
Age of Adolescent	.050	.028	.076	1.051
Constant	-2.433	.456	.000	.088

Number of cases = 2934; percent yes = 20.6

Chi-square	df	Sig.
80.564	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
2808.613	.027	.043

Table 3.4. Adolescent Stole Something Worth Less than $50 in Past Year

Logit Regression

Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	1.345	.570	.018	3.838
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.101	.319	.752	1.106
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.084	.186	.652	1.087
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-.064	.039	.099	.938
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	-.088	.226	.697	.916
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	-.058	.270	.830	.944
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	-.222	.238	.351	.801
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.002	.001	.111	.998
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.036	.022	.099	1.037
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.023	.131	.859	.977
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.056	.140	.689	1.057
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	.302	.104	.004	1.353
Race of child: African-American	-.458	.195	.019	.633
Race of child: Asian	.479	.322	.137	1.614
Race of child: Other	.519	.449	.248	1.680
Spanish-speaking household	.058	.203	.773	1.060
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.505	.315	.109	.603
Education of mother/parent: high school	-.132	.142	.350	.876
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	-.120	.193	.532	.887
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	-.294	.214	.170	.745
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.241	.115	.037	.786
Age of Adolescent	.119	.031	.000	1.127
Constant	-3.018	.496	.000	.049

Number of cases = 2932; percent yes = 16.0

Chi-square	df	Sig.
52.585	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
2495.181	.018	.031

Table 3.5. Adolescent in Physical Fight (not with siblings), Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	.125	.540	.817	1.133
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.290	.240	.227	1.336
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.270	.145	.062	1.310
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-.071	.032	.027	.932
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.469	.173	.007	1.599
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.147	.207	.478	1.158
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.172	.177	.331	1.188
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	.000	.001	.733	1.000
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	-.005	.018	.764	.995
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.115	.105	.274	1.122
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.175	.115	.129	.840
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	1.075	.085	.000	2.931
Race of child: African-American	.163	.139	.240	1.177
Race of child: Asian	.099	.292	.734	1.104
Race of child: Other	.253	.400	.527	1.288
Spanish-speaking household	-.069	.166	.678	.933
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.226	.231	.328	.798
Education of mother/parent: high school	.352	.121	.004	1.422
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.001	.165	.994	1.001
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.547	.170	.001	1.728
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.309	.094	.001	.734
Age of Adolescent	-.069	.025	.006	.934
Constant	-.267	.398	.503	.766

Number of cases = 2934; percent yes = 33.2

Chi-square	df	Sig.
290.889	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
3407.091	.094	.132

Substance Use and Abuse Outcome Variables

Table 4.1. Adolescent Used Cigarettes at Least Once, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	.560	.559	.316	1.751
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.284	.249	.254	1.328
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.019	.151	.898	1.019
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.007	.030	.806	1.007
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.312	.177	.078	1.366
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.278	.211	.188	1.321
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.212	.185	.251	1.236
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.001	.001	.381	.999
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.027	.017	.108	1.028
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.045	.104	.663	1.047
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.048	.111	.667	1.049
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	-.129	.082	.117	.879
Race of child: African-American	-1.030	.151	.000	.357
Race of child: Asian	-.952	.328	.004	.386
Race of child: Other	-.170	.441	.701	.844
Spanish-speaking household	-.466	.167	.005	.628
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.263	.240	.273	.769
Education of mother/parent: high school	.466	.117	.000	1.593
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.212	.158	.180	1.236
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.563	.169	.001	1.755
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.382	.094	.000	.682
Age of Adolescent	.448	.026	.000	1.565
Constant	-6.970	.414	.000	.001

Number of cases = 2932; percent yes = 40.0

Chi-square	df	Sig.
439.579	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
3480.633	.139	.189

Table 4.2. Regular Cigarette Use, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	1.438	.751	.056	4.212
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.222	.374	.554	1.248
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	-.274	.248	.269	.760
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.012	.048	.805	1.012
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.540	.259	.037	1.717
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.582	.323	.072	1.789
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.279	.298	.350	1.321
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.001	.001	.634	.999
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.052	.026	.048	1.054
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.250	.159	.116	.779
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.183	.176	.296	.833
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	-.354	.129	.006	.702
Race of child: African-American	-1.819	.307	.000	.162
Race of child: Asian	-.463	.482	.337	.630
Race of child: Other	1.193	.527	.023	3.297
Spanish-speaking household	-1.528	.345	.000	.217
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.131	.479	.785	.878
Education of mother/parent: high school	.506	.188	.007	1.658
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.446	.249	.073	1.562
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.745	.262	.004	2.107
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.614	.141	.000	.541
Age of Adolescent	.616	.045	.000	1.852
Constant	-10.959	.752	.000	.000

Number of cases = 2668; percent yes = 13.4

Chi-square	df	Sig.
354.045	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1654.454	.124	.235

Table 4.3. Regular Cigarette Use, Last 30 Days, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	.211	.832	.800	1.235
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.057	.331	.864	1.058
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.098	.204	.630	1.103
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.020	.042	.637	1.020
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.308	.233	.185	1.361
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.456	.281	.105	1.578
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.264	.251	.293	1.302
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.001	.001	.425	.999
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.039	.023	.093	1.040
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.199	.140	.154	.819
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.224	.154	.144	.799
Gender of adolescent: male	-.261	.112	.020	.770
Race of child: African-American	-1.402	.242	.000	.246
Race of child: Asian	-.743	.463	.108	.476
Race of child: Other	.454	.524	.386	1.575
Spanish-speaking household	-.894	.254	.000	.409
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.280	.374	.455	.756
Education of mother/parent: high school	.646	.168	.000	1.909
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.550	.219	.012	1.733
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.723	.232	.002	2.061
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.405	.125	.001	.667
Age of Adolescent	.520	.037	.000	1.681
Constant	-9.325	.617	.000	.000

Number of cases = 2681; percent yes = 17.4

Chi-square	df	Sig.
324.061	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
2085.938	.114	.192

Table 4.4. Adolescent Used Alcohol at Least Once, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	.315	.557	.572	1.370
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.194	.256	.449	1.214
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.263	.153	.085	1.300
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.041	.030	.177	1.042
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.365	.181	.044	1.441
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	-.066	.219	.764	.936
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.241	.188	.200	1.272
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	.001	.001	.334	1.001
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.003	.017	.851	1.003
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.018	.106	.864	1.018
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.066	.114	.563	.936
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	-.032	.084	.699	.968
Race of child: African-American	-.734	.151	.000	.480
Race of child: Asian	-.671	.318	.035	.511
Race of child: Other	.889	.431	.039	2.432
Spanish-speaking household	-.023	.168	.890	.977
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.260	.242	.283	.771
Education of mother/parent: high school	.281	.118	.017	1.325
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	-.020	.162	.901	.980
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.219	.171	.201	1.244
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.302	.096	.002	.740
Age of Adolescent	.531	.027	.000	1.701
Constant	-8.398	.433	.000	.000

Number of cases = 2681; percent yes = 38.8

Chi-square	df	Sig.
525.571	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
3378.945	.164	.223

Table 4.5. Adolescent Drank at Least 5 Drinks per Day in the last 30 days, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-3.660	5.406	.498	.026
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.488	.446	.274	.614
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.032	.254	.899	1.033
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.071	.043	.102	1.074
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	-.066	.303	.829	.937
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.309	.363	.395	1.362
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.336	.309	.277	1.400
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	.001	.001	.493	1.001
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.003	.025	.891	1.003
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.184	.161	.252	.832
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.198	.176	.261	.820
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	.192	.129	.137	1.212
Race of child: African-American	-1.455	.330	.000	.233
Race of child: Asian	-1.360	.740	.066	.257
Race of child: Other	.012	.646	.985	1.012
Spanish-speaking household	-.737	.307	.016	.479
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.500	.537	.352	.607
Education of mother/parent: high school	.242	.176	.169	1.273
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.069	.245	.780	1.071
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.127	.273	.642	1.135
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.281	.146	.055	.755
Age of Adolescent	.549	.045	.000	1.732
Constant	-10.533	.745	.000	.000

Number of cases = 2932; percent yes = 10.4

Chi-square	df	Sig.
247.118	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1684.530	.081	.168

Table 4.6. Adolescent Used Alcohol in Past 30 Days, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-.907	1.066	.395	.404
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.032	.322	.920	1.033
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.148	.192	.440	1.160
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.072	.035	.043	1.074
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	-.065	.228	.774	.937
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.160	.268	.551	1.173
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	-.137	.244	.575	.872
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	.001	.001	.384	1.001
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	-.001	.021	.949	.999
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.129	.128	.312	.879
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.218	.140	.120	.804
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	.012	.102	.908	1.012
Race of child: African-American	-.825	.206	.000	.438
Race of child: Asian	-.861	.455	.058	.423
Race of child: Other	-.013	.528	.980	.987
Spanish-speaking household	-.368	.217	.089	.692
Non-English speaking household, English weak	.009	.317	.978	1.009
Education of mother/parent: high school	.408	.144	.005	1.504
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.157	.200	.431	1.170
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.395	.211	.061	1.484
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.268	.116	.021	.765
Age of Adolescent	.502	.034	.000	1.652
Constant	-9.175	.557	.000	.000

Number of cases = 2917; percent yes = 18.6

Chi-square	df	Sig.
310.093	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
2466.944	.101	.164

Table 4.7. Adolescent Used Marijuana at Least Once, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	.171	.691	.804	1.187
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.175	.306	.568	1.191
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.047	.190	.805	1.048
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.039	.039	.310	1.040
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.444	.214	.037	1.560
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.129	.272	.636	1.137
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.243	.230	.291	1.275
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.001	.001	.345	.999
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.022	.022	.316	1.022
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.066	.132	.618	1.068
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.126	.146	.389	.881
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	-.134	.105	.204	.875
Race of child: African-American	-.528	.188	.005	.590
Race of child: Asian	-.353	.409	.388	.702
Race of child: Other	.630	.505	.212	1.878
Spanish-speaking household	-.311	.212	.142	.733
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.417	.321	.195	.659
Education of mother/parent: high school	.210	.152	.166	1.234
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.297	.202	.141	1.346
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.511	.210	.015	1.667
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.503	.118	.000	.605
Age of Adolescent	.605	.036	.000	1.832
Constant	-10.496	.602	.000	.000

Number of cases = 2925; percent yes = 18.5

Chi-square	df	Sig.
395.196	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
2330.356	.126	.208

Table 4.8. Adolescent Used Marijuana in Last 30 Days, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-4.105	8.966	.647	.016
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.207	.465	.656	1.230
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.064	.292	.827	1.066
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.055	.054	.314	1.056
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.417	.311	.181	1.517
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	-.050	.450	.912	.951
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.247	.356	.487	1.280
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.001	.002	.525	.999
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.044	.033	.176	1.045
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.149	.197	.449	.862
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.050	.214	.817	.952
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	-.054	.157	.730	.947
Race of child: African-American	-.595	.307	.053	.552
Race of child: Asian	-.176	.620	.777	.839
Race of child: Other	.155	.778	.842	1.168
Spanish-speaking household	-.235	.316	.458	.791
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.837	.581	.150	.433
Education of mother/parent: high school	.189	.219	.386	1.209
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	-.087	.319	.784	.916
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.358	.313	.254	1.430
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.179	.177	.311	.836
Age of Adolescent	.521	.055	.000	1.683
Constant	-10.631	.920	.000	.000

Number of cases = 2909; percent yes = 6.7

Chi-square	df	Sig.
129.985	22	.000

Model Summary

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1247.419	.044	.116

Table 4.9. Adolescent Used Hard Drugs at Least Once, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-4.224	8.840	.633	.015
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.480	.480	.317	1.616
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.228	.293	.437	1.256
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.004	.064	.952	1.004
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.154	.346	.657	1.166
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	-.347	.485	.475	.707
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	-.014	.374	.970	.986
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.003	.002	.141	.997
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.071	.038	.062	1.074
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.184	.211	.384	.832
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.270	.244	.268	.764
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	-.527	.176	.003	.591
Race of child: African-American	-.907	.342	.008	.404
Race of child: Asian	-.372	.644	.564	.689
Race of child: Other	-.445	1.058	.674	.641
Spanish-speaking household	-.743	.388	.055	.476
Non-English speaking household, English weak	.569	.507	.262	1.767
Education of mother/parent: high school	.051	.240	.831	1.053
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.068	.326	.836	1.070
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	-.037	.350	.916	.964
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.743	.186	.000	.476
Age of Adolescent	.521	.060	.000	1.683
Constant	-9.838	.991	.000	.000

Number of cases = 2925; percent yes = 5.7

Chi-square	df	Sig.
139.530	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1072.771	.047	.137

Table 4.10. Adolescent Used Drugs in Last 30 Days, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-3.399	14.579	.816	.033
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	2.067	.799	.010	7.901
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.491	.456	.281	1.635
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.042	.092	.649	1.043
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	-.075	.573	.896	.928
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	-2.294	1.215	.059	.101
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	-.622	.705	.377	.537
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.006	.004	.127	.994
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.142	.064	.026	1.152
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.149	.327	.648	.861
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.015	.374	.968	1.015
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	-.498	.273	.068	.608
Race of child: African-American	-.845	.549	.124	.430
Race of child: Asian	-.092	.899	.918	.912
Race of child: Other	.109	1.138	.924	1.115
Spanish-speaking household	-2.398	.954	.012	.091
Non-English speaking household, English weak	1.296	.914	.156	3.654
Education of mother/parent: high school	-.083	.359	.817	.920
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	-.058	.507	.909	.944
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.470	.506	.353	1.600
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.513	.286	.073	.599
Age of Adolescent	.465	.091	.000	1.592
Constant	-10.300	1.525	.000	.000

Number of cases = 2925; percent yes = 2.1

Chi-square	df	Sig.
68.756	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
524.125	.023	.127

Sexual Activity Outcome Variable

Table 5.1. Adolescent Had Sexual Intercourse, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-.132	.874	.880	.876
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.343	.329	.298	1.409
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	.048	.206	.814	1.050
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-.003	.045	.947	.997
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.454	.236	.054	1.575
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	.331	.283	.243	1.392
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.141	.250	.573	1.151
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.003	.001	.039	.997
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.045	.025	.076	1.046
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.224	.148	.132	1.251
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.069	.163	.673	1.071
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	-.170	.117	.147	.844
Race of child: African-American	.265	.186	.154	1.303
Race of child: Asian	-.251	.447	.574	.778
Race of child: Other	.033	.653	.959	1.034
Spanish-speaking household	-.275	.230	.233	.760
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.212	.337	.530	.809
Education of mother/parent: high school	.303	.170	.075	1.354
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	.088	.240	.714	1.092
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	.688	.233	.003	1.990
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	-.537	.130	.000	.585
Age of Adolescent	.714	.058	.000	2.043
Constant	-12.284	.952	.000	.000

Number of cases = 1868; percent yes = 25.9

Chi-square	df	Sig.
248.929	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1813.771	.125	.187

Activities After School Variable

Table 6.1. Adolescent Involved in After-school Activities, such as Sports, Lessons, etc.

Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-.369	.476	.439	.692
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	.320	.198	.106	1.377
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	-.115	.120	.338	.891
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	.115	.031	.000	1.122
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	-.348	.142	.014	.706
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	-.555	.181	.002	.574
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	-.726	.152	.000	.484
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	.001	.001	.276	1.001
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	-.014	.016	.365	.986
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.136	.092	.138	.873
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.236	.103	.022	1.266
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	.045	.073	.536	1.046
Race of child: African-American	-.234	.114	.040	.791
Race of child: Asian	.079	.266	.765	1.083
Race of child: Other	.176	.357	.622	1.192
Spanish-speaking household	-.080	.141	.570	.923
Non-English speaking household, English weak	.099	.199	.620	1.104
Education of mother/parent: high school	-.782	.115	.000	.457
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	-.277	.157	.078	.758
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	-1.493	.152	.000	.225
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	.398	.082	.000	1.489
Age of Adolescent	-.162	.022	.000	.850
Constant	3.408	.356	.000	30.217

Number of cases = 4142; percent yes = 67.3

Chi-square	df	Sig.
616.642	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
4546.618	.138	.194

Parental Supervision/Level of Knowledge about Friends and School

Table 7.1. Parent Sets Rules for TV Viewing, Logit Regression

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Income and Program Participation (1=yes, except for Average Income to Needs)				
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-.075	.483	.876	.927
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.131	.202	.516	.877
Adolescent affected by food insufficiency	-.003	.121	.982	.997
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-.030	.025	.229	.970
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	.185	.143	.196	1.203
AFDC or food stamps received in SPD only	-.337	.181	.063	.714
AFDC or food stamps received in both SIPP and SPD	.026	.151	.864	1.026
Maternal/parental employment				
Weeks of maternal employment in SIPP	-.001	.001	.060	.999
Periods (1-9) of full-time maternal employment in SIPP	.009	.014	.512	1.009
Full-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	-.206	.086	.017	.814
Part-time maternal employment in 1997 (1=yes)	.071	.094	.450	1.074
Demographics (1=yes, except for age of adolescent)				
Gender of adolescent: male	.009	.067	.891	1.009
Race of child: African-American	.062	.113	.584	1.064
Race of child: Asian	.032	.240	.892	1.033
Race of child: Other	.507	.356	.155	1.660
Spanish-speaking household	.207	.139	.137	1.231
Non-English speaking household, English weak	-.366	.199	.066	.693
Education of mother/parent: high school	-.603	.097	.000	.547
Education of mother/parent: Associate Degree	-.237	.133	.076	.789
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	-1.036	.141	.000	.355
Married couple household all reported period in SIPP and SPD	.355	.078	.000	1.426
Age of Adolescent	-.371	.021	.000	.690
Constant	6.213	.335	.000	499.10

Number of cases = 4100; percent yes = 56.9

Chi-square	df	Sig.
493.433	22	.000

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
5093.184	.113	.152

Table 7.2. Parent's Knowledge about Friends and Activities, Multiple Regression

(Higher value indicates greater knowledge)

	B	Std. Error	Sig
(Constant)	24.771	.647	.000
Income and Program Participation			
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	-.117	.947	.902
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.315	.421	.455
Child affected by food insufficiency	-.228	.251	.365
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	2.857E-02	.049	.562
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	-.261	.300	.384
AFDC/TANF or food stamps received in SPD only	-.175	.354	.621
AFDC/TANF or food stamps received in SIPP and SPD	-.213	.306	.486
Maternal/parental employment			
Weeks of maternal/parental employment in SIPP	1.525E-03	.002	.327
Periods (1-0) of full-time maternal/parental employment in SIPP	-2.884E-02	.028	.307
Full-time maternal/parental employment in 1997	-.366	.173	.034
Part-time maternal/parental employment in 1997	.179	.185	.333
Demographics			
Gender of adolescent: male	-1.121	.136	.000
Race of adolescent: African-American	.198	.236	.402
Race of adolescent: Asian	-1.527	.480	.001
Race of adolescent: other	-.769	.713	.281
Spanish-speaking household	.525	.277	.058
Non-English speaking household, English poor	.410	.388	.291
Education of mother/parent: high school	-3.043E-02	.190	.873
Education of mother/parent: Associate degree	.324	.256	.205
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	-.720	.280	.010
Married couple household reported in all periods in SIPP and SPD all periods	.722	.156	.000
Age of Adolescent	-.419	.040	.000

Number of Cases = 2921

R-square	F	Sig.
.083	12.002	.000

Table 7.3. Parent's Knowledge about School

(Higher values indicate greater knowledge)

	B	Std. Error	Sig
(Constant)	11.306	.313	.000
Income and Program Participation			
AFDC/TANF or food stamps cut off in 1997	.406	.456	.374
Left AFDC/TANF or food stamps in 1997, but not cut off	-.265	.202	.189
Child affected by food insufficiency	-.279	.121	.021
Average income to needs ratio in SIPP and SPD	-2.333E-02	.024	.328
AFDC or food stamps received in SIPP only	-9.877E-02	.146	.500
AFDC/TANF or food stamps received in SPD only	.123	.172	.476
AFDC/TANF or food stamps received in SIPP and SPD	5.303E-02	.148	.720
Maternal/parental employment			
Weeks of maternal/parental employment in SIPP	1.305E-03	.001	.085
Periods (1-0) of full-time maternal/parental employment in SIPP	-1.823E-02	.014	.183
Full-time maternal/parental employment in 1997	-.158	.084	.058
Part-time maternal/parental employment in 1997	4.780E-02	.089	.593
Demographics			
Gender of adolescent: male	-.126	.066	.056
Race of adolescent: African-American	.205	.114	.072
Race of adolescent: Asian	-1.180	.231	.000
Race of adolescent: other	-1.051	.344	.002
Spanish-speaking household	-.206	.134	.123
Non-English speaking household, English poor	6.558E-02	.187	.726
Education of mother/parent: high school	-.201	.092	.029
Education of mother/parent: Associate degree	.157	.123	.204
Education of mother/parent: less than high school	-.673	.136	.000
Married couple household reported in all periods in SIPP and SPD all periods	.233	.076	.002
Age of Adolescent	-.235	.020	.000

Number of cases = 2888

R-square	F	Sig.
.093	13.403	.000

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