CONCERNING: Cross, Christina. "The Color, Class, and Context of Family Structure and Its Association with Children's Educational Performance." PhD diss., 2019.
https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/handle/2027.42/149897

SOURCE: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0002764218787000

Bosick and Fomby:

Data and Method

We use data from the PSID and two of its supplemental studies, the Child Development Supplement (CDS) and the Transition into Adulthood Supplement (TAS). PSID began in 1968 as a nationally representative sample of approximately 4,800 households. Original respondents and their descendants have been followed annually until 1997 and biennially since then. To maintain population representativeness, a sample refresher in 1997 added approximately 500 households headed by immigrants who had entered the United States since 1968. At each wave, the household head or the spouse or cohabiting partner of the head reports on family household composition, employment, earned and unearned income, assets, debt, educational attainment, expenditures, housing characteristics, and health and health care in the household. In 2015 (the most recent wave available), the study collected information on almost 25,000 individuals in approximately 9,000 households.

Cross (p. 17) – never cites:

Method

Data

I use data from The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), from 1988-2013. I focus on this period in order to follow a recent cohort of children through their childhood years and better capture the extended family experiences of contemporary youth. PSID began in 1968 as a nationally-representative sample of approximately 5,000 households. Original respondents and their descendants were followed annually until 1997 and have been followed biennially since then. To maintain population representativeness, a sample refresher in 1997 added approximately 500 households headed by immigrants who had entered the United States since 1968. At each wave, the household head or the spouse or cohabiting partner of the head reports on the household roster, employment, income, education, housing characteristics, expenditures, and health/health care for him/herself and all other family members since the previous interview. In 2013, the interviewed sample included information on almost 25,000 adults in nearly 9,000 households.

Cross (p. 57) – never cites:

Method

Data

This study draws on data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (1985-2015) and its two youth-centered supplements, the Child Development Supplement (CDS) (1997-2007) and the Transition into Adulthood Supplement (TAS) (2005-2015). The PSID began in 1968 as a nationally-representative sample of nearly 5,000 U.S. households. Original sample members and their descendants were followed annually until 1997 and have been followed biennially since then. To maintain population representativeness, in 1997, a sample refresher added approximately 500 households headed by immigrants who had entered the United States since 1968. At each wave, the household head or the spouse or cohabiting partner of the head reports on household composition, and household members' employment, income, educational attainment, and health status. In 2015, the study collected information on nearly 25,000 individuals in approximately 9,000 households.

Bosick and Fomby:

The PSID CDS is a longitudinal study of children's development in family, school, and neighborhood context designed to identify and articulate the circumstances and characteristics of childhood experience that are predictive of status attainment and well-being across the life course (McGonagle, Schoeni, Sastry, & Freedman, 2012). The first wave of CDS, conducted in 1997, collected information on up to two eligible children aged 0 to 12 years per PSID household through interviews with children's primary and secondary caregivers and with older children and through assessments and interviewer observations. Children and their caregivers were reinterviewed in 2002 and 2007, or until children reached age 18.

Beginning in 2005, the TAS absorbed children from the original CDS cohort when they reached age 18 or left high school and has continued to interview respondents biennially. TAS is conducted as a telephone survey interview and collects information on transition-to-adulthood events such as school enrollment and completion, employment, cohabitation, marriage, and childbearing, as well as information about health, attitudes, expectations, social relationships, and illegal behavior and contact with the criminal justice system. In 2015, TAS respondents were between 18 and 27 years old. The youngest respondents (born 1996-1997) participated in TAS for the first time in 2015, while older respondents participated in as many as five waves.1

Cross (p. 58) – never cites:

While the PSID has always collected some information about children, in 1997, the PSID supplemented its main data collection with the CDS, which provides additional information on up to two children aged 0 to 12 years per household. Information is obtained through interviews with primary and secondary caregivers and with older children, and through assessments and interviewer observations. Children and their caregivers were re-interviewed in 2002 and 2007, or until children reached age 18. In 2005, the Transition to Adulthood Supplement (TAS) was developed to continue following the original CDS cohort when they aged out of CDS or left high school. TAS has continued to follow respondents biennially as they complete their educations and enter the labor force. In 2015, TAS respondents were between 18 and 28 years old.

SOURCE: https://rd.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10902-015-9626-8

Subjective closeness to family is assessed by the question: How close do you feel towards your family members? Would you say very close (4), fairly close (3), not too close (2), or not close at all (1). Frequency of contact with family is measured by the question: How often do you see, write or talk on the telephone with family or relatives who do not live with you? Would you say nearly everyday (7), at least once a week (6), a few times a month (5), at least once a month (4), a few times a year (3), hardly ever (2), or never (1). Subjective closeness to friends and frequency of contact with friends are measured by questions similar to the family network variables. Negative interaction with family members was evaluated with a three-item index. Respondents were asked, "Other than your (spouse/partner) how often do your family members: (a) make too many demands on you, (b) criticize you and the things you do, and (c) try to take advantage of you?" The response categories for these questions are very often, fairly often, not too often, and never. Although negative interactions, subjective closeness, and frequency of contact all assess varied characteristics of social relations, negative interactions specifically underscore the adverse elements of social relations. Accordingly, higher values on this index indicate more frequent negative interactions with family members.

Cross (p. 106) – never cites:

Subjective family closeness was assessed by the question: How close do you feel towards your family members? Would you say very close (4), fairly close (3), not too close (2) or not close at all (1)?". Family contact was measured by the question: "How often do you see, write, or talk on the telephone with family or relatives who do not live with you? Would you say nearly every day (7), at least once a week (6), a few times a month (5), at least once a month (4), a few times a year (3), hardly ever (2) or never (1)?" Higher scores represented stronger feelings of family closeness and higher frequency of family contact, respectively. Negative interaction is measured based on a three-item index that asks participants how often their nuclear and extended family members (1) "Make too many demands on you?", 2 "Criticize you and the things you do?", 3 "Try to take advantage of you?". The response format for this question ranges from never=1 to very often=4. Higher values indicate higher frequencies of negative interaction.

SOURCE: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0042085918806959

Bryan et al:

Measures

Dependent variable. We measured academic achievement by participants' self-reported grades. Students were asked whether they earned mostly As, Bs, Cs, Ds, or Fs in school. Academic achievement was coded as an ordinal variable (i.e., 1 = F/D, 2 = C, 3 = B, 4 = A) with A as the reference category in all analyses. Actual grades from school transcripts were not available in this study; therefore, we used self-reported grades because previous research indicated high correlations between self-reported grades and measures of actual academic achievement (e.g., Cassady, 2001; Hishinuma, Johnson, Foster, & Nishimura, 2001).

Cross (p.103) – never cites:

Measures

Outcome variables. Three outcome variables are used as indicators of youths' educational performance: self-reported grades, grade repetition, and number of suspensions. For self-reported grades, adolescents were asked whether they earned mostly As, Bs, Cs, Ds, or Fs in school. Although actual grade information from participants' academic transcripts was not collected, prior work has shown strong correlations (Pearson's r= .76 to .97) between self-reported and actual grades (Cassady, 2001; Hishinma, 2001; Thomas, Caldwell, Faison, and Jackson, 2009). This suggests that students tend to be fairly accurate and unbiased in their reports of grades earned. Self-reported grades were coded categorically: 1=F/D, 2=C, 3=B, 4=A.

SOURCE: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3171291/

Fomby and Cherlin:

Past research suggests that children who experience multiple transitions in family structure may face worse developmental outcomes than children raised in stable two-parent families and perhaps even children raised in stable, single-parent families.

Cross (p. 72) – cites but doesn't quote:

First, research suggests that children who experience multiple transitions in family structure face worse educational outcomes than children raised in stable families, independent of the type of stable family structure (Fomby & Cherlin, 2007).

SOURCE: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6909437/

Jivarj et al.

More important is the complexity of a person's circumstances since the event, the frequency with which an event has occurred and a person's cognitive ability when asked to recall (Brown, 2013).

Cross (p. 105) – cites but doesn't quote:

Factors that are known to affect individuals' ability to accurately recall childhood circumstances are length of time since an event occurred, the frequency with which an event occurred, and a person's cognitive ability when asked to recall (Brown, 2013; Havari and Mazzonna, 2015; Schroder and Borsch-supan, 2008).

SOURCE: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4545524/

Rose et al.:

This research is a secondary analysis of the adolescent sample of the 2001-2003 National Survey of American Life (NSAL) (Jackson et al., 2004), conducted by researchers at the Program for Research on Black Americans (PRBA) through the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The NSAL is an IRB approved nationally representative household survey, providing extensive data on mental disorders

and the mental health of adult Americans of African ancestry. The NSAL utilized a stratified and clustered sample design to obtain a nationally representative sample of 3,570 African American (AA), 1,006 non-Hispanic whites, and 1,621 blacks of Caribbean descent (CBs) aged 18 years and older (see Jackson et al., 2004 for more detailed information about the NSAL).

Cross (p. 102) – doesn't cite there:

The data for my analyses are drawn from the ==National Survey American Life Adolescent sample (NSAL==-A). ==The NSAL-A is a supplemental== sample ==of== 1,170 ==adolescents who were attached to adult households from the National Survey of American Life (NSAL)== parent study. ==The NSAL== parent study ==is a nationally representative household survey== of approximately 6,000 ==African American==, ==non-Hispanic White==, ==and Black== ==Caribbean== adults. It was collected (February 2001 to June 2003) by the Program for Research on Black Americans at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, as part of the National Institute of Mental Health Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys initiative (Colpe, Merikangas, Cuthbert, & Bourdon, 2004). The NSAL provides ==extensive data on mental disorders==, stressors, and risk resilient factors for Black Americans ==(see Jackson et al., 2004, for more detailed information about the NSAL)==.

SOURCE: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4128004/#FN8

Carlson et al:

To adjust for biennial interviewing starting in 1994, we assign the previous year's reported values (adjusting earnings for inflation) as the missing year's values for the time-varying covariates during noninterview (i.e., odd) years in the 1994–2006 period.

Cross (p. 21) – cites but doesn't quote:

==To adjust for biennial interviewing starting in== 1997, I ==assign the previous year's reported values (adjusting== income ==for inflation)== as the missing year's values for the time-varying covariates during noninterview ==(i.e.,== even) ==years in the== 1998-2012 ==period.==

Carlson et al.

Sample

To examine the transition to first birth, we create person-year (by age) files in which we specify the risk period for a first birth starting at age 17 and follow men in both the NSFG and NLSY samples until the first birth or the end of the observation period. Of the initial sample of 4,928 men in the NSFG, we exclude respondents who had a birth prior to age 17 (n = 42) and those under age 17 at the interview (n = 432). There are no missing data regarding the date of—or marital status at—first birth, so we begin with 4,454 men at risk of a first birth at age 17. We then construct a person-year (by age) file, and men contribute person-years from age 17 until they are censored at first birth or the interview date. This first analytic sample is used to evaluate the (unadjusted) baseline risk of a first birth by age. By imputing missing data on covariates, we can use nearly the entire eligible sample for our multivariate analyses.

Our final NSFG analytic sample includes 4,438 men (1,681 with a first birth), representing 43,505 person-years.

Cross (p. 23):

==Sample==

==To examine the transition== into an extended family household, I created ==person-year (by age) files in which== I specified ==the risk period for first== observed onset of coresidence ==starting at age== 0 (the first full year of life) and followed children ==until the first== time they were observed living with an extended relative, ==or== until ==the end of the observation period== (up to but not including age 18).
[...]
==This first analytic sample== consists of approximately 75% of sample children born between 1988 and 1995 and it ==is used to evaluate the (unadjusted) baseline risk of first== coresidence ==by age.== I then imputed ==missing data on== timeinvariant ==covariates==. After excluding cases with missing data, my ==final analytic sample include==d 4,484 children (1,731 of which experience extended family coresidence), ==representing== 65,907 person-years.

Carlson et al.:

To test the extent to which the social and economic factors were differentially associated with nonmarital fatherhood by race/ethnicity, we also ran models separately for white, black, and Hispanic fathers, and then tested for significant interactions in a pooled model (using Chow tests; results not shown).

Cross (p. 29) – doesn't cite there:

To assess whether economic capacities and family needs ==were differentially associated with== extended family coresidence ==by race/ethnicity,== I a==lso ran the models separately for Black, White, and Hispanic== children ==and then== conducted Chow tests on the fully interacted model that compared each group (White vs. Black, White vs. Hispanic, Black vs. Hispanic).

SOURCE: http://docplayer.net/49215920-Family-structure-and-children-s-behavioral-and-cognitive-outcomes.html

Carlson and Corcoron:

The definition of single parents included nevermarried, divorced, widowed, and separated mothers; although these categories of single parenthood are not identical, we combined them because of sample-size limitations, to be consistent with previous research, and to focus on dynamics between the single- and two-parent state. The male parent in a two-parent home can be either the biological father or a stepfather.

Cross (p. 60) – cites but doesn't quote:

Following the example of Carlson & Corcoran (2001), this categorization of single-mother families includes ==never married, divorced, widowed, and separated mothers==. ==Although these categories of single-parenthood are not identical, I== ==combined them== due to ==sample-size limitations== and ==to be consistent with== prior ==research==. Additionally, a child's non-biological parent may include either the married or cohabiting partner of the child's mother.

CONCERNING: Cross, Christina J. "Extended family households among children in the United States: Differences by race/ethnicity and socio-economic status." *Population Studies* **72, no. 2 (2018): 235-251.**

SOURCE: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4128004/#FN8

Carlson et al:

To adjust for biennial interviewing starting in 1994, we assign the previous year's reported values (adjusting earnings for inflation) as the missing year's values for the time-varying covariates during noninterview (i.e., odd) years in the 1994–2006 period.

Cross – cites but doesn't quote:

==To adjust for biennial interviewing starting in== 1997, I ==assign the previous year's reported values (adjusting== income ==for inflation)== as the missing year's values for the timevarying covariates during non-interview ==(i.e.,== even) ==years in the== 1998-2012 ==period.==

Carlson et al.

Sample

To examine the transition to first birth, we create person-year (by age) files in which we specify the risk period for a first birth starting at age 17 and follow men in both the NSFG and NLSY samples until the first birth or the end of the observation period. Of the initial sample of 4,928 men in the NSFG, we exclude respondents who had a birth prior to age 17 (n = 42) and those under age 17 at the interview (n = 432). There are no missing data regarding the date of—or marital status at—first birth, so we begin with 4,454 men at risk of a first birth at age 17. We then construct a person-year (by age) file, and men contribute person-years from age 17 until they are censored at first birth or the interview date. This first

analytic sample is used to evaluate the (unadjusted) baseline risk of a first birth by age. By imputing missing data on covariates, we can use nearly the entire eligible sample for our multivariate analyses. Our final NSFG analytic sample includes 4,438 men (1,681 with a first birth), representing 43,505 person-years.

Cross:

==Sample==

==To examine the transition== into an extended family household, I created ==person-year (by age) files in which== I specified the ==risk period for first== observed onset of co-residence starting at age 0 (the first full year of life) and followed children ==until the first== time they were observed living with an extended relative, ==or== until ==the end of the observation period== (up to but not including age 18).
[...]
==This first analytic sample== consisted of approximately 75 per cent of sample children born between 1988 and 1995, and was ==used to evaluate the (unadjusted) baseline risk of first== co-residence ==by age==. I then imputed ==missing data on== time-invariant covariates. After excluding cases with missing time-varying data, my ==final analytic sample include==d 4,484 children (1,731 of whom experienced extended family co-residence), ==representing== 65,907 person-years. Weighted data are representative of young adults who were born between 1988 and 1995.

Carlson et al.:

To test the extent to which the social and economic factors were differentially associated with nonmarital fatherhood by race/ethnicity, we also ran models separately for white, black, and Hispanic fathers, and then tested for significant interactions in a pooled model (using Chow tests; results not shown).

Cross – doesn't cite there:

To assess whether economic capacities and family needs ==were differentially associated with== extended family coresidence by ==race/ethnicity, I== ==also ran the models separately for Black, White, and Hispanic== children ==and then== conducted Chow tests on the fully interacted model that compared each group (White vs. Black, White vs. Hispanic, and Black vs. Hispanic).

Carlson et al.:

To the extent that nonmarital fatherhood has consequences for men's future socioeconomic trajectories and well-being (Nock 1998) and is linked to disadvantaged outcomes for children (McLanahan 2011), this is an important topic that has implications for both research and public policy.

Cross – doesn't cite here:

To the extent that extended relatives play a role in child development and well-being, this is an important phenomenon that has implications for both research and public policy.

SOURCE: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0002764218787000

Bosick and Fomby:

Data and Method

We use data from the PSID and two of its supplemental studies, the Child Development Supplement (CDS) and the Transition into Adulthood Supplement (TAS). PSID began in 1968 as a nationally representative sample of approximately 4,800 households. Original respondents and their descendants have been followed annually until 1997 and biennially since then. To maintain population representativeness, a sample refresher in 1997 added approximately 500 households headed by immigrants who had entered the United States since 1968. At each wave, the household head or the spouse or cohabiting partner of the head reports on family household composition, employment, earned and unearned income, assets, debt, educational attainment, expenditures, housing characteristics, and health and health care in the household. In 2015 (the most recent wave available), the study collected information on almost 25,000 individuals in approximately 9,000 households.

Cross – never cites:

Method

Data

I use data from the PSID for the years 1988–2013. I focus on this period in order to follow a recent cohort of children through their childhood years and better capture the extended family experiences of contemporary youth. The PSID began in 1968 as a nationally representative sample of approximately 5,000 households. Original respondents and their descendants were followed annually until 1997 and have been followed biennially since then. To maintain population representativeness, a sample refresher in 1997 added approximately 500 households headed by immigrants who had entered the US since 1968. At each wave, the household head or their spouse or cohabiting partner reports on the household roster, employment, income, education, housing characteristics, expenditures, and health/ healthcare for themselves and all other family members since the previous interview. In 2013, the interviewed sample included information on almost 25,000 adults in nearly 9,000 households.