



california  
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# Constructed Variables CHIS 2011-12 Adolescent Survey

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**Contact:**

UCLA Center for Health Policy Research  
10960 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1550  
Los Angeles, CA 90024  
Email: [chis@ucla.edu](mailto:chis@ucla.edu)  
Fax: (310) 794-2686

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# Screening Information

## AGEGRP\_A Age Group for Adult Respondent

The AGEGRP\_A variable provides a categorical measure of the age group for the adult respondent in the teen’s household.

Each case is assigned to the following values:

Condition:	AGEGRP_A Value:	AGEGRP_A Label:
If SRAGE<30	1	Less than 30 years
If 30<=SRAGE<=39	2	30-39 years
If 40<=SRAGE<=49	3	40-49 years
If 50<=SRAGE<=59	4	50-59 years
SRAGE>=60	5	60 + years

Cases in which no adult information is available in either the child interview or adult interview are assigned a value of AGEGRP\_A=(-5).

## AHEDUC Adult Educational Attainment

AHEDUC is constructed with adult questionnaire item AH47. It includes the adult respondents whose household had an adolescent selected to take the adolescent survey.

AHEDUC is constructed by combining values in AH47 in order to create more general categories for education levels.

The values for the educational attainment variable are assigned in the following manner:

Condition:	AHEDUC Value:	AHEDUC Label:
If AH47=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (grades), or 30 (no formal education)	1	Grade 1 though 8
If AH47=9, 10, or 11 (grades)	2	Grade 9 through 11
If AH47=12 (grade)	3	Grade 12/HS diploma
If AH47=13, 14, 15, or 22	4	Some college
If AH47=24, 25, or 26	5	Vocational school
If AH47=23	6	AA or AS degree
If AH47=16 or 17 (4 <sup>th</sup> or 5 <sup>th</sup> year at university)	7	BA or BS degree
If AH47=18	8	Some grad school
If AH47=19 or 20	9	MA or MS degree
If AH47=21	10	PhD or equivalent

## INTVLANG

### Language of Interview

The INTVLANG variable indicates the language spoken during the interview by the interviewer and the adolescent respondent. It is identical to the Westat variable ENGLSPAN but was renamed into INTVLANG since the former gives the impression that the interviews are only conducted in English and Spanish. The variable ENGLSPAN was moved to the admin files.

Each case is reassigned to an INTVLANG value based on the following criteria:

Condition:	INTVLANG Value:	INTVLANG Label:
If ENGLSPAN=1	1	English
If ENGLSPAN=2	2	Spanish
If ENGLSPAN=3	3	Vietnamese
If ENGLSPAN=4	4	Korean
If ENGLSPAN=5	5	Cantonese
If ENGLSPAN=6	6	Mandarin

## FAMT4

### Family Type (4 Levels)

The FAMT4 variable is based on the constructed variable FAM\_TYPE. This variable collapses categories representing 4 general family types in the adult file and 2 in the adolescent file.

Cases are assigned based on the following criteria:

Condition:	FAMT4 Value:	FAMT4 Label:
If FAM_TYPE=4	3	Married with kids
If FAM_TYPE=5	4	Single with kids

**Note:** “SINGLE” category (FAMT4= 4) includes both single respondents regarding their marital status, and married respondents who do not live with their spouses.

## HHSIZE\_P

### Household Size (PUF Recode)

The HHSIZE\_P variable is a recoded variable based on the HH\_SIZE variable that measures household size. The purpose of the household size variable is to combine the number of adults, children, and adolescents in the selected household. The HHSIZE\_P variable is created by adding together counts derived from the variables ADLTCNT, CHLDCNT, and TEENCNT.

**Note:** Top code: 7

## POVGWD\_P

### Family Poverty Threshold Level (PUF Recode)

The POVGDW\_P construct is a recoded variable of POVGDW that measures family poverty threshold level. Top-code is 24.

## POVLL

### Poverty Level

The POVLL variable indicates the total annual income of the household as a percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

In order for Westat to approximate the 100%, 200%, and 300% Federal Poverty Level cutoff points for each household, the respondents were asked to report the number of people living in their household who are supported by the total annual household income (AK17/HHINC), and if needed, how many of those people are children under 18 years old (AK18). The 100%, 200%, and 300% cutoff values for each household were calculated during the administration of the survey by multiplying the 2007 Census Poverty Threshold “size of family unit” by “related children under 18 years” table amounts by 1, 2, or 3 (U.S. Bureau of the Census: Current Population Survey). The income values were then rounded to the nearest 100 dollars. The three household income cutoff points for each household were then stored as CATI variables POVRT100, POVRT200, and POVRT300.

A. First, the income amounts within the poverty variables (POVRT100, POVRT200, POVRT300) are recoded into the same income range levels as the household income variable (HHINC) with three transitional variables (e.g. POVRT100n, 200n, 300n).

B. Second, the POVLL values are assigned.

1. Each case with a POVRT100n value equal to –9 (not ascertained) is assigned a value of 4 (301% FPL and above) that indicates an income of 301% FPL and above.
2. Next, questionnaire items AK18A, AK18B, AK18C and the CATI variables POVRT100, POVRT200, and POVRT300 are used to assign POVLL values to the recoded cases. Each case is tested through the following series of conditions until a value is assigned:

Condition:	POVLL Value:	POVLL Label:
AK18A=1 (equal to or less than calculated POVRT100)	1	0-100% FPL
AK18A=2 (more than POVRT100) or AK18B=1 (equal to or less than calculated POVRT 200)	2	101-200% FPL
AK18B=2 (more than POVRT200) or AK18C=1 (equal to or less than POVRT300)	3	201-300% FPL
AK18C=2 (more than POVRT300)	4	301% FPL and above

3. For the remaining cases, the actual household income values (HHINC) are compared to the transitional poverty variables POVRT100n, POVRT200n, and POVRT300n, which have the same range levels. Each case is tested through the following conditions until a respective POVLL value is assigned:



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Condition:	POVLL Value:	POVLL Label:
If HHINC <= POVRT100n	1	0-100% FPL
If HHINC <= POVRT200n	2	101-200% FPL
If HHINC <= POVRT300n	3	201-300% FPL
If HHINC > POVRT300n	4	301% FPL and above

### POVLL2\_P

#### Poverty Level as Times 100% of FPL (PUF Recode)

The POVLL2\_P variable is based on the POVLL2 (source) variable. This variable provides a recoded continuous measure of poverty times the 100% Federal Poverty Level. Top-code is 24.

### SRTENR

#### Self-reported Household Tenure (HH)

SRTENR is a Westat-generated variable and is constructed using the adult questionnaire item AK25. Adolescents who reside in households that are owned by the adult respondent are assigned a value of SRTENR=1. Adolescents who reside in households that are rented by the adult respondent are assigned a value of SRTENR=2. For missing values, AK25 is imputed. For this imputation method, please consult methodology reports by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

## Demographic Information

### SRAGE\_P

#### Self-Reported Age (PUF Recode)

The SRAGE\_P is a recoded version of SRAGE, which assigns age to the respondent.

**Note:** For the adolescent file, SRAGE\_P=SRAGE.

### SRSEX

#### Gender

SRSEX is a variable created by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat. It is a dichotomous variable indicating the gender of the adolescent respondent. **SRSEX\_A** is a dichotomous variable indicating the gender of the corresponding adult respondent.

### SCH\_TYP

#### Type of School Attended

The SCH\_TYP variable assigns the type of school that the adolescent currently or last attended. Adolescents who attended a public school are assigned a value of SCH\_TYP=1. Those indicating attendance at a private school are assigned a value of SCH\_TYP=2.

Adolescents who attended home school, boarding schools or other non-traditional programs are assigned a value of SCH\_TYP=(-1).

**TA6\_P # of Times Changed Schools in Past Three Yrs (PUF Recode)**

TA6\_P is a categorical recode of the continuous variable TA6, which provides the total number of times the adolescent reported changing schools in the past three years. For TA6\_P, values greater than 3 were grouped into the category 3+ times.

**TA7\_P Reason Changed Schools: Moved (PUF Recode)**

TA7\_P is a PUF recode of the variable TA7. Responses for reasons the adolescent changed schools were grouped and collapsed into three main response categories, including moved, didn't like school/wanted to attend a better school, and other/multiple reasons. Adolescents who did not report any school change were assigned an inapplicable skip value (TA7\_P=-1). Finally, responses that were not ascertained were assigned (-9).

**CNTRYYS Country Born In**

CNTRYYS is constructed with questionnaire items TI3 and TI3OS.

CNTRYYS is constructed by reassigning the verbatim responses in TI3OS into TI3, and creating more general categories referring to country of birth.

Condition:	CNTRYYS Value:	CNTRYYS Label:
TI3=1, 2, 9, 22, 26	1	United States
TI3=18	2	Mexico
TI3=5, 10, or 27	3	Central America
TI3=28, 32	4	Other Latin America
TI3=4, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 29, or 33	5	Asia and Pacific Islands
TI3=6, 7, 8, 11,14, 15, 20, 21, or 30	6	Europe
TI3=3, 31, or 34	7	Other

**Note:** See Appendix A for a description of the recodes of country of birth based on open-ended response in TI3OS.

**YRUS Years Adolescent Lived in U.S.**

YRUS is constructed with questionnaire item TI6.

YRUS assigns the number of years the adolescent respondent has lived in the U.S. (TI6) into range levels. In addition, YRUS standardizes the number of years for those with a particular year reported.

The value for this variable is calculated for the respondents who report a particular year by subtracting the year they report from 2007 (2007-TI6YR).

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A skip value (-1) is assigned for all persons who were born in the U.S., Guam, Samoa, or the Virgin Islands.

**LNGHME\_P                      Types of Languages Spoken At Home (PUF Recode)**

The LNGHME\_P variable indicates the languages spoken in the homes of the respondents. This variable is the recoded version of LANGHOME, which is derived from questionnaire items T17\_1 through T17\_23. The LNGHME\_P variable is created with the categories generated with the LANGHOME construct variable.

1. First, values are assigned to a LANGHOME variable based on criteria from questionnaire items T17\_1-T17\_23.

Condition:	LNGHME_P Value	LNGHME_P Label:
If LANGHOME=1	1	English
If LANGHOME=2	2	Spanish
If LANGHOME=4	3	Vietnamese
If LANGHOME=5	4	Korean

2. For cases where respondents speak two or more languages, values for LANGHOME were assigned based on the following criteria:

If LANGHOME=8	5	English and Spanish
If LANGHOME=9	6	English and Chinese
If LANGHOME=10	7	English and European language
If LANGHOME=11	8	English and another language
If LANGHOME=12	9	English and one other language
If LANGHOME in (3 6 7)	10	Chinese or one other language
If LANGHOME=13	11	Other languages (2+)

**CITIZEN2                      Citizenship Status for Adolescents (3 Levels)**

The CITIZEN2 variable is created to provide another indication of citizenship. This variable also reflects a definition from UCLA’s Center for Health Policy Research. CITIZEN2 is derived from CITIZEN1. CITIZEN2 collapses response categories that indicate non-citizenship with and without a green card.

Each case is tested through the following conditions until a CITIZEN2 value is assigned:

Condition:	CITIZEN2 Value:	CITIZEN2 Label:
If CITIZEN1=1	1	U.S.-Born Citizen
If CITIZEN1=2	2	Naturalized Citizen
If CITIZEN1=3 or 4	3	Non-Citizen

Cases in which citizenship cannot be determined are imputed a CITIZEN2 value.

## CNTRYF

### Country Father Born In

The variable CNTRYF indicates the country in which the adolescent's father was born. Because the 2007 adolescent survey does not ask for this information, other information from the adult and child data files are used to determine the father's country of origin.

If the adult respondent in the household is male, CNTRYF is derived from CNTRYM in the adult file.

If the adult respondent in the household is female, CNTRYF is derived from AI56.

If there is no adult respondent in the household, it is assumed that the adolescent respondent has the same parents as the child respondent and father's country of origin is determined from CNTRYF in the child file.

If there is neither an adult respondent nor child in the household, CNTRYF is determined from the same donor as the insurance/eligibility variables.

CNTRYF re-categorizes the answer categories from AI56 into 7 distinct levels:

Values of CNTRYF are assigned as follows.

Condition: (AI56 value)	CNTRYF Value:	CNTRYF Label:
United States (1) American Samoa(2) Guam (9) Puerto Rico (22) Virgin Islands (26)	1	United States
Mexico (18)	2	Mexico
El Salvador (5) Guatemala (10) Other Central America (27)	3	Central America
Other South America (28) Caribbean (32)	4	Other Latin America
China (4) India (12) Iran (13) Japan (16) Korea (17) Philippines (19) Russia (23) Taiwan (24) Vietnam (25) Other Asian or Pacific Islands (29) Middle East (33)	5	Asia and Pacific Islands
England (6) France (7) Germany (8) Hungary (11) Ireland (14) Italy (15) Poland (20) Portugal (21) Other Europe (30)	6	Europe
Canada (3) Africa (31) Other (34)	7	Other

## CNTRYM

### Country Mother Born In

The variable CNTRYM indicates the country in which the adolescent's mother was born. Because the 2007 adolescent survey does not ask for this information, other information from the adult and child data files are used to determine the mother's country of origin.

If the adult respondent in the household is female, CNTRYF is derived from CNTRYM in the adult file.

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If the adult respondent in the household is male, CNTRYF is derived from AI56.

If there is no adult respondent in the household, it is assumed that the adolescent respondent has the same parents as the child respondent and mother’s country of origin is determined from CNTRYM in the child file.

If there is neither an adult respondent nor child in the household, CNTRYF is determined from the same donor as the insurance/eligibility variables.

CNTRYF re-categorizes the answer categories from AI56 into 7 distinct levels.

Values of CNTRYF are assigned as follows:

Condition: (AH34 value)	CNTRYF Value:	CNTRYF Label:
United States (1) American Samoa(2) Guam (9) Puerto Rico (22) Virgin Islands (26)	1	United States
Mexico (18)	2	Mexico
El Salvador (5) Guatemala (10) Other Central America (27)	3	Central America
Other South America (28) Caribbean (32)	4	Other Latin America
China (4) India (12) Iran (13) Japan (16) Korea (17) Philippines (19) Russia (23) Taiwan (24) Vietnam (25) Other Asian or Pacific Islands (29) Middle East (33)	5	Asia and Pacific Islands
England (6) France (7) Germany (8) Hungary (11) Ireland (14) Italy (15) Poland (20) Portugal (21) Other Europe (30)	6	Europe
Canada (3) Africa (31) Other (34)	7	Other

**CITIZ2\_F                      Citizenship and Immigration Status of Father (3 Levels)**

The CITIZ2\_F variable is derived from the constructed variable CITIZ2, which categorizes the citizenship and immigration status of the adolescent’s father. The CITIZ2\_F variable re-categorizes the father’s citizenship status into 3 distinct levels.

Values of CITIZ2\_F are assigned as follows:

Condition:	CITIZ2_F Value:	CITIZ2_F Label:
If CITIZ1_F=1	1	U.S.-Born Citizen
If CITIZ1_F=2	2	Naturalized Citizen
If CITIZ1_F=3 or 4	3	Non-Citizen

## CITIZ2\_M

### Citizenship and Immigration Status of Mother (3 Levels)

The CITIZ2\_M variable is derived from the constructed variable CITIZ1\_M, which categorizes the citizenship and immigration status of the adolescent’s mother. The CITIZ2\_M variable re-categorizes the mother’s citizenship status into 3 distinct levels.

Values of CITIZ2\_M are assigned as follows:

Condition:	CITIZ2_M Value:	CITIZ2_M Label:
If CITIZ1_M=1	1	U.S.-Born Citizen
If CITIZ1_M=2	2	Naturalized Citizen
If CITIZ1_M=3 or 4	3	Non-Citizen

## YRUSF

### Years Father has Lived in the US

The YRUSF variable categorically assigns the number of years the adolescent’s father has lived in the U.S. Because the 2007 adolescent survey does not ask for this information, other information from the adult and child data files are used to determine the number of years the adolescent’s father has lived in the U.S.

1. If the adult respondent in the household is male, YRUSF is constructed using AADATE, AH41FMT, AH41, and AH41YR.
2. If the adult respondent in the household is female, YRUSF is constructed from AADATE, AI60FMT, AI60, and AI60YR. Note: AI57 causes an undesirable skip pattern. If AI57=2 (doesn’t currently live in the U.S.), AI58-AI60 are skipped.
- 3a. If there is no adult respondent in the household, it is assumed that the child respondent and the adolescent respondent have the same parents and YRUSF is determined from YRUSF in the child file.
- 3b. If AI58 (mother a citizen)/AI59 (mother a permanent resident) are skipped due to AI57=2, it is assumed that the adolescent respondent has the same parents as the child respondent and YRUSF is determined from the child file. However, if the information from the child is not consistent with AI56, discard info from the child file.
4. If there is neither an adult respondent nor child in the household, YRUSF is determined from the same donor information as the insurance/eligibility variables.

YRUSF standardizes the number of years for those with a particular year reported.

The value for this variable is calculated for the respondents who report a particular year by subtracting the year they report from 2007 (2007-AI60YR).

A skip value (-1) is assigned for all adolescents who were born in the U.S., Guam, Samoa, or the Virgin Islands and whose mother/father does not currently live in the U.S.

## **YRUSM**

### **Years Mother has Lived in the US**

The YRUSM variable categorically assigns the number of years the adolescent's mother has lived in the U.S. Because the 2007 adolescent survey does not ask for this information, other information from the adult and child data files are used to determine the number of years the adolescent's mother has lived in the U.S.

1. If the adult respondent in the household is female, YRUSM is constructed using AADATE, AH41FMT, AH41, and AH41YR.
2. If the adult respondent in the household is male, YRUSM is constructed using AADATE, AI60FMT, AI60, and AI60YR. Note: AI57 causes an undesirable skip pattern. If AI57=2 (doesn't currently live in the U.S.), AI58-AI60 are skipped.
- 3a. If there is no adult respondent in the household, it is assumed that the teen respondent and the child respondent have the same parents as the child respondent and YRUSM is determined from YRUSM in the child file.
- 3b. If AI58 (mother a citizen)/AI59 (father a permanent resident) are skipped due to AI57=2, it is assumed that the adolescent respondent has the same parents as the child respondent and YRUSM is determined from the child file. However, if the information from the child is not consistent with AI56, discard info from the child file..
4. If there is neither an adult respondent nor child in the household, YRUSM is determined from the same donor as the insurance/eligibility variables.

YRUSM standardizes the number of years for those with a particular year reported.

The value for this variable is calculated for the respondents who report a particular year by subtracting the year they report from 2007 (2007-AI60YR).

A skip value (-1) is assigned for all adolescents who were born in the U.S., Guam, Samoa, or the Virgin Islands and whose mother/father does not currently live in the U.S.

## **RACECN\_P**

### **Race – Census 2000 Definition (PUF Recode)**

The RACECN\_P variable is a recoded version of the RACECEN variable. The RACECN\_P variable uses the Census SF1 definition/tabulation of race. RACECN\_P is derived from the imputed Westat self-reported variables SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, and SRO. Adolescents are either assigned to one of several single-race categories or a multiple-race category.

1. The number of races reported for each case is counted using the race variables SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, and SRO.
2. The cases with a single race reported are assigned to the corresponding RACECN\_P values 1 through 5. Other single race and Pacific Islanders are combined to create one category, RACECN\_P=5.
3. The cases with more than one race reported are assigned to the multiple-race category RACECN\_P=6.

## RACECN\_A

### Race of Adult Respondent – Census 2000 Definition

The constructed RACECN\_A variable is based on the same logic and criteria as RACECEN. This variable assigns race for the adult respondent of the adolescent based on the Census 2000 definition.

## RACEDO\_P

### Race – Former DOF Definition (PUF Recode)

The RACEDO\_P is a recoded variable that categorizes the adolescent's race using the former California Department of Finance's race categories. The RACEDO\_P variable uses the California Department of Finance's race categories (version 1). This variable is derived from the imputed Westat self-reported variables SRH, SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW and SRO. Latino is considered to be a race category for this variable and is given priority.

RACEDO\_P values are assigned a hierarchical manner:

1. The number of races reported for each case is counted using the race variables SRPI, SRAI, SRAS, SRAA, SRW, and SRO.
2. All cases that are reported to be Latino (SRH=1) are assigned to the Latino category RACEDO\_P=1.
3. The remaining cases, with a single race reported, are assigned to one of several Non-Latino categories. Other Non-Latino race and Non-Latino Pacific Islander are collapsed to create one category, RACEDO\_P=6
4. The remaining cases with more than one race reported are assigned to the Non-Latino multiple-race category, RACEDO\_P=7.

**Note:** The constructed Non-Latino single race category (RACEDO\_P=6) is not included in the original population projection by the Department of Finance (DOF). For a current definition of race by the Department of Finance, please see OMBSRREO.

## RACEDO\_A

### Race of Adult Respondent – DOF Definition

The constructed RACEDO\_A variable is based on the same logic and criteria as RACEDOF. This variable assigns race for the adult respondent of the adolescent based on the former Department of Finance definition.

## RACEHP2P

### Race – UCLA CHPR Definition, Unbridged (PUF Recode)

The RACEHP2P variable is a recoded version of RACEHPR2 to collapse categories into less identifiable ones. The new categories are assigned as follows:

Condition:	RACEHP2P Value:	RACEHP2P Label:
IF RACEHPR2=1	1	Latino
IF RACEHPR2=3	2	American Indian/Alaskan Native
IF RACEHPR2=4	3	Asian



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IF RACEHPR2=5	4	African American
IF RACEHPR2=6	5	White
IF RACEHPR2=2 or 7	6	Pacific Islander/Other single or multiple race

**RACEHP2A**                      **Race – UCLA CHRP Definition, Unbridged (Adult)**

The constructed RACEHP2A variable is based on the same logic and criteria as RACEHPR2. This variable assigns race for the adult respondent of the adolescent based on the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research definition.

**ASIAN8**                              **Asian Subtypes – 8 (PUF Recode)**

The ASIAN8 variable is derived from ASIAN10 (source) variable.

**A. First, the number of Asian ethnic groups reported for each case is counted using ASIAN10\_1 through ASIAN10\_10.**

**B. Adolescents who report only one Asian ethnic group are assigned ASIAN8 values.**

1. The adolescents who report only one ethnic group in ASIAN10 are assigned the following values for the ASIAN8 variable:

Condition:	ASIAN8 Value:	ASIAN8 Label:
If ASIAN10=1	1	Chinese
If ASIAN10=2	2	Japanese
If ASIAN10=3	3	Korean
If ASIAN10=4	4	Filipino
If ASIAN10=5	5	South Asian
If ASIAN10=6	6	Vietnamese
If ASIAN10=7 and 8	7	Southeast Asian

2. The adults who only report one Asian ethnic group, and are not yet assigned an ASIAN8 value, are imputed to assign an ASIAN8 value.

**C. The adolescents who report other or more than one Asian ethnic group are assigned ASIAN8 values.**

The adolescents who report other or more than one ethnic group in ASIAN10 are assigned a value of 8:

Condition:	ASIAN8 Value:	ASIAN8 Label:

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Other or more than one ethnic group reported in ASIAN10	8	Other Asian/Two or more Asian types
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**ASNHP2\_P Asian Group – UCLA CHPR Definition, Unbridged (PUF Recode)**

The ASNHP2\_P variable identifying Asian ethnicity is a recoded definition for the public use file provided by the Center for Health Policy Research at UCLA which assigns Asian ethnicity based on which group the adolescent identifies with the most, if more than one Asian sub-group is reported. It collapses adolescent reports of Cambodian ethnicity, other Asian ethnic group and those reporting belonging to more than one Asian ethnic group.

The number of Asian ethnic groups reported for each case is counted using the ASNHP2 variable.

1. The adolescents who report belonging to an ethnic group in ASNHP2 are assigned the following values for the ASNHP2\_P variable:

Condition:	ASNHP2_P Value:	ASNHP2_P Label:
If ASNHP2=2	1	Chinese
If ASNHP2=3	2	Filipino
If ASNHP2=4	3	South Asian
If ASNHP2=5	4	Japanese
If ASNHP2=6	5	Korean
If ASNHP2=7	6	Vietnamese
If ASNHP2=1 or 8	7	Cambodian/Other Asian/Multiple Asian

2. Adolescents who are not of Asian race/ethnicity, ASNHP2= (-1), are assigned a value of ASNHP2\_P= (-1).

**SRCH Self-Reported Chinese**

SRCH is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being Chinese. SRCH was constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

**SRPH OMB Self-Reported Filipino**

SRPH is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being Filipino. SRPH was constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

**SRPI** **Self-Reported PI and NTV HW**

SRPI is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being Other Pacific Islander, Native American, or Native Hawaiian. SRPI was constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

**SRVT** **Self-Reported Vietnamese**

SRVT is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being Vietnamese. SRVT was constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

**SRKR** **OMB Self-Reported Korean**

SRKR is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being Korean. SRKR was constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

**SRAS** **Self-Reported Asian**

SRAS is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being Asian. SRAS was constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

**SRASO** **OMB Self-Reported Other Asian Group**

SRASO is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being Asian. SRASO was constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

**SRH** **Self-Reported Latino/Hispanic**

SRH is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being Latino/Hispanic. SRH is constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat. **SRH\_A** is an indicator of the corresponding adult respondent, constructed with the same logic.

**SRAA** **Self-Reported African American**

SRAA is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being African American. SRH is constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

**SRAI** **Self-Reported American Indian**

SRAI is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being American Indian. SRAI is constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

## SRW

### Self-Reported White

SRW is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being White. SRW is constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

## SRO

### Self-Reported Other Race

SRO is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not a respondent self-reports as being of a race other than White, Black/African American, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native/Native American, Other Pacific Islander, or Native Hawaiian. SRO is constructed for weighting purposes by the CHIS data collection vendor, Westat.

## LATIN7TP

### Latin/Hispanic Subtypes (7 Levels)

The purpose of this variable is to provide a 7-level measurement of what group(s) the adolescents identify with of those who report that they are of Latino/Hispanic origin (SRH=1). This variable is derived from items SRH, T11A\_1 through T11A\_21 and T11AOS. LATIN9TP is created as a transition variable to collapse to LATIN7TP.

**A. First, the number of Latino/Hispanic ancestries reported for each case is counted using items T11A\_1 through T11A\_21.**

**B. The cases with adolescents who report only one Latino/Hispanic ancestry are assigned values for the temporary variable LATINTEMP.**

1. The adolescents who report that they belong to a single Latino/Hispanic ancestry are assigned the following LATINTEMP values:

Condition:	LATINTEMP Value:	LATINTEMP Label:
If T11A_1=1 (Mexican/Mexicano) or T11A_2=1 (Mexican American) or T11A_3=1 (Chicano) or (T11A_13=1 (other Latino) and T11AOS include one of the following: Oaxaca Yucatan.)	1	Mexican
If T11A_4=1 (Salvadoran)	2	Salvadoran
If T11A_5=1(Guatemalan)	3	Guatemalan
If T11A_6=1 (Costa Rican) or T11A_7=1 (Honduran) or T11A_8=1 (Nicaraguan) or T11A_9=1 (Panamanian) or (T11A_13=1 (other Latino) and T11AOS includes one of the following: Belizean Central American)	4	Central American

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If T11A_10=1 (Puerto Rican)	5	Puerto Rican
If T11A_11=1 (Cuban)	6	Cuban
If T11A_12=1 (Spanish-American) or T11A_17=1 (Portuguese) or T11A_20=1 (Other European origin)	7	Latino European
If T11A_14=1 (Colombian) or T11A_15=1 (Argentinean) or T11A_16=1 (Peruvian) or T11A_19=1 (Other South American origin)	8	South American
If T11A_18=1 (Other Caribbean origin) or If T11A_21=1 (Other Latino/Hispanic)	9	Caribbean

**C. The cases with more than one ancestry reported are assigned LATINTEMP values.**

1. The cases with more than one ancestry reported are assigned to the “two or more Latino types” category:

Condition:	LATINTEMP Value:	LATINTEMP Label:
T11A_1-21>1 (More than one Latino/Hispanic ancestry)	10	Two or more Latino types

**D. The adolescents who report that they are not of Latino or Hispanic origin (SRH= 2) are assigned a skip value (-1) for this variable.**

**E. Any other cases are imputed to assign a value for LATINTEMP.**

**F. Finally, all of the cases are assigned values for the LATIN9TP variable using the categories generated with LATINTEMP.**

Each case is tested through the following conditions until a LATIN9TP is assigned:

Condition:	LATIN9TP Value:	LATIN9TP Label:
If LATINTEMP=1 (Mexican)	1	Mexican
If LATINTEMP=2 (Salvadoran)	2	Salvadoran
If LATINTEMP=3 (Guatemalan)	3	Guatemalan
If LATINTEMP=4 (Central American)	4	Central American
If LATINTEMP=5 (Puerto Rican)	5	Puerto Rican
If LATINTEMP=7 (Latino European)	6	Latino European

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If LATINTEMP=8 (South American)	7	South American
If LATINTEMP=6 (Cuban) or 9 (Caribbean) or 13 (Other Latino)	8	Other Latino
If LATINTEMP=10 (Two or more Latino types)	9	Two or more Latino types
If LATINTEMP=-1	-1	Non-Latino
If LATINTEMP=-9	8	Not ascertained

**G. If LATIN9TP cannot be determined, and T11A is missing, country of birth is used (T13) to assign Latino ethnic group in LATIN9TP.**

**H. LATIN7TP uses LATIN9TP to collapse specific categories to create a 7-level Latino subtype variable. Cases are assigned according to the following criteria:**

Condition:	LATIN7TP Value:	LATIN7TP Label:
If LATIN9TP=1	1	Mexican
If LATIN9TP=2	2	Salvadoran
If LATIN9TP=3 or 4	3	Central American
If LATIN9TP=6	4	Latino European
If LATIN9TP=7	5	South American
If LATIN9TP=5 or 8	6	Other Latino
If LATIN9TP=9	7	2 or more Latino types

## **CATRIBE**

### **California Tribal Heritage**

The California Tribal Heritage variable indicates whether or not the adolescents who report themselves as being American Indian/Alaska Native (SRAI=1) identify themselves with a California or a non-California tribal heritage. This variable is constructed using questionnaire items T12A\_1 through T12A\_11, T12AOS, and T12COS.

Since the questionnaire response categories in T12A include only non-California tribes, it was important to construct CATRIBE in order to capture verbatim responses in T12AOS or T12COS that might indicate California tribal heritage among the population of American Indians responding to the questionnaire.

Therefore, any American Indian/Alaska Native respondents (SRAI=1) who reported a California Tribe in T12AOS or T12COS are considered to have California Tribal Heritage (CATRIBE=1). All remaining respondents, who identified themselves with at least one of the non-California tribes in T12A\_1-11, or indicated a non-California tribe as a verbatim answer in T12AOS, are considered to be of non-California Tribal Heritage. Any others are assigned a not ascertained value (-9) for this variable.

**Note:** This variable indicates reported tribal heritage. The cases included in this variable all reported themselves as AIAN (SRAI=1), but may or may not be enrolled members of a federal- or state-recognized tribe (please see the T12C variable for this information).

## GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

### UR\_BG

#### Rural and Urban – Claritas (By Block Group)

The UR\_BG variable assigns rural and urban block group using the definition from the commercial company, Nielson, Inc (formerly Claritas). We obtained a file from Nielson Inc. that contains block groups in California and their associated urbanization categories. In order to construct UR\_BG, the block group for each case (using the CBLK variable) is assigned to its corresponding urbanization category as provided by Nielson. For cases with missing CBLK data, the block the respondent reports using questionnaire items AM8 and AM9 is used in order to make this assignment.

Nielson assigns block groups in California to 4 urbanization categories based on the analysis of population density grids using projected 2013 geoboundaries, redistricting updates, and population estimates.

The urbanization categories are defined by Nielson, Inc. as follows:

Urban	Blocks associated with dense neighborhoods that represent the central cities of most major metropolitan areas (more than 4,150 persons/square mile).
2 <sup>nd</sup> City	Blocks associated with moderate-density neighborhoods in population centers (more than 1,000 and fewer than 4,150 persons/square mile).
Suburban	Blocks associated with moderate-density neighborhoods that are not surrounded by urban or second-city population centers (estimated to be more than 1,000 persons/square mile and not in an urban or 2 <sup>nd</sup> city population center).
Town or Rural	Blocks associated with isolated small towns or less-developed areas on the exurban frontier (estimated to be more than 210 but fewer than 950 persons/square mile).  Small villages and rural hamlets surrounded by productive farmland or wide-open spaces (estimated to be 210 or fewer persons/square mile).

The cases with no block information are imputed to assign a value to UR\_BG.

### UR\_CLRT

#### Rural and Urban - Claritas (By Zipcode) (4 levels)

The UR\_CLRT variable uses a definition of rural and urban from the commercial company Nielson, Inc (formerly Claritas). Nielson assigns the ZIP codes in California to 4 urbanization categories based on the analysis of population density grids using the projected 2013 geoboundaries, redistricting updates, and population estimates. We obtained a file from Nielson Inc. that contains the ZIP codes in California and their associated urbanization categories.

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The urbanization categories are defined by Nielson, Inc. as follows:

Urban	ZIP codes associated with dense neighborhoods that represent the central cities of most major metropolitan areas (more than 4,150 persons/square mile).
2 <sup>nd</sup> City	ZIP codes associated with moderate-density neighborhoods in population centers (more than 1,000 and fewer than 4,150 persons/square mile).
Suburban	ZIP codes associated with moderate-density neighborhoods that are not surrounded by urban or second-city population centers (estimated to be more than 1,000 persons/square mile and not in an urban or 2 <sup>nd</sup> city population center).
Town or Rural	ZIP codes associated with isolated small towns or less-developed areas on the exurban frontier (estimated to be more than 210 but fewer than 950 persons/square mile).  Small villages and rural hamlets surrounded by productive farmland or wide-open spaces (estimated to be 210 or fewer persons/square mile).

In order to create the UR\_CLRT variable, the ZIP code for each case (within the BESTZIP variable) is assigned to its corresponding urbanization category as provided by Nielson. For cases with missing BESTZIP data, the ZIP code the respondent reports in questionnaire item AM7 is used in order to make this assignment (if AM7 > 90001).

## UR\_CLRT2

### Rural and Urban - Claritas (By Zipcode) (2 levels)

Four urbanization categories are defined for the ZIP codes in California by the commercial company Nielson, Inc (please see constructed variable UR\_CLRT). The UR\_CLRT2 variable is a modified version of the constructed UR\_CLRT variable. The UR\_CLRT2 variable designates all ZIP codes as either rural or urban.

1. The cases assigned to the urban, 2<sup>nd</sup> city, or suburban UR\_CLRT categories (if UR\_CLRT=1, 2, or 3) are considered to be urban (UR\_CLRT2=1).
2. The cases assigned to the small town or rural UR\_CLRT category (if UR\_CLRT=4) are considered to be rural (UR\_CLRT2=2).

**Note:** This variable is particularly useful since it provides an estimate that seems to correspond to the Census definition of urbanized and non-urbanized areas. As Nielson Inc. states, “The rural and small town/exurban classifications are not far from the density cutoff of the Census definition that distinguishes urbanized from non-urbanized areas as those having densities above/below 1,000 persons/square mile.”



## **UR\_IHS**

### **Rural and Urban – Indian Health Service**

The UR\_IHS variable uses a county-level classification of rural and urban from the Indian Health Service. According to the IHS definition, counties are classified either as urban or rural. All counties (SRCNTY) are classified as either rural or urban using the IHS definition. In addition, the cities of San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Bakersfield are coded as urban.

1. The cases with respondents who report that they live within an urban county stratum that is composed of urban counties are coded as urban (UR\_IHS=1).
2. The cases with ZIP codes associated with the cities of San Diego, Santa Barbara and Bakersfield are also assigned to the urban category for this variable (UR\_IHS=1).

The cases with respondents who report that they live within a rural county, and are not associated with ZIP codes for the cities of San Diego, Santa Barbara or Bakersfield, are considered to be rural (UR\_IHS=2).

## **UR\_OMB**

### **Rural and Urban – OMB**

The UR\_OMB variable reflects the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) classification of metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Counties are considered to be metropolitan or non-metropolitan depending on whether they are included in an MSA.

Each case is tested through the following series of conditions until a UR\_OMB value is assigned:

1. The cases with respondents who report that they live within a metropolitan county (SRCNTY) are assigned to the metropolitan category (UR\_OMB=1).
2. The cases with respondents who report that they live within a non-metropolitan county (SRCNTY) are assigned to the non-metropolitan category (UR\_OMB=2).

## **UR\_RHP**

### **Rural and Urban – Office of Rural Health Policy**

THE UR\_RHP variable uses an operational classification of rural and urban from the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy (ORHP). The ORHP classifies counties as either rural or urban. The counties are classified with the same criteria that the Office of Management and Budget uses in order to determine metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas (see UR\_OMB). However, in order take into account particular rural areas within large urban counties (>1225 square miles), certain census tracts within these counties are designated as rural.

Each case is tested through the following series of steps until a UR\_RPH value is assigned:

1. Respondents who report that they live in counties that are designated as rural are coded as rural (UR\_RPH=2).
2. The cases with census tracts designated as rural, within a large urban county, are assigned to the rural category.
3. The remaining respondents who report that they live within a county classified as urban are coded as urban (UR\_RHP=1).

## UR\_TRACT

### Rural and Urban – Claritas (By Census Tract)

The UR\_TRACT variable assigns the definition of rural and urban tract from the commercial company, Nielson, Inc (formerly Claritas). We obtained a file from Nielson Inc. that contains the tracts in California and their associated urbanization categories. Nielson assigns the tracts in California to 4 urbanization categories based on the analysis of population density grids using projected 2013 geoboundaries, redistricting updates, and population estimates.

The urbanization categories are defined by Nielson, Inc. as follows:

Urban	Tracts associated with dense neighborhoods that represent the central cities of most major metropolitan areas (more than 4,150 persons/square mile).
2 <sup>nd</sup> City	Tracts associated with moderate-density neighborhoods in population centers (more than 1,000 and fewer than 4,150 persons/square mile).
Suburban	Tracts associated with moderate-density neighborhoods that are not surrounded by urban or second-city population centers (estimated to be more than 1,000 persons/square mile and not in an urban or 2 <sup>nd</sup> city population center).
Town or Rural	Tracts associated with isolated small towns or less-developed areas on the exurban frontier (estimated to be more than 210 but fewer than 950 persons/square mile).  Small villages and rural hamlets surrounded by productive farmland or wide-open spaces (estimated to be 210 or fewer persons/square mile).

In order to create the UR\_TRACT variable, the tract for each case is assigned to its corresponding urbanization category as provided by Nielson. For cases with missing tract data, the tract of the respondent reports in questionnaire items AM8 and AM9 is used in order to make this assignment.

The cases with no tract information are imputed to assign a value to UR\_TRACT.

## Health Status and Health Conditions

### HRQOL

#### Number of Unhealthy Days

HRQOL is constructed by summing number of days from TB35 and TB36. It is a composite variable and proxy for health-related quality of life. This variable provides a measure of the number of days the respondent has not felt good physically and mentally in the past month, and can be compared to the HRQOL variable construct in the CHIS 2005 adult data file. For more information, please visit: [www.cdc.gov/hrqol/concept.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/concept.htm).

**BMI\_P** **Body Mass Index for Adolescents (PUF Recode)**

The BMI\_P variable is continuous and is a recoded version of BMI. BMI\_P is calculated with the PUF variables that represent weight (top coded) and height (bottom coded). If no top or bottom code is assigned for weight or height, then BMI\_P=BMI.

**RBMI** **Age and Gender Specific BMI (4 levels)**

The constructed RBMI variable is based on BMITN. This variable provides a categorical measure of age- and gender-specific percentiles of BMI for adolescents. Adolescents are considered underweight if their BMI for age is less than the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile (RBMI=1), normal if their BMI for age is between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 85<sup>th</sup> percentile (RBMI=2), overweight if their BMI for age is between the 85<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (RBMI=3), and obese if their BMI for age is equal to or greater than the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (RBMI=4).

RBMI definitions in CHIS 2011-2012 are based on updated CDC recommendations (2010) for overweight and obese designations among the adolescent population.

**OVRWT2** **Overweight or Obese (CDC 2010)**

The OVRWT2 variable is constructed based on RBMI criteria. This variable is dichotomous and determines whether the adolescent respondent is considered to be physically overweight or obese, and is based on updated guidelines from the CDC (2010). Cases are assigned based on the following criteria:

Condition:	OVRWT2 Value:	OVRWT2 Label:
If RBMI=3 or 4	1	Overweight (85% to 95% BMI) or Obese (95% or greater BMI)
If RBMI=1 or 2	2	Not overweight or obese

Cases in which RBMI cannot be determined are imputed an OVRWT value.

**HGHTI\_P** **Height (Inches – PUF Recode)**

This variable is a recoded version of HGHTI and assigns height in inches. Top and bottom codes are provided.

**Note:** Top code is 77 and bottom code is 46.

**HGHTM\_P** **Height (Meters – PUF Recode)**

This variable is a recoded version of HGHTM and assigns height in meters. Top and bottom codes are provided.

**Note:** Top code is 2 and bottom code is 1.1.

**WGHTK\_P**                      **Weight (Kilograms – PUF Recode)**

This variable is a recoded version of WGHTK and assigns weight in kilograms. Only a top code is provided.

**Note:** Top code is 109.

**WGHTP\_P**                      **Weights (Pounds - PUF Recode)**

The WGHTP\_P variable is a recode of variable WHGTP and assigns weight in pounds.

**Note:** Top code is 240.

**ASTCUR**                      **Current Asthma**

This variable is derived from questionnaire items TB5, TB17, and TB18. This variable assigns current asthma status to adolescents. Adolescents who have ever been diagnosed with asthma (TB5=1) and currently have asthma (TB17=1) or have had an attack or episode of asthma in the past year (TB18=1) are assigned the value of ASTCUR=1. Adolescents who currently do not have asthma (TB17=2) and have not had an attack or episode of asthma in the past year (TB18=2) are assigned the value of ASTCUR=2. Respondents who have never been told he/she has asthma (TB5=2) are also assigned to ASTCUR=2.

**ASTYR**                      **Asthma Symptoms Past 12 Mos for Population w/ Current Asthma**

This variable is derived from questionnaire items TB5, TB17, and TB18 and identifies whether the adolescent has had asthma symptoms in the past year among current asthmatics. Those adolescents who have been told that they have asthma (TB5=1), still have asthma (TB17=1) and have had an asthma episode in the past 12 months (TB18=1) were considered to have asthma symptoms in the past 12 months (ASTYR=1). Those who do not still have asthma (TB17=2) or have not had an attack of asthma in the past 12 months (TB18=2) were considered not to have asthma symptoms in the past 12 months (ASTYR=2). Those who were never told they had asthma (TB5=2) were assigned a value of (-1).

**ASTS**                      **Asthma Symptoms Past 12 Mos for Population w/ Diagnosed Asthma**

The ASTS variable is derived from questionnaire items TB7 and TB27. This variable provides a measure of the presence of asthma symptoms in the past year for those ever diagnosed with asthma. Cases are assigned values based on the following conditions:

Condition:	ASTS Value:	ASTS Label:
If TB7 = 2, 3, 4 or 5 or TB27= 2, 3 4 or 5	1	Symptoms
If TB7=1 or TB27=1	2	No symptoms

Respondents are assigned a skip value (ASTS=-1) if they were never diagnosed with asthma (TB7=-1 and TB27=-1)

## TB24\_P

### # Days Missed School Due to Asthma Past 12 Mos (PUF Recode)

TB24\_P is a top coded version of questionnaire item TB24, and provides a continuous measure of number of days the teen missed school due to asthma problems in the past year.

Note: Top code is 7.

# Health Care Utilization and Access

## INSMD

### Covered by Medi-Cal

The INSMD variable is derived from questionnaire items IA1, AI53\_7 and IA9\_5. Adolescents identified as being covered by Medi-Cal (if IA1=1) or covered by Medi-Cal through a premium payment for a health plan (if AI53\_7=1) are considered to be covered (INSMD=1). Those who skip out of IA1 (-1), or who are identified as not covered by Medi-Cal (if IA1=2), are considered to be not covered (INSMD=2).

In addition, the cases with INSMD ~ = 1, in which the adolescent is covered by Medi-Cal through a plan that was missed (if IA9\_5=1), are considered to be covered by Medi-Cal (INSMD=1).

When adolescent insurance information is not available, coverage status is determined from the other household members. If the adult respondent, respondent's spouse, and/or sampled child has coverage through Medi-Cal, and it is reported that the adolescent has the same coverage as any of these household members (if MA5, MA6, and/or IA10A=1), the adolescent is assigned as INSMD=1.

## INSHF

### Covered by Healthy Families

The INSHF variable is derived from questionnaire items IA2, AI53\_8 and IA9\_6. Adolescents identified by the respondent as being covered by Healthy Families (if IA2=1) or covered through a premium payment for a health plan (if AI53\_8=1) are considered to be covered for this variable. Those who skip out of IA2 (-1), or those respondents who report that the adolescent is not covered by Healthy Families (if IA2=2), are considered to be not covered (INSHF=2).

In addition, the cases with INSHF ~ = 1, in which the adolescent is covered by Healthy Families through a plan that was missed (if IA9\_6=1), are considered to be covered (INSHF=1).

When adolescent insurance information is not available, coverage status is determined from the other household members. If the adult respondent, respondent's spouse, and/or sampled child has coverage through Healthy Families, and it is reported that the adolescent has the same coverage as any of these household members (if MA5, MA6, and/or IA10A=1), the adolescent is assigned as INSHF=1.

## INSEM

### Covered by Employer-based Plan

The INSEM variable is derived from questionnaire items IA3, AI53, IA9\_1 and IA9\_2. Adolescents identified by the respondent as being covered by a health insurance plan or HMO through a current or former employer/union (if IA3=1) or covered through a premium payment for a health plan (if AI53\_1 to AI53\_6=1) are considered to be covered for this variable (INSEM=1). Those who skip out of IA3 (-1), or

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report that the adolescent is not covered by an employer-based plan (if IA3=2), are considered to be not covered (INSEM=2).

In addition, the cases with INSEM ~= 1, in which the adolescent is covered through an employer-based plan (if IA9\_1=1) or covered by school or other professional association (if IA9\_2=1) that was missed, are considered to be covered (INSEM=1).

When adolescent insurance information is not available, coverage status is determined from the other household members. If the adult respondent, respondent's spouse, and/or sampled child has employer/union-based coverage, and it is reported that the adolescent has the same coverage as any of these household members (if MA5, MA6, and/or IA10A=1), the adolescent is assigned as INSEM=1.

**Note:** This variable cannot be used as a count of adolescents covered by an employer-based plan. Only respondents for adolescents without Medi-Cal and Healthy Families coverage are part of the universe.

### **INSPR Covered by Plans Purchased on Own**

The INSPR variable is derived from questionnaire items IA4 and IA9\_3. Adolescents identified by the respondent as being covered by a health insurance plan that was purchased directly from the insurance company or HMO (if IA4=1) are considered to be covered for this variable (INSPR=1). The cases that skip out of IA4 (-1), or the respondents who report that the adolescent is not covered by a plan purchased on their own (IA4=2), are considered to be not covered (INSPR=2).

In addition, the cases with INSPR ~= 1, in which the adolescent is covered through a plan purchased directly that was missed (if IA9\_3=1), are considered to be covered for this variable (INSPR=1).

When adolescent insurance information is not available, coverage status is determined from the other household members. If the adult respondent, respondent's spouse, and/or sampled child has coverage through a plan directly from the insurance company or HMO, and it is reported that the adolescent has the same coverage as any of these household members (if MA5, MA6, and/or IA10A=1), the adolescent is assigned as INSPR=1.

**Note:** This variable cannot be used as a count of adolescents covered by a plan purchased directly. Only those adolescents without Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, or employer-based coverage are part of the universe.

### **INSOG Covered by Other Government Plans**

The INSOG variable is derived from questionnaire items IA7 and IA9\_9. Adolescents identified by the respondent as being covered by some other government plan, i.e., AIM, MRMIP, PCIP (if IA7=1, 2, 4, or 6,7, 8), or who specify some other government plan (IA7OS ~=(-1)), are considered to be covered for this variable (INSOG=1). The cases that skip out of IA7 (-1), or the respondent reports that the adolescent is not covered by a government plan (if IA7=3 or 5), are considered to be not covered by some other government plan (INSOG=2).

The cases with INSOG ~=1, in which the adolescent is covered through some other government plan that was missed (if IA9\_9=91), are also considered to be covered (INSOG=1).

When adolescent insurance information is not available, coverage status is determined from the other household members. If the adult respondent, respondent's spouse, and/or sampled child has coverage through another government health plan, and it is reported that the adolescent has the same coverage as any of these household members (if MA5, MA6, and/or IA10A=1), the adolescent is assigned as INSOG=1.

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**Note:** This variable cannot be used as a count of adolescents with other government plans. Only those without Medicare, Medi-Cal, employer-based, private, or military coverage are asked this question.'

**Data editing adjustment 1:** Those cases in which INSMC=1, are considered to be covered by other government plan (INSOG=1).

### **IHS** **Covered by Indian Health Services**

The IHS variable is based on information reported in question item IA9\_8. Adolescents who are identified by the adult respondent as covered through the Indian Health Service, Tribal Health Program, or Urban Indian Clinic (IA9\_8=1) are considered to be covered for this variable (IHS= 1). Those who report that the adolescent is not covered by the Indian Health Service, Tribal Health Program, or Urban Indian Clinic (IA9\_8=2), or those who are not identified as American Indian or Alaska Natives (IA9\_8=(-1)), are considered to be not covered for this variable (IHS= 2).

The respondents who refuse (-7) or do not know (-8) if the adolescent is covered by the Indian Health Service, Tribal Health Program, or Urban Indian Clinic, or for whom this data is missing (-9), are imputed to assign values to IHS.

**Data editing adjustment 1:** Teen cases for which only some adult information is available are imputed using various control variables. Teen cases for which no adult information is available are imputed through random selection of sample teen cases.

### **MA7\_P** **Name of Teen's Main Health Plan (PUF Recode)**

The MA7\_P variable is derived from questionnaire item MA7. This variable uses MA7 to collapse specific categories of name of adolescent's main health plan into the 'other' category (if 11<=MA7<=25 then MA7\_P=91). All other categories in MA7\_P remain identical to MA7.

### **INS** **Currently Insured**

This variable indicates the current insurance status of the adolescents. INS is created with other constructed insurance variables. Adolescents who are assigned a value of 1 (covered) for any of the following variables are considered to be currently insured (INS=1): INSMC, INSHF (Source Data), INSEM, INSPR, INSMC (Source Data), INSOG, INSOT (Source Data). Those who are assigned values of 2 (not covered) for ALL of those variables are considered to be currently uninsured (INS=2).

The remaining cases are imputed to assign a value to indicate a current insurance status.

### **INSTYPE** **Insurance Type**

The INSTYPE variable assigns the adolescent's insurance type based on various insurance construct variables.

Condition:	INSTYPE Value:	INSTYPE Label:
If INS=2	1	Uninsured
If INSMC=1 and INSMC=1	2	Medicare & Medicaid

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If [INSMC=1 and (INSEM=1 or INSHF=1 or INSPR=1 or INSML=1 or INSOT=1 or INSOG=1)] or if SRAGE>=65 and [INSMC = 1 and AI4 = 1 and INSTYPE~=2] or [INSMC = 1 and AI25 = 1 and AH49=1 and AI21=1 and AI22=1 and INSTYPE~= 2]	3	Medicare & Others
If INSMC=1	4	Medicare Only
If INSMD=1	5	Medicaid
If INSHF=1	6	Healthy Families
If INSEM=1	7	Employment Based
If INSPR=1 or INSOT=1	8	Privately Purchased
If INSML=1 OR INSOG=1 OR INSHK=1	9	Other Public

**Note:** Covered by Medicare (INSMC) is inapplicable for all adolescents.

**INS64** **Type of Current Health Coverage Source – Under 65 Yrs Old**

The INS64 variable indicates the type of current health insurance coverage for persons under 65 years old. INS64 is created with other constructed insurance variables

- Each case with an adult, adolescent or child who is under 65 years old (SRAGE < 65) is tested through the following series of conditions until a respective INS64 value is assigned (please note that the values are not assigned in numerical order):

Condition:	INS64 Value:	INS64 Label:
If INSMD=1	2	Medi-Cal (Medicaid)
If INSHF=1	3	CHIP
If INSMC=1	4	Medicare
If INSEM=1	5	Employment-based
If INSPR=1	6	Privately purchased
If INSML=1 or INSOG=1	7	Other public
If INSOT=1	6	Privately purchased
INS=2	1	Uninsured

**Note:** The insurance variables used to construct INS64 may have been created through a different process for the adults, children, and adolescent cases. Please refer to the description of each of the insurance variables for each group.

**INS12M** **Months Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Mos**

This variable indicates the number of months a respondent has been insured during the past 12 months. The INS12M variable is derived from items IA24, IA27, IA28, IA20, and IA22.

Each case is tested through the following series of conditions until a value for INS12M can be assigned:



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1. The INS12M values are first assigned to the cases with respondents who report that they have current health coverage during the administration of the questionnaire:

Condition:	INS12M Value:	INS12M Label:
If IA24=1 (have had current health insurance for all of the past 12 months)	12	Insured 12 months
If IA27=2 (have current coverage, some kind of health insurance for all of the past 12 months)	12	Insured 12 months
If IA28 >= 0 (months with no health insurance at all)	12 – IA28 value (#)	Insured # months

2. The INS12M values are then assigned to the cases with respondents who do not report current health coverage during the administration of the questionnaire:

Condition:	INS12M Value:	INS12M Label:
If IA20=2 (no health insurance for all of the last 12 months)	0	Insured 0 months
If IA22 >= 1 (months with health insurance)	IA22 value (#)	Insured # months

3. The remaining cases are imputed to assign a value for INS12M.

**Note:** This variable is constructed in an identical manner in the adult, adolescent, and child data files.

## **HMO**

### **HMO Status**

The HMO variable is constructed from constructed variable **INSTYPE** (Type of Current Health Coverage Source for all Ages) and several questionnaire items: **AH49** (Medicare Coverage Provided through HMO), **AI22C** (Main Health Insurance is HMO) **AI22A** (Name of Main Health Plan) and **AH50** (Name of Medicare HMO Plan). Respondents were coded as Yes for HMO status under three conditions: 1) Are covered by a Medicare coverage provided through HMO or have HMO as a main health insurance. 2) Respondents who were skipped out of **AH49** and **AI22C**, but identified as having Medi-Cal as a main health plan or Medicare HMO plan. 3) Respondents who identified Health Families as the current health coverage source. HMO values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	HMO Value:	HMO Label:
If INSTYPE=1	3	Uninsured
AH49=1 or AI22C=1	1	HMO
(AH49=-1 and AI22C=-1) and (AI22A =38 or 54) or (AH50=38 or 54)	1	HMO
INSTYPE=6	1	HMO

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AH49=2(no) or AI22C=2(no)	2	Non-HMO
All other conditions	-9	Not Ascertained

**RSN\_UNI2**

**Reason for Uninsured Status Past 12 Mos**

The RSN\_UNIN variable is derived from questionnaire items, IA18, IA18OS, IA29 and IA29OS, which provide specific reasons for the adolescent having no current health insurance coverage in the past 12 months. The RSN\_UNIN variable re-categorizes and reassigns reasons given into distinct responses based on IA18, IA18OS, IA29 and IA29OS. The RSN\_UNIN values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	RSN_UN12 Value:	RSN_UN12 Label:
If IA18=6 or IA29=6	1	Can't afford/too expensive
If IA18=1 or IA29=1	2	Not eligible due to working status
If IA18=9, 10 or IA29=9, 10	3	Not eligible due to health or other problem
If IA18=2 or IA29=2	4	Not eligible due to citizenship/immigration
If IA18=5 or IA29=5	5	Family situation changed
If IA18=3 or IA29=3	6	Don't believe in insurance
If IA18=4, 14 or IA29=4, 14	7	Switched insurance companies, delay
If IA18=7 or IA29=7	8	Can get health care for free/pay for own
If IA18=8 or IA29=8	9	Can't qualify for public program coverage
If IA18=11, 12 or IA29=11, 12	10	Procrastination/Hasn't taken steps to get
If IA18=16, 20 or IA29=16, 20	11	Don't know where or how to get insurance
If IA18=17 or IA29=17	12	Health insurance was cancelled/was dropped
If IA18=18 or IA29=18	13	Not offered at job
If IA18=19 or IA29=19	14	No need - General
If IA18=13, 15 or IA29=13, 15	15	In process of looking for/getting insurance
If IA18=21 or IA29=21	16	Other
N/A	92	Thought R was insured

Any cases with an adolescent identified as being insured are assigned a skip value (-1) to this variable:

Condition:	RSN_NOHF Value:	RSN_NOMC Label:
If INS=1	-1	Inapplicable

**INSANY**

**Any Health Insurance in Last 12 Months**

The purpose of the INSANY variable is to indicate whether or not respondents have had any health insurance in the last 12 months. Instead of using the source variables from the questionnaire, INSANY is derived from other constructed insurance variables, including INS64 (Type of current health coverage source – under 65 years old) and INS12M (Number of months covered by health plans in past 12 months).

Adolescent respondents are assigned INSANY values based on the following conditions:

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Condition:	INSANY Value:	INSANY Label:
If INS64=1	1	Currently uninsured
If 0<=INS12M<12	2	Uninsured any of the past 12 months
If INS12M=12 and INS64>1	3	Insured all of the past 12 months

**INST\_12** **Health Insurance Coverage Last 12 Mos, with Current Status**

The INST\_12 variable is constructed from a number of questionnaire items that measure both the status and type of health insurance coverage in the past 12 months for persons 65 years and younger. Constructed categories in INST\_12 reflect stability and/or fluctuations in type of health insurance coverage during a 12-month time period. Cases reporting consistency in the type of coverage during the past 12 months or cases reporting uninsured status during all of the past 12 months are assigned the corresponding health insurance coverage category. However, cases in which multiple types of coverage are reflected in a 12-month period are assigned values based on a number of criteria specifying the type of health coverage(s), as well as gaps in coverage.

**UNINSANY** **Uninsured in Past 12 Months**

The UNINSANY variable is derived from the constructed variable INSLT12R, which measures type of health insurance coverage in the last 12 months for adults 65 and younger. This variable assigns values based on the adolescent’s insurance status during all or part of the year. Values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	UNINSANY Value:	UNINSANY Label:
If INSLT12R=3	1	Uninsured all year
If INSLT12R=6, 7	2	Uninsured part year
If INSLT12R=1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9	3	Insured all year

**ELIGPRG3** **Uninsured Medi-Cal/Healthy Families Eligible (3 levels)**

A series of eligibility variables were constructed to estimate and categorize the number of uninsured Californians who meet the eligibility criteria for the “full-scope” Medi-Cal or Healthy Families programs if they were to apply. The estimated number of uninsured eligibles is used to calculate program participation rates for the Medi-Cal and Healthy Families programs.

Criteria for assignment within these eligibility variables are based on a number of factors:

- A. *Categorical Eligibility:* Persons eligible for program participation must meet a number of age-related and/or disability criteria. Questionnaire items are used to measure age, disability status, pregnancy status, and whether the respondent is a parent of a minor.
- B. *Family Composition:* Questionnaire items are used to derive family composition necessary for eligibility with these two programs. Variables used include the adult respondent’s marital status; the presence of a spouse in the household; and whether each child in the household is related by blood, guardianship of the adult respondent,

their spouse or their unmarried partner with whom they share a biological child, or their unmarried partner with whom they share guardianship of a non-biological child.

- C. *Income Eligibility:* Family income as a percent of the federal poverty guidelines (POVGWD) is used for both Medi-Cal and Healthy Families income eligibility. The monthly earnings by the adult respondent and/or spouse of the adult respondent and the Federal Poverty guidelines are used as the primary income source in constructing the eligibility variable.
- D. *Immigration Status:* In order to participate in the full-scope Medi-Cal and Healthy Families programs, eligible persons must be citizens or legal residents. Questionnaire items related to immigration status are used to construct the eligibility variable.
- E. *Asset Test:* Adults in the Medi-Cal program are subject to an asset test, but there is no asset test for adolescents in either the Medi-Cal or Healthy Families programs. The main questionnaire item used to construct this variable addresses the combined values of specific types of family assets exceeding \$5,000.

## **Diet, Nutrition, and Food Environment**

### **TD20\_P**

#### **Place Usually Eat Breakfast during School Yr. (PUF Recode)**

TD20\_P is a PUF recode of TD20, which provides information about the type of place for eating breakfast during the school year. Response categories were grouped and collapsed into four main response categories, including home, school, does not eat breakfast and other place.

### **TD21\_P**

#### **Place Usually Eat Lunch during School Yr. (PUF Recode)**

TD21\_P is a PUF recode of TD21, which provides information about the type of place for eating lunch during the school year.. Response categories were grouped and collapsed into three main response categories, including home, school and other place.

### **TD24\_P**

#### **# Times ate Lunch in Cafeteria in Past Week (PUF Recode)**

TD24\_P is a categorical recode of the continuous variable TD24. Values equal or greater than 5 were grouped into the 5 or 5+ times category. The purpose is to categorize potentially identifying data into less identifiable categories.

### **FV5DAY**

#### **5+ Fruits/Vegetables a Day**

The FV5DAY variable was derived from questionnaire items TE4 and TE6. FV5DAY categorizes the reported number of fruits (TE4) and vegetables (TE6) the adolescent consumes per day. Those indicating eating 5 or more fruits and vegetables a day were assigned a value of FV5DAY=1. Those indicating eating zero or fewer than 5 were assigned a value of FV5DAY=2.

## Physical Activity

### **TD26\_P** # Min Long PE Class (PUF Recode)

TD26\_P is a categorical recode of the continuous variable TD26. Continuous values are grouped into four distinct categories: 1) Less than 30 Min. 2) 30-45 minutes, 3) 45-60 minutes, 4) 60 minutes or more. The purpose is to categorize potentially identifying data into less identifiable categories.

### **TD27\_P** # Days Walk Home from School Past Week (PUF Recode)

TD27\_P is a categorical recode of the continuous variable TD27. Numbers of days equal or greater than 5 were grouped into the “5 or more Days” category. The purpose is to categorize potentially identifying data into less identifiable categories.

### **TD28\_P** # Min Takes Walk Home from School (PUF Recode)

TD28\_P is a categorical recode of the continuous variable TD28. Continuous values are grouped into distinct categories in increments of 5 minutes up to 30 minutes. Values greater than or equal to 30 minutes are grouped into the 30 or more category. The purpose is to categorize potentially identifying data into less identifiable categories.

### **TD30\_P** # Days Bike/Skate Home from School Past Week (PUF Recode)

TD30\_P is a categorical recode of the continuous variable TD30. Numbers of days equal or greater than 5 were grouped into the “5 or more Days” category. The purpose is to categorize potentially identifying data into less identifiable categories.

### **TD31\_P** # Min Takes Bike/Skate Home from School Past Week (PUF Recode)

TD31\_P is a categorical recode of the continuous variable TD31. Continuous values are grouped into three distinct categories: 1) Less than 10 Min. 2) 10 - 20 Min. 3) 20 Min. or more. The purpose is to categorize potentially identifying data into less identifiable categories.

## Cigarette, Alcohol, and Drug Use

### **SMKCUR** Adolescent Current Smoker

The SMKCUR variable was derived from questionnaire items TC38 and TE19. If the adolescent indicated ever smoking cigarettes (TC38=1) and smoked at least one day in the past 30 days (TE19=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6), the respondent was considered to be a current smoker (SMKCUR=1). If the respondent indicated never smoking (TC38=2) or smoked no days in the past 30 days (TE19=0), then the respondent was considered to be a non-smoker (SMKCUR=2).

## HHSMK

### Household Smoking

The constructed HHSMK variable provides categorical measures of amount of smoking within the adolescent respondent's household and is constructed with information from the adult file. This variable is derived from questionnaire items AC17 and AD34, which measure the presence of smokers within the household in addition to the number of days there is any smoking within the household.

Values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	HHSMK Value:	HHSMK Label:
If AC17=2	1	None
If AC17=1 and (AD34>=1 and AD34<7)	2	Some days
If AC17=1 and AD34=7	3	Every day

## Emotional Functioning

### DISTRESS

#### Serious Psychological Distress

The DISTRESS variable is a continuous measure of generalized psychological distress using the Kessler 6-Item Psychological Distress Scale (K6). It is created with questionnaire items, TG11 to TG16. Items are reverse coded so that cases with a greater frequency of symptoms receive higher scores. Scores are assigned based on the following criteria:

Value (TG11- TG16)	Assigned score
1 (all of the time)	4
2 (most of the time)	3
3 (some of the time)	2
4 (a little of the time)	1
5 (not at all)	0

The DISTRESS value is the total of the assigned scores for items TG11 to TG16. The maximum value is 24 and the minimum is 0.

### DSTRS30

#### Likely Has Psychological Distress Past Month

The DSTRS30 variable indicates if the respondent likely has psychological distress during the past month, based on the value of DISTRESS. The assignment of value follows this manner:

Condition:	DSTRS12 Value:	DSTRS12 Label:
If DISTRESS>=13	1	Yes
If 0<=DISTRESS<13	2	No

## Health Care Utilization and Access

## USUAL

### Have Usual Place to go When Sick or Needing Health Advice

The USUAL variable is derived from questionnaire item, TF1. The values of USUAL are assigned based on whether an adolescent respondent answers affirmatively to having a usual source of health care. USUAL uses a dichotomous measure to ascertain whether or not an adolescent has a usual place to go when sick or in need of health advice. Values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	USUAL Value:	USUAL Label:
If TF1=1, 3, 4 or 5	1	Yes
If TF1=2	2	No

Those who refuse or do not know if they have a usual place to go, or if this data is missing, are imputed to assign a value.

## USUAL5TP

### Usual Source of Care (5 Levels)

The USUAL5TP variable is derived from questionnaire items TF1, TF2 and TF2OS, which measure the most often-visited place the adolescent respondent goes to for health care. Five levels are assigned to USUAL5TP that categorize the usual source of care for the respondent. Values are assigned according to the following criteria:

Condition:	USUAL5TP Value:	USUAL5TP Label:
If TF1=3 or 4 or TF2=1	1	Doc Office/HMO/Kaiser
If TF2=2	2	Community/Gov. Clinic, Community Hospital
If TF2=3	3	Emergency Room/Urgent Care
If TF2=4, 5, or 94	4	Other place, no one place
If TF2=(-1)	5	No usual source of care

Open text responses provided in TF2OS were reassigned to one USUAL5TP level. Cases in which a usual source of health care could not be ascertained were assigned a value of USUAL5TP= (-9).

## USOC

### Usual Source of Care Other Than ER

The USOC variable is derived from the constructed variable USUAL5TP. USOC provides a dichotomous measure of whether an adolescent has a usual source of care other than emergency room services.

Each case is tested through the following conditions until a USOC value is assigned:

Condition:	USOC Value:	USOC Label:
If USUAL5TP=1, 2, 4	1	Yes
If USUAL5TP=3, 5	2	No

## DOCT\_YR

### Visited a Doctor During the Past 12 Months

The DOCT\_YR variable is derived from the constructed ACMDNUM variable. The DOCT\_YR variable is a dichotomous variable that ascertains whether the adolescent respondent visited a doctor during the last 12 months. Those who indicated 1 or more number of visits (TF16>0 or ACMNDUM=1 to 10) were assigned the value DOCT\_YR=1. Those indicating 0 visits (TF16=0 or ACMNDUM=0) were assigned the value DOCT\_YR=2.

Cases in which the number of visits could not be ascertained were imputed to assign a value to DOCT\_YR.

## ACMDNUM

### Number of Doctor Visits in the Past Year

The ACMNDUM variable is derived from the continuous TF16 variable, which assigns the number of doctor visits in the past year as reported by the adolescent respondent. The ACMDNUM variable provides 10 categories for the number of visits reported. ACMDNUM values are assigned as follows:

Condition:	ACMDNUM Value:	ACMDNUM Label:
If TF16=0	0	0 visits
If TF16=1	1	1 visit
If TF16=2	2	2 visits
If TF16=3	3	3 visits
If TF16=4	4	4 visits
If TF16=5	5	5 visits
If TF16=6	6	6 visits
If TF16=7, 8	7	7-8 visits
If TF16=9 to 12	8	9-12 visits
If TF16=13 to 24	9	13-24 visits
If TF16=25+	10	25+ visits

## ER

### Emergency Room Visit in the Past Year

The ER variable is constructed using three questionnaire items, TF3, TB19, and TB28. This variable measures whether the adolescent visited the emergency room for any reason within the past year. Respondents who indicated that they visited an emergency room within the last year (TF3=1), visited the ER for asthma in the past year (among those with an asthma diagnosis) (TB19=1), or visited the ER for asthma in the past year (among those without an asthma diagnosis) (TB28=1) are assigned a value of ER=1. Those adolescents who did not visit the ER for any reason (TF3=2) are assigned a value of ER=2.

## Bullying, Personal Safety, Social Cohesion, & Physical Environment



**TN1\_P** Peer Threatened to Hurt Teen at School Past Yr. (PUF Recode)

The TN1\_P variable is a dichotomous recode of the continuous variable TN1. Respondents who reported being threatened at least once by peers at school were grouped into the Yes category (TN1\_P=1) and those who did not report being threatened at school were grouped into the No category (TN1\_P=2).

**TN2\_P** Fear Being Attacked at School Past Yr. (PUF Recode)

TN2\_P variable is a dichotomous recode of the continuous variable TN2. Respondents who indicated having a fear of being attacked at school by peers at any time were grouped into the Yes category (TN2\_P=1) and those who did not report a fear of being attacked at school were grouped into the No category (TN2\_P=2).

**SOCHESS** Social Cohesion Neighborhood Scale (PUF Recode)

The SOCHESS variable is a score, which indicates the level of social cohesion present in the adolescent respondent's neighborhood. It is constructed by summing values from TD34, TD36 and TD37. Original values from TD34, TD36 and TD37 are reverse-coded prior to summation, so that a higher SOCHESS score represents higher level of social cohesion and vice versa. For more information, please see DOI: 10.1093/aje/kwm040.

## Other Constructed Variables

**SCHSS** School Support Scale (SSS)

SCHSS is constructed from questionnaire items, TH8-TH13. This variable provides a scaled measure of perceived school support and is calculated by summing values from TH8-TH13. The higher the SCHSS value, the higher the respondent scored on the school support scale. The score range for SCHSS is 6-24. For more information, please see: [http://chks.wested.org/resources/REL\\_RYDM2007034.pdf](http://chks.wested.org/resources/REL_RYDM2007034.pdf).

## Appendix A

### Recodes of Country of Birth

“Other specified” responses for country of birth were recoded into the following categories using the definitions below (TI3 and TI3OS):

*Please note: original TI3 response categories were also recoded into the following categories.*

**1=United States:** Includes the 50 states and District of Columbia. Includes dependencies or territories associated with the United States, such as American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

**2=Mexico:** Includes all regions.

**3=Central America:** Includes all countries that are part of the continent. Excludes the Caribbean islands.

**4=Other Latin America:** Consists of the 12 countries and 3 territories located south of the Isthmus of Panama on the South American Continent. Also includes the Caribbean islands.

**5=Asia and Pacific Islands:** Composed of the 47 countries and assorted islands east of Europe. Includes the Middle East and Southeast Asian countries. Also includes the Pacific Islands nations of Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia located in the South Pacific Ocean, such as Fiji, the North Mariana

## **CHIS 2011-12 – Constructed Variables – Adolescent File**

Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, and New Caledonia. Excludes American Samoa and Guam. New Zealand and Australia are also assigned to this category.

**6=Europe:** Includes the 44 countries and numerous related dependencies, territories, and islands that are considered part of Europe such as the Azores, the Canary Islands and Iceland. Traditionally, the Urals to the east and the Caucasus Mountains to the south form the line of demarcation between Europe and Asia. The part of Russia west of the Urals is sometimes included with Europe. The portion of Turkey west of the Bosphorus is geographically part of Europe. However, because it was not possible to discern where specifically the respondent and his/her parents were from, Russia was coded as Asia as the entire country is officially part of Asia. Because Turkey is generally classified as a Middle Eastern country, which was included in the Asian category, it was classified as an Asian country.

**7=Other:** Responses that were unidentifiable and those that were too broad to be coded into one of the above categories were also included in this “other” category. Also includes Canada, those countries located on the African continent, some mid-Indian Ocean islands, like Reunion Island and Mauritius, and Cape Verde, an island in the mid-Atlantic Ocean.

### **Sources:**

United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) The World Factbook 2001  
<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>

United States Department of State Geographic Learning Site  
Countries and Regions Section  
<http://www.state.gov/countries/>

World Atlas.com - uses information from the CIA's The World Factbook 2001  
<http://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/infopage/contnent.htm>

For “Pacific Islands” category used the following sources:

- Pacific Islanders’ Cultural Association website with a listing of Pacific Islands nations  
<http://www.pica-org.org/websurf/websurf.html>
- Asian Development Bank Policy Paper “A Pacific Strategy for the New Millennium.” September 2000.  
[http://www.adb.org/Documents/Policies/Pacific\\_Strategy/default.asp](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Policies/Pacific_Strategy/default.asp)