SAFETY OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT: A NATIONAL STUDY OF PARENTS AND TEENS

Final Report

Principal Investigator: Carol W. Runyan, PhD

Co-investigators: J. Michael Bowling, PhD Michael Schulman, PhD

Project staff:

Janet Dal Santo, DrPH, Project director Robert Agans, PhD, Survey coordinator (Survey Research Unit) Jose Sandoval, MPhil, Data analyst

Graduate assistants:
Marlee Gurrrera
Kelly Kline Gurka
Kristen Kucera
Amy Shi, MS
Myduc Ta, MPH
Linda Treiber

Consultants: Susan Gallagher, MPH Christine Miara, MS Thomas Harris, JD

The University of North Carolina Injury Prevention Research Center

Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-7505

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Grant Number: 5-RO1-OH03530-02

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	Page
BACKGROUND	1
Introduction 1	
The epidemiology of injury among teen workers	
Youth in the workforce 2	
Child Labor Laws (CLL's)	
Risk factors for teen worker injury 3	
Teen knowledge about workplace hazards 4	
Adolescent relationships with parents and peers 4	
Organization of the work environment 4	
Conceptual framework 5	
Research questions 7	
METHODOLOGY	7
Overview 7	
Instrument development	
Focus groups	
Instrument development and review	
Sample Design, selection, & eligibility requirements	
CATI administration and interviewer recruitment & training	
Data collection	
Data management and data analysis	
Weighting	
Recoding	
Analysis strategy 11	
Description of parent respondents	
Parent perspectives	
DISCUSSION	17
Overview	•• 1/
Limitations	
Implications	40
REFERENCES	
TABLES 25 Parent tables 34	24

APPENDICES:

Survey Research Unit Survey Documentation
Trimming Process
Post-stratification Process
Screener
Parent Instruments
Teen Instruments

Youth Labor Complete Dataset Description

Human subjects; approval letters

BACKGROUND

Introduction:

Several documents highlight the importance of teens as a target population for occupational health and safety interventions. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) identified special populations at risk, which explicitly includes young workers. According to NORA, research is needed to determine "where these special populations work, the conditions of their work, and the extent and severity of their injuries." NIOSH's Child Labor Research Team, established in 1994, identified a need "to assess and quantify risk factors for injury and illness among working children and adolescents."

The CDC's *Injury Control in the 1990s: A National Plan for Action* recognized both the magnitude and the preventability of occupational injuries among adolescents.³ The 1995 Midcourse Review of *Healthy People 2000* added adolescent workers as a special population target.⁴ The American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Public Health Association, and researchers at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) have each called for better training and education on workplace injury prevention for parents, teens, and employers.^{5, 6, 7, 8} As evidence of this commitment, NIOSH funded three community-based educational projects between 1995-98, each designed to promote the safety of teen workers. The National Academy of Sciences and Institute of Medicine conducted in-depth analyses of the literature examining the benefits and risks of youth labor, pointing to the need for clearer understanding of how to develop effective strategies to protect working children. The report states: "Not only are children and adolescents not receiving health and safety information, but adults involved with children – parents, teachers, health care providers staff members of community organizations - often lack the information necessary to promote health and safety of youngsters in the workplace." (page 185).

Despite this attention, there is still little information available on the factors underlying occupational injuries to teens, including the safety-related knowledge, attitudes and practices of youth and their parents. A NIOSH-sponsored national survey of injured teens treated in emergency departments acquired information on the type and circumstances of the injuries and the training and supervision the teens received, but did not collect information on the work-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of these teens, nor did it include non-injured teens.¹⁰ The only published surveys examining precursors of injury among working teens have been state-specific and include limited information on adolescents' beliefs and knowledge about occupational health and safety.^{11, 12, 13, 14, 15} Though a large literature exists about the relationship between adolescent work and school performance, little published work has been found which examines the knowledge, beliefs, and practices of parents of working teens.¹⁵

Though multiple educational, engineering and enforcement strategies exist for addressing workplace safety, few have been developed to address the particular needs of working teens. As with efforts to address any health issue, it is critical to understand the socio-behavioral context in which the health behavior occurs in order to determine the most effective intervention approaches to changing the workplace or worker behaviors. This study was designed fill the need for greater understanding of these factors, laying the groundwork for intervention development.

The epidemiology of injury among teen workers:

Despite its potential benefits, employment has serious negative consequences for many adolescents. Several studies in the last decade have documented the magnitude of fatal injuries to young workers. ^{16, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24} More than 400 U.S. workers under age 18 died from occupational injuries between 1992 and 1997. ²³ Teens have a rate per population of fatal work injury slightly less than that of adults. ¹⁶ However, interpretation must be made cautiously given that the hours of exposure are so much less for working teens than for their adult counterparts. The number of injuries per hour worked may be greater for youth.

Layne et al. estimated that 64,100 youths between the ages of 14–17 were treated in emergency departments for occupational injuries in 1992 ²⁵ while NIOSH estimates that nearly 200,000 adolescents are injured at work every year. Several studies have examined workers' compensation data to determine the incidence of nonfatal injuries to teen workers, ^{26, 27, 28, 17, 29, 10, 30, 31} while others have examined first report of injury records or used surveys of adolescents. ^{32, 11, 12, 33, 34, 14, 15} For example, a Washington State study of four years of workers' compensation data estimated the injury rate among 16-17 year-olds to be more than three times that for adult workers. This is particularly troubling since child labor laws prohibit teens from working in occupations of highest risk, such as mining and manufacturing. Teen worker injuries are often severe. A New York State study found that 44% of teens injured at work who filed workers' compensation claims suffered a permanent disability. Another study revealed that 25% of teens treated in EDs for work injuries experienced limitations in their activities for more than a week. In our 1995 survey of working teens in North Carolina, we discovered that 12% of injured youth reported missing school or work for a day and 16% required medical care. The majority of these reported working in retail trade and service; over half were injured at least once while ever working a paid job, most often from being cut or burned.

The National Occupational Research Agenda produced by NIOSH, as well as the IOM Report point out the hazards to teens working in the retail industry ^{9, 1} and several NIOSH-sponsored studies confirm that teens working in restaurants are injured at a high rate and in large numbers. ^{35, 25} Though little research exists on the specific circumstances of injuries, it is clear that youth are injured in settings that are both in compliance and noncompliance with child labor laws.

Youth in the workforce:

Work is a common activity among teens in the U.S. and the 1994 School-to-Work Opportunities Act has further encouraged youth employment by increasing the number of high school students who include work as part of their educational experience. Federal statistics indicate that more than 4 million 15-17 year-olds were employed at some point during 1996.³⁶ In 1998, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that 35% of 16 and 17 year olds in the U.S. worked.³⁷ However, data reported by the Institute of Medicine indicate that as many as 53% of seventh graders and as many as 81% of twelfth graders worked during the summer while as many as 40% of seventh graders and 74% of twelfth graders were employed during the school year.⁹ By the time they graduate from high school, 80% of teens have worked, most commonly in fast food restaurants, grocery stores, nursing homes, farms, and factories.^{38, 17, 39, 40} Fifty-four percent of teen workers are employed in the retail trades.⁴¹ The hours of work vary by age, with estimates from national surveys that 20% of eleventh graders and 46% of twelfth graders worked more than 19 hours per week during the school year.⁹ It is notable that while low-income teens are less likely to be employed, they are *more* likely to be engaged in hazardous occupations, such as agriculture, manufacturing, and construction.^{37, 42} Likewise, work patterns vary between girls and boys.^{11, 12, 15}

Child Labor Laws (CLL's):

Laws and regulations are essential to the overall effort to protect workers' safety. In 1938, the federal government recognized the need to protect youth workers by including child labor provisions in the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). Many states have since passed laws to supplement the FLSA. These federal and state laws, commonly known as child labor laws (CLL's) are designed to protect youth under age 18 from hazardous work conditions. Child labor laws specify minimum ages for general and specific types of employment, prohibit work during night hours ("night work restrictions"), prohibit certain kinds of employment ("hazardous orders"), and dictate maximum daily and weekly hours of work. The Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), which establishes and enforces mandatory safety and health standards for workers of all ages, also protects teen workers.

Despite the existence of CLL's and other protections, violations are common and appear to be increasing. From 1983 to 1989, the number of detected child labor violations rose from 9,200 to over 22,000.⁴³ Violations occurred in all types of child labor standards including hours, minimum wage, and hazardous tasks. These figures are believed to underestimate considerably the actual violations. According to General Accounting Office (GAO) estimates, the Labor Department's 1,000 compliance officers

investigating FLSA violations spend on average only 5% of their time on child labor law violations. In 1990, when the Department of Labor conducted several well publicized sweeps of youth employers, investigators found nearly 40,000 child labor law violations. The GAO estimates that 18%, or approximately 166,000, of 15 year-olds worked in violation of CLL's in 1988.

Research in California suggests that teens obtaining work permits may be at somewhat less risk than those who do not obtain them.⁴⁵

Risk factors for teen worker injury:

Illegal work is a contributing factor to the unacceptably large numbers of teens injured on the job each year. One national study reported that 41% of occupational injury deaths investigated by OSHA occurred in situations prohibited by federal child labor laws.²³ From 1980–1989, 86% of work-related deaths among teens under 18 in North Carolina involved activities that either violated the FLSA or involved youth in unregulated settings.²⁰ Nationally, 19% of teens who visited emergency departments for work injuries were doing jobs prohibited by child labor laws.³³ In Massachusetts in 1988, one in five cases of young workers whose employment was in violation of child labor laws was injured on the job.⁴⁶ Between fiscal years 1983 and 1990, the Department of Labor found 1,475 serious injuries of illegally employed children, 85% of which were associated with "hazardous order" violations.⁴² This same study revealed that youths employed in construction and manufacturing are at particular risk of serious injury. While 4% of all child labor violations occur in these two industries, they accounted for 27% of detected serious injuries.⁴²

Teens working in some industries or under specific conditions exhibit greater risk of injury than those in other settings. For example, the majority of young worker fatalities occur in agricultural settings, ^{7, 19} most associated with operating machinery. ^{47, 21, 22, 48, 49} Inadequate supervision, ^{9, 33, 2} lack of training, ^{50, 9, 33, 51, 2, 52} absence of safety devices, ⁴⁸ and being rushed ¹³ all constitute potential risk factors. ^{13, 39, 9, 33, 53, 54, 55}

Analyses of data from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System for adolescents aged 14 through 17 showed that the highest number of work-related injuries to youth under 18 were in eating and drinking establishments and food stores, ⁵⁶ with the fast food industry being the source of a large proportion of occupational injuries to adolescents. ⁵⁷

In the retail and service sector, there are potentially increased risks of exposures associated with workplace violence. Our recent review noted that, given the limited data, retail work placed teens at risk for homicide and nonfatal injuries from violence. An analysis of data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries found that females, younger, minority and foreign-born workers were more likely to be victims of work-related homicide in retail than in other industries. Data from our surveys of teen workers, aged 14-17, with employment experience in retail industries in five sites (North Carolina, Brockton, Massachusetts; Los Angles, California; Oakland, California; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) show that teens often work at night and alone. For example, approximately 24% of Oakland teens reported working after 10PM at least once on a school night and 38% of Los Angeles teens reporting working alone during the day. The training that teens received to deal with robbery or angry customers varies. While 76% of Oakland teens had been trained to deal with an angry customer, only 38% of Brockton teens had been trained to deal with robbery. Yet, teens expressed few concerns about safety.

Relationship between Injuries and Hazardous Tasks: Child labor laws, though useful in reducing many risks to teen workers, do not protect teens from all injuries. They do not cover many hazardous situations and do not address farm work at all. Consequently, teens are often injured while in full compliance with the child labor laws. Thus, Injury Control in the 1990's calls for employers to "strive to implement available prevention strategies for hazards that are not covered by existing standards."

Because data do not exist on the numbers of youth engaged in specific tasks at work, rates of injuries in certain tasks are impossible to calculate. Nevertheless, investigators have identified specific tasks as responsible for a large number of the injuries to youth, despite the fact that they are not prohibited by the FLSA. These tasks are: handling hot liquids and grease, 61, 14 using cutting tools, 26, 62, 31 using non-powered

hand tools, 41 using power machinery, 33 lifting or moving heavy objects, 33, 14 operating tractors, 63, 64, 65 and working late at night and/or alone. 66, 8

Teen knowledge about workplace hazards:

Though data on worker training are scant, the lack of training may place workers at increased risk. ^{9, 2} Few teens report having received training to do their work ^{32, 67} while those who have been trained express concern about the adequacy of training. ⁶⁷ Several recent studies have documented that youth receive little training about workplace safety, ^{68, 33, 25} and few appropriate training materials exist. Over three-quarters of the states do not even provide a list of child labor laws to working teens in their states. ⁶⁹ The materials that do exist generally do not address both health and safety and worker rights and responsibilities, are very state-specific and thus not relevant for teens in other states, and are not used consistently in either schools or workplaces. ^{70, 68} Other than a Federally produced brochure distributed to states during the summers of 1996-98, existing training materials for employers focus on adult workers and often are not relevant for the jobs most adolescents hold—part-time, temporary, and low skilled. The materials also fail to address the implications of adolescents' physical, cognitive, and emotional development on work performance. ⁷¹

Adolescent relationships with parents and peers:

Literature on adolescent development indicates that both parent and peer influences are important in the decisions youth make about behaviors that are both risky and health promoting. ^{72, 73, 74, 75} For example, Resnick et al (1997) report data from a large longitudinal study of adolescent health behaviors, suggesting that teens' sense of greater connectedness with parents and family is associated with less involvement in risky health behaviors and increased attention to health promoting behaviors. ⁷⁵ Brown et al (1993) report that different parenting styles are reflected in the roles teens assume while in the high school years. ⁷³ Teens whose parents have helped them learn to make decisions about behavioral limits through joint decision making with decreasing levels of parental involvement, tend to demonstrate more prosocial and less risky behaviors. Consequently, we are interested in learning if parents can be an important source of guidance in decisions that teens make about jobs and work practices.

Though much attention is paid parents and their role in either causing or ameliorating the standard adolescent risk behaviors, ⁷⁶ parents have received little to no attention in discussions of teen occupational injury. For example, the NIOSH web site "Are you a working teen," provides information to teens about when they need to know about safety on the job. The section entitled "what if I need help" has one line that recommends talking with parents or teachers. This contrasts with the National Consumer's League web site which has a detailed "Parents Primer" about teen work which recommends that parents set limits, talk frequently with their son/daughter about work, visit their teenager's workplace, meet the boss, and check on the employer's history of labor law violations.

Studies show that parents of teen workers usually express approval and pride when teens enter the workforce 77,78 and that both teens and parents evaluate their own early work experiences as favorable. Structural changes in the labor market, including the growth of the service sector and the extended hours of service establishments, have changed parents' role in teen job acquisition. These changes in the youth labor market mean that parental involvement is no longer absolutely necessary for a teen to find a job. However, parents still play a vital role in helping teens develop better understandings of the world of work and in using their personal and social resources to help find desirable jobs. Little is known about parental roles in assisting teens in developing knowledge and awareness of child labor laws and appropriate workplace safety behaviors and attitudes. If parents are to become a resource for injury control, more information is needed about their knowledge, attitudes concerning youth labor and their interactions with their working teenage children.

Organization of the Work Environment:

Employers seek to manage their workers by controlling the division of labor and its coordination. They also design the work process so that it is subdivided into tasks, allocate people to tasks in accordance with the

firm's objectives, provide training for workers, and design supervisory systems to ensure that tasks are performed efficiently and effectively. Employer control over job tasks, worker training, and supervisory methods may vary with the resources available and the size and structure of the firm. Larger firms and firms with more employees may devote more resources to job design, supervision and worker education than smaller firms. Mortimer and Finch (1996), argue that the impact of work on teens depends on the quality of the work experience, its meaning, and the context in which it occurs. In the Minnesota Youth Development Study, teens who felt that their jobs provided opportunities for advancement and helped them learn new things showed positive developmental outcomes.

Conceptual framework:

This study was informed by several theoretical and conceptual frameworks. These include the social-ecological framework of Bronfenbrenner, 83 which outlines the levels of influence on any socio-behavioral process with respect to cultural systems, organizational systems (e.g. work) as well as family systems (e.g. parent-child interaction) and individual (e.g. teen worker) characteristics. This model defines the broad sets of variables considered in this proposal, as depicted in the Figure (below).

The Theory of Planned Behavior posits that a behavior is a function of beliefs about the behavior, normative beliefs about the expectations others have that they perform the behavior (i.e., what do important referents like peers, parents and supervisors think about the behavior, and the extent one is motivated to comply with what those groups believe), and beliefs about being able to perform the behavior (i.e., perceived behavioral control). Perceived behavioral control addresses the extent to which teens perceive that they are able to modify their behavior in ways that will achieve the desired effect. As indicated by the Health Belief Model, elements of the beliefs that are of interest are the degree to which the parent or teen perceives that workplace hazards pose a serious risk (i.e., how bad would it be if the teen experienced an injury from a particular hazard?) and the extent to which one feels teens are susceptible to the risk (i.e., how likely is it to happen?).

Cultural System

Child labor laws

Organizational System

type of establishment training provided supervisory practices

Family system [Parents]

Demographics and experience:

- Demographics
- Prior workplace injury experience (self and child)

Knowledge about:

- child labor laws
- workplace safety laws

Beliefs about:

- · child labor laws
- workplace safety laws
- workplace safety practices
- teen's vulnerability to being injured at work

Practices in:

- factoring safety into helping teens make job choices
- monitoring teen working conditions and hours
- addressing teens' concerns about workplace safety

Teen Workers

Demographics and experience:

- Demographics
- Nature and amount of prior work experience
- Prior experience with workplace injury

Knowledge about:

- · child labor laws
- workplace safety laws

Beliefs about:

- workplace safety practices
- vulnerability to being injured at work
- expectations of parents, peers and supervisors re: safe or unsafe work practices

Practices in:

- discussing workplace safety with parents and supervisors
- using dangerous or prohibited equipment
- performing dangerous or prohibited tasks
- obtaining information about worker safety

Figure. Social Ecological Model of Influences on Teen Work-Related Practices

Research Questions:

The overall goal of this project was to develop recommendations for policy, educational, and training interventions that will improve the safety of youth in the workplace. To inform these recommendations, we surveyed youth, and their parents, throughout the U.S. to learn about: (1) the extent to which youth ages 14-17 work in situations predisposing them to injury risk; and (2) the knowledge and beliefs of parents and youth with regard to injury risk and workplace safety. In addition, we also explored the general concerns of parents and youth about work practices, including the incentives and rewards for safe and unsafe behavior at work. The research was guided by the following initial research questions and hypotheses. Further examination of the data is continuing.

- 1. What work practices do teen workers report. Specifically, what do they describe as the type of businesses in which they work, the types of tasks they perform, and the types of equipment or procedures they encounter?
- 2. What are the attitudes and beliefs of working teens and their parents with respect to working in different kinds of conditions, the perceived hazards associated with work, beliefs about what they can and should do to address potential safety problems, and attitudes about child labor laws?
- 3. What do parents and teens describe as the role of parents in helping working teens choose jobs, monitor working conditions and address worker safety concerns?

METHODOLOGY:

Overview:

This project involved two simultaneous cross-sectional nationally representative telephone surveys. One, a survey of youth employed in the prior year while they were between the ages of 14 and 17 years old and two, a survey with the parents of these working teens.

Instrument development:

Our strategy for instrument development incorporated several elements: focus groups with parents, review of prior focus groups with working teens, review of data from worker injury reports, and review of both literature and prior survey instruments. In addition, we consulted with experts in teen work practices and child labor laws.

Focus groups: During fall of 2000, we developed a set of questions for the parents' focus groups, modified an existing focus group manual for use in the project, and communicated with researchers at the Education Development Center in Massachusetts about coordinating our efforts. In North Carolina, a professional facilitator was engaged to run the focus groups with trained graduate students observing and taking notes. In Massachusetts, experienced staff at the Education Development Center led the effort to conduct focus groups in their region.

In North Carolina, we used work permits filed with the Department of Labor to identify parents of working teens in Wake County (urban) and in Harnett County (rural). We attempted to hold focus groups in December 2000 and January 2001. Parents were contacted and we received written and verbal commitments about attendance. However, in all four focus groups, very few parents attended resulting in cancellation of the focus groups. Informal conversations were conducted with the few parents who did attend. Our colleagues in Massachusetts had similar problems in attempting to conduct focus groups there, though they were able to conduct one group and provide a transcript that was used in instrument development.

The conversations that we had with the few parents who attended indicated that parents knew child labor laws existed, but did not know many specifics. They felt that the state and/or the employer should be doing a better job of informing them of the laws. They did not think it was their responsibility of find out what the laws were and to make sure that they were followed. They also had a hard time envisioning their child getting hurt on the job, unless they worked in the fast food industry.

Instrument development and review: We developed two questionnaires, one for interviewing parents (either father or mother) or guardians, and another for interviewing working teens living in the same households with either of their parents or with guardians. In preparing both instruments, we examined the questionnaires of the North Carolina Teen Work Studies of 1995 and the Follow-up Survey of 1996 as well as the self-administered questionnaires used by collaborators with working teens in schools in all four states Massachusetts, California, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. We also reviewed transcripts of our prior six focus groups conducted with working teens in North Carolina in 1996. In addition, we made contacts in October 2000 with the U.S. Department of Labor to obtain the most recent questionnaire to be administered for the National Longitudinal Surveys. These surveys were useful as they examined interactions of parents with their teens regarding school and work related activities. We screened the questionnaires used in the NLYS 1997 surveys and incorporated some items relating to parent teen interactions. In addition, we used other survey questionnaires including those of the M.I.T. Future of the Child Survey (1999) and the NIOSH Study of Occupational Injuries to Young Workers in Retail Trades or Services Industries.

In addition, we obtained data from the Massachusetts Department of Public Health SENSOR (Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risks) Project to guide instrument development. This information proved particularly helpful in addressing issues related to classification of the types of injuries incurred by teens and the types of businesses in which teens worked. In the teen instrument, classification of the types of businesses where teens worked was based mainly on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual with few modifications of the sub-categories. For measurements of perceptions of risk of teens in the teen instrument, we reviewed publications that reported studies on adolescent behavior focusing on how Subjective Expected Utility affected teen behavior.

For items pertaining to child labor laws for both instruments, we examined the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and the DOL national website and prepared a summary of child labor laws in each state. We devised items for both the teen and parent instruments to address child labor restrictions and the variability in child labor laws among the states. The former Chief of Labor Standards Bureau at the Department of Labor in North Carolina (Mr. Harris) served as a consultant, helping to review both instruments and has given feedback on questions pertaining to child labor laws. In addition, NIOSH staff reviewed drafts of the teen instrument and provided valuable feedback.

In developing the survey instruments for working teens and their parents, we conducted a series of literature searches through on-line databases (e.g., Medline, Sociofile). We found a variety of studies that compared parent and teen behavior and perceptions as it related to alcohol consumption, tobacco use, and sexual behavior. Studies about parents and teen work-related issues were confined to research on career decisions. We reviewed these studies and other national data collection efforts (NLSY; Adolescent Health) to try to identify relevant scales and questions for our instruments.

In early May 2001, both sets of questionnaires were sent for review to the seven national consultants affiliated with the project and to area working teens and parents. Revisions were made and pre-test versions were given to a contract survey organization (Battelle) for pre-testing during the summer months of June 2001. The contract research organization eventually completed the pre-tests, although not in a timely manner, hence, requiring a revision of the project timetable and a change of contractor, delaying the project substantially.

Pre-test results were used to evaluate consent forms, questionnaire items, and interviewing strategies for obtaining informed consent from parents and teens. Due to dissatisfaction with the pretest administration and the timely completion of activities by Battelle, the Survey Research Unit at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was chosen to administer the final survey. This necessitated re-programming the revised instruments and starting over with interviewer recruitment and training.

The Survey Research Unit (SRU) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Department of Biostatistics conducted interviews in 1,059 households. The screener was developed in January 2003 and the instrument was programmed into CATI software (BLAISE) in February 2003. Data collection started February 20th but the bulk of calling took place between the months of March and August 2003.

Sample Design, selection, & eligibility requirements:

A probability sample of households in the continental USA was chosen for the 2003 Youth Labor Study (YLS) using a dual frame approach. The basis for selecting a dual frame approach was cost—a pure random digit dialing (RDD) sampling approach would have been cost prohibitive given the screening requirements. Therefore, two sampling frames were used in this investigation: a random digit dialing (RDD) approach and an age-targeted approach. Both frames were purchased from GENESYS Sampling Systems, a sampling firm based out of Fort Washington, Pennsylvania that the SRU has used in previous population surveys.

A sample of 18,768 telephone numbers were selected by the GENESYS ID-PLUS RDD methodology that produces a strict single stage, Epsem sample of residential telephone numbers in all states excluding Hawaii and Alaska. A sample of 16,059 list-assisted numbers targeting households with children between the ages of 14 and 18 was also selected. Both frames used a methodology that ensures an equal and known probability of selection for every residential telephone number in each of the sample frames. However, the targeted frame selection rate was much higher than the RDD frame (see Appendix). To control costs, SRU specified a 90:10 split in the final respondent sample sizes for the two frames, respectively. The cost-serving strategy resulted in sampling rates of 0.000256 for the RDD frame and 0.003845 for the targeted frame.

If a sampled number reached a household, the eligibility of the household was determined. A household was eligible to participate in the study if it had a teen between the ages of 14 and 18 that had worked a job unsupervised by a parent or guardian for at least a 2-month period within the past 12 months. In addition, the teen needed to be at least 14 years old but younger than 18 at the time they worked. If there were more than one eligible teen in the household, then one was randomly selected to participate. The parent most knowledgeable about the selected teen's job was selected for the parent interview. Non-English speaking households as well as households without telephones were considered ineligible in this study.

CATI administration and interviewer recruitment & training:

Pre-tested versions of the consent script, teen and parent questionnaires were given to SRU to produce a computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) instrument. This instrument incorporated the survey introduction and "front end", which included the call histories and call dispositions used by interviewers to document the outcome of each call attempt, as well as the parent and teen surveys. In programming CATI surveys, SRU programmers use Blaise 4.5 (2002), a software package developed by Statistics Netherlands which is widely used in major survey organizations and is one of only a few available Windows-based CATI packages. With CATI, data are entered directly into the computer by the interviewer, so that interviewing and data entry becomes a single, seamless step.

Prior to data collection, SRU management and programming staff extensively reviewed and tested the CATI instrument to ensure that it meets study specifications. The research team also reviewed the CATI instrument prior to field implementation.

Several interviewers were recruited for data collection according to standard SRU procedures. Interviewer recruitment was overseen by supervisory staff and followed the sequence outlined below. First, interviewer employment announcements instructed interested individuals to leave voice mail messages on the SRU's job line, fax a resume, or e-mail one of the calling center supervisors. Callers were screened for voice quality, phone presence and adherence to instructions. Successfully screened applicants were invited to an on-site interview. This part of the recruitment process included a mock telephone interview in which the applicant was required to administer a brief CATI health interview. Those applicants who performed well

on the applicant evaluation form, which evaluates telephone manner, computer skills and professional demeanor, were asked to attend general interviewer training.

Prior to data collection, all interviewers completed training for both general and study-specific interviewing procedures. The agenda for general training includes an introduction to the SRU's operation and guidelines as well as University employment procedures and policies. Interviewers were required to sign a statement of confidentiality assuring the SRU that all data collected for the survey will be held in the strictest confidence. Most of general training addressed basic interviewing techniques and CATI skills, including delivering questionnaire introductions, administering questions in a standardized manner, coding call outcomes, and scheduling callbacks. Techniques for dealing with reluctance and refusal were also presented and covered in the training manual.

Study-specific training included an in-depth item-by-item review of the survey questionnaire to highlight measurement objectives and specific instructions for administering the survey instrument. Upon completion of study-specific training, interviewers were required to successfully administer a mock interview with a supervisor. This interview was designed to test interviewer aptitude in responding to questions and to assess interviewer knowledge of the survey questionnaire and specific item instructions. Finally, members of the research team met with interviewers prior to data collection to explain study background and objectives. This training was conducted by Drs. Runyan and Dal Santo.

Data collection:

Data collection took place from February 20, 2003 to September 12, 2003. During data collection, interviewing took place Sunday through Saturday. Monday though Thursday calling typically ran from 9:30 am to 11:30 pm. Friday sessions were held between 9:30 am until 5:00pm. Saturday sessions occurred between 9:30 am until 2:30 pm. Sunday shifts typically ran from 2:30 pm to 11:30 pm.

In addition to questionnaire programming, the SRU also utilized Blaise's call scheduling capabilities to maximize the probability of contacting potential respondents. A central file server takes sample telephone numbers and arranges automatic call scheduling for interviewer administration. The system enables calls to be scheduled so that different times of the day and week are represented. In this study, no cases where withdrawn from calling until a minimum of 10 unsuccessful call attempts where made and there was at least one weekend call, one evening call and one daytime call made. SRU supervisors closely monitored data collection to ensure that data are being collected and entered correctly, according to guidelines and policies reviewed in training.

Several steps were taken to both reduce the occurrence of refusals and to improve refusal conversion. First, techniques for dealing with reluctance and refusal were introduced during general interviewer training. Second, a specialized refusal training session was held. Third, upon encountering a refusal, interviewers documented the following information for each refusal: reason for the refusal, the point in the interview at which the refusal occurred, and the gender and approximate age of the respondent. The next interviewer, the refusal converter, attempted to tailor her approach in eliciting participation from the potential respondent, thereby optimizing the likelihood of conversion. Finally, as part of interviewer monitoring, interviewers' individual refusal rates were closely watched. Only experienced refusal converters re-contact respondents who initially refuse.

Data management and data analysis:

Weighting: Data from parent and teen worker interviews were used to create three kinds of records: 1) parent completes, no teen data (n=1053); 2) teen completes, no parent data (n=928); and 3) paired completes, both parent and teen data from same family (n=928). Separate weights were computed for each of these three record types. The process of weighting entailed the computation and statistical trimming of raw sample weights and post stratification adjustment to align data distributions with national population estimates. ⁸⁴ (See Appendix for details of weighting procedure.)

Raw sample weights were based upon original probabilities of choosing households from the GENESYS national frame of telephone numbers, the total number of phone lines reaching the household, and in the case of child and parent/child pairs, the number of eligible teens in the household.

Trimming techniques, based upon Potter (1988), were used to reduce the overall variability of raw weights. Weight variability inflates standard error of estimates thereby decreasing the precision of point estimates (proportions or means) and reducing power to make comparisons. The trimming process reduced extreme weights redistributing them among others so that the sum of the adjusted weights remained constant. Trimming procedures reduced the impact of weight variability on variance of estimates by ~80%.

Post-stratification adjustments are used to better align multivariate sample distributions on key demographic variables with population distributions based upon national sources. Sample proportions were adjusted to national estimates provided by the 2002 Current Population Survey. Race of household head and household income were used as the post-stratification variables.

Recoding: Some variables were recoded in order to facilitate more meaningful comparisons. In cases where counts were zero or very low, some variables in a five point scale were recoded to dichotomous forms. Additionally, there were 2 sets of variables corresponding to answers to open ended questions allowing multiple responses. The first set corresponded to the tasks the teen workers performed. Respondents were asked to describe the tasks to a maximum of 10. This report details the first five job tasks teen workers describe. The remaining fives tasks were omitted due to low counts. Similarly, teen workers were asked to describe any kind of protective equipment they used while performing job related tasks. This open ended multiple response set of questions rendered a maximum of 7 responses. The protective equipment was categorized according to the body parts they protect. Two new variables were constructed to reflect the numbers of tasks as well as the types of protective equipment the teen workers used.

Analysis strategy: To date, analyses have focused on examining frequencies of responses to key items and to comparing responses within strata. Continued and more detailed analyses will examine responses by additional grouping of the data with regard to demographics of teens and their parents, as well as examining the paired dyads of teenager and his or her parent.

RESULTS:

Response rate and final study population:

Telephone interviews were completed with 928 teenage workers and 1053 parents of teenage workers. There were 922 complete pairs of teenagers and their parents. Response rates were computed using the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Standard Definitions. The response rate range was 50.8 percent to 63.7 percent. The high end response rate (63.7 %) assumes that all households contacted for which no eligibility information was available were not eligible for the participation in the survey. These dialed numbers resulted in no answers, busy lines, recorded messages or cases where no contact was made with a household resident. The low end response rate (50.8%) assumes that the same proportion of unknown eligibility households were eligible to participate as the proportion eligible with known status. The lower response rate results from increasing the denominator of the response rate (those eligible to respond) by the estimated proportion of unknown eligibility who if contacted would have likely indicated that they were in scope for the study.

Of the 34,827 numbers purchased from GENESYS, all the RDD numbers were placed into calling (18,768), but only 67% of the targeted numbers were used (10,755/16,059). Nearly 90% of all completes came from the targeted frame. The response rates in the targeted frame were substantially higher. The call histories of 29,523 numbers that were placed into calling may be characterized by four final outcomes: 1) completed or partial interviews by eligible respondents; 2) non-response or refusal to participate by eligible respondents; 3) ineligibility; or 4) unknown eligibility. (See Appendix for more details)

To be counted as a complete (I) or partial (P) interview, data had to be collected on an eligible teen or the parent most knowledgeable about that teen's job. We established a rule by which approximately 50 percent of the instrument needed to be finished in order to be considered a partial interview: Interviews with less than 50 percent of its content missing were discarded. There were three possible outcomes here: 1) data on teens only (n=928); 2) data on parents only (n=1053); and 3) data on both teen and parents together (n=922). (NOTE: There are a total 1,059 interviews because 131 records are parent only and six records are teen only, so that 922 + 131 + 6 = 1.059.)

There were 603 numbers that resulted in No interview/Response (NR) even though it was determined that the household was eligible to participate. Of that number, 448 numbers resulted in direct refusals or break-offs. One-hundred-and-twenty numbers reached households where the respondents were not available to be interviewed during the interview period. In addition, 35 numbers reached households where a medical or cognitive problem precluded interviewing a selected respondent.

Ineligibility (NE) was assigned to 21,891 numbers for the following reasons:

- Number has been changed
- Number is no longer in service
- Business number & other nonresidential number
- Phone number reaching a barracks or institution, such as a prison or hospital
- Number not a primary residence (e.g., time-share units, hotel rooms
- No adult in household
- Respondents unavailable for length of study
- Household does not speak English or have a language impairment to the point that eligibility cannot be established
- No eligible teen (must have worked in past 12 months for at least a two month period unsupervised by a parent or guardian while between the ages of 14 17)

Unknown status was assigned to all numbers (U=5970) where eligibility could not be ascertained. Such cases occurred when dialed numbers resulted in no answers, busy lines, recorded messages, or cases where no contact was made with a household resident.

By using these calling outcomes or dispositions, one can calculate unweighted response rates. Weighted response rates are also given so that one can gauge how the population of interest, on the whole, would have responded if queried. To understand how weighted response rates were calculated, however, one needs to know something about the frame from which they were selected. The sampling rate (wG) is simply the rate at which the vendor sampled from the frame. For instance, GENESYS identified 2,797,478 listed households with children between the ages of 14 and 18. They sent SRU 16,059 listed phone numbers, so they sampled the frame at a rate of wG = 2,797,478 /16,059 = 174.2. This rate has to be adjusted because only 10,755 numbers were placed into calling (actually sampled), so wU = 2,797,478 / 10,755 = 260.11. The RDD weight, in many cases, also needs to be adjusted and it took the following form: [(nG/nU) * wG] = [(18,768/18,768) * 7961] = 7961. In the latter case, the sampling rate did not change because the entire sample sent to SRU was used. These adjusted weights (wU) were used in the calculation of the weighted response rate to be described in detail later.

The response rate is represents the number of completed interviews divided by the number of eligible households in the sample. SRU calculated our response rates based on the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Standard Definitions (2000). Two response rate formulas were used. Response Rate 4 (RR4) takes the unknown eligibility numbers into account by determining which proportion of them, if contacted, should be eligible. To do this, we must determine "e" or the estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that may be eligible. Looking at the RDD and Targeted samples combined (i.e., the unweighted total column), e is calculated by the formulas appearing in the Appendix.

Description of parent respondents:

Of the 1026 parents interviewed, 78.9% (n=760) were mothers or stepmothers. The age of most parental respondents was in the range of 40-50 years (63.2%). The majority (64.1%) had less than a full college education, while 22.7% had completed college and 13.3% had more than a four year degree. The majority of the parent respondents were white, non-Hispanics (83.5%), while 11.6% were African-American, non-Hispanics. The parent respondents were mostly employed full time, with 57.3% indicating they worked at least forty hours a week. Only 19.4% were not employed at all. Household annual income was reported by 947 respondents, with 46% indicating that the total income of the household was less than \$40,000, 30% reported incomes between \$40,000 and \$75,000, and 24% indicated annual incomes above \$75,000. A third of the parents reported that they had missed work for at least a day due to an injury at work (Table P1).

Description of teen respondents:

The teen respondents were 83.9% white, non-Hispanics and 12.1 % African-American, non-Hispanics; and 2.6% of the respondents defined themselves as Hispanic, all of them were white. The age distribution of teen respondents included 14.8% under age 16, 23.2% age sixteen; 37.8% age 17. Twenty-nine percent had turned eighteen, but reported work experiences prior to their 18th birthday. Seventy-two percent of the teens had not yet completed high school, while 22.8% reported 12 or more years of education (Table T1).

Experiences and exposures of working teens:

Work hours and schedule: Teens reported having worked at the referent job (i.e. the job they had worked at the most during the prior twelve months) for 11.6 months, on average. As expected, respondents overall reported different work patterns depending on whether school was in session or not. During the school year, teens reported, on average, working 15.6 hours per week versus 27 average hours per week during school vacations. During the school year, 82% of teens reported having worked after 7 PM on a school night, while 62.9% indicated they had worked after 9 PM and 20% had worked after 11 PM. The average days working these hours on school nights also varied, with teens reporting working after 7 PM on average 2.81 nights per week, vs. working an average of 2.59 and 2.12 nights per week until after 9 PM or 11 PM respectively (Table T2).

Because of the disproportionate number of respondents working in the retail and service trades, we stratified by business type. Ninety-three percent of the teens worked in service and retail businesses, with 7% working in all other sectors. Teens in service/retail worked fewer hours per week on average (16 hours per week) vs. 19 hours per week for the sample overall. Though there were not major differences between the two categories of work sectors with respect to how late teens reported working on school nights, teens in the service and retail sector tended to work more late nights each week (2.6 after 9 PM vs. 2.1 for those in other businesses). However, teens in service and retail sector worked fewer nights after 11 than those teens in other sectors. During weeks when school was out of session, those in the service and retail sector worked on average 28 hours a week compared to an average of 23 hours a week in other sectors.

Tasks performed: Teens responded to open-ended questions asking what tasks did at their referent jobs. These were categorized into 6 categories as follows: Entertainment and Leisure Services; Retail Services; Food Services; Clerical and Training Services, Other Miscellaneous Services; Manufacturing, Construction and Auto Mechanics; and Agriculture and Landscaping (Table T3).

In addition, we queried teens with respect to specific tasks (Table T4). These findings are shown in Table T4. It is important to note that the percentages reflect proportions of teens who reported using the device or engaging the behavior only if they reported that the device or practice existed at their workplaces. Overall, 87.2% (792/928) of teens reported performing cleaning tasks and 38.9% (366/922) of all teens said they had moved or lifted heavy objects weighing fifty pounds or more and 26.2% (249/927) reported having worked at heights above six feet. Of those 689 who worked in places with cash registers, 71.2% reported using them. Likewise, half of all teens working places with power tools (198/417) reported using them, while 44.8% (112/248) in places involving heights had worked at heights without fall protection. As many

as 34.5% of those teens working in places with motor vehicles (n=236), reported having driven a motor vehicle as part of their jobs.

Hazard exposures, training, and supervision:

Hazard exposures: Though we intended to explore specific hazard exposures of teens working in construction the numbers of teens in this business sector was too small for meaningful analyses (n=11). We did, however, examine several specific exposures among those teens working in groceries and food service places (n=395) (Table T6). We found that teens working in this environment experienced considerable exposure to cutting hazards, with 71.2% reporting that they had used sharp knives and 68.2% reporting having used case cutters, box knives, or razor blades and 17.5% had used power slicing tools or grinders. Exposure to burn hazards was also common. More than half (54.6%) of the teens working in grocery and food service environments reported that they had used grills or ovens and more than a third (36.7%) had used deep fat fryers. More than 10% of the teens in these settings had used other equipment that is potentially hazardous, including: food wrapping machines, steam tables, box crushers, balers or compactors, and dough mixing or rolling machines.

Table T7 reports data on a number of other exposure conditions which we asked about frequency of exposures using a five point from: 1= "always"; 2= "often" 3= "sometimes"; 4= "rarely"; and 5= "never". The five point scale used to collect data was recoded into a dichotomous measure reflecting two values: "Ever" and "Rare or never". The hazard with the most often reported by teen workers was exposure to hot liquids or grease or vicinity to hot burners (43%),. The second highest hazard reported was exposure to loud noise (38%). Teen workers also reported exposure to working in the vicinity of heavy equipment (19.8%) and falling objects (15%).

Training and supervision of young workers:

In addition to learning the frequency of exposure to specific hazards, we were interested in knowing what the supervisory patterns were for teen at work. More than half (54.3%) of teens reported that someone had checked to make sure they were doing their work correctly at least once a day. In addition, we asked the question: "In a typical work week while working at [referent job], how many days do (did) you work some or part of the day without an adult supervisor (age 21+ years) at the worksite?" In response, 26% of teens reported that in a typical week they worked without adult supervision at least one day. It is interesting to note that about 5% of teen workers reported working without supervision at least 5 days per week. We also asked teens how often they were the only person at the worksite during daylight hours (11%) or after dark (for at least half an hour) (9%) at least one day a week (Table T8).

Two thirds (66.6%) of the respondents indicated they had received safety training, most of them via demonstrations. Less prevalent was training by videotape or written instructions. Most the training reportedly occurred on the job (69.3%). Parents were cited as the source of training by 14.1% of the respondents.

Reported content of the training varied. More than 80% of the teens reported that they were taught about paying attending to hazards, using equipment safely, spotting for others, how to report hazards at the workplace, and/or how to avoid getting hurt while working and 73.3% reported being taught about use of protective equipment. Fewer teens indicated they had received training related to violence. While 62.7% reported they had been taught how to deal with sexual harassment and 61.9% on what to do to deal with fights among coworkers, fewer than 60% had received training on what to do if they were threatened or attacked or how to deal with a drunk or angry customer. Only 40.8% reported having been taught what to do in the event of a robbery (Table T12).

Attitudes and beliefs of working teens and their parents about workplace safety:

Teens: More than ninety percent worked in either service (70.3%) or retail (23.3%) sector jobs. For the most part, teens reported that they took jobs to earn extra income (Table T2). For the most part, they did

not believe that they were being exposed to risks for workplace injury, with only 13% indicating that they thought any of their job tasks were "hazardous or dangerous."

However, teens did indicate that they thought several conditions increased their risk of injury on the job, namely: feeling rushed (73.2%) being tired (71.2%). Most respondents further indicated that "following safety procedures" (90.3%) and "coworkers following safety procedures" (91.8%) helped keep them from getting injured on the job. Nevertheless, over sixty percent of respondents endorsed the item: "accidents at work just happen sometimes and there is little that employees can do to avoid them." They were divided with respect to the merits of supervision and training as preventive strategies for worker injuries. Sixty-two percent indicated that lack of training interferes with their ability to follow safety procedures on the job while thirty-nine percent indicated that lack of training interferes with the ability to follow safety procedures (Table T11).

Parents: Overall, it appears that most parents of working teenagers have little concern about the safety of their teen's job. On a four point Likert scale from 1=strongly agree to 4=strongly disagree, parents expressed high confidence that their teenagers know how to keep safe on the job (mean = 1.22) and are aware of their rights concerning job safety (mean=1.58) (Table P8). Likewise, when queried about specific concerns about teens working, using a scale of 1="very concerned", 2= "somewhat concerned", and 3="not at all concerned" parents were not terribly concerned. The lowest mean score was 2.18 for the item addressing a concern about the teen being at work during a robbery. The next lowest mean score (2.31) was on the item asking about concern about teens not having safety training (Table P5). This is consistent with their reported beliefs about the likelihood that their teen would experience a workplace injury. More than 55% indicated that this was "very unlikely" or unlikely (30%). When asked about preventing workplace injury among teens, parents expressed very favorable attitudes to all the strategies mentioned including on-the-job training, safety equipment and clothing, adult supervisors, avoidance of peer pressure, asking questions about tasks and rules, and asking parents to help them look out for safety issues. In addition, parents expressed favorable attitudes about laws that limit the kinds of tasks teens can do and laws limiting the kinds of equipment teens are allowed to use (Table P6).

Parents also were asked a number of questions about teen work hours. Only 16.6% of parents agreed with the statement "I don't want my teen to work as many hours as s/he does" while 50.9% expressed strong disagreement with the statement (Table P7). Parents were very favorable to laws that restrict teen work hours. When asked about the maximum number of hours that a teen worker under age 18 should be allowed to work, parental responses ranged from 0 to 50 hours per week, with a mean of 17 hours. For teens under the age of 16, parents were evenly divided in their views about what the latest hour of work should be on a school night, with 32.8% saying "earlier than 8 PM", 30.4% saying "8 PM", and 31.1% saying "9 PM". A mere 5.7% indicated a time of 10 PM or later. Parents were, however, willing to accept later work hours for teens age 16 and 17. For this age group, the modal response (41.1%) was "9 PM" while 30.8% indicated they thought 10 PM was the latest hour a teen of this age should work on a school night. Nearly a quarter of the respondents suggested earlier hours of quitting, with 6.6% saying that teens should be done working on a school night before 8 PM and 16.9% saying at "8 PM".

We asked parents their perceptions about the likelihood that their adolescent could get injured while working. Thirty teen workers reported being injured while working, yet 28 of the 30 parents said it was unlikely that their adolescent would get injured at work. Conversely, out of 104 families in which parents thought their child could get injured, only 2 teen workers reported a actually having had an injury.

We examined the parents' injury history to establish a base to explain their concern regarding injuries to their children while working. A total of 28% of parents experienced injury while working. Within this group, a majority (86%) expressed that their son/daughter was unlikely to be injured while working.

Parent attitudes toward laws:

Several questions addressed parents' views about child labor and worker safety laws. Overall parents were favorable to laws that restrict teen working late at night on school nights and that limit the total number of daily and weekly hours a teen can work. Seventy-four percent of parents strongly disagreed with the

statement "laws that keep teenagers from working late at night on school nights are a bad idea" and eighty-four percent agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "law should limit the number of daily and weekly hours teenagers can work." Nevertheless, when asked about their agreement or disagreement with the statement, "parents, not laws, should decide what kinds of work their teenagers can do" 69% expressed agreement (Table P7).

Parental practices in helping working teens choose jobs, monitor working conditions, and address worker safety concerns:

Parent perspectives: Parents reported substantial levels of involvement with their teenager workers around issues relating to employment. Nearly all (89.6%) reported that they had helped their teen identify job opportunities or consider questions about work hours (89.3%). Most had also helped with job applications (83.3%), had met the direct supervisor (82.7%), helped the teen consider questions about job tasks (79.9%), prepare for a job interview (78.3%), handle difficult issues other than about safety (70.6%). Among the 63.7% who indicated they had visited the workplace to monitor conditions, the reported a mean number of 8 visits in the prior two month period. Consistent with the low level of concern parents expressed about workplace safety issues for their teens, fewer than half of all parents interviewed indicated they had helped the teen consider questions to ask employers about workplace safety.

Half of all parents interviewed indicated they had helped their teen learn about worker rights, while fewer reporting helping the teen learn about youth work restrictions or helped their teen get more training to do a job. Twenty-nine parents (2.82%) indicated they had helped their teen report a violation to a government agency. A total of 92 respondents indicated their teen had reported safety problems to them. Among these parents, most (73.4%) indicated they had told the teen to talk to his/her supervisor, while 44.9% said they had talked to the supervisor themselves and 39% had visited the worksite to check on safety. Four parents (3.3%) indicated they had reported a safety issue to OSHA.

Parents were also asked hypothetical questions about what they would do if their teen were exposed to workplace hazards (Table P9). On a scale in which 1= "very likely" to 4= "very unlikely," the item rated with the greatest likelihood was that of encouraging the teenager to talk directly to the supervisor (mean=1.04), followed by telling the teen to get assigned to different duties or quit working for the employer (mean=1.39), telling the child to file a complaint (mean=1.58) and least likely, contacting OSHA or another government agency themselves (mean=1.69).

Parents were confident that their teens wanted them involved in helping with work issues. In fact, 70% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement "my teenager doesn't want my help".

Teen perspectives: Consistent with these views of their parents, 81.3% of teens responded to a question about how much they cared about what their parents think about the job decisions they make about whether to take or quite a job, indicating that they cared somewhat to a great deal. This was substantially more than the percentage who said they cared about the views of their friends (32.8%) or their teachers (26.5%). Higher proportions of teens indicated that their mother was the person they listened to the most when making job decisions versus their fathers or others (45.1% vs. 14.2% vs. 28.5% respectively) (Table T13).

Teens indicated strongest agreement ("strongly agree" or "agree") with the statement: "My parents/guardians help me decide whether to get a job or not (76.9%) versus "...deciding whether to work at the particular referent job" (65.9%) versus "...giving them advice about the things they do at the referent job" (64.1%).

Teens' perceptions of their parents' views of their work behaviors were fairly accurate. Just over a fifth of teens (21.8%) thought their parents didn't want them to work as many hours as they do compared to 16.6% of parents indicating they didn't want their teen to work as many hours as they were working. Few teens (8.9%) believed that their parents thought their work was dangerous and 17.2% indicated their parents thought they should take a different job.

Discussion:

Overview:

Teen formal employment for wages begins at an early age. Job tenure, as defined by the referent job criteria in our survey, is 11.6 months on average. Thus, counter to the stereotype of teens repeatedly quitting and taking jobs for short periods of time, teens tend to have relatively long tenure in their referent job. Their work hours vary between school year periods and school vacations. Teens worked an average of 15.6 hours per week during school year and 27 hours per week during school vacations.

Many teens worked at night on school nights, including a fifth who indicated that they worked after 11PM on a school night. This suggests the potential for interference with school-work conflict and of possible work-related exposure to violence.

Teen work is complex. Their jobs involve a variety of tasks and different hazard exposures. Given their employment in service and retail, cleaning, lifting, handling cash, working at heights, and using knives, ovens, and fryers are common.

Supervision and training practices vary. The majority of teens reported that a supervisor checks on them at least once a day (54.3%) and that they received some safety training (66.6%). However, some teens work without adult supervision, alone, and receive no safety training. Training related to work-place violence or robbery were absent for 40 to 60 percent of teen respondents.

Though teens did not believe that their jobs were hazardous, over 70% indicated that feeling rushed or being tired increased the risk of injury on the job. Over 60% were fatalistic ("accidents at work just happen") and over 60% indicated that their lack of training interfered with their ability to follow safety procedures on the job. This indicates a gap between abstract and general attitudes about safety and injury. Teens do not think their jobs are hazardous or that they can do anything to prevent accidents, yet they are able to identify specific hazard exposures, job conditions, and training deficiencies that contribute to injury.

Work is a primary arena for them to demonstrate power, competence, and adulthood. Not surprising that they seem themselves as competent and their workplace safe, even though they are exposed to many hazardous and dangerous tasks.

Overall, parents have positive views about teen labor and expressed little concerns about the safety of their teens' jobs. They also expressed positive attitudes about safety training, using safety equipment, and laws that limit teen tasks and equipment. Their attitudes are reflective of a general positive attitude towards teen labor and the idea that their teen knows what to do, when to ask for help, and trust in the teen's employer.

Parents reported substantial involvement in helping their teens find jobs, fill out applications, ask questions about job tasks, and visit the workplace. Parents' involvement in teen job search and employment contributes to their positive view of teen work. Employment is not an singular abstract condition, but a process where parents have been involved, yet where parents are confident about their individual teen's abilities to work safely and about the safety of their teen's workplace. Many have visited the workplace and indicate they are aware of the surroundings. Again, this may be a reflection of the fact that over 90% of this sample worked in retail and service sector jobs.

Limitations:

The study used a targeted sample and may not represent the universe of working adolescents in the United States. Though others have documented that working teens are from more affluent families than non-working teens⁶¹, our study did have a higher proportion of affluent families and fewer minority adolescents than may be representative of the working teen population. Our response rate, though not that different from norms for telephone interviews, may reflect response biases. Because this is the first national study of working teens, there is no point of comparison.

The fact that more than 90% of our study population was working in the retail and service sectors does not allow us to examine in more detail hazards and work experiences of teens working in other sectors.

In addition, though we constructed our instrument with face validity and did pilot testing to refine the items, no psychometric properties of the items have been assessed. It is possible that some of our questions do not adequately measure the constructs we intended.

Implications:

To develop workplace safety interventions for teenagers will require efforts that address both the teen and parent sense of confidence that work environments and their behaviors are already safe. This suggests that both teens and parents may need to further examine the potential hazards associated with environments presumed to be safe. Examples might include further attention to work without supervision, adequate training, or at night, in addition to use of specific devices and practices.

Further analyses need to examine the extent to which pairs of teens and their parents are consistent in their views of workplace safety and work practices. In addition, we will further analyze data on a state-specific basis to learn how teens and parents understand the child labor laws in their states and the extent to which their confidence in the safety of the work environment is consistent with employers' apparent adherence to state policy. We are also interested in knowing if their patterns of attitudes and beliefs about worker safety vary depending on the demographic characteristics (gender, age, work status, affluence, educational attainment, prior work injury) of either the parent or the child.

REFERENCES CITED:

- 1. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. (1996). *National Occupational Research Agenda*. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- 2. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Child Labor Working Team. (1997). NIOSH Special Hazard Review—Child labor research needs: Recommendations from the NIOSH Child Labor Working Team. [DHHS (NIOSH) Publication # 97-143]. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services.
- 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1993). *Injury Control in the 1990s: A national plan for action*. A report to the Second World Conference on Injury Control. May 1993. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- 4. U.S. Public Health Service. (1995). *Healthy People 2000: Midcourse review and 1995 revisions*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- 5. American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Environmental Health. (1995). The hazards of child labor. *Pediatrics*; 95 (2): 311-313.
- 6. American Public Health Association. (1995). Protection of child and adolescent workers. *American Journal of Public Health*; 85(3): 440-41.
- 7. Castillo DN; Landen DD; and Layne LA. (1994). Occupational injury deaths of 16- and 17-year-olds in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*, 84(4): 646-649.
- 8. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. (1995). NIOSH Alert: Request for assistance in preventing deaths and injuries of adolescent workers. [DHHS (NIOSH) Publication # 95-125]. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services.
- 9. Institute of Medicine. (1998). Protecting Youth at Work: Health, Safety, and Development of Working Children and Adolescents in the United States. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- 10. Heyer NJ; Franklin G; Rivara FP; Parker P; and Haug JA. (1992). Occupational injuries among minors doing farm work in Washington State: 1986 to 1989. *American Journal of Public Health*; 82(4): 557-560.
- 11. Cohen LR; Runyan CW; Dunn KA; and Schulman MD. (1996). Work patterns and occupational hazard exposures of North Carolina adolescents in 4-H clubs. *Injury Prevention*, 2: 274-277.
- 12. Dunn KA; Runyan CW; Cohen LR; and Schulman MD. (1996). Teens at work: a statewide study of jobs, hazards and injuries. *The Journal of Adolescent Health*; 22(1): 19-25.
- 13. Evenson CT; Schulman MD; Runyan CW; Zakocs RC; and Dunn KA. (1998). The downside of adolescent employment. *Journal of Adolescence*; (in press).
- 14. Parker DL; Carl WR; French LR; and Martin FB. (1994). Characteristics of adolescent work injuries reported to the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry. *American Journal of Public Health*; 84(4): 606-611.
- 15. Schulman MD; Evenson CT; Runyan CW; Cohen LR; and Dunn, KA. (1997). Farm work is dangerous for teens: agricultural hazards and injuries. *Journal of Rural Health*; 13(4): 295-305.
- 16. Castillo DN and Malit BD. (1997). Occupational injury deaths of 16 and 17 year olds in the United States: Trends and comparisons to older workers. *Injury Prevention*; 3: 277-281.

- 17. Cooper SP and Rothstein MA. (1995). Health hazards among working children in Texas. *Southern Medical Journal*; 88(5): 550-554.
- 18. Committee on Environmental Health. (1995). The hazards of child labor. *Pediatrics*; 95(2): 311-313.
- 19. Derstine B. (1996). Job-related fatalities involving youths, 1992-95. *Compensation and Working Conditions*; December: 40-42.
- 20. Dunn KA and Runyan CW. (1993). Deaths at work among children and adolescents. *American Journal of Diseases of Children*; 147: 1044-1047.
- 21. Rivara FP. (1997). Fatal and non-fatal farm injuries to children and adolescents in the United States, 1990-3. *Injury Prevention*; 3: 190-194.
- 22. Schenker MB; Lopez R; and Wintemute G. (1995). Farm-related fatalities among children in California, 1980 to 1989. *American Journal of Public Health*; 85(1): 89-92.
- 23. Suruda A and Halperin W. (1991). Work-related deaths in children. American Journal of Industrial Medicine; 19: 739-745.
- 24. Windau J; Sygnatur E; and Toscano G. (1999). Profile of work injuries incurred by young workers. *Monthly Labor Review*; June.
- 25. Layne LA; Castillo DN; Stout N; and Cutlip P. (1994). Adolescent occupational injuries requiring hospital emergency department treatment: A nationally representative sample. *American Journal of Public Health*; 84(4): 657-660.
- 26. Banco L; Lapidus G; and Braddock M. (1992). Work-related injuries among Connecticut minors. *Pediatrics*; 89(5): 957-960.
- 27. Belville R; Pollack SH; Gobold JH; and Landrigan PJ. (1993). Occupational injuries among working adolescents in New York State. *Journal of the American Medical Association*; 269(21): 2754-2759.
- 28. Brooks DR and Davis LK. (1996). Work-related injuries to Massachusetts teens, 1987-1990. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*; 29: 153-160.
- 29. Cooper SP; Burau KD; Robison TB; Richardson S; Schnitzer PG; and Fraser JJ. (1999). Adolescent occupational injuries: Texas, 1990-1996. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*; 35: 43-50.
- 30. Miller ME and Kaufman JD. (1998). Occupational injuries among adolescents in Washington State, 1988-1991. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*; 34: 121-132.
- 31. Schober SE; Handke JL; Halperin WE; Moll MB; and Thun, MJ. (1988). Work-related injuries in minors. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*; 14: 585-595.
- 32. Bowling JM; Runyan C; Miara C; Davis L; Rubenstein H; Delp L; and Arroyo MG. (1998). Teenage workers' occupational safety: results of a four school study. In *Book of Abstracts of the Fourth World Conference on Injury Prevention and Control (Vol. II)*, May 17-20, 1998, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
- 33. Knight EB; Castillo DN; and Layne LA. (1995). A detailed analysis of work-related injury among youth treated in emergency departments. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*; 27: 793-805.
- 34. Parker DL, Carl WR, French LR; and Martin FB. (1994). Nature and incidence of self-reported adolescent work injury in Minnesota. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*; 26: 529-541.

- 35. Castillo D. (1996). Work injuries and illnesses associated with child labor—United States, 1993. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 45(22): 464-468.
- 36. Wage and Hour Division, US Department of Labor. (1998). *Child Labor Fact Sheet*. Washington, DC: US Department of Labor.
- 37. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1999). *Employment and Earnings*. Washington, DC: US Department of Labor.
- 38. Bachman JG and Schulenberg J. (1992). Part-time work by high school seniors: Sorting out correlates and possible consequences. Monitoring the Future Occasional Paper 32. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan.
- 39. Greenberger E and Steinberg L. (1986). When teenagers work: The psychological and social costs of adolescent employment. New York: Basic Books, Inc.
- 40. Steinberg L and Cauffman E. (1995). The impact of employment on adolescent development. *Annals of Child Development*; 11: 131-166.
- 41. National Center for Health Statistics. (1994). *Healthy People 2000 Review, 1993*. Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Public Health Service.
- 42. U.S. General Accounting Office. (1991, June). *Child labor: Characteristics of working children*. [Report No. GAO/HRD-91-83BR]. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office.
- 43. U.S. General Accounting Office. (1990, April). *Child labor: Increases in detected child labor violations throughout the United States*. [Report No. GAO/HRD 90-116]. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office.
- 44. Petitti DB. (1994). Meta-analysis, decision analysis, and cost-effectiveness analysis: Methods for quantitative synthesis in medicine. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 45. Delp L; Runyan CW; Brown M; Bowling JM; and Jahan S. (2002). The Role of Work Permits in Teen Workers' Experiences. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 41: 477-482.
- 46. U.S. General Accounting Office. (1988, December). Occupational safety & health: Assuring accuracy in employer injury and illness records. [Report No. GAO/HRD 89-23]. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office.
- 47. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1998). Youth agricultural work-related injuries treated in emergency departments United States, October 1995-September 1997. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*; 47(35): 733-739.
- 48. Stueland DT; Lee BC; Nordstrom DL; Layde PM; and Wittman LM. (1996). A population based case-control study of agricultural injuries in children. *Injury Prevention*; 2: 192-196.
- 49. Swanson JA; Martin MI; Dahlgren KA; and Tinguely SJ. (1987). Accidental farm injuries to children. *American Journal of Diseases to Children*; 141: 1276-1279.
- 50. Goldenhar LM and Schulte PA. (1994). Intervention research in occupational health and safety. *Journal of Occupational Medicine*; 36: 763-775.
- 51. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. (1998). Assessing occupational safety and health training. [DHHS(NIOSH) Publication # 98-145]. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/98.145-b.html

- 52. Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). (1985). Preventing illness and injury in the workplace. [OTA-H-256]. Washington, DC: US Congress.
- 53. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. (1996). Violence in the workplace: Risk factors and prevention strategies. *Current Intelligence Bulletin*; 57
- 54. Runyan CW; Zakocs R; Dunn KA; Schulman MD; and Evenson CT. (1997). *Teen workers' training and concerns about job safety*. Presentation at 125th Annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, November 9-13, 1997, Indianapolis, IN.
- 55. Zakocs RC; Runyan CW; Schulman MD; Dunn KA; and Evensen CT. (1998). Improving safety for teens working in the retail trade sector: Opportunities and obstacles. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*; 34: 342-350.
- 56. Mardis AL and Pratt SG. Nonfatal injuries to young workers in the retail trades and services Medicine. 1991 Dec; 41 (12): 1146-53 industries in 1998. J Occupational and Environmental Med. 2003 Mar.; 45 (3): 316-23
- 57. Hendricks KJ and Layne LA. Adolescent Occupational Injuries in Fast Food Restaurants: An Examination of the Problem from a National Perspective. J. Occupational and Environmental
- 58. Runyan CW; Schulman M; and Hoffman C. (2003). Understanding and Preventing Violence Against Adolescent Workers: What is Known and What is Missing? *J. of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 3:711-720.
- 59. Peek-ASA C; Erickson R; and Kraus JF. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities in the retail industry, United States 1992-1996. *Am J Ind Medicine* 1999 Feb; 35(2): 186-91.
- 60. Runyan CW; Bowling JM; Schulman M; and Gallagher SS. Potential For Violence Against Teenage Retail Workers in the U.S. *Journal of Adolescent Health* (in press).
- 61. Hayes-Lundy C; Ward RS; Saffle JR; Reddy R; Warden GD; and Schnebly, WA. (1991). Grease burns at fast-food restaurants: Adolescents at risk. *Journal of Burn Care & Rehabilitation*; 12(2): 203-208.
- 62. Brooks DR; Davis LK; and Gallagher SS. (1993). Work-related injuries among Massachusetts children: A study based on emergency department data. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*; 24: 313-324.
- 63. Children's Safety Network. (1992). Injury prevention outlook: An assessment of injury prevention in state MCH agencies. Newton, MA: Education Development Center, Inc.
- 64. Kerr G and Fowler B. (1988). The relation between psychological factors and sports injuries. *Sports Medicine*, 6: 127-134.
- 65. Rivara FP. (1985). Fatal and nonfatal farm injuries to children and adolescents in the United States. *Pediatrics*; 76(4): 567-573.
- 66. National Consumers League for the Child Labor Coalition. (1993, summer). Late night hours can be killers. *Child Labor Monitor*; 3(2): 1-2, 8.
- 67. Wilson WJ. (1996). When work disappears: The world of the new urban poor. New York: Knoft.
- 68. Bush D and Baker R. (1994). Young workers at risk: Health and safety education and the schools. Berkeley, CA: Labor Occupational Health Program, University of California.

- 69. National Consumers League for the Child Labor Coalition. (1993, summer). What states tell teen workers: an analysis. *Child Labor Monitor*; 3(2): 6-7.
- Antonellis J. (1994). Summary of teen work safety materials. Unpublished document. Boston, MA: Teens at Work Injury Surveillance and Prevention, Massachusetts Department of Public Health.
- 71. U.S. Department of Labor. (1996). *Employer's pocket guide to teen worker safety*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.
- 72. Berndt T. (1979). Developmental changes in conformity to peers and parents. *Developmental Psychology*; 15: 608-616.
- 73. Brown B; Mounts N; Lamborn SD; and Steinburg, L. (1993). Parenting practices and peer group affiliation in adolescence. *Child Development*; 64: 467-482.
- 74. Coleman JS. (1961). The Adolescent Society. New York: Free Press.
- 75. Resnick MD; Harris KM; and Shew M. (1997). Protecting adolescents from harm: Findings from the National Longitudinal Study on adolescent health. *Journal of the American Medical Association*; 278: 823-832.
- 76. DiClemente RJ; Ponton LE; and Hansen WB. (1996). Handbook of Adolescent Risk Behavior. New York: Plenum Press.
- 77. Lescohier I and Gallagher SS. (1996). Unintentional injury. In RJ DiClemente, WB Hansen and LE Ponton (Eds). *Handbook of Adolescent Risk Behavior* (pp. 225-258). New York: Plenum Press.
- 78. Phillips S and Sandstrom K. (1990). Parental attitudes towards "youthwork." *Youth and Society*; 22: 160-183.
- 79. Aronson PJ; Mortimer JT; Zierman C; and Hacker M. (1996). Generational differences in early work experiences and evaluations. In JT Mortimer and MD Finch (Eds). *Adolescents, Work, and Family* (pp 25-62). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- 80. Schneider B and Stevenson D. (1999). *The Ambitious Generation*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- 81. Dwyer T. (1991). Life and death at work. New York: Plenum Press.
- 82. Jury Verdict Research. (1993).
- 83. Bronfenbrenner U. (1979). *The ecology of human development*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- 84. Potter, F. (1988). Survey of Procedures to Control Extreme Sampling Weights (pp. 453-458). Proceedings of the American Statistical Association Section on Survey Research Methods.
- 85. The American Association for Public Opinion Research (2000). Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. Ann Arbor, Michigan: AAPOR.

TABLES

Parent tables

- Table P1. Parent and household demographics, N = 1026
- Table P2. Parental Report of Teen Work Practices
- Table P3. Parental involvement in teen work
- Table P4. Parental beliefs about the potential consequences of teen work
- Table P5. Parental concerns about teen worker safety
- Table P6. Parental beliefs about preventing teen worker injury
- Table P7. Parental attitudes and beliefs about teen work hours
- Table P8. Parental attitudes about worker safety laws and practices
- Table P9. Parental beliefs about behaviors in a dangerous situation

Teen tables

- Table T1. Teen Worker Demographics
- Table T2. Teen Work History
- Table T3. Tasks Done by Teens at Referent Job
- Table T4. Selected Work Experiences Reported by Teen Workers at Referent Job
- Table T5. Teen Exposures in Construction Work
- Table T6. Teen Work Exposures in Grocery Store or Food Service
- Table T7. Frequency of Teen Worker Exposures to Specific Hazards in Referent
- Table T8. Supervision of Teen Workers at Referent Job
- Table T9. Teen Injury Experiences on the Job
- Table T10. Teen Use of Protective Equipment or Clothing
- Table T11. Teen beliefs about risks in work
- Table T12. Types of Work-related Training Received by Teen Workers
- Table T13. Teen perception of parental involvement in teen work decisions

Table P1. Parent and household demographics, N = 1026

Variable	Demographic characteristics	N	%	Weighted	Weighted
				N	%
P36	Respondent relationship to teen worker:	1026	100	1027	100
P36=1 or 2	Mother or stepmother	760	74.07	810	78.91
P3 =5 or 7 or 9	Other adult female (guardian,	9	.88	21	2.00
or 13	grandmother, aunt, older sister				
P36=3 or 4	Father or stepfather	256	24.95	195	19.02
P36=6 or 8 or	Other adult male (guardian, grandfather,	1	.10	1	0.07
10 or 12	uncle, older brother)	<u> </u>			
P37a-f	Age of respondent	1025	100	1026	100
	<40 years	111	10.83	197	19.21
	40-50	707	68.98	648	63.20
	51-60	192	18.73	155	15.14
	>60	15	1.46	26	2.45
P38	Educational attainment of respondent	1025	100	1025	100
	< 4 years of college	517	50.44	657	64.06
	4 years of college	308	30.05	232	22.67
	> four years of college	200	19.51	136	13.27
P40, 40a	Race/ethnicity of respondent	988	100	988	100
	White, non-hispanic	924	93.52	825	83.54
	White, Hispanic	13	1.32	17	1.75
	African American, non-hispanic	38	3.85	115	11.59
	African American, hispanic	0	0	0	0
	Other, non-hispanic	13	1.32	31	3.12
	Other, Hispanic	0	0	0	0
P42a-f	Household income	947	100	947	100
	< \$40,000/year	154	16.26	437	46.10
	\$40,000-50,000	95	10.03	90	9.50
	\$50,001-60,000	108	11.40	80	8.46
	\$60,00-75,000	137	14.47	112	11.82
	>\$75,000	453	47.84	228	24.12
P33, P34	Respondent employment status	1026	100	1026	100
	Not employed	155	15.11	199	19.44
	Employed <20 hours/week	47	4.58	49	4.74
	Employed 20-39 hours/week	216	21.05	190	18.54
	Employed 40+ hours/week	608	59.26	588	57.28
P35	Respondent ever injured at work badly	1024	100	1025	100
	enough to miss work for a day or more				
	Yes	285	27.83	340	33.23
	No	739	72.17	683	66.77

Table P2. Parental Report of Teen Work Practices

Variable	Practice	N	%	Weighted N	Weighted %
P4 = yes	Worked past 7 PM on school night (1050)	608	57.90	615	58.60
P4a	Mean school night work hours after 7 PM in last 2 months	587		Mean 1.9472	W mean 2.0874
P4b=yes	Worked past 9 PM on school night(601)	269	44.76	259	43.05
P4c	Mean school night work hours after 9 PM in last 2 months	266		Mean 1.9135	W mean 2.1646
P4d=yes	Worked past 11 PM on school night (268)	29	10.82	32	11.83
P4e	Mean school night work hours after 11 PM in last 2 months	26		Mean 1.6154	W mean 2.0818

Table P3. Parental involvement in teen work

Variable	Parental involvement activity	N	%	Weighted N	Weighted %
	Have you ever helped your working teen:		:		
P 24a = yes	Identify job opportunities	936	90.96	922	89.58
P24b=yes	Fill out job application	815	79.28	857	83.34
P24c=yes	Prepare for job interview	792	76.97	806	78.32
P24d=yes	Consider questions to ask employers about workplace safety	454	44.25	490	47.75
P24e=yes	Consider questions to ask about job tasks	823	80.14	820	79.89
P24f=yes	Consider questions to ask about work hours	935	90.78	920	89.32
P24g=yes	Handle difficult issues other than about safety	700	68.49	722	70.63
P24h=yes	Fill out a work permit	516	52.07	526	53.07
P5 = yes	Visited workplace to monitor conditions	679	64.73	669	63.75
P5a	Mean number of times visited in last two	669		Mean	W mean
	months			5.5845	8.2505
P6 = yes	Met direct supervisor	827	79.52	860	82.69
P22 = yes	Received report from teen about safety problem	92	8.96	78	7.58
P23 a = yes	Told teen to talk to supervisor/boss	75	81.52	- 68	73.45
P23b = yes	Talked to supervisor	29	31.52	41	44.88
P23c=yes	Visited worksite to check on safety	37	40.22	36	39.00
P23d = yes	Reported safety issue to OSHA or other agency	4	4.35	3	3.27
P23e=yes	Advised teen to quit working for employer	20	21.74	17	18.64
	Have you or another parent/guardian ever:				
P25a=yes	helped teen quit a job because you were concerned about him/her getting injured	57	5.56	82	7.93
P25b=yes	Learn about youth work restrictions	354	34.74	368	36.12
P25c=yes	Learn about worker rights	448	43.79	517	50.56
P25d=yes	Ger more training to do a job	366	35.67	395	38.50
P25e=yes	Report a violation	29	2.82	39	3.75

Table P4. Parental beliefs about the potential consequences of teen work

Variable	Parental beliefs about teen work	N	Mean score	Mean score, weighted
Beliefs abo	out potentially negative consequences:			
	Teens who work:			
P8b	have problems completing school work	1023	3.0411	2.9458
P8c	are more likely to use drugs/alcohol	1022	3.7319	3.6798
P8d	have too little time for extracurricular school/church activities	1027	3.0536	3.0015
P8g	don't have enough time to spend with their families	1031	2.9166	2.9130
P8h	get too tired because of all demands of school/work	1021	2.6484	2.6055
P8i	are more likely to be victims of violence than teens who don't work	997	3.5436	3.5357
Beliefs abo	out potentially positive consequences:			
	Teens who work:			
P8a	earn money families need	1031	2.8147	2.5502
P8e	learn valuable job skills	1044	1.1810	1.1363
P8f	are less likely to get in trouble than teens who don't work	1024	1.4404	1.4184

Table P5. Parental concerns about teen worker safety

Variable	Parental concerns about teen worker safety	N	Mean score	Mean score, weighted
How conce	rned are you about your teen:			
P12a	not using protective equipment or clothing	1037	2.5912	2.5031
P12b	not having safety training	1031	2.4693	2.3063
P12c	working alone	1026	2.4722	2.3689
P12d	working too late at night	1033	2.4520	2.4286
P12e	getting physically or sexually assaulted	1040	2.4894	2.4039
P12f	being there during a robbery	1038	2.3061	2.1899
P12g	getting behind in school because of job	1033	2.3954	2.3273
P12h	being rushed on the job	1031	2.6430	2.5458
P12i	not getting enough sleep because of his/her job	1042	2.4952	2.4144
P12j	handling hazardous equipment, chemicals, or toxic substances	1031	2.6679	2.5557
P12k	doing hazardous tasks	1036	2.6161	2.5092
Perceived 1	risk of injury to teenager at work			
P19	How likely is it that your teen will be injured at work seriously enough that s/he will need medical attention or miss one or more days of school or work in next twelve months	1032	3.4128	3.3853

Table P6. Parental beliefs about preventing teen worker injury

Variable	Parental beliefs about preventing teen worker injury	N	Mean score	Mean score, weighted				
How impor	How important is it							
P13a	that teens get on-the-job training on how to perform basic job tasks	1041	1.0307	1.0305				
P13b	that teens have safety equipment or safety clothing	1037	1.1003	1.0915				
P13c	that teens have a qualified adult supervisors	1039	1.1270	1.1326				
P13d	that teens avoid peer pressure to act in certain ways	1025	1.2107	1.1913				
P13e	that teens ask lots of questions about tasks and rules	1036	1.1660	1.1397				
P13f	that teens have parents or guardians who help them look out for safety issues	1037	1.1495	1.1156				
P13g	that there are laws limiting the kinds of tasks teenagers are allowed to do	1038	1.2013	1.1906				
P13h	that there are laws limiting the kinds of equipment teenagers are allowed to use	1035	1.1855	1.1386				

Table P7. Parental attitudes and beliefs about teen work hours

Variable	Parental involvement activity	N	%	Weighted N	Weighted %
P14	What is the maximum number of hours teen	1013		Mean	W mean
	worker under age 18 should be allowed to	ļ		16.4511	17.0911
	during a week when school is in session				
P16	Latest hour teen under age 16 should be	994	100	994	100
	allowed to work on a school night:				
	Earlier than 8	326	32.80	326	32.82
	8 PM	287	28.87	302	30.36
	9 PM	307	30.89	309	31.09
	10 PM	66	6.64	53	5.32
	11 PM	7	.70	4	.36
	Midnight	1	.10	0	.04
P15	Latest hour 16-17 year olds should be	1026	100	1026	100
	allowed to work on a school night:				
	Earlier than 8	66	6.43	67	6.56
	8 PM	150	14.62	173	16.84
	9 PM	418	40.74	422	41.09
	10 PM	329	32.07	316	30.84
	11 PM	59	5.75	46	4.47
	Midnight	4	.39	2	.20
				·	
P17a	I don't want my teen to work as many hours	1029	100	1029	100
	as s/he does:				
	Strongly agree	42	4.08	43	4.20
	Somewhat agree	140	13.61	128	12.42
	Somewhat disagree	320	31.10	334	32.51
	Strongly disagree	527	51.21	524	50.87
			·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
P18b	Laws that keep teenagers from working late	1030	100	1030	100
•	at night on school nights are a bad idea:				
	Strongly agree	62	6.02	81	7.90
	Somewhat agree	61	5.92	65	6.31
	Somewhat disagree	126	12.23	121	11.71
	Strongly disagree	781	75.83	763	74.08
P18c	Laws should limit the number of daily and	1026	100	1026	100
	weekly hours teenagers can work:	<u> </u>			
	Strongly agree	616	60.04	661	64.43
	Somewhat agree	263	25.63	211	20.53
	Somewhat disagree	88	8.58	. 99	9.62
	Strongly disagree	59	5.75	55	5.41

Table P8. Parental attitudes about worker safety laws and practices

Variable	Parental attitudes about worker safety laws and practices	N	Mean score	Mean score, weighted
Attitudes s	pecific to their teen worker			
P17b	I am concerned that working could be dangerous for my teen	1036	3.4884	3.4840
P17c	I am confident my teenager knows how to keep him/her safe while on the job	1037	1.2604	1.2253
P17d	I am confident my teenager know his/her rights when it comes to safety on the job	1024	1.6895	1.5870
Attitudes a	bout teen workers in general			
P18a	Accidents at work just happen and there is little that teen employees can do to avoid injury	1027	3.4499	3.3934
P18b	Laws that keep teenagers from working late at night on school nights are a bad idea.	1030	3.5786	3.5198
P18c	Laws should limit the number of daily and weekly hours teenagers can work	1026	1.6004	1.5602
P18d	Parents, not laws, should decide what kinds of work their teenagers can do	1018	2.1591	2.0407
P18e	Employers should protect workers by enforcing safety rules	1033	1.0378	1.0333

Table P9. Parental beliefs about behaviors in a dangerous situation

Variable	Parental beliefs	N	Mean score	Mean score, weighted
If you were	e concerned about your child's work situation, how likely	would yo	ou be to:	
P20b	encourage him/her to talk directly to supervisor	1031	1.0553	1.0426
P20d	tell your child to file a complaint	1021	1.7346	1.5854
P20f	tell your child to either get assigned to different duties or quit working for this employer	1025	1.4156	1.3956
P20c	contact OSHA or other government agency yourself	1023	1.8661	1.6964
Regarding	child's job safety in general			
P21a	I don't know enough about my teenager's job to talk to them about safety at work	1027	3.5871	3.5263
P21b	My teenager doesn't want my help	1028	3.0204	3.1568
P21c	I think part of a teens' learning is for them to figure out about job safety themselves	1025	3.0449	2.9790
P21d	I worry that my teen's employer will be upset if I try to get involved	1025	3.3912	3.3903

Table T1. Teen Worker Demographics, N=1059

Variable	Demographic characteristics	N	%	Weighted N	Weighted %
AGE2	Age of teen worker at time of interview	1059	100	1058	100
	14	26	2.46	26	2.46
	15	73	6.89	78	7.38
	16	259	24.46	246	23.23
	17	404	38.15	400	37.80
	18	297	28.05	308	29.13
T48	Educational attainment of teen worker	923	100	923	100
	1-11	682	73.89	666	72.12
	12	211	22.86	235	25.52
	13-15	30	3.25	22	2.37
T49, T50	Race/ethnicity of teen worker	882	100	881	100
	White, non-Hispanic	811	91.95	740	83.89
	White, Hispanic	17	1.93	23	2.64
	African American, non-Hispanic	38	4.31	106	12.07
	African American, Hispanic	0	0	0	0
	Other, non-Hispanic Other, Hispanic	16	1.81	12	1.40

Table T2. Teen Work History, N=926

Variable	Practice	N	%	Weighted N	Weighted %
T2	Total months worked at referent job	926		Mean	Wtd Mean
				11.8105	11.6429
T4	Type of business	911	100	911	100
	Services	662	72.67	639	70.14
	Retail	204	22.39	212	23.30
	Construction	12	1.32	8	0.85
	Manufacturing	11	1.21	11	1.21
	Transportation	2	.22	3	0.38
	Public Utilities	4	.44	9	0.98
	Wholesale trade	5	.55	8	0.84
	Communication	11	1.21	21	2.28
T5	Reason for taking job	926	100	927	100
	Get work experience (1)	58	6.26	84	9.02
	Explore career options (5)	24	2.59	13	1.36
	Earn extra money (2)	531	57.34	549	59.28
	Support child or family (3)	1	.11	1	0.14
	Parents wanted me to (4)	5	.54	3	0.34
	For fun (6)	54	5.83	41	4.40
	Other (7)	253	27.32	236	25.46
T44=yes	Did teen obtain a work permit?	420/897	46.82	435	48.50
Work during s	school year	•		*	
T16=yes	Worked during school year	790/926	85.31	794	85.76
T17	No. hours worked in typical school	789		Mean	Wtd Mean
	week			14.7364	15.7915
T19=yes	Worked on night before school	621/790	78.61	604	76.52
T19a=yes	Worked past 7 PM on school night	507/621	81.64	509	82.00
T19a.1	Mean school nights after 7 PM on	503		Mean	Wtd Mean
	average per week			2.6282	2.8131
T19b=yes	Worked past 9 PM on school night	321/507	63.31	319	62.85
T19b.1	Mean school nights after 9 PM on	319		Mean	Wtd Mean
	average per week			2.5047	2.5936
T19c=yes	Worked past 11 PM on school night	70/321	21.81	65	20.20
T19c.1	Mean school nights after 11 PM on	70		Mean	Wtd Mean
	average per week			1.8571	2.1230
	school vacations				
T20=yes	Worked during school vacations	105/136	77.21	104	76.57
T21	Mean hours in typical week during	102		Mean	Wtd Mean
	vacations			28.4216	27.0486

Table T3. Tasks Done by Teens at Referent Job, N=928

Variable	Conditions	N	%	Weighted N	Weighted %
Tasks at refere	ent job		*		
Г8	First Job Task	928	100	928	100
	Entertainment and Leisure Services	102	10.99	69	7.47
	Retail Services	293	31.57	280	30.18
	Food Services	296	31.90	337	36.34
	Clerical and Training Services	108	11.64	106	11.39
	Other Miscellaneous Services	81	8.73	81	8.70
	Manufacturing, Construction & Auto	24	2.59	19	2.04
	Agriculture and Landscaping	24	2.59	36	3.88
	Second Job Task	767	100	767	100
	Entertainment and Leisure Services	72	9.39	50	6.50
	Retail Services	217	28.29	226	29.44
	Food Services	289	37.68	295	38.51
	Clerical and Training Services	77	10.04	83	10.81
	Other Miscellaneous Services	77	10.04	71	9.30
	Manufacturing, Construction & Auto	19	2.48	15	1.90
	Agriculture and Landscaping	16	2.09	27	3.53
# *** · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Third Job Task	536	100	537	100
	Entertainment and Leisure Services	37	6.90	29	5.39
	Retail Services	135	25.19	141	26.34
	Food Services	228	42.54	233	43.40
	Clerical and Training Services	61	11.38	57	10.64
	Other Miscellaneous Services	43	8.02	38	7.05
	Manufacturing, Construction & Auto	13	2.43	14	2.58
	Agriculture and Landscaping	19	3.54	25	4.59
	Fourth Job Task	309	100	309	100
	Entertainment and Leisure Services	21	6.80	24	7.83
	Retail Services	72	23.30	68	21.88
	Food Services	139	44.98	149	48.31
	Clerical and Training Services	27	8.74	23	7.40
	Other Miscellaneous Services	29	9.39	19	6.08
	Manufacturing, Construction & Auto	11	3.56	12	3.85
	Agriculture and Landscaping	10	3.24	14	4.64
	Fifth Job Task	152	100	152	100
	Entertainment and Leisure Services	6	3.95	5	2.94
	Retail Services	39	25.66	39	25.86
	Food Services	70	46.05	64	42.01
	Clerical and Training Services	17	11.18	12	8.03
	Other Miscellaneous Services	9	5.92	16	10.29
	Manufacturing, Construction & Auto	4	2.63	5	3.60
	Agriculture and Landscaping	7	4.61	11	7.26

Table T4. Selected Work Experiences Reported by Teen Workers at Referent Job

Variable	Working conditions	n/N	%	Weighted	Weighted
				n	%
T10a.1=yes	Run a cash register or handled cash	487/689	70.68	491	71.24
T10b.1.=yes	Driven a motor vehicle as part of job	72/236	30.51	82	34.54
T10c=yes	Been an outside helper on motor vehicle	93/928	10.02	121	13.07
T10d.1=yes	Operated a lawn mower	37/212	17.45	47.	22.05
T10e.1=yes	Operated power tools	198/417	47.48	209	50.02
T10f.1=yes	Operated a forklift or other power driven lifting equipment	49/183	26.78	56	30.42
T10g.1=yes	Operated heavy equipment, machinery for cleaning, landscaping, construction or industrial work	47/198	23.74	37	18.45
T10h=yes	Performed cleaning tasks (mopping, scrubbing, etc)	792/928	85.34	809	87.21
T10i=yes	Worked in high places (above 6 feet)	249/927	26.86	243	26.16
T10j1=yes	Worked in high places without fall protection?	112/248	45.16	111	44.76
T10k=yes	Moved or lifted heavy objects (>50 lbs)	366/922	39.70	358	38.86
T10l=yes	Worked as electrician/electrician's helper	26/927	2.80	34	3.72
T10m=yes	Sold things door to door	13/928	1.40	20	2.14
T32=yes	Worked at a place where a gun was kept for protecting workers or property	11/873	1.26	10	1.19

Table T5. Teen Exposures in Construction Work, n=11

Variable	Work exposures	n/N	%	Weighted n	Weighted %
T12a=yes	Worked in trenches, holes or foundations >4 feet deep	3/11	27.27	3	23.04
T12b=yes	Worked on open floor joists	3/11	27.27	3	23.04
T12c=yes	Used power nail guns or staple guns	7/11	63.64	8	70.46
T12d=yes	Used explosives	11/11	100.00	11	100.00
T12e=yes	Worked on the roof	4/11	36.36	5	46.83

Table T6. Teen Work Exposures in Grocery Store or Food Service, n=395

Variable	Work exposures	n/N	%	Weighted n	Weighted %
T11a=yes	Used case cutter, box knife, or razor blades	261/394	66.24	269	68.24
T11b=yes	Used sharp knives	298/395	75.44	281	71.19
T11c=yes	Used power slicing tool or grinder	71/395	17.97	69	17.49
T11e=yes	Used grills or ovens	206/395	52.15	216	54.56
T11f=yes	Used dough mixing or rolling machine	51/394	12.94	46	11.67
T11g=yes	Used deep fat fryer	133/395	33.67	144	36.36
T11h=yes	Used food wrapping machine	44/395	11.14	40	10.13
T11i=yes	Used steam table	55/394	13.96	54	13.67
T11j=yes	Used box crusher	41/395	10.38	54	13.57
T11k=yes	Used baler or compactor	44/395	11.14	44	11.06

Table T7. Frequency of Teen Worker Exposures to Specific Hazards in Referent Job (on a scale of 1=always, 2=often, 3=sometimes, 4=rarely, 5=never), N=928

Variable	Teen worker exposures	N	%	Weighted N	Weighted %
	How often have you worked				
T13a	When there were fumes, foul odors, thick smoke	928			
	Sometimes	135	14.55	134	14.20
	Rare or never	793	85.45	794	85.80
T13b	Where there was continuous very loud noise	928			
	Sometimes	307	33.08	356	38.35
	Rare or never	621	66.92	572	61.65
T13c	Where heavy equipment was operating	927			
	Sometimes	175	18.88	183	19.78
	Rare or never	752	81.12	744	80.22
T13d	Where falling objects could hit you	927			
	Sometimes	158	17.04	140	15.06
	Rare or never	769	82.96	787	84.94
T13e	Where you could come in contact with a power line	927			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sometimes	40	4.31	31	3.39
	Rare or never	887	95.69	896	· 96.61
T13f	With flammable or explosive substances (e.g. gasoline or petroleum products)	926			
	Sometimes	123	13.28	117	12.68
	Rare or never	803	86.72	809	87.32
T13g	With pesticides, herbicides, or week killers	927			
7.000	Sometimes	57	6.15	53	5.69
	Rare or never	870	93.85	874	94.31
T13h	With solvents or paint thinners	925			
	Sometimes	85	9.19	82	8.88
	Rare or never	840	90.81	843	91.12
T13i	Spraying paint	928			
	Sometimes	43	4.63	38	4.12
	Rare or never	885	95.37	890	95.88
T13j	With hot liquids, grease, or near hot surfaces that could burn you	928			
	Sometimes	366	39.44	402	43.37
	Rare or never	562	60.56	526	56.63
T13k	When you were exposed to needles, blood products, or medical wastes	928			
	Sometimes	52	5.60	46	4.94
	Rare or never	876	94.40	882	95.06

Table T8. Supervision of Teen Workers at Referent Job, N=922

Variable	Supervision Supervision	N	%	Weighted N	Weighted %
T22	How many days did you work without adult supervisor at the worksite?	922	100	922	100
	0	681	73.86	686	74.35
	1	77	8.35	68	7.33
	2	57	6.18	39	4.23
	3	42	4.56	47	5.07
	4	24	2.60	37	4.06
	5	28	3.04	37	4.03
	6	7	0.76	5	0.57
	7	6	0.65	3	0.36
T23	How many days were you the only person at worksite during daylight hours?	926	100	925	100
	0	833	89.96	826	89.25
	1	39	4.21	32	3.44
	2	21	2.27	22	2.40
	3	14	1.51	19	2.06
************	4	5	0.54	3	0.37
	5	8	0.86	12	1.29
	6	2	0.22	1	0.07
	7	4	0.43	10	1.11
T24	How many days were you the only worker at the worksite after dark for at least half an hour?	926	100	926	100
	0	853	92.12	843	91.06
	1	29	3.13	29	3.14
	2	24	2.59	19	2.10
	3	11	1.19	26	2.78
	4	5	0.54	6	0.62
	5	4	0.43	3	0.31
Supervision	n practices:		•		
T26	How often, if ever, has anyone checked to make sure you were doing your work correctly?	926	100	924	100
	More than once a day	321	34.67	345	37.30
	Once a day	259	27.97	250	27.01
	At least one a week, but not every day	208	22.46	200	21.62
	Less than once a week	94	10.15	77	8.36
	Never	39	4.21	46	5.01
	It varies	5	.54	6	0.70

Table T9. Teen Injury Experiences on the Job, N=925

Variable	Injury experience	n/N	%	Weighted n	Weighted %
T28=yes	Injury severe enough to miss school or work for 1+ day	30/925	6.67	32	3.48
T28a and	How many times?	2/30	6.67	2	5.62
Т28ь		1/2	50.00	1	36.91
T2901	Injury in most recent event	29			4.7
	Minor cut (01)	4	13.79	4	13.49
	Serious cut (02)	4	13.79	1	4.76
	Burns/scalds (not sunburn) (03)	4	13.79	3	10.62
	Strain/sprain/tear (04)	6	20.69	12	41.41
	Sunburn (05)	0	0	0	0
	Bruises/contusions/crushing (06)	5	17.24	3	11.95
	Fracture/broken bone (07)	1	3.45	1	2.65
	Concussion (08)	0	0	0	0
	Dislocation (09)	0	0	0	0
	Eye injury (10)	1	3.45	2	8.54
	Skin rash (11)	0	0	0	0
	Insect sting/bite or snake bite (12)	0	0	0	-0
	Heat stroke/fainting (13)	1	3.45	0	1.33
	Other (14)	3	10.34	2	5.26

Table T10. Teen Use of Protective Equipment or Clothing, N=926

Variable	Protective equipment	n/N	%	Weighted	Weighted
		11100	 	n	%
T30=yes	Carried mace, pepper spray, noise- maker, knife, club or gun at work to protect self	14/926	1.51	15	1.67
T311 if yes to T30		14	100	13	100
	Mace	5	35.71	3	23.30
	Pepper spray	2	14.29	4	27.99
	Noise maker	0	0	0	0
	Knife	3	21.43	1	9.36
	Club or bat	2	14.29	3	21.74
	Gun	2	14.29	2	17.61
T33=yes	Used protective clothing	356/926	38.44	396	42.79
T34, if yes to T33	First Protective Equipment	354	100		100
	Head gear	3	0.85		0.41
	Face mask	9	2.54		1.89
	Eyes goggles	30	8.47		6.90
	Ear plugs	9	2.54		1.09
	Hands and arms protection	242	68.36		72.34
	Feet and legs protection	29	8.19		7.29
	Torso protection	20	5.65		5.46
	Miscellaneous	12	3.39		4.62
Pre_cntr	Total number of protective equipment	1059	100		100
	0	704	66.48		57.49
	1	183	17.28		21.09
	2	105	9.92		13.44
	3	34	3.21	·	3.75
	4	18	1.70		1.87
	5	10	0.94		1.90
	6	5	0.47		0.46

Table T11. Teen beliefs about risks in work environment (percent reporting strongly agree,

or agree) N=928

or agree) N=920							
Variable	Beliefs	n/N	%	Weighted	Weighted		
				n	%		
T35	Sometimes I will take a risk for the	314/921	34.09	312	33.87		
	fun of it						
T35a	Sometimes I find it exciting to do	190/924	20.56	184	19.87		
	things that may get me in trouble						
T35b	Excitement and adventure are more	123/923	13.33	129	13.99		
	important to me than safety						
T36	Following workplace safety	853/923	92.42	833	90.30		
	procedures makes it less likely I will		1				
	be injured on the job						
T36a	When my coworkers follow	851/921	92.40	846	91.81		
	workplace safety procedures, I will						
	not get injured on the job						
T36b	If I am rushed, I am more likely to be	684/922	74.19	675	73.24		
	injured on the job						
T36c	If I am tired, I am more likely to be	683/922	74.08	657	71.25		
	injured on the job						
T36d	Lack of training interferes with my	568/917	61.94	571	62.32		
	ability to follow safety procedures						
	on the job						
T36e	Lack of supervision interferes with	329/922	35.68	358	38.86		
	my ability to follow safety						
	procedures on the job						
T36f	Accidents at work just happen	544/920	59.13	566	61.53		
	sometimes and there is little that						
	employees can do to avoid them						

Table T12. Types of Work-related Training Received by Teen Workers, N=923

Variable	Training	n/N	%	Weighted	Weighted
			<u> </u>	n	%
	ning at referent job				
T37=yes	Have you received any kind of safety training?	583/923	63.16	614	66.56
T37a=yes	By videotape	268/582	46.05	260	44.68
T37b=yes	Written instructions	374/583	64.15	360	61.79
T37c=yes	Demonstration of how to do the job	524/582	90.03	544	93.47
Content of trai	ning at referent job, included			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
T37d=yes	How to avoid getting hurt while working	491/582	84.36	493	84.69
T37e=yes	How to use protective equipment	402/581	69.19	426	73.30
T37f=yes	How to use equipment safely	526/582	90.38	533	91.51
T37g=yes	How to pay attention to hazards	536/581	92.25	532	91.62
T37h=yes	How to spot for others	463/582	79.55	468	80.45
T37i=yes	How to report hazards at workplace	518/582	89.00	520	89.27
T37j=yes	What to do in case of robbery	247/576	42.88	235	40.78
T37k=yes	How to deal with angry or drunk customer	342/580	58.97	346	59.72
T37l=yes	How to deal with arguments or fights among coworkers	327/582	56.19	360	61.93
T37m=yes	What to do if sexually harassed	339/581	58.35	364	62.68
T37n=yes	What do if attached or threatened	342/581	58.86	347	59.73
Other informat	tion received				
T 38a=yes	What teens your age not allowed to do at work	522/759	68.77	534	70.31
T38b=yes	What to do if in a situation where someone could get hurt	549/760	72.24	544	71.62
T38c=yes	What to do if another worker is injured	558/762	73.23	566	74.24
T38d=yes	How to report work related injuries or file workers comp claim	337/761	44.28	372	48.89
Sources of othe	er training received			·	
T381		746	100	746	100
	Training at job	491	65.82	517	69.29
	Media	52	6.97	48	6.47
	School	82	10.99	66	8.84
	Parents or guardians	107	14.34	105	14.06
	Friends not on job	14	1.88	10	1.34

TableT13. Teen perception of parental involvement in teen work decisions (percent reporting agree or strongly agree with each statement), N=924

	reporting agree or strongly agree with each statement), N=924							
Variable	Parental involvement activity	N	%	Weighted N	Weighted %			
My parents or	guardians help me							
T45	Decide whether to get a job or not	924	100	724	100			
	Strongly agree	391	42.32	374	40.51			
	Agree	371	40.15	336	36.36			
	Disagree	89	9.63	108	11.64			
	Strongly disagree	73	7.90	106	11.49			
T45a	Decide whether to work at referent job	924	100	924	100			
	Strongly agree	256	27.71	242	26.23			
	Agree	368	39.83	367	39.69			
	Disagree	148	16.02	138	14.93			
***************************************	Strongly disagree	152	16.45	177	19.15			
T45b	Give me advice abut the things I do at	922	100	921	100			
	reference job	,		,	200			
	Strongly agree	250	27.11	291	31.61			
	Agree	318	34.49	299	32.45			
	Disagree	181	19.63	174	18.89			
	Strongly disagree	173	18.76	157	·17.05			
Teen perceptio	ns of parental attitudes about the teen's job. My	parents	•					
T45c	Don't want me to work as many hours as I do	917	100	917	100			
	Strongly agree	75	8.18	101	10.99			
	Agree	109	11.89	100	10.95			
	Disagree	247	26.94	252	27.48			
	Strongly disagree	486	53.00	464	50.58			
T45d	Were concerned that working at reference	922	100	922	100			
	job was dangerous for me							
	Strongly agree	14	1.52	22	2.4			
	Agree	57	6.18	60	6.49			
	Disagree	108	11.71	124	13.50			
	Strongly disagree	743	80.59	716	77.61			
T45e	Thought I should take a different job	919	100	920	100			
	Strongly agree	40	4.35	56	6.11			
	Agree	94	10.23	102	11.06			
	Disagree	142	15.45	129	14.01			
·	Strongly disagree	643	69.97	633	68.83			
Whose views an	re salient to teens as they consider job decisions							
T46	How much do you care what your parents	923	100	924	100			
140	think about the decisions you make about		- 55		200			
	whether to take or quit a job?			}				
****	1 Care a great deal	280	30.34	295	32.01			
	2 Care somewhat	485	52.55	455	49.25			
	3 Care very little	103	11.16	90	9.70			
	4 Don't care at all	55	5.96	84	9.05			

TableT13. Continued

Variable	Parental involvement activity	N	%	Weighted N	Weighted %
T46a	How much do you care what your friends think about the decisions you make about whether to take or quit a job?	923	100	923	100
	1 Care a great deal	23	2.49	25	2.70
	2 Care somewhat	277	30.01	278	30.14
	3 Care very little	334	36.19	291	31.52
	4 Don't care at all	289	31.31	329	35.64
T46b	How much do you care what your teachers think about the decisions you make about whether to take or quit a job?	921	100	921	100
	1 Care a great deal	12	1.30	11	1.18
	2 Care somewhat	202	21.93	233	25.34
	3 Care very little	274	29.75	259	28.11
	4 Don't care at all	433	47.01	418	45.37
T47	Whom do you most listen to when making job decisions?	915	100	915	100
	Mom or female guardian	378	41.31	413	45.09
	Dad or male guardian	169	18.47	130	14.23
	Nobody	125	13.66	114	12.51
	Friend	82	8.96	84	9.20
	Boss/supervisor	80	8.74	81	8.84
	Counselor	38	4.15	47	5.15
	Co-worker	14	1.53	10	1.06
	Sister	12	1.31	16	1.77
	Brother	11	1.20	7	0.76
	Teacher	6	.66	13	1.40

•

APPENDICES:

Survey Research Unit Survey Documentation
Trimming Process
Post-stratification Process
Screener
Parent Instruments
Teen Instruments

Youth Labor Complete Dataset Description

Human subjects; approval letters



Safety of Youth Employment: National Study of Parents and Teens

(The Youth Labor Study)



Survey Documentation

December 2003

Table of Contents

SURVEY				Page
DOCUMENTA	TION			
	Section	n 1	Sample Design, Selection & Eligibility Requirements	3
	Section	n 2	Questionnaire Design, Recruitment and Training	4
	Section	n 3	Data Collection	5 6
	Section	n 4	Final Response Rates	6
	Section	n 5	Production of Deliverables	10
TABLES				
	Table	1	Final Call Outcomes and Response Rates	8
	Table	2	•	12
	Table	3	Select Estimates using 9 or 11 Adjustment Cells	14
	Table	Α1	Raw Weights before Trimming	17
	Table	A2	Weights after Trimming Using the Constant "c" Rule	19
	Table	B1	Race by Income before Imputation	22
	Table	B2	Race by Income after Imputation	23
,	Table	В3	Initial HH Head Race by HH Income in CPS	23
•	Table	В4	Initial HH Head Race by HH Income in Paired Data	24
	Table	В5	Formation of 11-Class Post-stratification in CPS	24
	Table	В6	Formation of 11-Class Post-stratification in Paired Data	24
	Table	В7	Formation of 9-Class Post-stratification in CPS	25
	Table	В8	Formation of 9-Class Post-stratification in Paired Data	25
	Table		Formation of 9-Class Post-stratification in Parent Data	25
	Table E		Formation of 9-Class Post-stratification in Teen Data	26
	Table E	B11	Relative Frequency Check of the 9-Class Adjustment Cells	26
FIGURES				
	Figure		Raw Weights before Trimming	18
	Figure	A2	Trimmed Weights	20
APPENDICES				
	Appendi	ΧA	Trimming Process	16
	Appendi	x B	Post-stratification Process	21
	Appendi		Screener	27
	Appendi		Parent Instrument	3 <i>7</i>
	Appendi	ix E	Teen Instrument	66

CD-ROM ATTACHMENT

YLSDATA.sas7bdat YLSFORMATS.SAS YLS CODEBOOK.PDF

Electronic Version of Survey Documentation

		I

Overview

The Survey Research Unit (SRU) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill collected 1,059 interviews for UNC's Injury Prevention Research Center (IPRC) addressing labor and safety issues among a national sample of working teens. Piloting and pretesting where conducted elsewhere, so there was no formal review of the instrument by the SRU. The screener was developed in January 2003 and the instrument was programmed into CATI software (BLAISE) in February 2003. Data collection started February 20th but the bulk of calling took place between the months of March and August. The project ended in December 2003 with the delivery of a machine-readable dataset with population-based weights, marking nearly a year of collaborative work with the principal investigator Carol Runyan and colleagues at IPRC.

This document is divided into five sections: 1) sample design, selection and eligibility requirements; 2) questionnaire design, recruitment and training; 3) data collection; 4) final response rates; and 5) production of deliverables.

1 Sample Design, Selection & Eligibility Requirements

A probability sample of households in the continental USA was chosen for the 2003 Youth Labor Study (YLS) using a dual frame approach. The basis for selecting a dual frame approach was cost—a pure random digit dialing (RDD) sampling approach would have been cost prohibitive given the screening requirements. Therefore, two sampling frames were used in this investigation: a random digit dialing (RDD) approach and an age-targeted approach. Both frames were purchased from GENESYS Sampling Systems, a sampling firm based out of Fort Washington, Pennsylvania that the SRU has used in previous population surveys. A sample of 18,768 telephone numbers were selected by the GENESYS ID-PLUS RDD methodology that produces a strict single stage, Epsem sample of residential telephone numbers in all states excluding Hawaii and Alaska. A sample of 16,059 list-assisted numbers targeting households with children between the ages of 14 and 18 was also selected. Both frames used a methodology that ensures an equal and known probability of selection for every residential telephone number in each of the sample frames. However, the targeted frame selection rate was much higher than the RDD frame (see Table 1). To control costs, we specified a 90:10 split in the final respondent sample sizes for the two frames, respectively. The cost-serving strategy resulted in sampling rates of 0.000256 for the RDD frame and 0.003845 for the targeted frame.

If a sampled number reached a household, the eligibility of the household was determined. A household was eligible to participate in the study if it had a teen between the ages of 14 and 18 that had worked a job unsupervised by a parent or guardian for at least a 2-month period within the past 12 months. In addition, the teen needed to be at least 14 years old but younger than 18 at the time they worked. If there were more than one eligible teen in the household, then one was randomly

selected to participate. The parent most knowledgeable about the selected teen's job was selected for the parent interview. Non-English speaking households as well as households without telephones were considered ineligible in this study.

2 Questionnaire Design, Recruitment & Training

Questionnaire Design. Development of the survey instruments involved a collaborative effort between IPRC and Battelle, a public health research and evaluation center in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The SRU was not involved in questionnaire design or pilot runs of the instrument. We used the pretested forms to produce a computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) instrument. Our instrument incorporated the survey introduction and "front end", which included the call histories and call dispositions used by interviewers to document the outcome of each call attempt, as well as the parent and teen surveys. In programming CATI surveys, SRU programmers use Blaise 4.5 (2002), a software package developed by Statistics Netherlands which is widely used in major survey organizations and is one of only a few available Windows-based CATI packages. With CATI, data are entered directly into the computer by the interviewer, so that interviewing and data entry becomes a single, seamless step. The benefit is twofold: accuracy of data transmission is enhanced and time otherwise spent re-entering data is saved. In addition, we use CATI capabilities to program skip patterns and range checks within the interview to reduce back-end data cleaning. Prior to data collection, SRU management and programming staff extensively reviewed and tested the CATI instrument to ensure that it meets study specifications. The PI also reviewed the CATI instrument prior to field implementation.

Recruitment and Training. Several interviewers were recruited for data collection according to standard SRU procedures. Interviewer recruitment was overseen by supervisory staff and followed the sequence outlined below. First, interviewer employment announcements instructed interested individuals to leave voice mail messages on the SRU's job line, fax a resume, or e-mail one of the calling center supervisors. Callers were screened for voice quality, phone presence and adherence to instructions. Successfully screened applicants were invited to an on-site interview. This part of the recruitment process included a mock telephone interview in which the applicant was required to administer a brief CATI health interview. Those applicants who performed well on the applicant evaluation form, which evaluates telephone manner, computer skills and professional demeanor, were asked to attend general interviewer training.

Prior to data collection, all interviewers completed training for both general and study-specific interviewing procedures. The agenda for general training includes an introduction to the SRU's operation and guidelines as well as University employment procedures and policies. Interviewers are required to sign a statement of confidentiality assuring the SRU that all data collected for the survey will be held in the strictest confidence. Most of general training addresses basic interviewing techniques and CATI skills, including delivering questionnaire introductions,

administering questions in a standardized manner, coding call outcomes, and scheduling callbacks. Techniques for dealing with reluctance and refusal are also presented and covered in the training manual. Training on these issues is accomplished through a variety of training methods such as instruction, discussion, role-playing, and training videos. For example, trainees take part in role-playing to become familiar with and rehearse a variety of refusal situations. Interviewers complete practice interviews at the conclusion of general interviewer training and are then required to pass a quiz covering all aspects of training.

Study-specific training included an in-depth item-by-item review of the survey questionnaire to highlight measurement objectives and specific instructions for administering the survey instrument. Upon completion of study-specific training, interviewers were required to successfully administer a mock interview with a supervisor. This interview was designed to test interviewer aptitude in responding to questions and to assess interviewer knowledge of the survey questionnaire and specific item instructions. Finally, the PI met with interviewers prior to data collection to explain study background and objectives.

3 Data Collection

Data collection took place from February 20, 2003 to September 12, 2003. The SRU has an advanced CATI operation consisting of 24 interviewer workstations and two monitoring stations. Supervisors and clients can silently monitor interviewers' audio and keyed responses from computers in our monitoring room. This monitoring capability helps us to ensure that data collection for each of our studies meets the highest quality standards.

During data collection, interviewing took place Sunday through Saturday. Monday though Thursday calling typically ran from 9:30 am to 11:30 pm. Friday sessions were held between 9:30 am until 5:00pm. Saturday sessions occurred between 9:30 am until 2:30 pm. Sunday shifts typically ran from 2:30 pm to 11:30 pm.

In addition to questionnaire programming, the SRU also utilizes Blaise's call scheduling capabilities to maximize the probability of contacting potential respondents. A central file server takes sample telephone numbers and arranges automatic call scheduling for interviewer administration. The system enables calls to be scheduled so that different times of the day and week are represented. In this study, no cases where withdrawn from calling until a minimum of 10 unsuccessful call attempts where made and there was at least one weekend call, one evening call and one daytime call made. Calls can also be scheduled at times specified by the respondent. This ensures that calls are made at optimum times.

<u>Interviewer Monitoring and Evaluation</u>. SRU supervisors closely monitor data collection to ensure that data are being collected and entered correctly, according to guidelines and policies reviewed in training. All respondents are notified that interviews may be monitored for interviewer training and evaluation purposes.

As part of SRU efforts to maximize data quality, each interviewer is provided a written evaluation every two weeks. Interviewers are evaluated on their interviewing skills, such as reading questions and responses exactly as written, using probing and clarification techniques, and conducting the interview at an appropriate pace. In addition, they are evaluated on study-specific issues and work manner. Study-specific items include knowledge of the study and study goals and the ability to answer study-specific questions clearly. Work manner includes administering a confident, professional interview, using sound judgment, providing accurate information about the call, and accurately recording call outcomes.

Efforts to Maximize Cooperation. Several steps were taken to both reduce the occurrence of refusals and to improve refusal conversion. First, we attempt to minimize refusals by introducing techniques for dealing with reluctance and refusal during general interviewer training. This is often accomplished through role-playing sessions that enable trainees to become familiar with and to rehearse a variety of refusal situations. Second, we held a specialized refusal training session as discussed earlier in this report. Third, upon encountering a refusal, interviewers document the following information for each refusal: reason for the refusal, the point in the interview at which the refusal occurred, and the gender and approximate age of the respondent. Refusal documentation is standard procedure at the SRU because it enables the next interviewer, the refusal converter, to tailor her approach in eliciting participation from the potential respondent, thereby optimizing the likelihood of conversion. Finally, as part of interviewer monitoring, interviewers' individual refusal rates are closely watched. Only experienced refusal converters re-contact respondents who initially refuse.

4 Final Response Rates

Of the 34,827 numbers purchased from GENESYS, all the RDD numbers were placed into calling (18,768), but only 67% of the targeted numbers were used (10,755/16,059). Given that nearly 90% of all completes came from the targeted frame, you can better appreciated the efficiency of this calling frame. As you will see, the response rates in the targeted frame are substantially higher as well.

The call histories of 29,523 numbers that were placed into calling may be characterized by four final outcomes: 1) completed or partial interviews by eligible respondents; 2) non-response or refusal to participate by eligible respondents; 3) ineligibility; or 4) unknown eligibility. (See Table 1 for summary data.)

To be counted as a **complete** (I) **or partial** (P) **interview**, data had to be collected on an eligible teen or the parent most knowledgeable about that teen's job. There was a rule given by the PI that approximately 50 percent of the instrument needed to be finished in order to be considered a partial interview: Interviews with less than 50 percent of its content missing were discarded. There are three possible outcomes

here: 1) data on teens only (n=928); 2) data on parents only (n=1053); and 3) data on both teen and parents together (n=922). (NOTE: There are a total 1,059 interviews because 131 records are parent only and six records are teen only, so that 922 + 131 + 6 = 1.059.)

There were 603 numbers that resulted in **No interview/Response (NR)** even though it was determined that the household was eligible to participate. Of that number, 448 numbers resulted in direct refusals or break-offs. One-hundred-and-twenty numbers reached households where the respondents were not available to be interviewed during the interview period. In addition, 35 numbers reached households where a medical or cognitive problem precluded interviewing a selected respondent.

Ineligibility (NE) was assigned to 21,891 numbers for the following reasons:

- Number has been changed
- Number is no longer in service
- Business number & other nonresidential number
- Phone number reaching a barracks or institution, such as a prison or hospital
- Number not a primary residence (e.g., time-share units, hotel rooms)
- No adult in household
- Respondents unavailable for length of study
- Household does not speak English or have a language impairment to the point that eligibility cannot be established
- No eligible teen (must have worked in past 12 months for at least a two month period unsupervised by a parent or guardian while between the ages of 14 17)

Unknown status was assigned to all numbers (**U**=5970) where eligibility could not be ascertained. Such cases occurred when we dialed numbers that resulted in no answers, busy lines, recorded messages, or cases where no contact was made with a household resident.

By using these calling outcomes or dispositions, we can calculate unweighted response rates. Weighted response rates are also given so that you can gauge how the population of interest, on the whole, would have responded if queried. To understand how weighted response rates were calculated, however, you need to know something about the frame from which they were selected. The sampling rate (wG) is simply the rate at which the vendor sampled from the frame. For instance, GENESYS identified 2,797,478 listed households with children between the ages of 14 and 18.

They sent us 16,059 listed phone numbers, so they sampled the frame at a rate of wG = 2,797,478 /16,059 = 174.2. This rate has to be adjusted because only 10,755 numbers were placed into calling (actually sampled), so wU = 2,797,478 / 10,755 = 260.11. The RDD weight, in many cases, also needs to be adjusted and it took the following form: [(nG/nU) * wG] = [(18,768/18,768) * 7961] = 7961. In the latter case, the sampling rate did not change because we used the entire sample sent to us. These adjusted weights (wU) were used in the calculation of the weighted response rate to be described in detail later.

Table 1. Final Call Outcomes and Response Rates.

Eu .		RDD 1	TARGETED	Unweighted	Weighted
CODE	EXPLANATION	NUMBER	NUMBER	TOTAL *	*TOTAL:
nG :	Total numbers received	18,768	16,059	34,827	na
'nU	Total numbers used	18,768	10,755	29,523	na.
wG	Sampling weight	7961	174.2	na	- na
wU	Adjusted weight	7961	260.11	na	na
Ī	Eligible, Interview	94	828	922	
Р	Eligible, Partial	17	120	137	na
NR	Eligible, No Interview	102	501	603	na
NE	Ineligibility	14,556	7335	21,891	na
U	Unknown Eligibility	3999	1971	5970	na
i, e	Estimated eligibility in U		. 1165		, : 1
RR4	Response Rate estimating e>0.	41.0	53.4	50.8	42.9
RR6	Response Rate assuming e-0	52.1	65.4	63.7	54.5

The response rate is basically the number of completed interviews divided by the number of eligible households in the sample. We have calculated our response rates based on the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Standard Definitions (2000). We present two response rate formulas here. Response Rate 4 (RR4) takes the unknown eligibility numbers into account by determining which proportion of them, if contacted, should be eligible. To do this, we must determine "e" or the estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that may be eligible. Looking at the RDD and Targeted samples combined (i.e., the unweighted total column), e is calculated by the following formula:

e =
$$\frac{\text{nU - U - NE}}{\text{nU - U}} = \frac{29,523 - 5,970 - 21,891}{29,523 - 5,970} = 0.071$$

With e defined, we can calculate RR4:

$$RR4 = (100) \frac{I + P}{I + P + NR + e(U)} = (100) \frac{922 + 137}{922 + 137 + (603) + .071(5970)} = 50.8\%$$

Response Rate 6 (RR6) assumes that e = 0 (i.e., there are no eligible cases among the unknowns). The formula simplifies to:

RR6 = (100)
$$\frac{I + P}{I + P + NR}$$
 = (100) $\frac{922 + 137}{922 + 137 + 603}$ = 63.7%

The weighted response rate is computed by multiplying the unweighted counts for the targeted and RDD frames by its adjusted weight. The formula is given below, where 1 and 2 subscripts refer to the RDD and targeted frames, respectively:

$$e = \frac{[nU_1(wU_1) + nU_2(wU_2)] - [U_1(wU_1) + U_2(wU_2)] - [NE_1(wU_1) + NE_2(wU_2)]}{[nU_1(wU_1) + nU_2(wU_2)] - [U_1(wU_1) + U_2(wU_2)]}$$

With e defined, we can calculate the weighted response rate as:

$$[I1(wU1)+I2(wU2) P1(wU1)+P2(wU2)]$$

$$RR = (100)$$

$$[I1(wU1)+I2(wU2) P1(wU1)+P2(wU2)] + [NR1(wU1) + NR2(wU2)] + e[U1(wU1)+U2(wU2)]$$

5 Production of Deliverables

From October 2003 through November 2003, SRU staff processed and analyzed data from the surveys. At the end of this phase, the SRU produced one final SAS dataset. Preparation of the SAS dataset first involved the conversion and formatting of CATI data files into a SAS dataset. Data files obtained during data collection were converted from a CATI Blaise format into an ASCII format. ASCII files were then read into SAS to generate a SAS dataset for cleaning and editing. Finally, the SRU cleaned and weighted the data according to the procedures described below.

<u>Procedures for Cleaning and Recoding Data</u>. The first step in data cleaning was to amend the SAS datasets based on interviewer corrections and clarifications recorded during the interview. Once the SAS datasets were modified to include any interviewer corrections, frequency tables were run on all of the variables. The SRU data manager checked for inconsistencies, such as extreme values or high levels of missing data, and then made the appropriate edits, if needed.

Nine records were corrected for errors resulting in miscodes for the number of telephone lines reaching the household. Values in item P43c were replaced with the value of "1" based on information given in P43d. Records affected were id 20049, 20217, 20236, 20251, 20356, 20376, 20450, 20582, and 20722.

<u>Procedures for Weighting Data.</u> Per request of the investigator, we had three kinds of records in our final data set: 1) parent completes, no teen data (n=1053); 2) teen completes, no parent data (n=928); and 3) paired completes, both parent and teen data (n=922). In order to analyze these records, we needed three separates weights; that is, one for parent analysis only, one for teen analysis only, and one for paired analysis only.

The process of weighting involved three main steps: 1) raw weight calculation; 2) trimming of excessive or large weights; and 3) post-stratification adjustment. These steps will be discussed in detail below.

<u>Raw weight calculating.</u> From the pre-adjusted weight (w_G) , which is based on inverse of the frame sampling rate that GENESYS sent to us, we can get an original weight (w_i) for each of the 1059 records we have. Mathematically, we have $w_i = w_G (n_G/n_U)$, where n_G and n_U are the total numbers of phone numbers purchased and used

for calling, respectively. For the RDD, they are 18,768 and 18,768. For the targeted frame, they are 16,059 and 10,755.

For parent records (n=1053), the raw weights were calculated as:

 $w_i^* = w_i [1 / # of phone lines reaching household]$

For both paired and teen records, the raw weights were calculated as:

w_i = w_i [# of eligible teens in household / # of phone lines reaching household]

<u>Trimming of large weights</u>. After we get the three sets of raw weights, we calculated their multiplicative effects on the variance of estimates due to variable weights resulting from the sample design. We estimated this effect by determining what's known as Meff:

where,

Meff = 1 + (standard deviation_{weights} / mean_{weights})²

We found the Meffs in this design to be quite high due mainly to the much higher sampling rate for the targeted frame; specifically, Meff = 6.80 for paired data, 6.13 for parent data; and 6.73 for teen data. Meffs should only range between 1 and 2. The reason for this, we suspect, involves the disproportionate use of two calling frames; specifically, the RDD frame had a much lower sampling rate than the targeted frame so, consequently, the raw weights vary greatly across records. To reduce this variation and hence reduce the Meff on design effect, we use a trimming technique reviewed by Potter (1988) to cut down extreme weights and redistribute them among others so that the sum of the new weights remains the same. Consequently, variation among the weights is reduced and the final weighted estimates are minimally affected. The rule we applied for the trimming was to make the maximum weight no greater than $K_{\rm D}$, where

 $K_n = 6000 = [c*Sum(rawweight square)]/n]^0.5$

This approach has the effect of trimming most severely those weights whose contribution to the mean square error is greatest. After looking at the distribution of raw weight and its square, we applied the following constants: 1) c=4.3257856669 the paired data; 2) for c=6.06927221 for the parent data; and 3) c=4.2830315269 for the teen data. The implementation of the trimming procedure involved an iterative process to check the rule " $w=[c*Sum (weight square)]/n]^0.5$ " for each round of new

weights until no single weight violate the rule. Through this trimming process, we reduce the Meffs to 1.31 for paired data, 1.47 for parent data, and 1.31 for teen data which is in the acceptable range. Furthermore, the trials using the new weights produce very similar weighted estimates to the raw weights for a few selected questions of interest. The questions we used were:

Do you consider any of your job tasks at [REFERENT JOB] to be hazardous or dangerous? (T14)

Have you worked at [REFERENT JOB] during school year? (T16)

Have you worked (did you work) during school vacation? (T20)

The estimated proportions of teens that answer 'yes' these questions are in Table 2. As you can see, the trimming procedure was not only effective in reducing Meff but also valid in terms of producing similar weighted estimates. (See Appendix A for details.)

Table 2. Select Estimates using Raw and Trimmed Weights.

Procedure	- T14	T16	. T20
Using raw weights	14.89	84.28	73.24
Constant c trimming	14.82	84.19	73.23
	w Pitt		

<u>Post-stratification adjustment</u>. The third stage of the weighting process involved a post-stratification adjustment to make our sample a better representative of the population. We used race of household head and household income as the post-stratification variables since they are likely to be predictive of study outcome variables. We used household characteristics since person level data to calibrate our weights were not available for parent, teen, and parent-teen pairs in the target population for this study. To do the post-stratification adjustment, we first need distribution data for the target population. We used the 2002 Current Population Survey as the calibration population. We picked out 4,443 households that had teenagers age between the ages of 15 and 18 that worked during the past year and calculate the weighted frequencies based on head-of-household race and family income. The common computational formula for post-stratification adjustment is:

$$A_h = \Delta_h \left[\sum_{h}^{H} \sum_{i}^{n_h} \omega_{hi}^* / \sum_{i}^{n_h} \omega_{hi}^* \right],$$

where,

 $\Delta_h = N_h/N$ or the relative frequency for the hth adjustment class in the population;

 w_{hi}^* is each record's raw weight obtained from previous steps;

 $w_{hi}^{*(3)} = A_h (w_{hi}^*)$ or the final adjusted weight (Formula 1).

Since we have missing information on race of household head and household income for 142 out of the total 1059 records in our sample, we needed to do some imputation before we could form our weighting adjustment classes. The same method of random allocation is applied to the three types of records we are interested in (i.e., paired, parent only and teen only). The process went like this:

- 1. First, we got a distribution for all known cells, by race and income.
- 2. For each record that had a missing field, we generated a random number between 0 and 1.
- 3. If the record had both missing race and missing income, we assigned it to a race category and an income category by probability proportional to the race-by-income cell percentage of all the known cells.
- 4. If the record had a known race but a missing income, we assigned it to an income category by probability proportional to the row percentage of the known cells that belongs to the same race category with it.
- 5. If the record had a missing race but a known income, we assigned it to a race category by probability proportional to the column percentage of the known cell that belongs to the same income category with it.
- 6. The cross tabulations of race and income before and after imputation are shown in Appendix B.

After the imputation, we formed our adjustment cells for post-stratification to correct for sample imbalances due to serious differential phone coverage and survey nonresponse. Comparing the race (white/nonwhite) by income distributions in our sample to the CPS population frame, we first decided that collapsing should satisfy a minimum sample cell count of 10 and minimum CPS cell count of 80. We got 11 adjustment cells by applying this rule. After computing the final weights according to Formula 1, we found the final Meffs for the three sets of data were quite high (Meff =

3.95 for paired data; 4.10 for parent data; & 3.95 for teen data). The reason for this, we believe, is that we have sparse counts in some of the adjustment cells. Therefore, we decided to try another collapsing approach. The rule now was to form nine adjustment cells instead of 11. After computing the final weights, the final Meffs for the three datasets looked better (Meff = 2.90 for paired data, 3.22 for parent data, and 2.89 for teen data). Again, we did some trials using the new weights to produce estimates for the selected questions of interest. The new weights produce very similar weighted estimates to those produced by the adjusted weights computed using 11 adjustment cells (see Table 3). Consequently, we decided to go with the 9 adjustment cells in the post-stratification adjustment process. The estimated proportions of teens that answer 'yes' to the selected questions produced using the three different sets of weights are listed below:

Table 3. Select Estimates using 9 or 11 Adjustment Cells.

Procedure :	T14	T16	T20
Pre-adjusted trimmed weights	14.82	84.19	73.23
Adjusted using 11 classes	12.61	84.98	72.05
Adjusted using 9 classes	13.08	84.86	71.56
	Apple 1		却并且指定了。

<u>Summary</u>. The whole process of weighting is a process of trying to achieve a balance in the tradeoff between estimated bias and estimated variance. By attaching each record with a weight, we make our sample more representative of the population, thus we effectively reduce bias. Meanwhile, the variation in the record weights produces a multiplicative factor to the design effect (known as Meff) and makes the variance of the estimate bigger. According to the Mean Square Error view, our weighting process is successful in terms of minimizing the mean square error (which is the sum of bias square and the variance of the estimate) of our study estimates.

REFERENCES

Blaise 4.5 [computer software] (2002). Voorburg/Heerlen: Statistics Netherlands.

The American Association for Public Opinion Research (2000). Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. Ann Arbor, Michigan: AAPOR.

Potter, F. (1988). Survey of Procedures to Control Extreme Sampling Weights (pp.453-458). Proceedings of the American Statistical Association Section on Survey Research Methods.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks go to Jingjing Wu, our graduate research assistant, who was heavily involved with the data cleaning and the data weighting process.

Please direct comments or questions about this report to:

Robert Agans, Ph.D. Research Associate Survey Research Unit UNC-CH, CB #2400 Chapel Hill, NC 27599

T: (919) 843-5923 F: (919) 966-2221

Email: agans@unc.edu

APPENDIX A TRIMMING PROCESS

Table A1. Raw Weights before Trimming

WEIGHT paged (W1 pair).	COUNT .	WEIGHT parent	COUNT	WEIGHT _{teen} =	COUNT
37.16	1	37.16	1	37.16	1
65.03	3	65.03	4	65.03	3
86.7	12	86.7	17	86.7	12
130.06	57	130.06	66	130.06	57
173.41	2	260.11	856	173.41	2
260.11	653	1990.25	1	260.11	657
520.22	94	2653.67	5	520.22	94
780.33	5	3980.5	8	780.33	5
1040.44	1	7961	95	1040.44	1
2653.67	4			2653.67	4
3980.5	8			3980.5	8
5307.33	1			5307.33	1
7961	69			7961	71
15922	12			15922	12
		14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1			

Figure A1. Raw Weights before Trimming

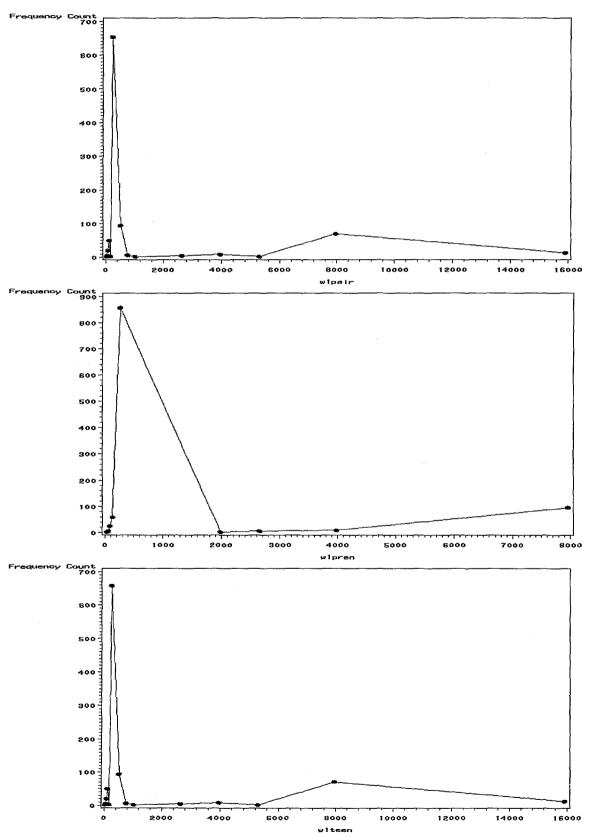
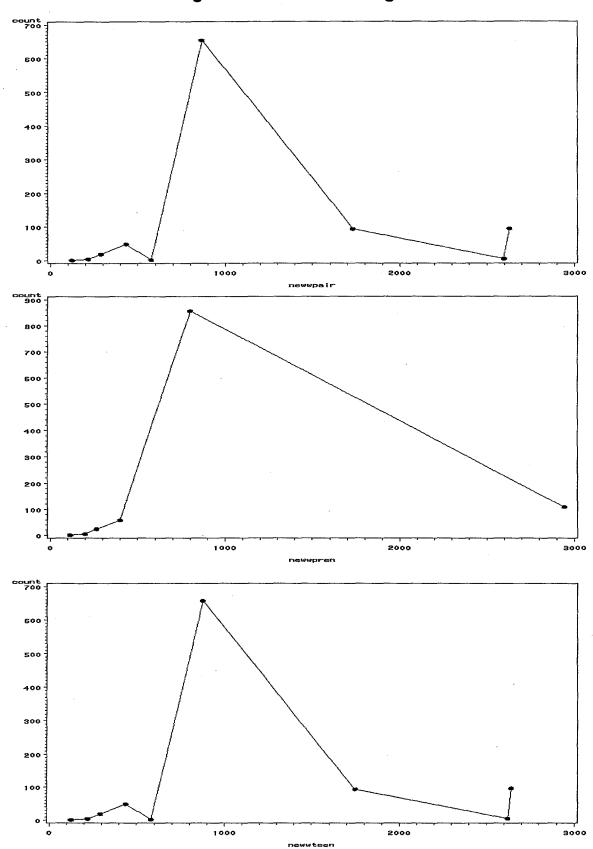


Table A2. Weights after Trimming using the Constant "c" Rule

WEIGHT paired	COUNT	WEIGHT	THUOD!	WEIGHT _{teen}	COUNT :
(newwpair) 123.66	1	114.24	1	(newwteen) *** 124.91	1
216.40	3	199.93	4	218.59	. 3
288.53	12	266.57	17	291.45	12
432.80	57	399.85	66	437.18	57
577.07	2	799.70	856	582.91	2
865.60	653	2943.01	109	874.36	657
1731.20	94			1748.73	94
2596.79	5			2623.09	5
2630.06	95			2643.11	97
				A	

Figure A2. Trimmed Weights



APPENDIX B POST-STRATIFICATION PROCESS

Table B1. Race by Income before Imputation

race Frequency Percent Row Pct	i : 	исоте								
Col Pct		<	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$60,000	>	Total
	 	\$10,000	-20,000	- 30, 000	-40,000	- 50, 000	-60, 000	-75, 000	\$75, 000	
	43	0	0	0	6	3	2	1	16	71
	4.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0. 57	0. 28	0. 19	0. 09	1.51	6. 70
	60. 56	0.00	0.00	0.00	8. 45	4. 23	2. 82	1.41	22. 54	
	37. 72	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.32	3. 16	1.85	0.73	3. 53	
AFRICAN	3	2	1	6	3	5	2	6	10	38
AMERI CAN	0. 28	0. 19	0.09	0. 57	0. 28	0.47	0.19	0. 57	0.94	3. 59
/BLACK	7. 89	5. 26	2. 63	15. 79	7. 89	13. 16	5. 26	15. 79	26. 32	
	2.63	20.00	7. 14	13. 04	3. 66	5. 26	1. 85	4. 38	2. 21	ĺ
ASIAN	1	j 0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	7
	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0. 28	0.66
	14. 29	0.00	14. 29	0.00	0.00	14.29	14.29	0.00	42.86	
	0. 88	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	1.05	0. 93	0.00	0.66	
WHI TE/	66	8	12	40	72	86	103	128	422	937
CAUCASI AN	6. 23	0.76	1. 13	3. 78	6. 80	8. 12	9. 73	12. 09	39.85	88. 48
	7.04	0.85	1. 28	4. 27	7. 68	9. 18	10.99	13. 66	45.04	
 	57. 89	80.00	85. 71	86. 96	87.80	90. 53	95. 37	93. 43	93. 16	<u> </u>
AMERI CAN	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	6
INDIAN OR	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0. 19	0.19	0. 57
ALASKAN	16. 67	0.00	0.00	0.00	16. 67	0.00	0.00	33. 33	33. 33	
NATI VE	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	1.46	0.44	
Total	114	10	14	46	82	95	108	137	453	1059
	10. 76	0. 94	1. 32	4. 34	7.74	8. 97	10. 20	12. 94	42. 78	100.00

Table B2. Race by Income after Imputation

race Frequency Percent Row Pct	in 	come							
	 <\$10,000	L\$10.000-	1\$20,000-	L\$30, 000 -	1\$40,000-	1\$50,000-	1\$60,000-	>\$75,000	Total
302 200			•			60,000			
AFRI CAN	2	1	7	4	5	4	6	12	41
AMERI CAN	0. 19	0.09	0.66	0. 38	0.47	0.38	0.57	1.13	3. 87
/BLACK	4. 88	2. 44	17.07	9. 76	12. 20	9. 76	14.63	29. 27	
	20.00	5. 88	14.00	4, 55	4. 81	3. 17	3. 87	2.36	
ASIAN	i 0	+ 1	0	0	<u>-</u> 2	1	0	4 4 1	8
	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0. 19	0.09	0.00	0.38	0. 76
	0.00	12. 50	0.00	0.00	25. 00	12. 50	0.00	50.00	
	0.00	5. 88	0.00	0.00	1.92	0. 79	0.00	0.79	
WHITE/	+ 8	15	43	82	97	121	147	++ 491	1004
CAUCASI AN	0. 76	1.42	4. 06	7.74	9. 16	11.43	13.88	46.36	94.81
	0.80	1.49	4. 28	8. 17	9.66	12.05	14.64	48.90	
	80.00	88. 24	86.00	93. 18	93. 27	96. 03	94. 84	96.46	
AMERI CAN	0	0	0	2	0] 0	j 2	2	6
INDIAN OR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0. 19	0.19	0.57
ALASKAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	33. 33	0.00	0.00	33. 33	33. 33	
NATI VE	0.00	0.00	0.00	2. 27	0.00	0.00	1. 29	0.39	
Total	10	17	+ 50	+ 88	104	126	+ 155	++ 509	1059
	0. 94	1. 61	4. 72	8. 31	9. 82	11. 90	14.64	48. 06	100.00

Table B3. Initial HH Head Race by HH Income in CPS

race	income								
Frequency	y								
Percent	Less th	\$10,000-	\$20,000-	\$30,000-	\$40,000-	\$50,000-	\$60,000-	\$75,000	Total
	an \$10,0	20,000	30,000	40,000	50, 000	60,000	75, 000	and over	
	00	!	[İ	1	1			
NonWhi te	130	+66	+ 70	+67	+ l 48	+ 4 9	+ 34	++ 75	539
	2. 93	1.49	1	1. 51	1. 08	1. 10		1.69	12. 13
White	+ 542	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	2004
wii re	12. 20	260 5.85	347 7.81	406 9.14	377 8. 49	427 9.61	488 10.98	1057 23. 79	3904 87. 87
	, +	+	, +	+	+	, + -	+	, ++	
Total	672	326	417	473	425	476	522	1132	4443
	15. 12	7. 34	9. 39	10. 65	9. 57	10. 71	11. 75	25. 48	100.00

Table B4. Initial HH Head Race by HH Income in Paired Data

income								
7 l								
Less th	\$10,000-	\$20,000-	\$30,000-	\$40,000-	\$50, 000-	\$60,000-	\$75,000	Total
an \$10,0	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	75,000	and over	
00]		1	1		1	1	
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	
		1	1	1		7		49
0. 22	0. 22	0.65	0.54	0.65	0.54	0.76	1.74	5. 31
1 7	+ 11	+ l 38	+68	+ l 82	107	134	++ 426	873
0.76	•	•	5		•	١.		94. 69
+	+	1	•	+	+	+	 +	01.00
9	13	44	73	88	112	141	442	922
0. 98	1.41	4.77	7. 92	9. 54	12. 15	15. 29	47. 94	100.00
	/ Less th an \$10,0 00 2 0.22 7 0.76	/ Less th \$10,000 - an \$10,0 20,000 00 +	Less th \$10,000- \$20,000- an \$10,0 20,000 30,000 00	Less th \$10,000 - \$20,000 - \$30,000 -	Less th \$10,000 - \$20,000 - \$30,000 - \$40,000 - \$40,000 \$40,000 \$60,00	Less th \$10,000- \$20,000- \$30,000- \$40,000- \$50,000- an \$10,0 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 60,000- 00	Less th \$10,000- \$20,000- \$30,000- \$40,000- \$50,000- \$60,000- an \$10,0 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 60,000 75,000 00	Less th \$10,000 - \$20,000 - \$30,000 - \$40,000 - \$50,000 - \$60,000 - \$75,000

Table B5. Formation of 11-Class Post-stratification in CPS

race	income								
Frequenc Percent		\$10,000- 20,000 				\$50, 000- 60, 000	\$60, 000- 75, 000 	\$75,000 and over	Total
NonWhi te	130	66	70 1. 58	67 1.51	1.08	49	34	75	539 12. 13
Whi te	542	260	347	9.14	377	9. 61	488	1057	3904 87. 87
Total	672 15. 12	326 7. 34	417 9. 39	473 10. 65	425 9. 57	476 10. 71	522 11. 75	1132 25. 48	4443 100. 00

Table B6. Formation of 11-Class Post-stratification in Paired Data race income

Frequency Percent	•	-	\$20, 000- 30, 000 	•	\$40, 000- 50, 000 	\$50, 000- 60, 000 	\$60, 000 - 75, 000 	\$75,000 and over 	Total
NonWhi te	0.22	2	0.65	0.54	0.65	0.54	0.76	16	49 5. 31
White	0.76	1.19	38	68	82	107	134	426 46.20	873 94. 69
Total	9 0. 98	13 1. 41	44 4. 77	73 7. 92	88 9. 54	112 12. 15	141 15. 29	442 47. 94	922 100. 00

Table B7. Formation of 9-Class Post-stratification in CPS

income race Frequency Less th|\$10,000-|\$20,000-|\$30,000-|\$40,000-|\$50,000-|\$60,000-|\$75,000 | Percent lan \$10,0|20,000 |30,000 |40,000 |50,000 |60,000 |75,000 |and over 100 730 70 NonWhite | 66 -67 539 2.93 1.49 1, 58 1.51 1.08 1.10 0.77 1.69 12.13 347 **542** White 260 406 377 488 1057 3904 12.20 5.85 7.81 9.14 8. 49 9.61 10.98 23. 79 87.87 Total 326 417 473 425 476 522 1132 672 4443 15.12 7.34 9.39 10.65 9.57 10.71 11.75 25.48 100.00

Table B8. Formation of 9-Class Post-stratification in Paired Data

income race Frequency | Less th \$10,000- \$20,000- \$30,000- \$40,000- \$50,000- \$60,000- \$75,000 an \$10.0120.000 130, 000 140,000 | 150,000 | 160,000 75,000 and over 100 2 | NonWhite | 6 16 49 0. 22 0.540.655. 31 0. 22 0.65 0.540. 76 Whi te 11 38 68 82 107 134 426 873 8.89 0.76 19 4. 12 ን 38 46, 20 94.69 Total 9 13 44 73 88 141 442 922 112 0.98 1.41 4.77 7.92 9.54 12.15 15.29 47.94 100.00

Table B9. Formation of 9-Class Post-stratification in Parent Data

Frequency Percent Less th | \$10,000 - | \$20,000 - | \$30,000 - | \$40,000 - | \$50,000 - | \$60,000 - | \$75,000 Total an \$10,0|20,000 |30,000 |40,000 |50,000 |60,000 175,000 and over 00 2 1 7 1 7 54 NonWhite | 6 5 છ 17 0. 19 0. 19 0.66 0.66 0.570.76 1.61 5.13 15 82 96 147 489 120 999 9.12 13.96 94.87 Total 10 49 103 17 88 125 155 442 1053 0.95 1.61 4.65 8.36 9.78 11.87 14.72 48.05 100.00

Table B10. Formation of 9-Class Post-stratification in Teen Data

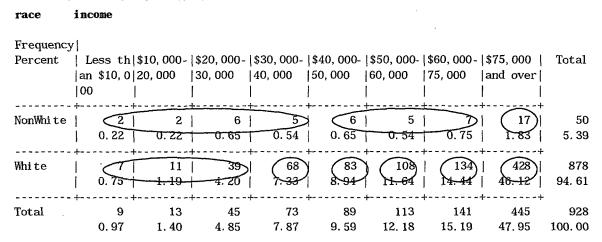


Table B11. Relative Frequency Check of the 9-Class Post-stratification Adjustment Cells

	Relative Frequency							
Adjustment Cell	In CPS	In Paired Data	In Parent Data	In Teen Data				
1	9.291872	9.289999	9.290000	9.290001				
2	3.466656	3.470000	3.470000	3.470001				
3	1.842810	1.840000	1.840000	1.840000				
4	26.816772	26.819999	26.819999	26.819998				
5	8.529897	8.530001	8.530000	8.530000				
6	7.815402	7.820000	7.820000	7.820000				
7	8.499891	8.500001	8.500000	8.500000				
8	10.712280	10.710001	10.710000	10.710000				
9	23.024420	23.020000	23.020001	23.020000				
Total	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000				

APPENDIX C SCREENER

Youth Labor Study (YLS) Spring 2003

LABEL	VALUE	ACTION	TEXT
NAME1	EMPTY	GOTO PURPOSE1	Hello, my name is (INTERVIEWER NAME) and I'm calling from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
PURPOSE1	1=YES	GOTO TOLLFREE1	We are interviewing parents and teens across America to learn more about teenage job experiences with the aim of reducing teen injury at work.
	2=NO	GOTO HOUSE	{IF RELUCTANTWe are not advertising or selling anything, this project is sponsored by the Injury Prevention Research Center. If you have concerns about participating or the legitimacy of this study feel free to call our toll free number and ask for Dr. Carol Runyan or Dr. Janet Dal Santo from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday. Would you like to know the number? {IF PARENT INQUIRES ABOUT THE SURVEY MATERIAL, REPLYThe questions pertain to the teen workplace and the laws protecting teens at work.}
TOLLFREE1	EMPTY		That number is 1-800-871-6420.
HOUSE	1=HOUSEHOLD	GOTO AGERANGE	We would like to know how many households in the U.S. have working teens. Is this a household or a business? NOTE: HOME BUSINESSES THAT SHARE A LINE WITH A RESIDENCE ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THE STUDY. IF THIS IS THE CASE, ENTER 1.
	2=BUSINESS	END (CODE BNR)	In this study, we are only interviewing households. Thank you for your time and consideration.

LABEL	VALUE	ACTION	TEXT
AGERANGE	1=YES	GOTO PARENT1	Are there any teenagers 14 and 18 years of age living in this household? THAT IS, TEENS WHO ARE 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18 YEARS OLD.
	2=NO	END (CODE NET)	In this study, we are interviewing households with teens between the ages of 14 to 18. Thank you for your time and consideration.
PARENT1	1=YES	GOTO TEENWORK	We need to talk to a parent or guardian in the home. Is that you?
	2=NO	GOTO PARENT2	
PARENT2	1=YES	GOTO NAME2	May I speak with a parent or guardian now?
	2=NO	END (CODE GUN & SET APPTMNT)	
NAME 2	EMPTY	GOTO PURPOSE2	Hello, my name is (INTERVIEWER). I am calling on behalf of a research study at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.
PURPOSE2	1=YES	GOTO TOLLFREE2	We are interviewing parents and teens across America to learn more about teenage job experiences with the aim of reducing teen
	2=N0	GOTO TEENWORK	injury at work.
			{IF RELUCTANTWe are not advertising or selling anything, this project is sponsored by the Injury Prevention Research Center. If you have concerns about participating or the legitimacy of this study feel free to call our toll free number and ask for Dr. Carol Runyan or Dr. Janet Dal Santo from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday. Would you like to know the number?
			{IF PARENT INQUIRES ABOUT THE SURVEY MATERIAL, REPLYThe questions pertain to the teen workplace and the laws protecting teens at work.}

LABEL	VALUE	ACTION	TEXT
TOLLFREE2	EMPTY		That number is 1-800-871-6420.
TEENWORK	1=YES	GOTO TEEN2MO	In the past 12 months, has anyone in this household between the ages of 14 and 18 worked for pay outside the home?
			[THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE WORK ON FARMS OR IN A FAMILY BUSINESS OR THINGS THE TEEN DOES ON THEIR OWN—FOR EXAMPLE, BABYSITTING OR MOWING LAWNS.
	,		IT DOES INCLUDE JOBS WHERE THE CHILD IS EMPLOYED BY SOMEONE ELSE.
			IT'S OKAY TO INCLUDE WORK IN CHILDCARE CENTERS OR LANDSCAPING FIRMS.]
	2=NO	END (CODE NWT)	In this study, we are only interviewing working teens between the ages of 14 and 18. Thank you for your time and consideration.
TEEN2MO	X (0-10 VALUE)		How many teens do you have who worked for at least a 2-month period in the past 12
	IF X ? 0 THEN	GOTO VERIFY	months for the same employer and were not supervised by a parent or guardian? We want to know about teens who were at least 14 but were younger than 18 at the time they worked.
	IF X = 0 THEN	END (CODE NTT)	In this study, we are only interviewing teens who have worked with the same employer for at least 2 months and who were not supervised by a parent or guardian. Thank you for your time and consideration.

VERIFY 1=YES GOTO TEEN18? 2=NO GOTO AGERANGE [IF X=1] So to verify, you have thousehold who has we months at a job that younger that was held for at least 2 in the least 14 but younger that was held for at least	1
So to verify, you have household who have months when they w younger than 18 at a two months and were parent or guardian. TEEN18? Z (0-10 VALUE) [IF X=1]	vorked in the last 12 was not supervised by a nen he or she was at on 18 and that job
	worked in the last 12 ere at least 14 but job that lasted at least
[ENTER 1 FOR YES &	·
IF Z > 0 GOTO TEEN17W [IF X>1] How many of these tee old? [ENTER NUMBE	ns are currently 18 years
TEEN17W $W(0\text{-}Z \text{ VALUE})$ $GOTO$ $VERIFY2$ $W(0\text{-}Z \text{ VALUE})$ $W(0\text{-}Z VALUE$	t cannot be a job t.
OR IF X=Z AND $W = 0$ $[IF Z>1]$ How many of these tee period of at least two memployer while he or shape of the second seco	onths with the same

LABEL	VALUE	ACTION	TEXT
VERIFY2	1=YES 2=NO	GOTO RANDOM GOTO TEEN18?	IF [X-(Z-W)]=1 Again to verify, you have one teen living in the householdwho has worked in the last 12 months at a job that was not supervised by a parent or guardian when he (she) was at least 14 but younger than 18, and that job was held for at least two months?
	·		IF [X-(Z-W)]>1 Again to verify, you have ^[(X - (Z - W)] teens living in the household who have worked in the last 12 monthsat a job that was not supervised by a parent or guardian when they were at least 14 but younger than 18and that job was held for at least 2 months.
RANDOM	BASED ON [X – (Z-W)] ELIGIBLE TEENS	GOTO TEENNAME	The computer has randomly picked the of these eligible teens between the ages of 14 and 18.
TEENNAME	CHARACTER: STRING [20]	GOTO GENDER	I would like to ask you a few more questions about the eligible teen. To avoid confusion, what is the teen's first name?
			[IF RELUCTANT, TYPE "the eligible teen."] [TO ADDRESS CONCERNS: THE NAME IS USED TO CORRECTLY IDENTIFY THE CHOSEN RESPONDENT. BECAUSE NUMBERS ARE BEING DIALED RANDOMLY, THERE IS NO WAY TO CONNECT RESPONSES TO FULL NAMES OR ADDRESSES. ALL RESPONSES ARE COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL.]
GENDER	1=MALE 2=FEMALE	GOTO AGE	What is ^TEENNAME's gender? [ASK ONLY IF UNCERTAIN]
L	L	<u> </u>	

LABEL	VALUE	ACTION	TEXT
AGE	14-18	GOTO JOB1	How old is ^TEENNAME?
JOB1	CHARACTER STRING : [20]	GOTO PARENT3	[IF AGE 14-17] What is the most recent job ^TEENNAME has worked in the past year? Again, it must be a
			job that was unsupervised by a parent and one that [HE/SHE] held for at least two-months.
			[IF AGE 18] What is the most recent job ^TEENNAME has worked in the past year while age 17? Again, it must be a job that was unsupervised by a parent and one that [HE/SHE] held for at least two-months.
			[ONLY CONSIDER JOBS ^GENDER WORKED FOR AT LEAST A TWO-MONTH PERIOD WHILE AGE 17. IF MORE THAN ONE JOB, CONSIDER THE MOST RECENT THAT MEET ALL CRITERIA.]
			IF MULTIPLE JOBS AND MORE THAN ONE JOB HAVE THE SAME RECENCY CONSIDER THE JOB WHERE THE TEEN WORKED(S) THE MOST HOURS PER WEEK.
		·	[TYPE IN NAME OF EMPLOYER. NOTE THAT THIS WILL BE USED AS THE REFERENT JOB THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.]
PARENT3	1=YES	GOTO CONSENT1	We are interested in talking to the parent or guardian of ^TEENNAME who knows the most about ^GENDER job as a ^JOB1. Is that
	2=NO	GOTO PARENT4	you?

LABEL	VALUE	ACTION	TEXT
PARENT4	1=YES	GOTO NAME3	May I speak with that parent now?
	2=NO	GOTO CONSENTP	
CONSENTP	1=YES	GOTO NAME3	May I interview ^TEENNAME now? [GO THROUGH CONSENT SCRIPT]
	2=NO	END (CODE GUN & SET APPNTMNT)	[ASK FOR FIRST NAME OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN WHO KNOWS THE MOST ABOUT ^TEENNAME JOB AS A ^JOB1 AND SET A CALLBACK TIME]
NAME3	EMPTY	GOTO PURPOSE3	Hello, my name is (INTERVIEWER NAME) and I'm calling from the University of North Carolina.
PURPOSE3	1=YES	GOTO TOLLFREE3	We are interviewing parents and teens across America to learn more about teenage job experiences with the aim of reducing teen injury at work.
	2=NO	GOTO CONSENT1	{IF RELUCTANTWe are not advertising or selling anything, this is a legitimate research project sponsored by the Injury Prevention Research Center. If you have concerns about participating or the legitimacy of this study feel free to call our toll free number and ask for Dr. Carol Runyan or Dr. Janet Dal Santo from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday. Would you like to know the number?
TOLLFREE3	EMPTY		IF YES, GIVE NUMBER. 1-800-871-6420
CONSENT1	EMPTY	GOTO CONSENT2	The information we collect here will be used to reduce teenage injuries on the job. It's known that many teens are injured or die on the job every year. Most of these deaths are preventable with proper information.

LABEL	VALUE	ACTION	TEXT
			The information that you provide will be instrumental in making jobs safer for teens. The interview will take about 20 minutes of your time and 20 additional minutes of your ^TEENNAME's time.
CONSENT2	EMPTY	GOTO MONITOR	All of the information you give is completely confidential. You and your teen will <u>not</u> be identified in any way. A Human Subjects Review Board at the university has reviewed the study and agrees that there are no risks to either you or your (SELECTED TEEN). You are free to skip questions you prefer not to answer. You may end your participation at any time.
MONITOR	EMPTY	GOTO SELECT	You should also know that my supervisor may monitor this call to evaluate my performance as an interviewer.
SELECT	1=PARENT	GOTO PSTART	[IF PARENT ON PHONE, SELECT 1 AND CONTINUE.
	2=TEEN	GOTO TSTART	IF PARENT DOES NOT HAVE THE TIME, ASK PERMISSION TO SPEAK WITH ^TEENNAME THEN SELECT 2.
	3=REFUSAL	END (CODE SUS & SET CALLBACK)	IF NEITHER RESPONDENTS ARE AVAILABLE, SELECT 3 & SET CALLBACK.]

			AFTER COMPLETING PARENT SURVEY We hope you will talk with (SELECTED TEEN) about his/her responses to the questions. If he/she tells you about work conditions that may be hazardous, please look into them. I can give you the number of the person in your state government who is familiar with youth employment and child labor laws. Would you like to know that person's name and telephone number?
			IF YES, GIVE NAME AND NUMBER.

LABEL	VALUE	ACTION	TEXT
			This person can help you understand child labor laws and violations in your state and the rights of your child on the job. I can also give you the website that provides information on young workers and the name, address, and telephone number of an educational firm that works with parents and teens about work safety. PROVIDE WEBSITE, TELEPHONE NUMBER AND ADDRESS IF ASKED.
			Website is: http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/teenworkers/index.html Educational Development Center, Inc. 55 Chapel St. Newton, MA 02158-1060 Tel: 1-800-225-4276 Coded if parent or guardian obtained information. AT THE END OF THE TEEN INTERVIEW STATE THE FOLLOWING If you feel comfortable, we encourage you to talk to your parents about your answers to our questions, especially if things you do/did on the job may be dangerous. If you have questions about these regulations or if you think that your employer may have put you or others in a work situation that you consider dangerous, you can talk to someone in your state government who is familiar with youth employment and child labor laws. Would you like that telephone number? GIVE NUMBER IF ASKED. I can also give you the website that provides information on young workers and the name, address, and telephone number of an educational firm that works with parents and teens about work safety. PROVIDE WEBSITE, TELEPHONE NUMBER AND ADDRESS IF ASKED.
			Coded if teen obtained information.

APPENDIX D PARENT INSTRUMENT

Qx No.	Question and Response Set' Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P1.	Is [NAME OF CHILD] working at [REFERENT JOB] now? 1= YES \rightarrow P3 2= NO \rightarrow P2 3= REFUSED \rightarrow P3 4= DON'T KNOW \rightarrow P3	
P2.	Why has [NAME OF CHILD] stopped working at [REFERENT JOB]? 1= RETURNED TO SCHOOL 2= JOB ENDED/SEASONAL 3= THEY WERE FIRED OR LAID OFF 4= THEY GOT A BETTER/DIFFERENT JOB 5= PARENT MADE THEM QUIT 6= TEEN DIDN'T LIKE THE JOB 7= GOT HURT 8= JOB TOO HARD 9= HOURS WERE WRONG (TOO LONG, TOO SHORT, TOO EARLY, TOO LATE) 10= OTHER REASON (Please specify: P2OTH_) 11= REFUSED 12= DON'T KNOW	 Do not read codes. Code appropriately given the Parent's verbatim response. If unsure, then code 10 (OTHER) and enter the parent's response.
P3.	In what state did/does [NAME OF CHILD] work (Text w/ auto-completion, if possible)	The CATI contains a pre-coded look-up table of the 50 states and the District of Columbia plus Refused & Don't Know options
P4.	Now I have several questions about the work that [NAME OF CHILD] did/does while working at [REFERENT JOB]. During the last two months, while working at [REFERENT JOB], has [NAME OF CHILD] worked on a night before a school day? 1= YES	

¹ CAPS are not to be read to the respondent.

	Question and Response Set	
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = \rightarrow	Comments
P4a.	During the last two months about how many nights	
	each week, on average, has [NAME OF CHILD]	
	worked past 7 pm on a night before a school day?	
	(Open numerical format 1-7)	
	6= REFUSED	
	7 = DON'T KNOW	
D/L	H- DIAME OF CHILDI- 1-1-10	
P4b.	Has [NAME OF CHILD] worked past 9 pm on a night before a school day?	
	$1= \text{Yes} \rightarrow \text{P4c}.$	
	$2=\text{No} \rightarrow \text{P5}$	
	$3 = REFUSED \rightarrow P5$	·
ļ ·	$4=DON'T KNOW \rightarrow P5$	
P4c.	During the last two months, about how many nights	
1 70.	each week, on average, has [NAME OF CHILD]	
	worked past 9 pm on a night before a school day?	
	(Open numerical format 1-7)	
	6= REFUSED	
	7 = DON'T KNOW	
	, Boll Tillion	
P4d.	Has [NAME OF CHILD] worked past 11 pm on a	
	night before a school day?	
	$1 = \text{Yes} \rightarrow \text{P4e}$	
	$2=\text{No} \rightarrow \text{P5}$	
	$3 = REFUSED \rightarrow P5$	
	4= DON'T KNOW→ P5	
	T BOIL TIELON / 13	
P4e.	During the last two months, about how many nights	
	each week, on average, has [NAME OF CHILD]	
	worked past 11 pm on a night before a school day?	
	(Onen numerical format 1.7)	
	(Open numerical format 1-7) 6= REFUSED	
ļ	6= REPUSED 7 = DON'T KNOW	
D5		
P5.	While [NAME OF CHILD] has been working at	
	[REFERENT JOB], have you ever visited	
	[HIM/HER] at the work place to check on or	
	monitor the working conditions?	
	$1 = Yes \rightarrow P5a.$	
	$2=\text{No}\rightarrow\text{P6}$	
	$3 = REFUSED \rightarrow P6$	
	4= DON'T KNOW → P6	
L,	1 - DOIN I IVINO M -> LO	

Ov No	Question and Response Set	Comments
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = \rightarrow	Comments
P5a.	While [NAME OF CHILD] has been working at [REFERENT JOB], how many times in the last two months have you visited [HIM/HER] at the work place? DAYS (Open numerical format 0-99) 88= REFUSED 99= DON'T KNOW	
P6.	Have you ever met [NAME OF CHILD]'s direct supervisor at [REFERENT JOB]? 1= Yes 2= No 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
P7.	In general, how familiar are you with problems or difficulties [NAME OF CHILD] has/had at [REFERENT JOB]? Would you say that you are 1= Very familiar 2= Somewhat familiar 3= Slightly familiar 4= Not at all familiar 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P7a	How involved have you been in giving [NAME OF CHILD] advice about tasks [HE/SHE] performs at [REFERENT JOB]. Would you say you have been 1=Very involved 2=Somewhat involved 3=Not at all involved 4=REFUSED 5=DON'T KNOW	,
P8a.	Many parents identify both pros and cons of their teens working. Think about how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Teens like yours who work earn money that their families need for important things. Do you 1= Strongly agree 2= Somewhat agree 3= Somewhat disagree 4= Strongly disagree 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	 Questions 8a – 8i address the construct of advantages and disadvantages of teen employment. All 9 questions have the same 4-point agreement scale (e.g., strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, and strongly disagree).

Qx No.	Question and Response Set Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
	Skip pattern symbol — —7	
P8b.	Teens like yours who work have more problems completing their school work. Do you 1= Strongly agree 2= Somewhat agree 3= Somewhat disagree 4= Strongly disagree 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P8c.	They are more likely to use drugs or alcohol than teens who don't work. 1= STRONGLY AGREE 2= SOMEWHAT AGREE 3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4= STRONGLY DISAGREE 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P8d.	They have too little time to spend in extra curricular school activities or in events related to the church or the community. 1= STRONGLY AGREE 2= SOMEWHAT AGREE 3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4= STRONGLY DISAGREE 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P8e.	They learn valuable job skills. 1= STRONGLY AGREE 2= SOMEWHAT AGREE 3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4= STRONGLY DISAGREE 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P8f.	They are less likely to get into trouble than teens who don't work. 1= STRONGLY AGREE 2= SOMEWHAT AGREE 3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4= STRONGLY DISAGREE 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	

Ov. No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = \rightarrow	Comments
P8g.	They don't have enough time to spend with their families.	
	1= STRONGLY AGREE 2= SOMEWHAT AGREE	
	3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4= STRONGLY DISAGREE 5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P8h.	They get too tired because of all the demands of school and work.	
	1= STRONGLY AGREE 2= SOMEWHAT AGREE 3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	
	4= STRONGLY DISAGREE 5= REFUSED	
no:	6= DON'T KNOW	
P8i.	They are more likely to be victims of violence than teens who don't work.	
	1= STRONGLY AGREE 2= SOMEWHAT AGREE	
	3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4= STRONGLY DISAGREE 5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P9a.	Now I'm going to ask you about tasks that [NAME OF CHILD] may have done while working at [REFERENT JOB]. If these tasks do not apply, simply answer "no". If you don't know or aren't sure, just tell me so.	,
	While working at [REFERENT JOB] has [NAME OF CHILD]:	
	Handled cash?	
	1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	

Qx No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
P9b.	Skip pattern symbol = →	
F 90.	Used sharp knives?	• •
	1= YES	·
	2= NO	
İ	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P9c.	Used a power slicing machine or grinder?	
170.	Osed a power sheing machine of grinder:	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
\	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P9d.	Done cleaning tasks, including mopping, scrubbing,	
	sweeping, or taking out trash?	
	1 7770	
	1= YES 2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
	4-DOIVI RIVOW	
P9e.	Driven a car or truck while working at [REFERENT	
	JOB]?	THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE
		DRIVING TO AND FROM WORK.
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
	4-DON I KNOW	
P9f.	Worked with chemicals that you thought were	
	dangerous?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
DO.	W. J.	
P9g.	Worked on ladders, roofs, or scaffolding higher than 6 feet?	·
	o leet !	
	$1=YES \rightarrow P9h$	
,	$2 = NO \rightarrow P9i$	
	$3=REFUSED \rightarrow P9i$	
	4= DON'T KNOW → P9i	
		·
		·

Qx No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
	Skip pattern symbol = →	
P9h.	Was equipment like a harness, railing or wall, used to prevent falls?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P9i.	Operated heavy equipment or machinery (e.g. forklifts, tractors)?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P9j.	Moved or lifted heavy objects – by that I mean	
	objects that weigh 50 pounds or more"	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4=DON'T KNOW	
P11.	Do you consider any of [NAME OF CHILD]'s job	"Hazardous" as defined by the
	tasks at [REFERENT JOB] to be hazardous?	parent.
	1= YES	
	2= NO	·
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P12a.	Now I'm going to list some things that some parents of working teens might worry about. I would like you to tell me how concerned you are about each when you think of [NAME OF CHILD] working at [REFERENT JOB].	 Questions 15a – 15k address concern about perceived control to perform safe work practices. All 11questions use a 3-point Likert scale (very concerned, somewhat
	Not using protective againment or clothing. Are	concerned, and not at all
	Not using protective equipment or clothing. Are you	concerned).
	1= Very concerned	
	2= Somewhat concerned	
	3= Not at all concerned	
	4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	

0.37	Question and Response Set	Comments
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P12b.	Not having safety training	
	1= Very concerned	
	2= Somewhat concerned	
	3= Not at all concerned 4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	
	5 DON 1 MAOW	
P12c.	Working alone	
		,
	1= VERY CONCERNED	·
	2= SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	
	3= NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	
	4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	
P12d.	Working too late at night	
1 12-0	The state of the s	
	1= VERY CONCERNED	
	2= SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	
	3= NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	
	4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	
P12e.	Getting physically or sexually assaulted	
1 120.	coming payments of boliquity abbasies	
·	1= VERY CONCERNED	
	2= SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	
	3= NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	
	4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	
P12f.	Being there during a robbery	
	1= VERY CONCERNED	
	2= SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	
j	3= NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	
	4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	
P12g.	Getting behind in school work because of his/her	
	job	
	1= VERY CONCERNED	
	2= SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	
1	3= NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	
	4= REFUSED 5- DON'T KNOW	
L	5= DON'T KNOW	

0.37	Question and Response Set	
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P12h.	Being rushed on the job	
	1= VERY CONCERNED 2= SOMEWHAT CONCERNED 3= NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	
	4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	
7.12:		
P12i.	Not getting enough sleep because of his/her job	
	1= VERY CONCERNED	
	2= SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	
	3= NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	
	4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	
P12j.	Handling hazardous equipment, chemicals or toxic	
1 12).	substances	
	1- VEDV CONCEDNED	
	1= VERY CONCERNED 2= SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	
	3= NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	
	4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	
	3 DOIVI RIVOW	
P12k.	Doing hazardous tasks	
	1= VERY CONCERNED	
	2= SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	
	3= NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	
	4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	
710		
P13a.	Now I have some general questions about how	
	important you think certain things are in preventing any teenager from being injured on-the-job.	
	any teenager from being injured on-the-job.	
	How important is it	
	that teens get on-the-job training on how to	
	perform basic job tasks?	
	1- Variance artes	
	1= Very important	
	2= Somewhat important	
	3= Slightly important 4= Not important at all	
	5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
	<u> </u>	1

Qx No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
QX No.	Skip pattern symbol = \rightarrow	Comments
P13b.	that teens have safety equipment or safety clothing?	
	1= Very important	
	2= Somewhat important	
	3= Slightly important	
	4= Not important at all	
	5= REFUSED	1
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P13c.	that teens have a qualified adult supervisor?	- Adult refers to someone over the age of 21.
	1= VERY IMPORTANT	
	2= SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	
	3= SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	
	4= NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	
	5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P13d.	that teens avoid peer pressure to act in certain ways?	
	1= VERY IMPORTANT	
	2= SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	
	3= SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	
	4= NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	
	5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P13e.	that teens ask lots of questions about tasks and rules?	
	1= VERY IMPORTANT	
	2= SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	
	3= SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	
	4= NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	
	5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P13f.	that teens have parents or guardians who help	
	them look out for safety issues?	
	1= VERY IMPORTANT	
	2= SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	·
	3= SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	
	4= NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	
	5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	

Qx No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
P13g.	Skip pattern symbol = → that there are laws limiting the kinds of tasks	
1106.	teenagers are allowed to do?	
	1= VERY IMPORTANT	
	2= SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	
	3= SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	
	4= NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	
	5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P13h.	that there are laws limiting the kinds of equipment teenagers are allowed to use?	
	1= VERY IMPORTANT	
	2= SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	
	3= SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	
	4= NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL 5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P14.	In your opinion, what is the maximum number of	
	hours a teen worker under age 18 and still in school should be allowed to work during a week when	
	school is in session?	
	(OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT, <99) _88=REFUSED	
	_99=DON'T KNOW	
P15.	In your opinion, what is the latest hour that a 16 or	Do not read responses unless
	17 year old should be allowed to work when there is school the next day?	necessary to probe.
	1= EARLIER THAN 8 PM	
	2= 8 PM	
	3= 9 PM	
	4= 10 PM 5= 11 PM	
	6= 12 MIDNIGHT	
	7= LATER THAN 12 MIDNIGHT, BEFORE 2 AM	
	8= NO TIME RESTRICTION AT ALL 9= REFUSED	
	10 = DON'T KNOW	

Ov. Mo	Question and Response Set	Comments
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = \rightarrow	Comments
P16.	In your opinion, what is the latest hour that a teen worker <u>under</u> 16 should be allowed to work when there is school the next day?	 Do not read responses unless necessary to probe. Emphasize under 16.
	1=EARLIER THAN 8 PM 2=8 PM 3=9 PM 4=10 PM 5=11 PM 6=12 MIDNIGHT 7= LATER THAN 12 MIDNIGHT, BEFORE 2 AM 8= NO TIME RESTRICTION AT ALL 9= REFUSED 10 = DON'T KNOW	
P17a.	Thinking again about the work [NAME OF CHILD] does at [REFERENT JOB], how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about that job. I don't want [NAME OF CHILD] to work as many hours as [HE/SHE] does. Do you 1= Strongly agree 2= Somewhat agree 3= Somewhat disagree 4= Strongly disagree 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	 Questions P17a – P17d address beliefs about safe work practices. These 4 questions use a 4-point Likert scale (e.g. strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, and strongly disagree).
P17b.	I am concerned that working at [REFERENT JOB] could be dangerous for [NAME OF CHILD]? 1= Strongly agree 2= Somewhat agree 3= Somewhat disagree 4= Strongly disagree 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	

Qx No.	Question and Response Set' Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P17c.	I am confident that my teenager knows how to keep [HIM/HER] self safe while on the job.	
,	1= STRONGLY AGREE 2= SOMEWHAT AGREE	
	3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4= STRONGLY DISAGREE 5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	•
P17d.	I am confident that my teenager knows [HIS/HER] rights when it comes to safety on the job.	
	1= STRONGLY AGREE 2= SOMEWHAT AGREE	
	3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4= STRONGLY DISAGREE 5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P18a.	Now, I'm going to read some general statements	
	about teens and work. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.	
	Accidents at work just happen and there is little that teen employees can do to avoid injuries.	
	1=STRONGLY AGREE 2=SOMEWHAT AGREE	
	3=SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4=STRONGLY DISAGREE 5=REFUSED	
	6=DON'T KNOW	·
P18b.		
	Laws that keep teenagers from working late at night on school nights are a bad idea.	
	1=STRONGLY AGREE 2=SOMEWHAT AGREE 3=SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	
	4=STRONGLY DISAGREE 5=REFUSED 6=DON'T KNOW	

Qx No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
P18c.	Skip pattern symbol = → Laws should limit the number of daily and weekly	
	hours that teenagers can work.	
	1=STRONGLY AGREE	
	2=SOMEWHAT AGREE	
	3=SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	
	4=STRONGLY DISAGREE 5=REFUSED	
	6=DON'T KNOW	
P18d.	Parents, not laws, should decide what kinds of work	
	their teenagers can do.	
	1= STRONGLY AGREE	
	2= SOMEWHAT AGREE	
	3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4= STRONGLY DISAGREE	
	5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P18e.	Employers should protect workers by enforcing	
	safety rules.	
	1= STRONGLY AGREE	
	2= SOMEWHAT AGREE	
	3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 4= STRONGLY DISAGREE	
	5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P19.	Now I'd like you to think about the possibility that	MEDICAL ATTENTION HERE
	your child might get injured while working at [REFERENT JOB]. How likely is it that [NAME]	MEANS THAT TEEN SAW A NURSE OR DOCTOR, OR VISITED A
	OF CHILD] will be injured at [REFERENT JOB]	CLINIC, EMERGENCY ROOM OR
,	seriously enough that [HE/SHE] will need medical	HOSPITAL.
	attention or will miss one or more days of school or	
	work during the next 12 months. Would you say it is	
	1= Very likely	
	2= Somewhat likely	
	3= Somewhat unlikely 4= Very unlikely	
	5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
		·

Qx No.	Question and Response Set Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P20a.	Parents address their child's workplace safety concerns in different ways. For the next series of questions, I'm going to read a list of ways some parents address workplace concerns with their children. For each statement, please tell me how likely it is you would do each of the following things. If you were concerned that the work your teenager was doing might be dangerous, how likely would you be to talk directly to [HIS/HER] supervisor about the problem?	 Questions 20a - 20f address dealing with workplace safety practices. All 6 use a 4-point Likert scale (e.g., very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, and very unlikely).
	1= Very likely 2= Somewhat likely 3= Somewhat unlikely 4= Very unlikely 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P20b.	If you thought your child's work situation was dangerous, how likely would you be to encourage him/her to talk directly to his/her supervisor about the problem? 1= VERY LIKELY 2= SOMEWHAT LIKELY 3= SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4= VERY UNLIKELY 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P20c.	How likely would you be to contact OSHA or some other government agency yourself? 1= VERY LIKELY 2= SOMEWHAT LIKELY 3= SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4= VERY UNLIKELY 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Qx No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
P20d.	Skip pattern symbol = → How likely would you be to tell your child to file a complaint?	
	1= VERY LIKELY 2= SOMEWHAT LIKELY 3= SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4= VERY UNLIKELY 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P20e.	How likely would you be to wait and see if the problem gets better?	
	1= VERY LIKELY 2= SOMEWHAT LIKELY 3= SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4= VERY UNLIKELY 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P20f.	How likely would you be to tell your child to either get assigned to different duties or quit working for this employer?	
	1= VERY LIKELY 2= SOMEWHAT LIKELY 3= SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY 4= VERY UNLIKELY 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P21a.	Still thinking about the possibility that your teenager might be in a job that you think is dangerous, how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of these statements about ways you might try to help [HIM/HER]?	
	I don't know enough about my teenager's job to talk to them about safety at work.	
	1= Strongly agree 2= Somewhat agree 3= Somewhat disagree 4= Strongly disagree 5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	

	Question and Response Set	
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P21b.	My teenager doesn't want my help.	
		·
	1= STRONGLY AGREE	
	2= SOMEWHAT AGREE	
l	3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	
	4= STRONGLY DISAGREE	
	5= REFUSED 6= DON'T KNOW	
P21c.	I think part of teens' learning is for them to figure	
1210.	out about job safety themselves.	
	out accounged surery unernatives.	
	1= STRONGLY AGREE	
	2= SOMEWHAT AGREE	•
	3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	
1	4= STRONGLY DISAGREE	
	5= REFUSED	
	6= DON'T KNOW	
P21d.	I worry that my teen's employer will be upset if I try	
	to get involved.	
[
	1= STRONGLY AGREE	
ļ	2= SOMEWHAT AGREE	
	3= SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	
]	4= STRONGLY DISAGREE	
Í	5= REFUSED	
l	6= DON'T KNOW	
P22.	Has [NAME OF CHILD] ever reported a workplace	
	safety problem to you?	
Ì	$1=YES \rightarrow Q23a$	
į	$2=NO \rightarrow Q24a$	
	$3 = DON'T KNOW \rightarrow Q24a$	
	4= REFUSAL → Q24a	
DOG	P.11	
P23a.	Following the report, did you do any of the	
	following things?	
	Told [HIM/HER] to talk with [HIS/HER] supervisor	
	or boss?	
	32 2355.	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	

0.37	Question and Response Set	C
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = \rightarrow	Comments
P23b.	Talked directly to a supervisor yourself?	
İ	1 3759	
	1= YES 2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P23c.	Visited [HIS/HER] work site to check on the safety	
	issue?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P23d.	Reported the safety issue to OSHA or some other	OCCUPATIONAL
	government agency?	SAFETY
	1= YES	HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
	2= NO	ADMINISTRATION
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P23e.	Advised [HIM/HER] to quit working for this	
i '	employer?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	,
•	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
1		
D24-		
P24a.	There are many ways parents might help their children think about decisions related to work?	• Questions 24a – 24n concern helping teens choose/keep a job.
	contactor and about accisions related to work?	All 14 are Y/N questions.
	Have you or another parent/guardian ever helped	Tari i de 1/11 quositoris.
	[HIM/HER]	
	Identify job opportunities?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
		·

Qx No.	Question and Response Set' Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P24b.	Fill out a job application?	IT MEANS HELPED
	1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
P24c.	Prepare for a job interview?	
	1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
P24d.	Consider questions to ask employers about workplace safety?	
	1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
P24e.	Consider questions to ask about job tasks?	The state of the s
	1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
P24f.	Consider questions to ask about work hours?	
	1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
P24g.	Handle difficult work issues other than about safety?	
	1= YES 2= NO 4= REFUSED 5= DON'T KNOW	

C 17	Question and Response Set	C
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P24h.	Fill out a work permit?	
	$1 = YES \rightarrow Q24j$	
	2= NO → Q24i	
	3=WORK PERMITS ARE NOT REQUIRED→ Q25a	
	$A = REFUSED \rightarrow Q25a$	
	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 - \text{KEFUSED} \rightarrow \text{Q23a} \\ 5 = \text{DON'T KNOW} \rightarrow \text{Q25a} \end{array} $	
	3 DOI 1 MOW 7 Q23a	
P24i.	Work permits are required in some states and not	
	others, are work permits required in [STATE]?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
	4-DON I KNOW	
P24j.	Did [NAME OF CHILD] get a work permit to work	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	at [REFERENT JOB]?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3=WORK PERMIT WAS NOT REQUIRED 4= REFUSED	
	5= DON'T KNOW	
	3-DON TIMOW	
P25a.	Still talking about ways parents might help their	
	children think about decisions related to work, have	
	you or another parent or guardian ever	
: : 	The same of FITTO 4/(ITPD) 4 - m 24 - 1 1 1	
	Encouraged [HIM/HER] to quit a job because you were concerned about [HIM/HER] getting injured	
	on the job?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P25b.	Have you or another parent or guardian ever helped	
1250.	[HIM/HER]	
	Learn about youth work restrictions?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	

Qx No.	Question and Response Set Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P25c.	Learn about worker's rights?	
	1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
P25d.	Get more training to do a job?	
	1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
P25e.	Report a violation about [NAME OF CHILD]'s work to a government agency? 1= YES 2= NO	
Pac.	3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	Overting 27, 22 of loans
P26.	Laws about youth employment vary in different states. In [STATE] where your child works (worked) at [REFERENT JOB], what is the maximum number of hours the state allows a child [under the age 16 IF AGE < 16] [of age 16 or 17 IF AGE = 16] to work in a week during the school year? (OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT < 99) 88= REFUSAL	 Questions 27 - 33 address knowledge of worker safety/child labor laws in STATE. Probe as necessary: "Is it" READ CATEGORIES until respondent confirms.
	99= DON'T KNOW	
P27.	In [state] where your child works (worked), are teen workers under age 18 allowed to use a power slicing machine? 1= YES	
	2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	

O-N-	Question and Response Set	Comments
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = \rightarrow	Comments
P28.	Are they allowed to operate a forklift?	
	1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
P29.	Are youth under age 18 allowed to drive a car as part of their job?	
	1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
P30.	In [STATE], what is the latest hour that teens age 16 or 17 can legally work on a night before a school day?	Record verbatim response
	(OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT <100) 66= NO RESTRICTIONS 77= IT VARIES 88= REFUSED 99= DON'T KNOW	
P31.	In [STATE], what is the latest hour that teens under age 16 can legally work on a night before a school day?	Record verbatim response
	(OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT <100) 66= NO RESTRICTIONS 77= IT VARIES 88= REFUSED 99= DON'T KNOW	
P32.	While [NAME OF CHILD] has worked at [REFERENT JOB] has [HE/SHE] ever been injured badly enough on the job to miss a day of work or school or to receive medical attention? 1= YES 2= NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	INTERVIEWER: MEDICAL TREATMENT HERE MEANS SEEING A NURSE OR DOCTOR, OR VISITING A CLINIC, EMERGENCY ROOM OR HOSPITAL.
	4-DON I KNOW	

December 03

0.37	Question and Response Set	
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P32.2	Thinking about all the jobs your teen has ever held,	
(P10.)	did any involve selling things door to door?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P33.	Finally just a couple of background questions about	The last questions collect
	you.	demographic attributes for
:		stratification.
	Are you employed?	
	$1 = YES \rightarrow P34$	
	2= NO→ P35	
	3= REFUSED→ P35	
	4= DON'T KNOW→ P35	
P34.	All together, how many hours of paid work do you	
	do in an average week?	
	(ODENIALIDA (A TICAL FORMAT (1000)	
	(OPEN NURMATICAL FORMAT <1000) 888= REFUSED	
	999=DON'T KNOW	
P35.	Have you ever been injured badly enough at work	
	that you needed to seek medical attention or miss	
	work for a day or more?	
	1= YES	
	2= NO	
	3= REFUSED	İ
	4= DON'T KNOW	
P36.	Now, I have just a few final questions about you.	Read responses only as necessary to
	What is your relationship to [NAME OF CHILD]?	clarify
	what is your relationship to [NAIVIE OF CHILD]?	
	01= MOTHER	·
	02= STEPMOTHER	
	03= FATHER	
	04= STEPFATHER	
	05= FEMALE GUARDIAN	
	06= MALE GUARDIAN 07= GRANDMOTHER	
	07-GRANDMOTHER 08-GRANDFATHER	·
	09= AUNT	
	10= UNCLE	
	12= OLDER BROTHER	
	13= OLDER SISTER	

Ou Ma	Question and Response Set	Commonts
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = \rightarrow	Comments
	14= OTHER (Please specify)	
	15= REFUSED	
	16= DON'T KNOW	
P37.	Is your age under or over 40?	
	_1 UNDER 40 [GO TO P37a]	
	_2 .OVER 40 [GO TO P37b]	
	_3 REFUSED [GO TO P38]	
	_4 DON'T KNOW [GOTO P38]	
P37a.	Is your age under 35?	
	_1 YES [GO TO P38]	
	_2 NO [GO TO P38]	
	_3 REFUSED [GO TO P38]	
	_4 DON'T KNOW [GOTO P38]	
P37b.	Is your age over 45?	
	_1 YES [GO TO P37c]	
	_2 NO [GO TO P38] _3 REFUSED [GO TO P38]	
	_3 REFUSED [GO TO P38]	
	_4 DON'T KNOW [GOTO P38]	
P37c.	over 50?	
	_1 YES [GO TO P37d]	
	_2 NO [GO TO P38]	
	_3 REFUSED [GO TO P38]	
	_4 DON'T KNOW [GOTO P38]	
P37d.	over 55?	
	_1 YES [GO TO P37d]	
	_2 NO [GO TO P38]	
	_3 REFUSED [GO TO P38]	
	_4 DON'T KNOW [GOTO P38]	
P37e.	over 60?	
	_1 YES [GO TO P37e]	
	_2 NO [GO TO P38] _3 REFUSED [GO TO P38]	
	_3 REFUSED [GO TO P38]	
	_4 DON'T KNOW [GOTO P38]	
P37f.	over 65?	
	_1 YES [GO TO P38]	1
	_2 NO [GO TO P38]	
	_3 REFUSED [GO TO P38]	
	_4 DON'T KNOW [GOTO P38]	
P38.	What's the highest grade in school that you have	1-11 = Grade & Secondary School;
	completed thus far?	12=HS Graduate
		13-15 = Some College
		16 = College Graduate
	_ # OF YEARS	18=Master's degree
	_88 REFUSED	20=Doctoral degree
	_99 DON'T KNOW	

Qx No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
`	Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P39.	Who is the head of your household?	
	1= SELF (SKIP TO P40)	· ·
	2= OTHER (SKIP TO P41)	
	3= REFUSED (SKIP TO 43)	
	4= DON'T KNOW (SKIP TO P43)	
P40.	How would you best describe your racial or ethnic	USE SILENT CODES
	background (CHECK ONLY ONE)? LET	
	RESPONDENT VOLUNTEER RACE.	
	1=AFRICAN AMERICAN/BLACK	
	2=ASIAN	
	3=HISPANIC (GOTO P40a.)	
	4=WHITE (CAUCASIAN)	
	5=AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	
	6=NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	
	7=OTHER (SPECIFY: P410TH)	
	8=REFUSED	
	9=DON'T KNOW (PROBE: What's your race?)	
	9-DOIN I KNOW (FRODE. What's your face!)	
P40a.	Would you consider yourself White Hispanic or	
	Black Hispanic?	
	r	
	1=WHITE HISPANIC	
•	2=BLACK HISPANIC	
	3=REFUSED	
	4=DON'T KNOW	
P41.	What is this person's racial or ethnic background	USE SILENT CODES
	(CHECK ONLY ONE)? LET RESPONDENT	
	VOLUNTEER RACE.	
	TODOT(IDDICITION.	·
	1=AFRICAN AMERICAN/BLACK	
	2=ASIAN	
	3=HISPANIC (GOTO P41a.)	
	4=WHITE (CAUCASIAN)	
	5=AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	
	6=NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	
	7=OTHER (SPECIFY:)	
	8=REFUSED	
	9=DON'T KNOW (PROBE: What's your race?)	• .
	2 2011 1 1210 11 (1100) What by your laws!)	,
P41a.	Would he or she be considered White Hispanic or	
	Black Hispanic?	
	1-NUMBER HIGHARD	
	1=WHITE HISPANIC	
	2=BLACK HISPANIC	
	3=REFUSED	
	4=DON'T KNOW	

Qx No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
	Skip pattern symbol = \rightarrow	Comments
P42.	Is your total family household income, before taxes, under or over \$20,000?	
	1=UNDER 20K [GOTO 42a] 2=OVER 20K [GOTO 42b]	
	3=REFUSED [GOTO 43a] 4=DON'T KNOW [GOTO 43a]	
P42a.	Is your total family household income under \$10,000?	
	1=YES [GOTO 43a] 2=NO [GOTO 43a]	
	3=REFUSED [GOTO 43a] 4=DON'T KNOW [GOTO 43a]	
P42b.	Is your total family household income over	
	\$30,000?	
	1=YES [GOTO 42c] 2=NO [GOTO 43a]	
	3=REFUSED [GOTO 43a]	
	4=DON'T KNOW [GOTO 43a]	
P42c.	over \$40,000?	
	1=YES [GOTO 42d]	
	2=NO [GOTO 43a] 3=REFUSED [GOTO 43a]	
	4=DON'T KNOW [GOTO 43a]	
P42d.	over \$50,000?	
	1=YES [GOTO 42e]	
·	2=NO [GOTO 43a] 3=REFUSED [GOTO 43a]	
	4=DON'T KNOW [GOTO 43a]	
P42e.	over \$60,000?	
	1=YES [GOTO 42f] 2=NO [GOTO 43a]	
	3=REFUSED [GOTO 43a]	
:	4=DON'T KNOW [GOTO 43a]	

0.11	Question and Response Set	Comments
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P42f.	over \$75,000?	
	1=YES [GOTO 43a] 2=NO [GOTO 43a] 3=REFUSED [GOTO 43a] 4=DON'T KNOW [GOTO 43a]	
P43a.	Does your household have more than one phone	
	number? _1 YES (GO TO P43b) _2 NO (GO TO P44a) _3 REFUSED (GO TO P44a) _4 DON'T KNOW (GO TO P44a)	
P43b.	What are those phone numbers used for? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.)	
	1=CELL PHONE (GO TO P44a) 2=DEDICATED FAX LINE (GO TO P44a) 3=DEDICATED COMPUTER LINE (GOTO P44a) 4=DEDICATED BUSINESS # (GOTO P44a) 5=ADDITIONAL LINES (GO TO P43c) 6=REFUSED (GO TO P44a) 7=DON'T KNOW (GO TO P44a)	
P43c.	How many additional lines come to your house?	
	_# OF ADDITIONAL LINES (GO TO P43d) _88 REFUSED (GO TO P44a) _99 DON'T KNOW (GO TO P44a)	
P43d.	So to verify, you have [VALUE OF (P43C) + 1] lines that come to your house? (CELL NUMBERS OR DEDICATED FAX, BUSINESS OR COMPUTER LINES ARE NOT COUNTED HERE.) 1=YES (GOTO P44a) 2=NO (GOTO P43a) 3=REFUSED (GO TO P44a) 4=DON'T KNOW (GO TO P44a)	
P44a.	During the past 12 months, has your household been without telephone service for 1 week or more? Please do not include cellular phones in your answer? 1=YES (GO TO P44b) 2=NO (GO TO P45) 3=REFUSED (GO TO P45) 4=DON'T KNOW (GO TO P45)	

O- N-	Question and Response Set	Comments
Qx No.	Skip pattern symbol = →	Comments
P44b.	For how long was your household without telephone service in the past 12 months?	
	ENTER NUMBER—IF 1 WEEK OR LESS, ENTER 0 (GO TO P44c) 88=REFUSED 99=DON'T KNOW	
P44c.	ENTER TYPE OF TIME PERIOD USED IN P44b?	. ,
	1=DAYS 2=WEEKS 3=MONTH(S) 4=REFUSED 5=DON'T KNOW	
P45	INTERVIEWER: WHAT IS THE RESPONDENT'S ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE (UNDERSTAND AND SPEAK) IN ENGLISH. CODE WITHOUT ASKING	
	1= NO DIFFICULTY 2= SOME DIFFICULTY 3= A LOT OF DIFFICULTY	

APPENDIX E TEEN INSTRUMENT

No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
T1a.	Your parent selected the job at [REFERENT JOB] for us to discuss for this interview. Is this your most recent job in the last 12 months? 1=YES 2=NO 3=REFUSED 4=DON'T KNOW	IF NO, EXPLAIN THAT THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO [REFERENT JOB]—THE ONE THE PARENT SELECTED & NOT THE MOST RECENT ONE IF IT DIFFERS.
Tla1.	Have (did) you work there at least two months? 1=YES 2=NO 3=REFUSED 4=DON'T KNOW	
T1b.	Are you still working at [REFERENT JOB]? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T1c.	Were you 16 when you worked at [REFERENT JOB]? 1 = YES (GOTO T1d.) 2 = NO (GOTO T2) 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	Ask only if [AGE] = 16
T1d.	Were you 16 during the last two months you worked at [REFERENT JOB]? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T2.	How many months in total have you worked (did you work) at [REFERENT JOB]? (OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT <99) 88 = REFUSED 99 = DON'T KNOW	ROUND TO THE NEAREST MONTH

¹ CAPS are not read to respondents.

No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
Т3.	What state is (was) your job at [reference job] in?(TEXT w/ AUTOCOMPLETE	
T4.	How would you best describe the type of business or place where you have (had) this job? 1 = SERVICES → T4.7 2= RETAIL → T4.8 3 = CONSTRUCTION → T5 4 = MANUFACTURING → T4.2 5 = TRANSPORTATION → T4.3 6 = PUBLIC UTILITIES → T5 7 = WHOLESALE TRADE → T5 8 = COMMUNICATION → T5 9 = REFUSED → T5 10 = DON'T KNOW → T5	SERVICES (E.G., PROVIDE SERVICES— RESTAURANTS/FAST FOOD, HOSPITALS, BANKS, HEALTH CLUBS, BEAUTY SHOPS, DAYCARE, LODGING, BAKERIES, ETC.) RETAIL (E.G., STORES THAT SELL THINGS TO PEOPLE— CLOTHES, GAS, LUMBER, VIDEOS, HARDWARE, CONVENIENCE ITEMS) CONSTRUCTION (E.G., BUILDING HOMES, ROADS, BRIDGES, BUILDINGS & INCLUDES CARPENTRY, PLUMBING, PAINTING, ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS, HEATING & COOLING SYSTEMS) MANUFACTURING (E.G., BUSINESSES THAT MAKE THINGS THAT ARE LATER SOLD TO CUSTOMERS— GOODS) TRANSPORTATION (E.G., TRANSPORTING PEOPLE & GOODS VIA RAIL, HIGHWAYS, WATERWAYS & AIR) PUBLIC UTILITIES (E.G., PROVIDE UTILITIES SUCH AS WATER, GAS AND ELECTRICITY) WHOLESALE TRADE (E.G., SELL PRODUCTS IN BULK TO OTHER COMPANIES RATHER THAN DIRECTLY TO THE CUSTOMER) COMMUNICATION (E.G., PROVIDE TELEPHONE, RADIO, TV, INTERNET OR OTHER COMMUNICATION SERVICES
T4.2	What type of manufacturing is/was this business? (OPEN CHARACTER FORMAT) (GOTO T5)	
	RF=REFUSED DK=DON'T KNOW	
T4.3	What type of transportation is (was) this business? 1 = TRUCKING → T5 2 = WAREHOUSING → T5 3 = OTHER (Please specify: <u>T4.3OTH</u>) T5 4 = REFUSED → T5 5 = DON'T KNOW → T5	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
4.7	What type of services is (was) this business? 1 = AUTO REPAIR → T5 2 = BUSINESS OFFRICE/SERVICES → T5 3 = EDUCATIONAL SERVICES → T4.7.2 4 = ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES → T5 5 = ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION FACILITIES → T4.7.8 6 = FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE → T5 7 = FOOD / RESTAURANT & FAST FOOD SERVICES → T5 8 = HEALTH SERVICES → T4.7.1 9 = HOTELS/MOTELS → T5 10 = LANDSCAPING → T5 11 = MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS (E.G. YMCA) → T5 12 = PARKING → T5 13 = PERSONAL SERVICES → T4.7.3. 15 = TEMPORARY PLACEMENT AGENCIES → T5 16 = OTHER SERVICE (Please specify) → T5 17 = REFUSED → T5 18 = DON'T KNOW → T5	Response categories are for coding purposes only. Read categories only if necessary to elicit a response.
T4.7.2	What type of health services is (was) this business? 1 = NURSING HOMES, REHAB CENTERS → T5 2 = HOSPITALS, INCLUDING EMERGENCY ROOMS AND CLINICS AT HOSPITALS → T5 3= CLINIC, DOCTOR'S OFFICE, OTHER OUTPATIENT FACILITY NOT IN HOSPITAL → T5 4 = OTHER (Please specify:	

No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
T4.7.3.	1= CHILD DAY CARE/PRESCHOOL → T5 2= OTHER (Please specify: <u>T4.7.3OTH</u>) → T5	
	$3 = \text{REFUSED} \rightarrow \text{T5}$ $4 = \text{DON'T KNOW} \rightarrow \text{T5}$	
T4.7.8	What type of recreation and entertainment facilities is/was this business?	
	1 = MOVIE THEATER → T5 2 = CAMP (SPORTING & RECREATIONAL) → T5 3 = PARK → T5 4 = CLUB (SPORTS, RECREATIONAL & MEMBERSHIP) → T5	
	5 = SWIMMING (OR WADING) POOL → T5 6= BOTANICAL GARDENS→ T5 7 = ZOO → T5 8 = MUSEUMS (INDOOR OR OUTDOOR,	
	INCLUDING PLANETARIUM) → T5 9 = OTHER (Please specify: <u>T4.7.8OTH</u>) 10 = REFUSED → T5 11 = DON'T KNOW → T5	
T4.7.17	What type of personal services is/was this business?	RECORD VERBATIM
	(OPEN CHARACTER FORMAT) → T5 RF=REFUSED→ T5 DK=DON'T KNOW→ T5	
T4.8	What type of retail is (was) the business? 1 = RETAIL FOOD SERVICES & BAKERIES OR GROCERY STORE OR SUPERMARKET → T5 2 = DEPARTMENT STORE → T5 3 = VIDEO OR MUSIC STORE → T5 4 = CLOTHING STORE → T5 5 = GAS STATION/SERVICE STATION → T5 6 = CONVENIENCE STORE → T5 7 = HARDWARE STORE → T5 8 = LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL RETAILING → T5 9 = FURNITURE STORE → T5 10= MOTOR-VEHICLE DEALER → T5 11= LIQUOR STORE → T5 12 = MERCHANDISE OR MISCELLANEOUS	 Response categories are for coding purposes only. Read categories only if necessary to elicit a response. Check only one. NOTE: WORKING AT A MCDONALDS AT WALMART OR KMART IS AN EXAMPLE OF RETAIL FOOD SERVICES

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
110.	13 = OTHER (Please Specify: $\underline{T4.8OTH}$) \rightarrow T5 14 = REFUSED \rightarrow T5 15 = DON'T KNOW \rightarrow T5	
T5.	What was your major reason for taking this job? 1 = TO GET WORK EXPERIENCE 2 = TO EARN EXTRA MONEY 3 = TO SUPPORT CHILD OR FAMILY 4= MY PARENTS WANTED ME TO 5 = TO EXPLORE CAREER OPTIONS 6= FOR FUN 7 = OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY :) 8 = REFUSED 9 = DON'T KNOW	
T6.	Approximately how many people work(ed) at the same place where you work(ed)? (OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT) 888888= REFUSED 999999= DON'T KNOW	 Code without reading. Probe with categories to elicit a decision. RESPONDENT SHOULD INCLUDE ALL THE PEOPLE WHO WORK AT THIS BUSINESS LOCATION NOT JUST THE NUMBER WHO WORK(ED) ON THEIR SHIFT AND NOT ALL WHO MAY WORK FOR THE COMPANY IN OTHER SITES. IF THE NUMBER VARIES, ASK THEM TO THINK OF THE USUAL NUMBER.
Т7.	At your job are (were) there any workers who have trouble speaking and understanding English – that is, people who can/could only communicate in a different language? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
Т8.	What tasks do (did) you do at this job? (OPEN CHARACTER FORMAT) RF=REFUSED DK=DON'T KNOW PROBE FOR MULTIPLE TASKS—10 SLOTS AVAILABLE. PUT SEPARATE TASKS IN SEPARATE SPACES—DO NOT COMBINE.	Leave 10 open format spaces

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T9.	The next set of questions refers to machines, equipment or tools that may be present in a workplace.	
	Is a cash register or cash handling present at [REFERENT JOB]?	4-
	$1 = YES \rightarrow T10a.1.$ $2 = NO \rightarrow T10b.$	
	$3 = \text{REFUSED} \rightarrow \text{T10b}.$ $4 = \text{DON'T KNOW} \rightarrow \text{T10b}.$	z -
T10a.1.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you (did you)	
	Run a cash register or handled cash? 1 = YES	
	2 = NO 3 = REFUSED	
	4 = DON'T KNOW	
T10b.	Is a motor vehicle present at your workplace? By this we mean company motor vehicles that employees use as part of their job.	
	$1 = YES \rightarrow T10b.1.$	
	$2 = NO \rightarrow T10c.$ $3 = REFUSED \rightarrow T10c.$	
	$4 = DON'T KNOW \rightarrow T10c.$	
T10b1.		Note to Interviewer: MOTOR VEHICLE INCLUDES AUTOMOBILE, TRUCK, TRAILER, SEMI- TRAILER, MOTORCYCLE, OR SIMILAR VEHICLE
	Driven a motor vehicle as part of your job	PROPELLED BY MECHANICAL POWER SUCH AS CARTS USED FOR TRANSPORTING PEOPLE OR
	2 = NO	GOODS. DOES NOT INCLUDE HEAVY EQUIPMENT LIKE BULLDOZERS, CRANES,
	3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	DIGGING EQUIPMENT.

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T10c.	Have you been an outside helper on a motor vehicle? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	Note to interviewer: BY OUTSIDE HELPER WE MEAN RIDING ON A MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE OUTSIDE THE CAB IN ORDER TO ASSIST IN TRANSPORTING OR DELIVERING GOODS.
T10d.	Are lawn mowers present where you work? 1 = YES → T10d1. 2 = NO → T10e. 3 = REFUSED → T10e. 4 = DON'T KNOW→ T10e.	
T10d1.	While working at [REFERENT JOB] have you operated a lawn mower? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T10e.	Are power equipment or tools present? For example – power saws, drills, dough mixers and other powered tools or equipment? 1 = YES → T10e.1. 2 = NO → T10f. 3 = REFUSED → T10f. 4 = DON'T KNOW→ T10f.	
T10e1.	Have you operated power equipment or tools? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	
T10f.	Is a forklift or any other power-driven lifting equipment present at your workplace? 1 = YES → T10f.1. 2 = NO → T10g. 3 = REFUSED → T10g. 4 = DON'T KNOW → T10g.	

No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
T10f1.	While working at [REFERNT JOB] have you (did you) operated a forklift or any other power-driven lifting equipment?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T10g.	Is heavy equipment or machinery such as that used in cleaning, landscaping, construction, or industrial work present at the place where you work? By that we mean floor polishers, bulldozers, tractors, and any such equipment but not the kind of vehicles that are used to transport people or things.	
	$1 = YES \rightarrow T10g.1$ $2 = NO \rightarrow T10h.$ $3 = REFUSED \rightarrow T10h.$ $4 = DON'T KNOW \rightarrow T10h.$	
T10g1.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you (did you) operated any heavy equipment or machinery such as that used in cleaning, landscaping, construction, or industrial work. BY THAT WE MEAN BULLDOZERS, FLOOR POLISHERS, TRACTORS, AND ANY SUCH EQUIPMENT BUT NOT THE KIND OF VEHICLES THAT ARE USED TO TRANSPORT PEOPLE OR THINGS.	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T10h.	The next set of questions involves general things some teens may have done as part of their job. For each, please tell me whether or not you have done any of these tasks while working at [REFERENT JOB].	
	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you (did you)	
	Performed cleaning tasks such as mopping, scrubbing, sweeping, or taking out the trash?	
· i	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T10i.	Worked in high places such as on ladders, roofs, or scaffolding higher than 6 feet? 1 = YES (Specify: What was it? T10iOTH)? T10j1 2 = NO? T10k. 7 = REFUSED? T10k. 8 = DON'T KNOW? T10k.	Scaffolding is any temporary elevated platform (supported or suspended) and its supporting structure used for supporting employees, materials or both.
T10j1.	Have you worked at these heights without equipment such as a harness, railing, or wall to keep you from falling or catch you if you did fall? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED	This question only applicable to respondents who answered "yes" to the previous item.
	4 = DON'T KNOW	
T10k.	Have you moved or lifted heavy objects or persons by yourself? By heavy, we mean objects of 50 pounds or more.	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	×
T101.	Worked as an electrician or electrician's helper? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T10m.	While working at [REFERENT JOB] have you sold things door to door? 1 = YES → T13a (test T11a first) 2 = NO → T10n. 3 = REFUSED → T10n. 4 = DON'T KNOW → T10n.	
T10n.	Thinking of all the jobs you have held, did any involve selling things door to door? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T11a.	Since you indicated that your job was in a grocery store/food service establishment/retail, the next set of questions deal with things you may have done while working in this type of business.	• For Workers in Grocery Stores, Food Service Establishments, and Retail ONLY [IF T4.8 =1 or if 4.7 = 7]
	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you (did you)	•
	Used (use) a case cutter, box knife or razor blades?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T11b.	Used (use) sharp knives?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T11c.	Used (use) a power slicing tool or grinder?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T11d.	Sold or served alcohol at places where alcohol is consumed by customers?	INTERVIEWERS: THIS MEANS ALCOHOL IS CONSUMED ON THE PREMISES.
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T11e.	Used (use) grills or ovens?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T11f.	Used (use) a dough mixing or rolling machine?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3= REFUSED 4= DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T11g.	Used (use) a deep fat fryer?	
	1 = YES	
	2 = NO 3 = REFUSED	
	4 = DON'T KNOW	
T11h.	Used (use) a food wrapping machine?	
	1 = YES	
1	2 = NO 3 = REFUSED	
	4 = DON'T KNOW	
T11i.	Used (use) a steam table?	
	1 = YES	
	2 = NO	
	3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	·
T11j.	Used (use) a box crusher?	
	1 = YES	·
ļ	2 = NO 3 = REFUSED	
	4 = DON'T KNOW	
T11k.	Used (use) a baler or compactor?	
	1 = YES	
	2 = NO 2 - REFLICED	,
	3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	• ,
T12a.	The next set of questions is specific to things you may	For Teens Working in Construction ONLY.
	have done as part of a job in construction.	[IF T4=3]
	Worked (work) in trenches, holes or foundations that are more than 4 feet deep?	Skip to Q 13a. for all others.
	1 = YES 2 = NO	
	3 = REFUSED	
	4 = DON'T KNOW	
		·

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T12b.	Worked (work) on open floor joists? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T12c.	Used (use) power nail guns or staple guns? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T12d.	Used (use) explosives? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T12e.	Put on shingles or other roofing materials? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T12f.	Worked (work)on roofs doing other things like installing gutters, air conditioning, or antennae? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T13a.	Now I have some questions about how often you have worked (you worked) in different kinds of circumstances at [REFERENT JOB]. How often have your worked (did you work) when there were fumes, foul smelling odors or thick smoke? Would you say it is: always, often, sometimes, rarely or never? 1 = ALWAYS 2 = OFTEN 3 = SOMETIMES 4 = RARELY 5 = NEVER 6 = REFUSED 7 = DON'T KNOW	TO BE ASKED OF ALL TEENS. DO NOT INCLUDE CIGARETTE SMOKE

No.	Question and Response Set ^l	Comments
T13b.	What about where there was continuous, very loud noise? Again, is it always, often, sometimes, rarely or never?	
	1 = ALWAYS 2 = OFTEN 3 = SOMETIMES	• -
	4 = RARELY 5 = NEVER 6 = REFUSED	
	7 = DON'T KNOW	
T13c.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], how often have you worked (did you work) where heavy equipment was operating?	
	1 = ALWAYS 2 = OFTEN 3 = SOMETIMES	
	4 = RARELY 5 = NEVER 6 = REFUSED	
T13d.	7 = DON'T KNOW	
1134.	How often have you worked (did you work) where falling objects could hit you?	
į	1 = ALWAYS 2 = OFTEN 3 = SOMETIMES	
	4 = RARELY 5 = NEVER 6 = REFUSED 7 = DON'T KNOW	,
T13e.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], how often have	
	you worked (did you work) where you could come in to contact with a power line?	
	1 = ALWAYS 2 = OFTEN 3 = SOMETIMES	
	4 = RARELY 5 = NEVER 6 = REFUSED	
	7 = DON'T KNOW	

		T
No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T13f.	How often have you worked (did you work) where you were working with flammable or explosive substances, such as gasoline or petroleum products?	
	1 = ALWAYS 2 = OFTEN	,
	3 = SOMETIMES 4 = RARELY 5 = NEVER	
	6 = REFUSED 7 = DON'T KNOW	
T13g.	Still thinking about your work at [REFERENT JOB], how often have you worked (did you work) with pesticides, herbicides, or weed killers?	
	1 = ALWAYS 2 = OFTEN	
	3 = SOMETIMES 4 = RARELY 5 = NEVER	·
	6 = REFUSED 7 = DON'T KNOW	
T13h.	Worked with solvents or paint thinners?	
	1 = ALWAYS	
	2 = OFTEN	
	3 = SOMETIMES	
ĺ	4 = RARELY 5 = NEVER	
	6 = REFUSED	
	7 = DON'T KNOW	
T13i.	Sprayed paint?	INTERVIEWER: THIS MEANS SPRAY PAINTING LARGE SURFACES, NOT JUST USING THE
	1 = ALWAYS	CANS OF SPRAY PAINT ON SMALL OBJECTS.
	2 = OFTEN 3 = SOMETIMES	
	4 = RARELY	
	5 = NEVER 6 = REFUSED	
	7 = DON'T KNOW	
		,
	<u> </u>	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T13j.	How often have you worked (did you work) with hot liquids, grease or near hot surfaces that could burn you? 1 = ALWAYS	
	2 = OFTEN 3 = SOMETIMES 4 = RARELY	
	5 = NEVER 6 = REFUSED 7 = DON'T KNOW	
T13k.	(HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU) been exposed to needles, blood products, or medical wastes?	
	1 = ALWAYS 2 = OFTEN 3 = SOMETIMES 4 = RARELY	
	5 = NEVER 6 = REFUSED 7 = DON'T KNOW	
T14.	Do you consider any of your job tasks at [REFERENT JOB] to be hazardous or dangerous?	
	$1 = YES \rightarrow T14a.$ $2 = NO \rightarrow T15$ $3 = REFUSED \rightarrow T15$ $4 = DON'T KNOW \rightarrow T15$	
T14a.	Which tasks are those?	Leave 5 open spaces
	(OPEN CHARACTER FORMAT) RF=REFUSED DK=DON'T KNOW PROBE FOR MORE THAN ONE	NOTE: IF MORE THAN 5, ASK FOR THE FIVE MOST DANGEROUS.
T15.	Do you have any pain or physical discomfort after you leave your job for the day?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T16.	Have you worked (Did you work) at [REFERENT JOB]	Commons
110.	during the school year that is, while you were also attending school?	
	$1 = \text{YES} \rightarrow \text{T17}$ $2 = \text{NO} \rightarrow \text{T20}$ $3 = \text{SCHOOL DROP OUT} \rightarrow \text{T22}$ $4 = \text{ALREADY GRADUATED} \rightarrow \text{T22}$ $5 = \text{REFUSED} \rightarrow \text{T20}$ $6 = \text{DON'T KNOW} \rightarrow \text{T20}$	
T17.	During the school year while you were in school, about how many hours did/do you work in a typical week at	This includes weekend work during weeks when school is in session.
	[REFERENT JOB]?	SKIP IF NOT IN SCHOOL WHILE WORKING
	(OPEN NUMERCIAL FORMAT). 88 = REFUSED 99 = DON'T KNOW	
T19.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you worked (did you work) on night before a school day?	
	1=YES ? T19a 2=NO ? T20 3=REFUSED ? T20 4= DON'T KNOW ? T20	
T19a.	Have you worked (did you work) past 7 pm?	
	1=YES ? T19a.1. 2=NO ? T20 3=REFUSED ? T19b. 4= DON'T KNOW ? T20	
T19a.1.	About how often have you worked (did you work) past 7 pm when you had school the next day on a night before a school day on average per week?	
	(OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT, <10) 8= REFUSED 9 = DON'T KNOW	
T19b.	Have you worked (did you work) past 9 pm at [REFERENT JOB] on a night before a school day?	
	1=YES ? T19b.1. 2=NO ? T20 3=REFUSED ? T19c. 4= DON'T KNOW ? T20	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T19b.1.	About how many nights per week, on average, have you worked (did you work) past 9 pm? NIGHTS PER WEEK	
T19c.	Have you worked past 11 pm when you worked on a night before a school day? 1=YES? T19c.1. 2=NO? T20 3=REFUSED? T20 4= DON'T KNOW? T20	
T19c.1.	About how often have you worked past 11 pm? NIGHTS PER WEEK (OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT) 88= REFUSED 99 = DON'T KNOW	
T20.	Have you worked (did you work) at [REFERENT JOB] during times when school was not in session that is, during school vacations? 1 = YES → QT21 2 = NO → T22 3 = REFUSED → T22 84 = DON'T KNOW → T22	
T21.	During school vacations, about how many hours per week do (did) you work in a typical week at [REFERENT JOB]? (OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT) 888 = REFUSED 999 = DON'T KNOW	
T22.	In a typical work week while working at [REFERENT JOB], how many days do (did) you work some or part of the day without an adult supervisor at the worksite? DAYS PER WEEK (OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT) 8= REFUSED 9 = DON'T KNOW	NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: "ADULT" IS SOMEONE AGE 21 OR OLDER.

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T23.	During a typical work week at [REFERENT JOB], how many days per week are (were) you the only person at the worksite during daylight hours?	
	DAYS PER WEEK (OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT <10) 8= REFUSED 9 = DON'T KNOW	
T24.	How many nights are (were) you the only worker at the worksite after dark for at least half an hour?	
	NIGHTS PER WEEK (OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT, <10) 8= REFUSED 9 = DON'T KNOW	
T25.	Have you worked "off the clock" in the past two months that you worked at [REFERENT JOB]?	BY "OFF THE CLOCK," WE MEAN YOU WERE NOT GETTING PAID.
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T26.	At [REFERENT JOB], how often, if ever, has (did) anyone checked (check) to make sure you were doing your work correctly?	TRY NOT TO USE THE "IT VARIES" CATEGORY.
	Would you say	
	1 = More than once a day 2 = Once a day 3 = At least once a week but not every day	
	4 = Less than once a week 5 = Never 6 = IT VARIES: (Please specify: <u>T260TH</u>) 7 = REFUSED 8 = DON'T KNOW	
T27.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], how often have you felt (did you feel) rushed to get your work done?	TRY NOT TO USE THE 'TT VARIES" CATEGORY.
	1 = More than once a day 2 = Once a day 3 = At least once a week but not every day 4 = Less than once a week 5 = Never 6 = IT VARIES (Please specify: T27OTH)	
	7 = REFUSED 8 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T28.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you ever been (were you ever) injured badly enough on the job that you had to miss a day of work or school or receive medical treatment? 1 = YES → T28a 2 = NO → T30 7 = REFUSED → T30 8 = DON'T KNOW → T30	INTERVIEWERS: THIS MEANS TREATMENT REQUIRING A VISIT TO A NURSE, DOCTOR, CLINIC, EMERGENCY ROOM OR HOSPITAL NOT TREATMENT BY SELF OR OTHERS WITH FIRST AID.
T28a.	Did this happen more than once?	
	$1 = YES \rightarrow T28b$ $2 = NO \rightarrow T30$ $7 = REFUSED \rightarrow T30$ $8 = DON'T KNOW \rightarrow T30$	
T28b.	How many times? (OPEN NUMERICAL FORMAT) → T30 88 = REFUSED → T30 99 = DON'T KNOW → T30	
T29.	Thinking back to the most recent event, what injury or injuries caused you to miss work, school or to need medical care?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY
	01 = CUT, SCRAPE OR SPLINTER NOT REQUIRING STITCHES 02 = DEEP CUT, SPLINTERS, PUNCTURES, & LACERATIONS (STITCHES REQUIRED), 03 = BURN/SCALDS (NOT SUNBURN) 04 = STRAIN/SPRAIN/TEAR 05 = SUNBURN 06 = BRUISES/CONTUSIONS/CRUSHINGS 07 = FRACTURED/BROKEN BONE 08 = CONCUSSION 09 = DISLOCATION 10 = EYE INJURY, INCLUDING FOREIGN OBJECT IN EYE 11 = SKIN RASH 12 = INSECT STING/BITE OR SNAKE BITE 13 = HEAT STROKE/FAINTING 14 = OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFIY: T310TH) 15 = REFUSED 16 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
T30.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you ever carried (did you carry) something to protect yourself like mace, pepper spray, a noise-maker, knife, club or gun at work? 1 = YES T31	
	$1 - TES \rightarrow T3T$ $2 = NO \rightarrow T32$ $3 = REFUSED \rightarrow T32$ $4 = DON'T KNOW \rightarrow T32$	
T31.	Which did you carry? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)	
	1 = Mace 2 = Pepper spray 3 = Noise maker 4 = Knife 5 = Club (includes bat) 6 = Gun 7 = OTHER: Please specify:	
T32.	Besides any guns that might be carried by security guards or police officers, is (was) there a gun kept at [REFERENT JOB] so workers can (could) protect themselves or property?	This does NOT include guns being sold at the business.
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T33.	Have you ever used (did you ever use) any type of protective clothing or equipment at [REFERENT JOB]? (For example, steel toe boots, earplugs, safety glasses, cooking mitt, gloves, or back belt)	·
	$1 = YES \rightarrow T34$ $2 = NO \rightarrow T35$ $3 = REFUSED \rightarrow T35$ $4 = DON'T KNOW \rightarrow T35$	
	$2 = NO \rightarrow T35$ $3 = REFUSED \rightarrow T35$	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T34.	What type of protective clothing or equipment have you used (did you use) at [REFERENT BUSINESS]? [OPEN CHARACTER FORMAT] RF = REFUSED DK = DON'T KNOW PROBE FOR MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE	Leave 8 open-ended spaces
T35.	Now I have some questions about how you think about risks. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements Sometimes I will take a risk for the fun of it. 1 = Strongly agree 2 = Agree 3 = Disagree 4 = Strongly disagree 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T35a.	I sometimes find it exciting to do things that may get me into trouble. 1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T35b.	Excitement and adventure are more important to me than safety. 1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T36.	This section asks you what you think about safety at work. I am going to read a series of statements about being injured on the job. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements.	
	Following workplace safety procedures makes it less likely I will be injured on the job.	
	1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	•
T36a.	When my coworkers follow workplace safety procedures, I will not get injured on the job.	
	1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T36b.	If I am rushed I am more likely to be injured on the job. 1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T36c.	If I am tired I am more likely to be injured on the job. 1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T36d.	Lack of training interferes with my ability to follow safety procedures on the job. 1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T36e.	Lack of supervision interferes with my ability to follow safety procedures on the job. 1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T36f.	Accidents at work just happen sometimes and there is little that employees can do to avoid them. 1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
Т37.	Now I have some questions about training. Have you gotten (did you get) any kind of safety training while working at [REFERENT JOB]? 1 = YES → T37a 2 = NO → T38 7 = REFUSED → T38 8 = DON'T KNOW → T38	
T37a.	Thinking about the safety training you received at [REFERENT JOB], how was most of your training done? Did you: Watch a videotape? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T37b.	Get written instructions? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
Т37с.	Watch someone else demonstrate how to do the job? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T37d.	Did your training at [REFERENT JOB] include how to avoid getting hurt while working? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T37e.	How to use protective equipment? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T37f.	How to use equipment safely? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T37g.	How to pay attention to hazards? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T37h.	How to spot for others—that is, watching out to keep someone else from getting hurt while they are doing something that might be dangerous? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	When spotting, the worker should not be engaged in any tasks, but watching only. A spotter can also mean a person on foot who is directing a vehicle that is backing up.
T37i.	How to report hazards in the workplace? 1 = YES 2 = NO	
	3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T37j.	What to do in case of a robbery? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED	
,	4 = DON'T KNOW	
T37k.	How to deal with an angry or drunk customer? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T37l.	How to deal with arguments or fights among coworkers? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
Т37т.	What to do in case you are sexually harassed? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	· .

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T37n.	What to do if you are attacked or threatened in some other way?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO	
	3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T38.	Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about ways to keep you from getting hurt at work?	IF ANY ARE CHECK ANSWER T38a-T38d OTHERWISE GOTO T39
	Training at job	MEDIA MEANS RADIO, TV, NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
	Media School Parents or guardians	CHECK ALL THAT APPLY
	Friends not at jobOther (please specify:T38OTH)NOT APPLICABLE	
	REFUSED DON'T KNOW	
T38a.	In the information you have received, were you told	Skip T38a. – T38d. if response to T38 was "No".
,	What thin gs teens your age are not allowed to do at work?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO	
	3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T38b.	Were you told what to do if you are in a situation where you believe someone could get hurt?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO	
	3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T38c.	What to do if another worker is injured?	
2000.	1 = YES	
	2 = NO 3 = REFUSED	
,	4 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T38d.	How to report work related injuries or file a worker's compensation claim? 1 = YES 2 = NO	
	3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T39.	Now, I am going to ask you some questions about your knowledge of labor laws.	
	Have you ever heard about laws that limit the kinds of work that teenagers can do?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T39a.	Have you ever heard about laws that regulate the hours that teenagers can work (the number of hours and how late teens can work)?	
	$1 = YES \rightarrow T40.$ $2 = NO \rightarrow T41$ $3 = REFUSED \rightarrow T41$ $4 = DON'T KNOW \rightarrow T41$	
T40.	I am going to read a list of possible sources of information on labor laws in the state where you work (worked) at [REFERENT BUSINESS]. Please answer "yes" or "no" to indicate whether or not you learned about child labor laws from any of these sources.	
	Did you learn about these laws: At school?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T40a.	From your parents?	
	1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T40b.	From TV, radio, newspapers or magazines? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T40c.	From your employer? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	
T41.	In [STATE] where you work (worked) at [REFERENT JOB], what is the latest hour teens less than 16 can legally work on a night before a school day? 1= EARLIER THAN 8 PM 2= 8 PM 3= 9 PM 4= 10 PM 5= 11 PM 6= 12 MIDNIGHT 7= LATER THAN 12 MIDNIGHT, BEFORE 2 AM 8= NO TIME RESTRICTION AT ALL 9= REFUSED 10=DON'T KNOW	
T42.	In [STATE] where you work (worked) at [REFERENT JOB], what is the latest hour teens 16 or 17 years of age can legally work on a night before a school day? 1= EARLIER THAN 8 PM 2= 8 PM 3= 9 PM 4= 10 PM 5= 11 PM 6= 12 MIDNIGHT 7= LATER THAN 12 MIDNIGHT, BEFORE 2 AM 8= NO TIME RESTRICTION AT ALL 9= REFUSED 10=DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
T43.	Now I have some questions about what teens under age 18 are allowed to do in [STATE] where you work (worked) at [REFERENT JOB]. Are workers younger than 18 definitely allowed to operate a forklift, definitely not allowed, or are you unsure? 1 = DEFINITELY ALLOWED 2 = DEFINITELY NOT ALLOWED 3 = NOT SURE IF ALLOWED OR NOT 4 = REFUSED	·
T43a.	What about a worker younger than 18 working on a roof to apply shingles or other roofing materials? Is this definitely allowed or definitely not allowed or something you are unsure about? 1 = DEFINITELY ALLOWED 2 = DEFINITELY NOT ALLOWED 3 = NOT SURE IF ALLOWED OR NOT 4 = REFUSED	
T43b.	What about workers younger than 18 using a power slicing machine? 1 = DEFINITELY ALLOWED 2 = DEFINITELY NOT ALLOWED 3 = NOT SURE IF ALLOWED OR NOT 4 = REFUSED	
T43c.	What about using a power saw? 1 = DEFINITELY ALLOWED 2 = DEFINITELY NOT ALLOWED 3 = NOT SURE IF ALLOWED OR NOT 4 = REFUSED	
T44.	Do (did) you have a work permit for working at [REFERENT BUSINESS]? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = REFUSED 4 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
T45.	Now I'm going to read some statements about parents or guardians. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements about your parents or guardians:	
	My parents or guardians have a lot to do with helping me decide whether to get a job or not.	
	1 = Strongly agree 2 = Agree 3 = Disagree 4 = Strongly disagree 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T45a.	My parents or guardians helped me decide to work at [REFERENT JOB]?	
	1 = Strongly agree 2 = Agree 3 = Disagree 4 = Strongly disagree 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T45b.	(MY PARENTS OR GUARDIAN) give me advice about the things I do at [REFERENT JOB]?	
	1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T45c.	(MY PARENTS OR GUARDIAN) don't (didn't) want me to work as many hours as I do (did)?	
	1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set	Comments
T45d.	(MY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS) are (were) concerned that working at [referent job] was (is) dangerous for me? 1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T45e.	(MY PARENTS OR GUARDIAN) think (thought) I should work in a different job? 1 = STRONGLY AGREE 2 = AGREE 3 = DISAGREE 4 = STRONGLY DISAGREE 5 = REFUSED 6 = DON'T KNOW	
T46.	How much do you care what your parents think about the decisions you make about whether to take or quit a job? 1=Care a great deal 2=Care somewhat 3=Care very little 4=Don't care at all 5=REFUSED 6=DON'T KNOW	
T46a.	How much do you care what your friends think about the decisions you make about whether to take or quit a job? 1=Care a great deal 2=Care somewhat 3=Care very little 4=Don't care at all 5=REFUSED 6=DON'T KNOW	

No.	Question and Response Set ^l	Comments
T46b.	How much do you care what your teachers think about the decisions you make about whether to take or quite a job?	
	1=Care a great deal 2=Care somewhat 3=Care very little 4=Don't care at all	
	5=REFUSED 6=DON'T KNOW	· .
T47.	Who, if anyone, do you most listen to when you have decisions to make about your job?	SILENT CODE. READ ONLY IF NECESSARY TO ELICIT A RESPONSE.
	1 = MOM (OR FEMALE GUARDIAN) 2 = DAD (OR MALE GUARDIAN) 3 = SISTER 4 = BROTHER 5 = TEACHER	
	6 = FRIEND 7 = CO-WORKER 8 = COUNSELOR 9 = BOSS/SUPERVISOR 10= NOBODY	
	11 = OTHER (SPECIFY: <u>T47OTH</u>) 12 = REFUSED 13 = DON'T KNOW	
T48.	What's the highest grade in school that you have completed thus far? # OF YEARS88 REFUSED99 DON'T KNOW	1-11 = Grade & Secondary School; 12=HS Graduate 13-15 = Some College
T49.	How would you best describe your racial or ethnic background (check only one)? LET RESPONDENT VOLUNTEER RACE.	·
	1=AFRICAN AMERICAN/BLACK 2=ASIAN 3=HISPANIC (GOTO P50.) 4=WHITE (CAUCASIAN)	
	5=AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE 6=NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER 7=OTHER (SPECIFY:	
		•

No.	Question and Response Set ¹	Comments
T50.	Would you consider yourself White Hispanic or Black Hispanic? 1=WHITE HISPANIC 2=BLACK HISPANIC 3=REFUSED 4=DON'T KNOW	

		•
		·
· 		

Youth Labor Complete Dataset Description

Variable	Type	Fromat.	Onestion Constitution
P1	Num	TE_6F.	Is [NAME OF CHILD] working at [REFERENT JOB] now?
P2	Num	TE_72F.	Why has [NAME OF CHILD] stopped working at [REFERENT JOB]?
P2OTH	Char	/	OTHER REASON: PLEASE SPECIFY
P3	Num	TE_5F.	In what state did [NAME OF CHILD] work?
P4	Num	TE_6F.	During the last two months, while working at [REFERENT JOB], has [NAME OF CHILD] worked on a night before a school day?
P4a	Num	_	During the last two months about how many nights each week, on average, has [NAME OF CHILD] worked past 7 pm on a night before a school day?
P4b	Num	TE_6F.	Has [NAME OF CHILD] worked past 9 pm on a night before a school day?
P4c	Num	/	During the last two months, about how many nights each week, on average, has [NAME OF CHILD] worked past 9 pm on a night before a school day?
P4d	Num	TE_6F.	Has [NAME OF CHILD] worked past 11 pm on a night before a school day?
P4e	Num	/	During the last two months, about how many nights each week, on average, has [NAME OF CHILD] worked past 11 pm on a night before a school day?
P5	Num	TE_6F.	While [NAME OF CHILD] has been working at [REFERENT JOB], have you ever visited [HIM/HER] at the workplace to check on or monitor the working conditions?
P5a	Num		While [NAME OF CHILD] has been working at [REFERENT JOB], how many times in the last two months have you visited [HIM/HER] at the work place?
P6	Num	TE_6F.	Have you ever met [NAME OF CHILD] s direct supervisor at [REFERENT JOB]?
P7	Num	TE_73F.	In general, how familiar are you with problems or difficulties [NAME OF CHILD] has/had at [REFERENT JOB]? Would you say that you are
P7a	Num	TE_74F.	How involved have you been in giving [NAME OF CHILD] advice about tasks [HE/SHE] performs at [REFERENT JOB] Would you say that you are
P8a	Num	TE_13F.	Think about how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Teens like yours who work earn money that their families need for important things. Do you
P8b	Num	TE_13F.	Teens like yours who work have more problems completing their schoolwork. Do you
P8c	Num	TE_14F.	They are more likely to use drugs or alcohol than teens who don't work.

SRU

12/4/2003

Variable: Type Format	Type	Format	Question
P8d	Num	TE_14F.	They have too little time to spend in extra curricular school activities or in events related to the church or the community.
P8e	Num	TE_14F.	They learn valuable job skills.
P8f	Num	TE_14F.	They are less likely to get into trouble than teens who don t work.
P8g	Num	TE_14F.	They don t have enough time to spend with their families.
P8h	Num	TE_14F.	They get too tired because of all the demands of school and work.
P8i	Num	TE_6F.	They are more likely to be victims of violence than teens who don t work.
P9a	Num	TE_6F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB] has [NAME OF CHILD]: Handled cash?
P9b	Num	TE_6F.	Used sharp knives?
P9c	Num	TE_6F.	Used a power slicing machine or grinder?
p6d	Num	TE_6F.	Done cleaning tasks, including mopping, scrubbing, sweeping, or taking out trash?
P9e	Num	TE_6F.	Driven a car or truck while working at [REFERENT JOB]?
P9f	Num	TE_6F.	Worked with chemicals that you thought were dangerous?
$_{\rm gg}$	Num	TE_6F.	Worked on ladders, roofs, or scaffolding higher than 6 feet?
P9h	Num	TE_6F.	Was equipment like a harness, railing or wall, used to prevent falls?
P9i	Num	TE_6F.	Operated heavy equipment or machinery (e.g. forklifts, tractors)?
P9j	Num	TE_6F.	Moved or lifted heavy objects - by that I mean objects that weigh 50 pounds or more
P11	Num	TE_17F.	Do you consider any of [NAME OF CHILD] s job tasks at [REFERENT JOB] to be hazardous?
P12a	Num	TE_17F.	I would like you to tell me how concerned you are about each when you think of [NAME OF CHILD] working at [REFERENT JOB]. Not using protective equipment or clothing. Are you
P12b	Num	TE_18F.	Not having safety training. Are you
P12c	Num	TE_18F.	Working alone
P12d	Num	TE_18F.	Working too late at night
P12e	Num	TE_18F.	Getting physically or sexually assaulted
P12f	Num	TE_18F.	Being there during a robbery
P12g	Num	TE_18F.	Getting behind in schoolwork because of [HIS/HER] job
P12h	Num	TE_18F.	Being rushed on the job
P12i	Num	TE_18F.	Not getting enough sleep because of [HIS/HER] job
P12j	Num	TE_18F.	Handling hazardous equipment, chemicals or toxic substances
P12k	Num	TE_18F.	Doing hazardous tasks

Agrable Type Format	Type	Format.	inorusenO
P13a	Num	TE_19F.	How important is it that teens get on-the-job training on how to perform basic job tasks?
P13b	Num	TE_19F.	HOW IMPORTANT IS IT that teens have safety equipment or safety clothing?
P13c	Num	TE_20F.	HOW IMPORTANT IS IT that teens have a qualified adult supervisor?
P13d	Num	TE_20F.	HOW IMPORTANT IS IT that teens avoid peer pressure to act in certain ways?
P13e	Num	TE_20F.	HOW IMPORTANT IS IT that teens ask lots of questions about tasks and rules?
P13f	Num	TE_20F.	HOW IMPORTANT IS IT that teens have parents or guardians who help them look out for safety issues
P13g	Num	TE_20F.	HOW IMPORTANT IS IT that there are laws limiting the kinds of tasks teenagers are allowed to do
P13h	Num	TE_20F.	HOW IMPORTANT IS IT that there are laws limiting the kinds of equipment teenagers are allowed to use
P14	Num	/	In your opinion, what is the maximum number of hours a teen worker under age 18 and still in school should be allowed to work during a week when school is in session?
P15	Num	TE_75F.	In your opinion, what is the latest hour that a 16 or 17 year old should be allowed to work when there is school the next day?
P16	Num	TE_76F.	In your opinion, what is the latest hour that a teen worker under 16 should be allowed to work when there is school the next day?
P17a	Num	TE_13F.	How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about that job. I don t want [NAME OF CHILD] to work as many hours as [HE/SHE] does.
P17b	Num	TE_13F.	I am concerned that working at [REFERENT JOB] could be dangerous for [NAME OF CHILD]?
P17c	Num	TE_14F.	I am confident that my teenager knows how to keep [HIM/HER] self safe while on the job.
P17d	Num	TE_14F.	I am confident that my teenager knows [HIS/HER] rights when it comes to safety on the job.
P18a	Num	TE_14F.	Accidents at work just happen and there is little that teen employees can do to avoid injuries.
P18b	Num	TE_14F.	Laws that keep teenagers from working late at night on school nights are a bad idea.
P18c	Num	TE_14F.	Laws should limit the number of daily and weekly hours that teenagers can work.
P18d	Num	TE_14F.	Parents, not laws, should decide what kinds of work their teenagers can do.
P18e	Num	TE_14F.	Employers should protect workers by enforcing safety rules
P19	Num	TE_15F.	
			months,

Ö	
ō)
$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$	į
4	
_	
2	Į

- Varable Type Format	Type	Format	Ojiespion
P20a	Num	TE_15F.	If you were concerned that the work your teenager was doing might be dangerous, how likely would you be to talk directly to [HIS/HER] supervisor about the problem?
P20b	Num	TE_16F.	If you thought your child s work situation was dangerous, how likely would you be to encourage [HIM/HER] to talk directly to [HIS/HER] supervisor about the problem?
P20c	Num	TE_16F.	How likely would you be to contact OSHA or some other government agency yourself?
P20d	Num	TE_16F.	
P20e	Num	TE_16F.	HOW LIKELY WOULD YOU BE to wait and see if the problem gets better?
P20f	Num	TE_16F.	HOW LIKELY WOULD YOU BE to tell your child to either get assigned to different duties or quit working for this employer?
P21a	Num	TE_13F.	I don't know enough about my teenager's job to talk to them about safety at work.
P21b	Num	TE_14F.	My teenager doesn t want my help.
P21c	Num	TE_14F.	I think part of teens learning is for them to figure out about job safety themselves.
P21d	Num	TE_14F.	I worry that my teen s employer will be upset if I try to get involved.
P22	Num	TE_6F.	Has [NAME OF CHILD] ever reported a workplace safety problem to you?
P23a	Num	TE_6F.	Did you do any of the following things? Told [HIM/HER] to talk with [HIS/HER] supervisor or boss?
P23b	Num	TE_6F.	Talked directly to a supervisor yourself?
P23c	Num	TE_6F.	Visited [HIS/HER] work site to check on the safety issue?
P23d	Num	TE_6F.	Reported the safety issue to OSHA or some other government agency?
P23e	Num	TE_6F.	Advised [HIM/HER] to quit working for this employer?
P24a	Num	TE_6F.	Have you or another parent/guardian ever helped [HIM/HER]Identify job opportunities?
P24b	Num	TE_6F.	Fill out a job application?
P24c	Num	TE_6F.	Prepare for a job interview?
P24d	Num	TE_6F.	Consider questions to ask employers about workplace safety?
P24e	Num	TE_6F.	Consider questions to ask about job tasks?
P24f	Num	TE_6F.	Consider questions to ask about work hours?
P24g	Mum	TE_6F.	Handle difficult work issues other than about safety?
P24h	Num	TE_77F.	Fill out a work permit?
P24i	Num	TE_6F.	Work permits are required in some states and not others. Are work permits required in [STATE]?
P24j	Num	TE_78F.	Did [NAME OF CHILD] get a work permit to work at [REFERENT JOB]?

Vaidble - T.pe	Type	Poemat	Ouestion
P25a	Num	TE_6F.	Have you or another parent or guardian ever Encouraged [HIM/HER] to quit a job because you were concerned about [HIM/HER] getting injured on the job?
P25b	Num	TE_6F.	Learn about youth work restrictions?
P25c	Num	TE_6F.	
P25d	Num	TE_6F.	Get more training to do a job?
P25e	Num	TE_6F.	Report a violation about [NAME OF CHILD] s work to a government agency?
P26	Num	/	In [STATE] where your child works/worked at [REFERENT JOB], what is the maximum number of hours the state allows a child to work in a week during the school year?
P27	Num	TE_6F.	In [STATE] where your child works (worked), are teen workers under age 18 allowed to use a power slicing machine?
P28	Num	TE_6F.	Are they allowed to operate a forklift?
P29	Num	TE_6F.	Are youth under age 18 allowed to drive a car as part of their job?
P30	Num	/	In [STATE], what is the latest hour that teens age 16-17 can legally work on a night before a school day?
P31	Num	/	In [STATE], what is the latest hour that teens under age 16 can legally work on a night before a school day?
P32	Num	TE_6F.	While [NAME OF CHILD] has worked at [REFERENT JOB] has [HE/SHE] ever been injured badly enough on the job to miss a day of work or school or to receive medical attention?
P32_2	Num	TE_6F.	Thinking about all the jobs your teen has held, did any involve selling things door to door?
P33	Num	TE_6F.	Finally just a couple of background questions about you. Are you employed?
P34	Num		All together, how many hours of paid work do you do in an average week?
P35	Num	TE_6F.	Have you ever been injured badly enough at work that you needed to seek medical attention or miss work for a day or more?
P36	Num	TE_79F.	Now, I have just a few final questions about you. What is your relationship to [NAME OF CHILD]?
P36OTH	Char	/	ENTER OTHER
P37	Num	TE_80F.	Is your age under or over 40?
P37a	Num	TE_6F.	Is your age under 35?
P37b	Num	TE_6F.	Is your age over 45?
P37c	Num	TE_6F.	over 50?
P37d	Num	TE_6F.	over 55?

iada Mar	Type	Type & Format:	B
P37e	Num	TE_6F.	60?
P37f	Num	TE_6F.	65?
P38	Num	/	What is the highest grade in school you have completed thus far?
P39	Num	TE_81F.	
P40	Num	TE_82F.	How would you best describe your racial or ethnic background (check one only)?
P40a	Num	TE_83F.	Would you consider yourself White Hispanic or Black Hispanic
P400TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER RACE:
P41	Num	TE_84F.	What is this person s racial or ethnic background (check one only)?
P41a	Num	TE_85F.	Would he or she be considered White Hispanic or Black Hispanic
P410TH	Char		SPECIFY OTHER RACE:
P42	Num	TE_86F.	Is your total family household income, before taxes, under or over \$20,000?
P42a	Num	TE_6F.	Is your total family household income under \$10,000?
P42b	Num	TE_6F.	Is your total family household income over \$30,000?
P42c	Num	TE_6F.	\$40,000?
P42d	Num	TE_6F.	\$50,000?
P42e	Num	TE_6F.	\$60,000?
P42f	Num	TE_6F.	\$75,000?
P43a	Num	TE_6F.	Does your household have more than one phone number?
P43b1	Num	TE_87F.	What are those phone numbers used for? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]
P43b2	Num	TE_87F.	What are those phone numbers used for? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]
	Num	TE_87F.	What are those phone numbers used for? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]
P43b4	Num	TE_87F.	What are those phone numbers used for? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]
P43b5	Num	TE_87F.	What are those phone numbers used for? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]
P43b6	Num	TE_87F.	What are those phone numbers used for? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]
	Num	TE_87F.	What are those phone numbers used for? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]
P43c	Num	/	How many additional lines come to your house?
P43d	Num	TE_6F.	So to verify, you have lines that come to your house?
P44a	Num	TE_6F.	During the past 12 months, has your household been without telephone service for 1 week or more? Please do not include cellualr phones in your answer
P44b	Num	_	For how long was your household without telephone service in the past 12 months?

$\overline{\omega}$
0
\circ
\mathcal{C}
4
C)

Wanable Type Format	Type	Format	Onestion
P44c	Num	TE_88F.	INTERVIEWER: ENTER TYPE OF TIME PERIODS USED IN P44b:
P45	Num	TE_89F.	INTERVIEWER: WHAT IS THE RESPONDENT S ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE (UNDERSTAND AND SPEAK) IN ENGLISH. CODE WITHOUT ASKING
PF_INFO ASK	Num	TE_90F.	We hope you will talk with [NAME OF CHILD] about HIS/HER responses to the questions. If HE/SHE tells you about work conditions that may be hazardous, please look into them. I can give you the number of the person in your state government who is familiar with youth employment and child labor laws. Would you like to know that person's name and telephone number?
PF_OSHA ASK	Num	TE_91F.	I can also give you the website that provides information on young workers and the name, address, and telephone number of an educational firm that works with parents and teens about work safety. Would you like to know any of this information?
Tla	Num	TE_6F.	1 ' '
Tla1	Num	TE_6F.	Have (did) you worked there at least two months?
T1b	Num	TE_6F.	Are you still working at [REFERENT JOB]?
Tlc	Num	TE_6F.	Were you 16 when you worked at [REFERENT JOB]?
T1d	Num	TE_6F.	Were you 16 the last 2 months you worked at [REFERENT JOB]?
T2	Num	/	How many months in total have you worked (did you work) at [REFERENT JOB]?
T3	Num	TE_5F.	What state is (was) your job at [REFERENT JOB] in?
T4	Num	TE_95F.	How would you best describe the type of business or place where you have (had) this job?
T40TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER TYPE OF BUSINESS:
T4_2	Char	/	What type of manufacturing is (was) this business?
	Num	TE_96F.	What type of transportation is (was) this business?
T4_30TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS:
T4_7	Num	TE_97F.	What type of services is (was) this business?
T4_70TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER SERVICE:
T4_7_1	Num	TE_98F.	What type of health services is (was) this business?
T4_7_10TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER HEALTH SERVICE:
T4_7_2	Num	TE_99F.	What type of educational services is (was) this business?
T4_7_20TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER EDUCATIONAL SERVICE:
T4_7_3	Num	TE_100F.	What type of social services is (was) this business?
T4_7_30TH	Char	<u></u>	SPECIFY OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE;

Œ.	
\circ	
$\overline{\mathcal{C}}$	
\rightarrow	
7	
2	
_	

Variable	al Me	Variable Type Format	Question:
T4_7_8	Num	TE_101F.	What type of recreation and entertainment facilities is (was) this business?
T4_7_80TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER RECREATIONAL/ENTERTAINMENT SERVICE:
T4_7_17	Char		What type of personal services is (was) this business?
T4_8	Num	TE_102F.	What type of retail is (was) the business?
T4_80TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER RETAIL BUSINESS:
TS	Num	TE_103F.	What is your major reason for taking this job?
Т5ОТН	Char		SPECIFY OTHER REASON:
JL 1	Num	/	Approximately how many people work(ed) at the same place where you work(ed)?
44	Nim	TA TT	At your job are (were) there any workers who have trouble speaking and understanding English -
/ T	LIMIT	.TOUI	that is people who can/could only communicate in a different language?
JobTask	Char	/	What tasks do (did) you do at this job?
JobTask2	Char		What tasks do (did) you do at this job?
JobTask3	Char	/	What tasks do (did) you do at this job?
JobTask4	Char	/	
JobTask5	Char	/	What tasks do (did) you do at this job?
JobTask6	Char	/	What tasks do (did) you do at this job?
JobTask7	Char	/	What tasks do (did) you do at this job?
JobTask8	Char	/	What tasks do (did) you do at this job?
JobTask9	Char	/	What tasks do (did) you do at this job?
JobTask10	Char	/	What tasks do (did) you do at this job?
L6	Num	TE_6F.	Is a cash register or cash handling present at [REFERENT JOB]
T10a1	Num	TE_6F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB] have you (did you) Run a cash register or handled cash?
T10b	Num	TE_6F.	Is a motor vehicle present at your workplace? By this we mean company motor vehicles that
			employees use as part of their job.
T10b1	Num	TE_6F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you (did you) Driven a motor vehicle as part of your job?
T10b10TH	Char	/	SPECIFY TYPE OF VEHICLE
T10c	Num	TE_6F.	Have you been an outside helper on a motor vehicle?
T10d	Num	TE_6F.	Are lawnmowers present where you work?
T10d1	Num	TE_6F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB] have you operated a lawn mower?

3
0
0
$\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}}$
4
\tilde{c}

Nariable Type Forma	- Tybe	Format	Ouestion A Constitution of the Constitution of
T10e	Num	TE_6F.	Are power equipment or tools present?
T10e1	Num	TE_6F.	Have you operated power equipment or tools?
T10f	Num	TE_6F.	Is a forklift or any other power-driven lifting equipment present at your workplace?
T10f1	Num	TE_6F.	
			anven ming equipment:
T10g	Num	TE_6F.	Is heavy equipment or machinery such as that used in cleaning, landscaping, construction, or industrial work present at the place where you work?
T10g1	Num	TE_6F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB] have you (did you) operated any heavy equipment or machinery such as that used in cleaning, landscaping, construction, or industrial work?
T10h	Num	TE_6F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you (did you) Performed cleaning tasks such as mopping, scrubbing, sweeping, or taking out the trash?
T10i	Num	TE_6F.	Worked in high places such as on ladders, roofs, or scaffolding higher than 6 feet?
T10i1	Char	/	SPECIFY HIGH PLACE:
T10j1	Num	TE_6F.	Have you worked at these heights without equipment such as a harness, railing, or wall to keep you from falling or catch you if you did fall?
T10k	Num	TE_6F.	Have you moved or lifted heavy objects or persons by yourself? By heavy, we mean objects of 50 pounds or more.
T101	Num	TE_6F.	Worked as an electrician or electrician s helper?
T10m	Num	TE_6F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB] have you sold things door to door?
T10n	Num	TE_6F.	Thinking of all the jobs you have held, did any involve selling things door to door?
T11a	Num	TE_6F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you (did you) Used (use) a case cutter, box knife or razor blades?se) a case cutter, box knife or razor blades?
T11b	Num	TE 6F.	Used (use) sharp knives?
T11c	Num	TE_6F.	Used (use) a power slicing tool or grinder?
T11d	Num	TE_6F.	Sold or served alcohol at places where alcohol is consumed by customers?
Tile	Num	TE_6F.	Used (use) grills or ovens?
T11f	Num	TE_6F.	Used (use) a dough mixing or rolling machine?
T11g	Num	TE_6F.	Used (use) a deep fat fryer?
T11h	Num	TE_6F.	Used (use) a food wrapping machine?
T11i	Num	TE_6F.	Used (use) a steam table?

Variable	Num Num Num Num Num Num Num Num Num Num	Variable Type Format T11j Num TE_6F. Used T11a Num TE_6F. Works T12b Num TE_6F. Works T12c Num TE_6F. Used T12d Num TE_6F. Used T12d Num TE_6F. Put or T12f Num TE_6F. Works T13a Num TE_22F. Smoke T13b Num TE_22F. While T13c Num TE_22F. While	Used (use) a box crusher? Used (use) a baler or compactor? Worked (work) in trenches, holes, or foundations that were more than 4 feet deep? Worked (work) on open floor joists? Used (use) power nail guns or staple guns? Used (use) explosives? Put on shingles or other roofing materials? Worked (work) on roofs doing other things like installing gutters, air conditioning, or antennae? How often have you worked (did you work) when there were fumes, foul smelling odors, or thick smoke? What about where there was continuous, very loud noise? While working at [REFERENT JOB], how often have you worked (did you work) where heavy equipment was operating?
T13d T13e	Num	TE_22F. TE_22F.	
T13f	Num	TE_22F.	How often have you worked (did you work) where you were working with flammable or explosive substances, such as gasoline or petroleum products? Still thinking about your work at [REFERENT JOB], how often have you worked (did you work)
113g T13h	Num	1E_22F. TE_22F.	with pesticides, herbicides, or weed killers? Worked with solvents or paint thinners?
T13i T13j	Num	TE_22F. TE_22F.	Sprayed paint? How often have you worked (did you work) with hot liquids, grease or near hot surfaces that could burn you?
T13k	Num	TE_22F.	(HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU) been exposed to needles, blood products, or medical wastes while working at [REFERENT JOB]?
T14 Hazardous-	Num Char	TE_6F.	Do you consider any of your job tasks at [REFERENT JOB] to be hazardous or dangerous? Which tasks are those?
T CHOTA			

10	Type	Type Format	Cuestion and the second
Hazardous- Task2	Char	/ .	Which tasks are those?
Hazardous- Task3	Char	/	Which tasks are those?
Hazardous- Task4	Char	/	Which tasks are those?
Hazardous- Task5	Char	/	Which tasks are those?
T15	Num	TE_6F.	Do you have any pain or physical discomfort after you leave your job for the day?
T16	Num	TE_104F.	Have you worked (did you work) at [REFERENT JOB] during the school year that is, while you were also attending school?
T17	Num	/	During the school year while you were in school, about how many hours did (do) you work in a typical week at [REFERENT JOB]?
T19	Num	TE_6F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you worked (did you work) on a night before a school day?
T19a	Num	TE_6F.	Have you worked (did you work) past 7pm on a night before a school day?
T19a1	Num	/	About how often have you worked (did you work) past 7pm when you had school the next day on a night before a school day on average per week?
T19b	Num	TE_6F.	Have you worked (did you work) past 9pm at [REFERENT JOB] on a night before a school day?
T19b1	Num	/	About how many nights per week, on average, have you worked (did you work) past 9pm?
T19c	Mum	TE_6F.	Have you worked (did you work) past 11pm when you worked on a night before a school day?
T19c1	Num	/	About how often have you worked (did you work) past 11pm?
T20	Num	TE_6F.	Have you worked (did you work) at [REFERENT JOB] during times when school was not in session that is during school vacation?
T21	Num	1.	During school vacations, about how many hours per week do (did) you work in a typical week at [REFERENT JOB]?
T22	Num	/	In a typical work week at [REFERENT JOB], how many days do (did) you work some or part of the day without an adult supervisor at the worksite?
T23	Num	/	During a typical work week at [REFERENT JOB], how many days per week are (were) you the only person at the worksite during daylight hours?

Yanable Type Format		Format	Olles Hon.
T24	Num	/	How many nights are (were) you the only worker at the worksite after dark for at least half an hour?
T25	Num	TE_6F.	Have you worked off the clock in the last two months that you worked at [REFERENT JOB]?
T26	Num	TE_23F.	At [REFERENT JOB], how often, if ever, has anyone checked (did anyone check) to make sure you were doing your work correctly?
T260TH	Char	\	SPECIFY HOW IT VARIES
T27	Num	TE_23F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], how often have you felt (did you feel) rushed to get your work done?
T270TH	Char		SPECIFY HOW IT VARIES
T28	Num	TE_6F.	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you ever been (were you ever) injured badly enough on the job that you had to miss a day of work or school or receive medical treatment?
T28a	Num	TE_6F.	Did it happen more than once?
T28b	Num	/	How many times?
T2901	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
T2902	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
T2903	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
T2904	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
T2905	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
T2906	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
T2907	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
T2908	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
T2909	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?

Variable	ELYpe.	Format	Question at the second
T2910	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school
			or to need medical care?
T2911	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
T2912	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
			or to modern our contractions
T2913	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school or to need medical care?
T2914	Nim	TE 105F	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school
1 7 777	11011		or to need medical care?
T2915	Niim	TF 105E	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school
7777	IIInki	.1001_	or to need medical care?
T2916	Num	TE_105F.	(Thinking back to the most recent event,) What injury or injuries caused you to miss work or school
			or to need medical care?
T290TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER INJURY:
T30	Nim	TF 6F	While working at [REFERENT JOB], have you ever carried (did you carry) something to protect
000	TAME	. 10-71	yourself like mace, pepper spray, a noise maker, knife, club, or gun at work?
T311	Num	TE_106F.	Which did you carry?
T312	Num	TE_106F.	Which did you carry?
T313	Num	TE_106F.	Which did you carry?
T314	Num	TE_106F.	Which did you carry?
T315	Num	TE_106F.	Which did you carry?
T316	Num	TE_106F.	Which did you carry?
T317	Num	TE_106F.	Which did you carry?
T318	Num	TE_106F.	Which did you carry?
T319	Num	TE_106F.	Which did you carry?
T310TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER WEAPON
T32	Num	TE_6F.	Besides any guns that might be carried by security guards or police officers, is (was) there a gun kept at [REFERENT JOB] so workers can (could) protect themselves or property?

SRU

pe l'Ormaie	Im TE_6F. Have you ever used (did you ever use) any type of protective clothing or equipment at [REFERENT 10B]?	nar / What type of protective clothing or equipment have you used (did you use) at [REFERENT JOB]?	nar / What type of protective clothing or equipment have you used (did you use) at [REFERENT JOB]?	nar / What type of protective clothing or equipment have you used (did you use) at [REFERENT JOB]?	nar / What type of protective clothing or equipment have you used (did you use) at [REFERENT JOB]?	nar / What type of protective clothing or equipment have you used (did you use) at [REFERENT JOB]?	nar / What type of protective clothing or equipment have you used (did you use) at [REFERENT JOB]?	nar / What type of protective clothing or equipment have you used (did you use) at [REFERENT JOB]?	nar / What type of protective clothing or equipment have you used (did you use) at [REFERENT JOB]?	TE_13F. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements Sometimes I will take a risk for the fun of it.	Im TE_14F. I sometimes find it exciting to do things that may get me into trouble.	um TE_14F. Excitement and adventure are more important to me than safety.	Im TE_14F. Following workplace safety procedures makes it less likely I will be injured on the job.	Im TE_14F. When my coworkers follow workplace safety procedures, I will not get injured on the job.	nm TE_14F. If I am rushed I am more likely to be injured on the job.	Im TE_14F. If I am tired I am more likely to be injured on the job.	TE_14F.	um TE_14F. Lack of supervision interferes with my ability to follow safety procedures on the job.	TE 11E Accidente of work inch homen complimes and there is little that employees can do to avoid them
Type	Num	Char	Num	Num	Num	Num	Num	Num	Num	Num	Num	J. L.							
Wariable	T33	Protective- Equip	Protective- Equi2	Protective- Equi3	Protective- Equi4	Protective- Equi5	Protective- Equi6	Protective- Equi7	Protective- Equi8	T35	T35a	T35b	T36	T36a	T36b	T36c	T36d	T36e	0 / 0 1

Variable,	Type	Format	Onestion
T37	Num	TE_6F.	Now I have some questions about training. Have you gotten (did you get) any kind of safety training while working at [REFERENT JOB]
T37a	Num	TE_6F.	How was most of your training done? Did you Watch a videotape?
T37b	Num	TE_6F.	Get written instructions?
T37c	Num	TE_6F.	Watch someone else demonstrate how to do the job?
T37d	Num	TE_6F.	Did your training at [REFERENT JOB] include how to avoid getting hurt while working?
T37e	Num	TE_6F.	How to use protective equipment?
T37f	Num	TE_6F.	How to use equipment safely?
T37g	Num	TE_6F.	
T37h	Num	TE_6F.	How to spot for others that is, watching out to keep someone else from getting hurt while they are doing something that might be dangerous?
T37i	Num	TE_6F.	How to report hazards in the workplace?
T37j	Num	TE_6F.	What to do in case of a robbery?
T37k	Num	TE_6F.	How to deal with an angry or drunk customer?
T371	Num	TE_6F.	How to deal with arguments or fights among coworkers?
T37m	Num	TE_6F.	What to do in case you are sexually harassed?
T37n	Num	TE_6F.	What to do if you are attacked or threatened in some other way?
T381	Num	TE_107F.	Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about ways to keep you from getting hurt at work?
T382	Num	TE_107F.	Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about ways to keep you from getting hurt at work?
T383	Num	TE_107F.	Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about ways to keep you from getting hurt at work?
T384	Num	TE_107F.	Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about ways to keep you from getting hurt at work?
T385	Num	TE_107F.	Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about ways to keep you from getting hurt at work?
T386	Num	TE_107F.	Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about ways to keep you from getting hurt at work?

SRU

T387 Num TE_107F. Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about TE_107F. from getting hurt at work? T389 Num TE_107F. Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about TB_107F. Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about T380 TH Char // SPECIFY OTHER INFORMATION SOURCE: T380 Num TB_6F. Were you law to of if another worker is injured. T380 Num TB_6F. What to do if another worker is injured or where you believe someone or T380 Num TB_6F. Have you ever heard about laws that limit the kinds of work that teens can wor T390 Num TB_6F. Have you ever heard about laws that limit the kinds of work that teens and work laws that limit the kinds of work that teens and vow late teens can work? T440 Num TB_6F. Have you ever heard about laws that limit the kinds of work that teens gers can wor laws in the set of these sources. Did you learn about these laws: At school? T440 Num TB_6F. From your parents? T440 Num TB_6F. From your parents? T440 Num TB_6F. From your parents? T441 Num TB_6F. From your parents? T442 Num TB_6F. From your ever keard about laws that limit the kinds of work that teens gers can wor laws? T443 Num TB_6F. From your parents? T444 Num TB_6F. From your parents? T445 Num TB_6F. From your parents? T445 Num TB_6F. From your parents? T445 Num TB_6F. From your employer? T445 Num TB_6F. From your employer? T445 Num TB_6F. From your employer? T445 Num TB_6F. From your employer? T645 Num TB_6F. From your employer? T645 Num TB_6F. From your employer? T645 Num TB_6F. From your employer? T645 Num TB_6F. How you work (worked) at [REFFRENT J0B], what is the lates are solved day? T645 Num TB_6F. You unsure? T645 Num TB_6F. What about worker younger than 18 working a power slicing machine? T436 Num TB_6F. What about workers younger than 18 working a power slicing machine?	Type Fremat	ad.	Format	- Koncenou-
Num TE_107F. from getting Char / SPECIFY O Num TE_6F. ho do at worl Num TE_6F. What to do is Num TE_6F. What to do is Num TE_6F. What to do is Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Signature Num TE_6F. Have you ev IE_6F. Have you ev		mm	TE_107F.	Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about ways to keep you from setting hurt at work?
Num TE_107F. from getting Char / SPECIFY O Num TE_6F. What to do it worl Num TE_6F. What to do it Num TE_6F. What to do it Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Of these soun Num TE_6F. From TV, ra Num TE_6F. From JV, ra Num TE_6F. From JV, ra Num TE_6F. From JV, ra Num TE_109F. Je can legal Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about		un m	TE_107F.	Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about ways to keep you from getting hurt at work?
Char / SPECIFY O Num TE_6F. to do at worl Num TE_6F. Were you to Num TE_6F. What to do it Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. From to repo Num TE_6F. From you ev In [STATE] In [STATE] Num TE_109F. Pears of age Num TE_25F. You unsure? Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about		m m	TE_107F.	Have you ever received information (from any of the following sources) about ways to keep you from getting hurt at work?
Num TE_6F. In the inform to do at worl on the inform of the information of the information of the information of		har		SPECIFY OTHER INFORMATION SOURCE:
Num TE_6F. Were you to to be with the do in the bear of t		um	TE_6F.	In the information you have received, were you told What things teens your age are not allowed to do at work?
Num TE_6F. What to do i Num TE_6F. How to repo Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Please answ Num TE_6F. From your p Num TE_6F. From your e Num TE_108F. From your e Num TE_109F. In [STATE] Num TE_25F. Are workers Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about		um		Were you told what to do if you are in a situation where you believe someone could get hurt?
Num TE_6F. How to repo Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Have you ev Num TE_6F. Please answ Num TE_6F. From your p Num TE_6F. From your p Num TE_108F. From your p Num TE_108F. In [STATE] Num TE_25F. Are workers Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about		un		What to do if another worker is injured?
Num TE_6F. Have you everage and hours and hours and hours and hours and hours and hours and hours and hours and hours and hours are soon and hour hour and hour and hour and hour hour and hour hour and hour hour and hour hour and hour hour and hour hour and hour hour and hour hour and hour hour and hour hour and hour hour hour hour hour hour hour hour		um	TE_6F.	How to report work related injuries or file a worker s compensation claim?
Num TE_6F. Have you even the pours and he hours and he of these soun of these soun on the pour pour pour pour pour pour pour pour		mn	TE_6F.	Have you ever heard about laws that limit the kinds of work that teenagers can do?
Num TE_6F. Please answ of these soun Num TE_6F. From your pour pour pour pour pour pour pour p		un	TE_6F.	Have you ever heard about laws that regulate the hours that teenagers can work (the number of hours and how late teens can work)?
Num TE_6F. From your p Num TE_6F. From TV, ra Num TE_108F. In [STATE] Num TE_109F. In [STATE] Num TE_25F. Are workers Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about		um	TE_6F.	Please answer "yes" or "no" to indicate whether or not you learned about child labor laws from any of these sources. Did you learn about these laws: At school?
Num TE_6F. From TV, ra Num TE_108F. In [STATE] Num TE_109F. In can legal Num TE_109F. Pears of age Num TE_25F. Are workers Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about		un	1 1	From your parents?
Num TE_6F. From your e Num TE_108F. In [STATE] Num TE_109F. In [STATE] Num TE_25F. Are workers Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about Num TE_25F. What about		un	TE_6F.	From TV, radio, newspapers, or magazines?
Num TE_108F. In [STATE] Num TE_109F. In can legal Num TE_25F. Are workers you unsure? Num TE_25F. What about materials? Num TE_25F. What about materials? Num TE_25F. What about about materials? Num TE_25F. What about about about about about materials?		mn	TE_6F.	From your employer?
NumTE_109F.In [STATE]NumTE_25F.Are workersNumTE_25F.What about	1	un	TE_108F.	
NumTE_25F.Are workersNumTE_25F.What about a materials?NumTE_25F.What about a materials?NumTE_25F.What about a materials?		um	TE_109F.	
NumTE_25F.What aboutNumTE_25F.What aboutNumTE_25F.What about		mn	TE_25F.	Are workers younger than 18 definitely allowed to operate a forklift, definitely not allowed, or are you unsure?
NumTE_25F.What aboutNumTE_25F.What about		um	TE_25F.	What about a worker younger than 18 working on a roof to apply shingles or other roofing materials?
Num TE_25F. What about		um	TE_25F.	
		mm	TE_25F.	

\subset	
$\overline{}$	
5	
\rightarrow	
7	
0	
-	
-	
-	
-	

Vanidate Type Tourist	adkar.	Format	Question
T44	Num	TE_6F.	Do (did) you have a work permit for working at [REFERENT JOB]?
T45	Num	TE_13F.	How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements about your parents or guardians: My parents or guardians have a lot to do with helping me decide whether to get a job or not.
T45a	Num	TE_13F.	
T45b	Num	TE_14F.	(MY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS) give me advice about the things I do at [REFERENT JOB].
T45c	Num	TE_14F.	(MY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS) don t (didn t) want me to work as many hours as I do (did).
T45d	Num	TE_14F.	(MY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS) are (were) concerned that working at [REFERENT JOB] is (was) dangerous for me.
T45e	Num	TE_14F.	(MY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS) think (thought) I should work in a different job.
T46	Num	TE_26F.	How much do you care what your parents think about the decisions you make about whether to take or quit a job?
T46a	Num	TE_26F.	How much do you care what your friends think about the decisions you make about whether to take or quit a job?
T46b	Num	TE_26F.	How much do you care what your teachers think about the decisions you make about whether to take or quit a job?
T47	Num	TE_110F.	Who, if anyone, do you most listen to when you have decisions to make about your job?
T470TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER PERSON:
T48	Num	/	What is the highest grade in school you have completed thus far?
T49	Num	TE_111F.	How would you best describe your racial or ethnic background?
T49a	Num	TE_112F.	Would you consider yourself White Hispanic or Black Hispanic
T490TH	Char	/	SPECIFY OTHER RACE:
			How many teens do you have who worked for at least a 2-month period in the past 12 months for
TEEN2MO	Num		the same employer and were not supervised by a parent or guardian? We want to know about
			teens who were at least 14 but were yo unger than 18 at the time they worked.
TEENN2	Char	/	To avoid confusion, what is the teen s first name?
VERSEX	Num	TE_66F.	WHAT IS [NAME OF CHILD]'s GENDER
AGE2	Num	/	How old is [NAME OF CHILD]?
JOB14_17	Char	/	What is the most recent job [NAME OF CHILD] has worked in the past year?
JOB18	Char	/	What is the most recent job [NAME OF CHILD] has worked in the past year while age 17?
Œ	Num	/	Identification number (Unique subject ID)

Page 17 of 37

W. arrabie	edy.	Format	Ouesnon Transfer of the Constitution of the Co
FRAME	Num	/	Sampling frame: 1=RDD, 2=Targeted
WIPAIR	Num	/	Raw record weight for paired analysis
WIPREN	Num	/	Raw record weight for parent only analysis
WITEEN	Num	/	Raw record weight for teen only analysis
WTPAIR	Num	/	Final adjusted weight for paired analysis
WTPREN	Num	/	Final adjusted weight for parent only analysis
WTTEEN	Num	/	Final adjusted weight for teen only analysis

Contents of Formats Catalog

		ALABAMA	ALASKA	ARIZONA	ARKANSAS	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	CONNECTICUT	DELAWARE	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	GUAM	HAWAII	IDAHO	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	IOWA	KANSAS	KENTUCKY	LOUISIANA	MAINE	MARYLAND	MASSACHUSETTS	MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA
Format Value	TE_5F.	Ţ	2	3	4	5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Vanables													D2 T23	LJ, LJ			•	·								

70	27 MISSOURI					36 NORTH DAKOTA				:	42 RHODE ISLAND			48 VERMONT	50 WASHINGTON		
Vanables Format Value								D2 T3	13, 13								

Variables	Format Value	Label Francisco
F1, F4, F46, F4d, F5, F6, F9a-F11, P22-P24g, P24i, P25a-e, P27-P29,	TE_6F.	
P32, P32_2, P33, P35, P37a-f, P42a-f, P43a, P43d, P44a, T1a-d,	1	YES
T7, T9, T10a1-b1, T10c-T10i,	2	NO
T19b, T19c, T20, T25, T28a,	3	REFUSED
130, 132, 135, 137-137n, T38a-T40d, T44	4	DON T KNOW
	TE_13F.	
	1	Strongly agree
D8, D8k D17, D17k D21,	2	Somewhat agree
100,100,11/0,11/0,1210, T35 TA5 TA5	3	Somewhat disagree
100, 140, 1404	4	Strongly disagree
	5	REFUSED
	9	DON T KNOW
	TE_14F.	
	1	STRONGLY AGREE
P8c-i, P17c, P17d, P18a-e,	2	SOMEWHAT AGREE
P21b-d, T35a-b, T36-36f,	3	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
T45b-e	4	STRONGLY DISAGREE
	5	REFUSED
	9	DON T KNOW

P19, P20a P20b, P20c, P20d,	Förmat Value TE_15F. 1 2 3 4 4 6 TE_16F. 1 2	Label Very likely Somewhat likely Somewhat unlikely Very unlikely REFUSED DON T KNOW VERY LIKELY SOMEWHAT LIKELY SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
	5 6	VERY UNLIKELY REFUSED DON T KNOW
,	TE_17F.	Very concerned Somewhat concerned
P12a, P12b	8 4 8	Not at all concerned REFUSED DON T KNOW
	TE_18F.	VERY CONCERNED
P12c-P12k		NOT AT ALL CONCERNED REFUSED DON T KNOW

Tabel		Very important	Somewhat important	Slightly important	Not important at all	REFUSED	DON T KNOW		VERY IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	REFUSED	DON T KNOW		ALWAYS	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	RARELY	NEVER	REFUSED	DON T KNOW
FormatValue	TE_19F.		2	3	4	5	9	TE_20F.	1	2	3	4	5	9	TE_22F.	1	2	3	4	5	9	7
Variables				P13a, P13b			-				P13c-P13h							T139_T131	WCIT-BCII			

* Varijables * *	Format/Value	Tabel
	TE_23F.	
	1	More than once a day
	2	Once a day
	3	At least once a week but not every day
T26, T27	4	Less than once a week
	5	Never
	9	IT VARIES: (Please Specify:)
1	7	REFUSED
:	8	DON T KNOW
	TE_25F.	
		DEFINITELY ALLOWED
TQ43, T43a-c	2	DEFINITELY NOT ALLOWED
	3	NOT SURE IF ALLOWED OR NOT
	4	REFUSED
	TE_26F.	
		Care a great deal
	2	Care somewhat
T46, T46a, T46b	3	Care very little
	4	Don t care at all
	5	REFUSED
	9	DTK
	TE_66F.	
VERSEX	1	MALE
	2	FEMALE

Variables	Format Value	Label
	TE_72F.	
		RETURNED TO SCHOOL
I	2	JOB ENDED/SEASONAL
	3	THEY WERE FIRED OR LAID OFF
	4	THEY GOT A BETTER/DIFFERENT JOB
	5	PARENT MADE THEM QUIT
P2		TEEN DIDN T LIKE THE JOB
	7	GOT HURT
	8	JOB TOO HARD
	6	HOURS WERE WRONG (TOO LONG, TOO SHORT, TOO EARLY, TOO LATE)
	10	OTHER REASON
	11	REFUSED
	12	DON T KNOW
	TE_73F.	
		Very familiar
	2	Somewhat familiar
P7	3	Slightly familiar
	4	Not at all familiar
	5	REFUSED
	9	DON T KNOW
	TE_74F.	
	1	Very involved
D7.	2	Somewhat involved
I / 4	3	Not at all involved
	4	REFUSED
	5	DIK

Variables Format/Value	alue
TE_75F	۲.
1	EARLIER THAN 8 PM
2	8 PM
8	9 PM
4	10 PM
P15 5	11 PM
9	12 MIDNIGHT
7	LATER THAN 12 MIDNIGHT, BEFORE 2 AM
8	NO TIME RESTRICTION AT ALL
6	REFUSED
10	DON T KNOW
TE_76F	
	EARLIER THAN 8 PM
2	8 PM
3	9 PM
	10 PM
P16 5	11 PM
9	12 MIDNIGHT
7	LATER THAN 12 MIDNIGHT, BEFORE 2 AM
8	NO TIME RESTRICTION AT ALL
6	REFUSED
10	DON T KNOW
TE_77F	
	YES
D34k	NO
1.2411	WORK PERMITS ARE NOT REQUIRED
4	REFUSED
5	DON T KNOW

A. Variobles	Variables: Format Value	Tabel Expression Section 1
	TE_78F.	
	1	YES
D24;	2	NO
177	3	WORK PERMIT WAS NOT REQUIRED
	4	REFUSED
	5	DON T KNOW
	TE_79F.	
		MOTHER
	2	STEPMOTHER
	3	FATHER
	4	STEPFATHER
	5	FEMALE GUARDIAN
	9	MALE GUARDIAN
D36	7	GRANDMOTHER
00	8	GRANDFATHER
	6	AUNT
	10	UNCLE
	11	OLDER BROTHER
	12	OLDER SISTER
	13	OTHER
	14	REFUSED
	15	DON T KNOW
	TE_80F.	
		UNDER 40
P37	2	OVER 40
	3	REFUSED
	4	DON T KNOW

* Variables	Eormat/Value	Label
	TE_81F.	
	1	SELF
P39	2	OTHER
	3	REFUSED
	4	DON T KNOW
	TE_82F.	
		AFRICAN AMERICAN/BLACK
	2	ASIAN
	3	HISPANIC
070	4	WHITE/CAUCASIAN
L40	5	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE
	9	NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER
<u> </u>	7	OTHER (SPECIFY)
	8	REFUSED
	6	DON T KNOW (PROBE: "What s your race?")
	TE_83F.	
		WHITE HISPANIC
P40a	2	BLACK HISPANIC
	3	REFUSED
<u> </u>	4	DON T KNOW
	TE_84F.	
	-	AFRICAN AMERICAN/BLACK
	2	ASIAN
	3	HISPANIC
D41	4	WHITE/CAUCASIAN
141	5	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE
	9	NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER
	7	OTHER (SPECIFY)
	8	REFUSED
	6	DON T KNOW (PROBE: "What is this person s race?")

alue Labell Territories and the second secon		WHITE HISPANIC	BLACK HISPANIC	REFUSED	DON T KNOW	_	UNDER \$20,000	OVER \$20,000	REFUSED	DON T KNOW		CELL PHONE	DEDICATED FAX LINE	DEDICATED COMPUTER LINE	DEDICATED BUSINESS NUMBER	ADDITIONAL LINES	REFUSED	DON T KNOW		DAYS	WEEKS	MONTH(S)	REFUSED	DON T KNOW		NO DIFFICULTY	SOME DIFFICULTY	
Format Walue	TE_85F.		2	3	4	TE_86F.		2	3	4	TE_87F.	T	2	3	4	5	9	7	TE_88F.	₩	2	3	4	5	TE_89F.		2	
Variables			P41a					P42						D/311.17	14-106+1						DAA) 				DA5	C+ T	

$\ddot{\circ}$
\circ
\circ
Ō
$\overline{}$
4
\sim
$\overline{}$

. F. Vaniables 👉	Format Value	Eabel
	TE_90F.	
PF_INFOASK	1	YES
	2	ON
	TE_91F.	
PF_OSHAASK		YES
	2	NO
	TE_95F.	
		SERVICES (E.G., PROVIDE SERVICES-RESTAURANTS/FASTFOOD, HOSPITALS,
		BANKS, HEALTH CLUBS, BEAUTY SHOPS, DAYCARE, LODGING, BAKERIES,
		ETC.)
	2	RETAIL (E.G., STORES THAT SELL THINGS TO PEOPLE-CLOTHES, GAS,
	7	LUMBER, VIDEOS, HARDWARE, CONVENIENCE ITEMS)
		CONSTRUCTION (E.G., BUILDING HOMES, ROADS, BRIDGES, BUILDINGS; AND
	3	INCLUDES CARPENTRY PLUMBING, PAINTING, ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS,
		HEATING & COOLING SYSTEMS)
	7	MANUFACTURING (E.G., BUSINESSES THAT MAKE THINGS THAT ARE LATER
T4	-	SOLD TO CUSTOMERS-GOODS)
	¥	TRANSPORTATION (E.G., TRANSPORTING PEOPLE AND GOODS VIA RAIL,
	o	HIGHWAYS, WATERWAYS, AND AIR)
	y	PUBLIC UTILITIES (E.G., PROVIDE UTILITIES SUCH AS WATER, GAS, AND
	0	ELECTRICITY)
	٢	WHOLESALE TRADE (E.G., SELL PRODUCTS IN BULK TO OTHER COMPANIES
	,	RATHER THAN DIRECTLY TO THE CUSTOMER)
	~	COMMUNICATION (E.G., PROVIDE TELEPHONE, RADIO, TV, INTERNET, OR
	0	OTHER COMMUNICATION SERVICES)
	6	REFUSED
	10	DON T KNOW

T4_3 T4_7 T4_7	TE_96F. TE_96F. 1 2 3 4 4 4 4 5 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 11 11 12 13 14 15	TRUCKING WAREHOUSING OTHER (Please Specify:) REFUSED DON T KNOW AUTO REPAIR BUSINESS/OFFICE SERVICES EDUCATIONAL SERVICES EDUCATIONAL SERVICES ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE FOOD/ RESTAURANT & FAST FOOD SERVICES HEALTH SERVICES HOTELS/MOTELS LANDSCAPING MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS (E.G. YMCA) PARKING MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS (E.G. YMCA) PARKING PERSONAL SERVICES SOCIAL SERVICES TEMPORARY PLACEMENT AGENCIES OTHER SERVICE (Please Specify:)
		REFUSED DON T KNOW

3
0
0
7
4
$\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{J}}$

-i. Variables - Format Value	omnat/Value	all abell
	TE_98F.	
	1	NURSING HOMES, REHAB CENTERS
	2	HOSPITALS, INCLUDING EMERGENCY ROOMS AND CLINICS AT HOSPITALS
T4_7_1	3	CLINIC, DOCTOR S OFFICE, OTHER OUTPATIENT FACILITY NOT IN HOSPITAL
	4	OTHER (Please Specify:)
	5	REFUSED
	9	DON T KNOW
	TE_99F.	
i i	П	SCHOOL (INCLUDING PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE SCHOOL, HIGH SCHOOL, TECHNICAL SCHOOL, COLLEGE, OR UNIVERSITY)
7-/-4	2	OTHER (Please Specify:)
	3	REFUSED
i	4	DON T KNOW
	TE_100F.	
	1	CHILD DAY CARE/PRESCHOOL
T4_7_3	2	OTHER (Please Specify:)
	3	REFUSED
	4	DON T KNOW
	TE_101F.	
	1	MOVIE THEATER
	2	CAMP (SPORTING & RECREATIONAL)
	3	PARK
	4	CLUB (SPORTS, RECREATIONAL & MEMBERSHIP)
TA 7 8	5	SWIMMING (OR WADING) POOL
O~/_+1	9	BOTANICAL GARDENS
	7	002
	8	MUSEUMS (INDOOR OR OUTDOOR, INCLUDING PLANENTARIUM)
	6	OTHER (Please Specify:)
	10	REFUSED
	11	DON T KNOW

TE_102F 1 1 2 2 3 5 71 8	RETAIL FOOD SERVICES & BAKERIES OR GROCERY STORE OR SUPERMARKET DEPARTMENT STORE VIDEO OR MUSIC STORE CLOTHING STORE GAS STATION/SERVICE STATION CONVENIENCE STORE HARDWARE STORE LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL RETAILING FURNITURE STORE MOTOR-VEHICLE DEALER
8	
6	
10	
11	
12	MERCHANDISE OR MISCELLANEOUS STORE
13	
14	
15	DON T KNOW
TE_103F	
	TO GET WORK EXPERIENCE
2	TO EARN EXTRA MONEY
3	TO SUPPORT CHILD OR FAMILY
T-5	MY PARENTS WANTED ME TO
5	TO EXPLORE CAREER OPTIONS
9	FOR FUN
7	OTHER (Please Specify:)
8	REFUSED
6	DON T KNOW

T16	1 E_104F.	
T16	1	YES
T16	2	NO
	3	SCHOOL DROPOUT
	4	ALREADY GRADUATED
	5	REFUSED
	9	DON T KNOW
	TE_105F.	
		CUT, SCRAPE, OR SPLINTER NOT REQUIRING STITCHES
		DEEP CUT, SPLINTERS, PUNCTURES, AND LACERATIONS (STITCHES
	7	REQUIRED)
	3	BURN/SCALDS (NOT SUNBURN
	4	STRAIN/SPRAIN/TEAR
	5	SUNBURN
	9	BRUISES/CONTUSIONS/CRUSHINGS
T2001 T2016	7	FRACTURED/BROKEN BONE
01621-10621	8	CONCUSSION
	6	DISLOCATION
	10	EYE INJURY, INCLUDING FOREIGN OBJECT IN EYE
	11	SKIN RASH
	12	INSECT STING, BITE, OR SNAKE BITE
	13	HEAT STROKE/FAINTING
	14	OTHER (Please Specify:)
	15	REFUSED
	16	DON T KNOW

Format Value Label Format Value	TE_106F.	1 Mace	2 Pepper Spray		5 Club (includes bat)	6 Gun	7 OTHER (Please Specify:)	8 REFUSED	9 DON T KNOW	TE_107F.	1 Training at job	3 School		5 Friends not at job	7 NOT APPLICABLE	8 REFUSED	TE_108F.	1 EARLIER THAN 8 PM	3 9 PM	4 10 PM	5 11 PM	6 12 MIDNIGHT		9 REFUSED	10 FONT TAYOU
* Variables				T211 T210	1311-1319								T381 T380	Z0C1-10C1							T41				

T42 T42 T47	TE_109F. 1 2 3 3 4 4 7 TE_110F. 10 TE_110F. 2 3 3 4 4 4 6 6 6 8 8 8	EARLIER THAN 8 PM BAN 9 PM 10 PM 11 PM 12 MIDNIGHT LATER THAN 12 MIDNIGHT, BEFORE 2 AM NO TIME RESTRICTION AT ALL REFUSED DON T KNOW MOM (OR FEMALE GUARDIAN) DAD (OR MALE GUARDIAN) BROTHER TEACHER TEACHER TEACHER FRIEND CO-WORKER COUNSELOR BOSS/SUPERVISOR
		OTHER (SPECIFY:)
		MERUSED DON T KNOW

ADIADIDA ADIADIDA		
	TE_111F.	
		AFRICAN AMERICAN/BLACK
	2	ASIAN
	3	HISPANIC
T/10	4	WHITE (CAUCASIAN)
6+1	5	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE
	9	NATIVE HAWAIIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER
	7	OTHER (SPECIFY)
	8	REFUSED
	6	DON T KNOW (PROBE: "What s your race?")
	TE_112F.	
		WHITE HISPANIC
T49a	2	BLACK HISPANIC
	3	REFUSED
	4	DON T KNOW



TO:

Carol W. Runyan

DEPARTMENT:

Health Behavior and Health Education

ADDRESS:

Injury Prevention Res. Ct

CB #7505

Chase Hall

DATE:

09/27/2002

FROM:

Linda S. Adair, Chair

UNC School of Public Health Institutional Review Board

IRB NUMBER:

97-265

EXPIRATION DATE: 10/12/2003

TITLE:

Safety of Youth Employment: A National Study of Parents

and Teens

SUBJECT:

Expedited Protocol Approval Notice--Renewal

The renewal to your research project has been reviewed under an expedited procedure because it does not represent any change in risk to human subjects. This project is approved for human subjects research, and is valid through the expiration date above.

NOTE:

- (1) This Committee complies with the requirements found in Part 56 of the 21 Code of Federal regulations and Part 46 of the 45 Code of Federal regulations. Assurance Number: M-1390, IRB No. IRB00000540.
- (2) Re-review of this proposal is necessary if (a) any significant alterations or additions to the proposal are made, OR (b) you wish to continue research beyond the expiration date.

Fax: 919.966.6380 www.sph.unc.edu



TO:

Carol W. Runyan

DEPARTMENT:

Health Behavior and Health Education Injury Prevention Research Center

ADDRESS:

CB #7505 Chase Hall

DATE: FROM: 09/26/20031

gude A adam Linda S. Adair, PhD, Chair

UNC School of Public Health Institutional Review Board

IRB NUMBER:

97-265

EXPIRATION DATE: 10/12/2004

TITLE:

Safety of Youth Employment: A National Study of Parents

and Teens

SUBJECT:

Expedited Protocol Approval Notice--Renewal

The renewal of your research project has been reviewed under an expedited procedure because it involves only minimal risk to human subjects. This project is approved for human subjects research, and is valid through the expiration date above.

NOTE:

- (1) This Committee complies with the requirements found in Part 56 of the 21 Code of Federal regulations and Part 46 of the 45 Code of Federal regulations. Federalwide Assurance Number: FWA-4801, IRB No. IRB00000540.
- (2) Re-review of this proposal is necessary if (a) any significant alterations or additions to the proposal are made, OR (b) you wish to continue research beyond the expiration date.

www.sph.unc.edu



TO:

Carol W. Runyan

DEPARTMENT:

Health Behavior and Health Education

ADDRESS:

Injury Prevention Res. Ct

CB #7505 Chase Hall

DATE:

FROM:

10/07/2004

Andrea K. Biddle, PhD, Chair

Public Health IRB, Office of Human Research Ethics

IRB NUMBER:

97-265

EXPIRATION DATE: 10/12/2005

TITLE:

Safety of Youth Employment: A National Study of Parents

and Teens

SUBJECT:

Expedited Protocol Approval Notice--Renewal

The renewal of your research project has been reviewed under an expedited procedure because it involves only minimal risk to human subjects. This project is approved for human subjects research, and is valid through the expiration date above.

NOTE:

- (1) This Committee complies with the requirements found in Part 56 of the 21 Code of Federal regulations and Part 46 of the 45 Code of Federal regulations. Federalwide Assurance Number: FWA-4801, IRB No. IRB540.
- (2) Re-review of this proposal is necessary if (a) any significant alterations or additions to the proposal are made, OR (b) you wish to continue research beyond the expiration date.